





THE PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

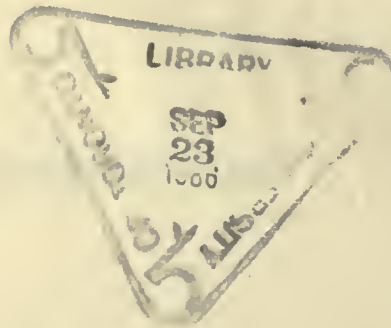
THE PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

*Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and Important
Literary and Geographical Names of Ancient India*

REVISED & ENLARGED EDITION

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P R E F A C E

This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student, of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twentyfive years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at school or college, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course of reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the *Uttararāmachārīta*, *Mudrārākṣasa*, *Veṇīsamhāra*, *Śiśupālavadha* or *Kādambarī*. Moreover, it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his school or college career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopaedia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vāchaspatyam* of the late Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words

occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, such as Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yājñavalkya, the several darśanas or systems of philosophy such as Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts, most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Vedānta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; e.g. see the words अनेकान्तिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद, मीमांसा, अध्यारोप, वार्तिक, पद, प्रातिपदिक, स्पष्ट, रस, प्रवेशक, विषकम्भक, स्थायीभाव &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasa-gaṅgādhara, Chandrāloka and Kuvalayānanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sāhitya-darpaṇa and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Daśarūpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; e.g. see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, दा, बन्ध &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; e.g. see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इन्द्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; e.g. see अजीवनी, अतिथि, अपत्य, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its 'prakṛiti' and 'pratyaya', and the terminations given according to Pāṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great *Vāchaspatya* which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; e.g. see the words अस्तरस्, अक्षुर, वेर, मण्डल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common *Nyāyas* or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; e.g. see काकतालीयन्याय, दण्डापूजन्याय, स्थालीगुलान्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of the Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon

the two popular works on Prosody, the *Vṛttaratnākara* and *Clīhanda-Mañjari*, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi, Śūdraka &c. Colebrooke's *Essay on Sanskrit Metres* has also given me occasional help. The second, Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's *Subhāṣitāvalī* edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgā Prasāda, and from Prof. Max-Muller's 'India what it can teach us', for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's *Ancient Geography*, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's *Essay* prefixed to the third volume of his *English Sanskrit Dictionary*. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the *Rāmāyaṇa* and *Mahābhārata*, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopaedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither time, nor the cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasionally substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep back matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; e. g. प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but in its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system had been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned in the second edition. As in the English-Sanskrit Dictionary, I have here throughout used the *anusvāra* instead of the nasals, (e.g. *anga* or *santāpa* is written not as अङ्ग, संताप, but as अंग, संताप), which practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing.

The several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopaedia, the *Vāchaspatya* of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit—English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from *Udbhaṭa* and *Purāṇas*, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit—English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German *Worterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinguishing feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, *Upaniṣads*, *Brāhmaṇas*, *Āraṇyakas* &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the *Worterbuch*; such as the *Mahāvīracharita*, *Mālati-Mādhava*, *Uttararāmacharita*, *Kādambarī*, *Śiṣupālavadha*, *Kirātārjuniya*, *Mudrārākṣasa*, *Veniśaṁhāra*, *Ratnāvalī*, *Kāvyaaprakāśa*, *Śaṅkarabhāṣya*, *Bhahminivilasa*, *Vikramāṅkadevacharita*, *Gangalahari* &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large number of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Paurāṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size, matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it; namely to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—a price too low, I believe, for so much matter; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such

object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public; for, says the poet,

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते ।

POONA,
28th Dec., '1890.

V. S. Apte

PUBLISHERS NOTE

This edition is a reprint of the 2nd revised and enlarged edition of 1912 which Principal V. S. Apte himself revised. After that no edition came out during the half century. Few years ago a revised edition of this dictionary came out from Poona in 3 vols. which is still selling at the price of Rs. 125/-.

Looking to the response of cheap editions of Apte's Students' Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit Dictionaries which we have brought out under the patronage of Ministry of Education, Government of India whose previous prices were reduced from Rs. 20/- and Rs. 12/- to Rs. 6/- and Rs. 4/- respectively, we decided also to publish a cheap edition of Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary by late Apte. This present edition is the result of the same. We are very much hopeful that this edition will be widely appreciated by the Sanskrit lovers.

From the point of view of usefulness and importance, no other dictionary can fulfil the demand of the Sanskrit readers of India and abroad. In this present edition we have, as far as possible, made substantial additions of about 10,000 new words taken from different Sanskrit texts in adenda of 112 pages which were not included in its previous editions. We have tried our best to cater for the needs of Sanskrit scholars and readers by publishing this valuable work.

Vijayadashmi, 2022

—Publishers

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the *radical* or *primitive* word in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; *e. g.* वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; *e. g.* हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, *e. g.* उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; *e. g.* —होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र, —अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

N. B. In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; *e. g.* —अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वपर, —गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see घट्टस्, पुनस्, वाच् &c.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; *e. g.* °ईद, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्वीद or द्विराज, but for द्विजैद or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आरम्भपद, कुशेय, परस्मैपद, मनसिज, दास्याःपुत्रः, हविस्त्वृक् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by *Kṛit* or *Taddhita* affixes are given separately ; thus कूलकव, भयंकर, अजमय, मातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय, &c. but as separate words.

9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading words after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately ; *e. g.* अजा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in *अ* ends in *अ*, and adjectives ending in *इ* or *उ* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *त्*, *व*, or *स्* form their feminines regularly in *ती*, *नी*, or *सी* ; where irregular, they are denoted within bracket &

11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular Present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and Infinitive in the case of important roots, and past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order except in cases where there are no derivatives from such verbs.

(d) Roots sometimes change their forms or *padu* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference, (cf. अस्, युष्, ह्रस् &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding त्र, त्व or य). Where there is peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like â, î, û, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters ; e. g. Pandavas and Kripî stand for पण्डव and कृपि.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

I.

Of the names of works or authors.

N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to or mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait Br.... .. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	D. Bhāg.... Devībhāgavata.	Māl. ... Mālatīmādhava (Bombay)
Ak. Amarakośha (Bombay).	Dhan. V.... Dhananjayaviṇaya.	Malli. ... Mallinātha.
Amaru.... .. Amarusataka	Dhūrt. ... Dhūrtasāmagama.	Mārķ. P. Mārķaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Apast. Apastamba.	Dk. Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).	Mh. ... Mahābhārata (Bombay).
A. R. Anargharāghava (Published in the Kāvya-mālā).	D. R. ... Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Mbh. ... Mahābhāṣhya (Bombay).
Ary. S.... .. Aryavidyāsudhākara (Bombay).	Dri. S. ... Driṣṭāntasataka.	Me. ... Meghadūta (Bombay).
Aryā. S. ... Aryāsaptasatī (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Gaut. S. ... } Gautamasūtra.	Med. ... Medinīkośha.
Asvad. Asvadhātī (published in the Subhāṣitaratnākara).	or Gaut. Sūt. } Gautamasūtra.	Mit. ... Mitākṣharā (Bombay).
Asval. Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Ghaṭ. ... Ghaṭakparakāvya.	Mim. ... Mīmāṃsā.
Av.... .. Atharva-veda.	Git. ... Gitagovinda.	Mk. ... Mṛichchhikāṭika.
Baudhāy. ... Baudhāyana.	G. L.... .. Gangālahari.	Muha M. Mohamudgara.
Bg. Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	G. M.... .. Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardhamāna.	Ms. ... Manuṣmṛiti.
Bb. Bhartrihari's three Satakas (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting <i>Ṣyngāra</i> ^c , <i>Niti</i> ^o , and <i>Vairāgya</i> ^o).	Golādh. ... Golādhyaṇa.	Mu. ... Mudrārākṣhasa (Bombay).
Bhav. P. ... Bbaviṣyottara Purāṇa.	H. Hitopadeśa (Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition).	Mugdha. Mugdhabodha.
Bhāg. Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Halāy. ... Halāyudha.	Munḍ. ... Muṇḍakopaniṣad.
Bhār. Ch. ... Bhāratachamṇ (Bombay).	Hariv. ... Harivamsa.	Mv. ... Mahāvīracharita (Boroosah's Edition).
Bhāṣhā P. ... Bhāṣhāparichcheda.	Hch. ... Harsacharita.	N. Naishadhacharita.
Bhāva P. ... Bhāvaprakāśa.	H. D. ... Hamsadūta.	Nāg. ... Nāgānanda.
Bij. Bijagaṇita	Hem.... .. Hemachandra.	Nala. ... Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).
Bk. Bhaṭṭikāvya.	Isop. Isopanishad.	Nalod. ... Nalodaya.
B. R. Bālarāmāyaṇa (Benares)	J. N. V.... Jainīnīyanyāyamālā-vistara (Goldstücker's Edition).	Nir. ... Nirukta.
B. and R. ... Bōthlingk and Roth.	K. Kādambari (Bombay).	Niti. ... Nitisāra.
Bri. S. } ... Varāhanīhira's Bṛihat-	Kām. Kāmandakinitisāra.	Nitipr. Nitipradīpa.
Bri. S. } ... samhitā.	Kāsi. ... Kāśikāvṛitti (Benares).	P. Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.
Bri. Kath. ... Bṛihatkāthā.	Karpūr. ... Karpūrainanjari (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Pad. D. Padānakadūta.
Br. Sūt. ... Brahmasūtras.	Kaṭh. ... Kāthopaniṣad.	P. P. ... Pārvatipariṇaya.
Bri. Ar. Up. } Bṛihadāraṇyakopā-	Kāty. ... Kāṭyāyana.	P. R. ... Prasannarāghava.
Bri. Up. } nishad.	Kaus. ... Kausikasūtra.	Prah. ... Prahodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
Bv. Bhāminivilāsa (Bombay).	Kaus. Br. Kaushitaki Brāhmaṇa.	Prasna. Up. Prasnopaniṣad.
Chand K. ... Chandakauśika.	Kaus. Up. Kaushitakyupaniṣad.	Priy. D. ... Priyadarsikā (Bombay).
Chand. M. ... Chhandomanjari.	Kāv. ... Kāvyaḍarsa.	Pt. Panchatantra (Bombay).
Chandr. ... Chandrāloka.	Kāvya. ... Kāvyaśāmkāra (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	R. Raghuvamsa (Bombay).
Chāp. Chāpākyaṇasataka.	Keu. Kenopaniṣad.	Rāj. P. ... Rājaprasasti.
Chāt. Chātākāṣṭhaka (in two parts).	Ki. Kirātārjunīya.	Rāj. T. ... Rājatarangīni.
Ch. P. ... Chaurapanchāśikā.	Kir. K. ... Kirtikauṇudi (Bombay).	Rām. ... Rāmāyaṇa (Bombay).
Ch. Up. ... Chhāndogyopaniṣad.	K. P. ... Kāvyaaprakāśa.	Ras. M. ... Rasamanjari.
Dāy. B., Dāy. Dāyabhāga.	Ks. ... Kathāsaritsāgara.	Ratn. ... Ratnāvalī (Bombay).
	Ku. ... Kumārasambhava (Bombay).	R. G. ... Rasagāṇādhara (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
	Kull. ... Kullūka.	Rs. ... Ritusambhāra (Bombay).
	Kusum. Kusumānjali.	Rv. ... Rīgveda (Max Müller's Edition).
	Kuval. Kuvalāyananda.	S. ... Sakuntalā (Bombay).
	Lilā. ... Lilāvati.	Sabdak. ... Sabdakalpadruma.
	M. ... Mālavikāgnimitra	Sān. K. ... } Sāṅkhyakārikā.
	Mādli. N. Mādhavanīdana.	Sān. S. ... Sāṅkhyasūtra.
	Mahān. Mahānāṣṭaka.	Sai K. ... Sarasvatīkaṭhābhāraka

Sarva. S. ... } Sarvadarsanasam-	Suer. Susrnta.	Vall. Subb... Vallabhaddeva's
Sar. S. } graba.	Sv. Sāmaveda.	Sūbhāshitāvali
Sat. Br. Satapathā Brāhmaṇa.	Svet. Up. ... Svetāśvataropaniṣad.	(Bombay).
Sāy. Sāyana.	Tarka K. ... Tarkakaumudī	Vās. Vāsavadattā (Hall's
S. B. Śārirabhaṣya.	(Bombay).	Edition).
S. D. Śābityadarpaṇa.	Trik. Trikāṇḍasēba.	Vb Viddhāsālabbanjikā
Si. Sisupālavadha.	T. S. Tarkasamgraha	(Bombay).
Sid. Mukta. } Siddhāntamuktāvali.	(Bombay).	Ve. Vēṇisambhāra.
or	Tv.... ... Tārānātba's Vāchaspa-	Vedānta P. Vedāntaparibhāṣā.
Muktā.... }	tyam.	Vet. Vēṭālapancavimsati.
Sid. Sir.... Siddhāntasiromapi.	U. Uttarārāmācharita.	Vid. Vidagdhamukhaman-
Sik. Sikṣhā.	Udb. Udbhāta.	dana.
Siva P. Siva Purāṇa.	Ud D. Uddhavadūta.	Vikr. Vikramāṅkadevacbarita
Sk. Siddhānta-Kaumudī	Ud. S. ... Uddhavasandesa.	(Bombay).
(Bombay).	Ujval. ... Ujvaladatta.	Vir. M. ... Viramitrodaya.
Skanda P.... Skanda Purāṇa.	Up.... ... Upādisūtras.	V. May. ... Vyavahāramayūkha
S. L. Sudbālabari (publish-	Up. } Upanishad.	(Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
ed in the Kāvya-mālā)	Upau. }	Vop. or Bop. Vopadeva.
Srut. Srutabodha.	V. Vikramorvasiyam	V. P. ... Vishnu Purāṇa.
S. Til. Śṛṅgāratilaka.	(Bombay).	V. Ratn... Vṛittaratnākara.
Subb Subbāshitaratnākara	Vāgb. Vāgbhaṭa.	Vṛind. S... Vṛindāvanasataka.
(Bombay).	Vais.... ... Vaisesika.	V. Sah... Viśvāsabhasanāma.
Subbāsh. ... Subhāshita.	Vais. Sūt. ... Vaiseshikasūtras.	Y. Yājñavalka (Mr. Mandlik'
Subb. Ratn... Subbāshitaratnabbā-	Vāj.... ... Vājasaneyi Sambitā.	Edition).
ṇḍāgāra (Bombay).	Vāk. P. ... Vākyapadiya.	Yoga S... Yogasūtras.
Sūrya S... .. Sūryasiddhānta.		Yv., Yaj.... Yajurveda.

Note.—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act, &c., and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

II.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm. Atmanepada	gen. ... Genitive.	pot. p... Potential passive partici-
a. Adjective.	Germ. ... German.	ple.
abl... .. Ablative.	Gotb. ... Gothic.	p. p. ... Past passive participle.
aco... .. Accusative.	Gr. Greek.	Pres... .. Present tense
adv... .. Adverb.	gram. ... Grammar.	pres. p... Present participle.
alg... .. Algebra.	ibid... .. The same.	pron. a... Pronominal adjective.
Aritb. ... Aritbnetic.	i. e. <i>id est</i> , that is.	q. v. ... <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
A. S. ... Anglo-Saxon.	ind... .. Indeclinable.	Rbet. ... Rbetorio.
astr. ... Astronomy.	inf. Infinitive.	sing. ... Singular.
astrol... Astrology.	instr. ... Instrumental.	Subst. ... Substantive.
Avyayi. Avyayibhāva.	L. Latin	s. v.... .. <i>sub voce</i> , see under the word.
Bab. Bahuvrihi.	lit. Literal.	Tat... .. Tatpurusha.
Caus. ... Causal.	loc. Locative.	U. Ubbayapada (Parasmai.
cf. Compare.	m. or mas. Masculine.	and Atmane.).
Com. ... Commentary.	Mar... .. Marāṭhī.	Vārt. ... Vārtika.
Comp. ... Compound.	Math. ... Mathematics.	Ved... .. Vedio.
dat... .. Dative.	Medic... Medicine	v. l.... .. Various reading.
Den. ... Denominative.	n. Neuter.	Voc. ... Vocative.
desid. ... Desiderative.	N. Name.	= Equal or equivalent to,
du. Dual.	Nom. ... Nominative.	same as.
e. g.... .. <i>Exempli gratia</i> , for ex-	num. a... Numerical adjective.	
ample.	oft... .. Often times.	+ Plus.
Eng. ... English.	opp. ... Opposite of.	&c. Et cætera.
Etym., Ety. Etymology.	P. Parasmaipada.	• denotes that the rest of the
f. or fem. Feminine.	pass. ... Passive.	word under consideration
fig. Figurative.	pers. ... Person.	is to be supplied; e. g. ;
fr. From.	phil. ... Philosophy.	रस्मयभक्त्य यस्य under अनंत
freq. ... Frequentative.	pl. Plural.	means अनंतरस्म &c.

EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

N.B.—Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

अ a Krit ter. (f.); as in जिगमिषा.
अक् (अ) a Krit ter. (f.) before which no guna or Vriddhi takes elace; as in मिदा, लिदा, स्पर्षा.

(अ) a Krit ter. (m.); as in विः; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.

इ (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or offspring' &c. as in औसः, वैदः.

ए (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैवः; also Kṛit; as in कुम्भकारः.

अति (अत्) a Tad. ter. (f.) showing number or measure; as in दशत, पंचत्.

अयुक् (अयु) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in वनयुः, वेषयुः, सययुः.

अनि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in अजीवनि.

अनीवर (अनीव) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in करणीव, हननीव.

ए (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in प्रसवः, गतः, मयः, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोकः.

असिक् (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अग्रजस्, हृषीक्.

अस्तुक् (अस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in सरस्, तपस्, चेतस्.

अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अभस्तात्, पुरस्तात्.

आक् (आ) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दाक्षिण, उत्तर.

आवक् (आव) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाट.

आलक् (आन्) a feminine termination; as in ईशाणी, भवानी.

आलक् (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाल.

आलक् (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भद्रालु, स्वर्णालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in हृद्यालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शितालु, उष्णालु.

इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पविः, भेदिः.

इक् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशार्थिः, कार्थिः, शीथिः.

इर the augment इ.

इषक् (इत्) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकितं, कुतमितः (कुतम्यस्य संजातानि स तः).

इत् (इत्तु) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्तन-विट्.

इन्क् (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फलिन.

इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, दंडिन्; or Kṛit ter.; as in राजविन्.

इमनिक् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'state or भाव'; as in लविमन्, गरिमन्, अदिमन्.

इलक् (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फेनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Up. ter.; as in सलिल.

इठन् (इठ्) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.

इण्युक् (इण्यु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्यु, अलंकरिष्यु, रोचिष्यु; or an Up. ter.; as in वैष्युः.

इसि (इक्) an Up. ter.; as in शोचिस्, ज्योतिस्.

ईक् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाकीकः, लीहितीकः.

इक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्ती-यिक.

ईयसुक् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.

ईरक्-न् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession,' as in आदीरः, कादीरः; or an Up. ter.; as in हितीरः, शरीरः, करीरः.

उ (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, भिषुः; or an Up. ter. as in तरः, भरः, शयुः.

उक् (उक) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, रथायुकः.

उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in कारुः, बायुः, स्वायुः.

उरक् (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरः.

उलक् (उल) an Up. ter.; as in हर्षल, चटुल.

उसि, उसिन् (उस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in जनुस्, वधुस्, वरुस्.

ऊक् (ऊक) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंडकः, जागस्कः.

ऊक् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्कषु.

ऊद् (ऊ) a substitute; as in वत from दिव्, जू from ज्वर.

ऊ (ऊ) an Up. ter.; as in देव्.

एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृण्य.

एण्युक् (एण्यु) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येयु, परेयुः.

एण् (एण) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दाक्षिण, उत्तर.

क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, ज्ञा, पयः; or in उपकः, निहः, or a Tad. ter. (क)

used in various senses as in अस्मकः राष्ट्रकः, अथकः, सुवर्णकः, तुष्यकः.

कक् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in वाराहकः.

कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मदकः, देवदत्तकः.

कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in व्यूढोरस्कः, नदीमातृकः.

कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चकिः, जग्मि, दादिः, जलधिः.

कुरक् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in मिदुर, विदुर.

क्त (त changed to न्) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.

क्तवत् (तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हतवत्.

क्तिच् (ति) a Kṛit ter. (f.) forming abstract nouns from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.

कुत् (कु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in युष्, क्षिप्, च-स्तु.

कमरक् (मर) a Kṛit ter.; as in पस्मर, सुमर.

क्यक् (य) a denominative ter. (P.): as in पुत्रीयति.

क्यङ्-प् (य) a denominative ter.; as in भूषायते, पार्यायते.

क्यप् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in कृत्य, स्तुत्य

कु (क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीक, कु-कु-कन् (क-लु-क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भील (लु) क.

कनिप् (क्न्) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in सुधीक्, शीक्, कश्क्.

करप् (वर) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition', as in इत्वर, सुत्वर, गत्वर.

किन्-प् (क् or वि) a Kṛit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्पृक्, दृक्, संपद, वाक् &c.

कस्न (स्न) an Un. ter.; as in अक्षे, कुत्स्न.

ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीन.

खच्-श् (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनंधयः, प्रियंवदः, नाडियमः.

खन् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in महाकुलीन.

गक्-न् (ग) an Up. ter.; as in सुदः, गंगा.

गिमनि (गिमन्) a Tad. ter.; as in वा-गिमन्.

गस्तु (स्तु) a Kṛit ter.; as in जिष्णु, रथा-स्तु.

घ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in गोषरः, उरुष्यः; or a Tad. ter. (घ्य) ; as in यक्षि, नक्षिप.

एत्र (अ) a Kṛit ter. used to form abstract nouns from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate or generally undergo Vṛddhi, and the penultimate short guṇa; as in हारः, त्यागः, पाकः, क्षेमः.

विहृण् (इन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in त्यागिन्, हागिन्, भोगिन्.

धुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भंगुर.

होए (ई) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती,

मगी.
होए (ई) a fem. ter.; as in कस्माधी, सांणी.

चणप् (चण) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचणः.

चानश् (आन) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निग्नान, भुंजान.

चु-चं-चुप् (चु-चं-चु) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचु.

चि a name of a termination; see अभुवनद्वाय.

छ (ईय) a Tad. ter.; as in त्वद्वय, मदीय.

अ (अ) a Tad. ter.; as in शैर्वाशालः.

ऊय (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पांचजन्यः, कीर्तिद्वयः.

ट (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, ग्रःसरः.

दाप् (आ) a fem. ter.; as in अजा, वध्या.

दङ्गल् (तन) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to'; as in दिवातन, सायंतन, इदानीतन.

ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter. : as in शैचनिकः, शैचनिकः.

ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter. : as in दैनिक, नैशिक, वैतुक.

ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c. ; as in धनिकः, शक्तिकः.

ड (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usually dropped; as in अंतगः, दूरगः.

डनमच् (अतम) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many'; as in कतम.

डतर (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two'; as in कतर, एकतर.

हु (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.

हुल् (बल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in नदुल.

ह (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in शिलिय, सभेय.

हक् (एय) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गमियः, माहियः, नादियः.

हकञ् (एक) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहक-लेयक.

हञ् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्ह्यः.

ण (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.

णमुल् (अम्) the termination of a particular kind of gerund, as in कारं, स्मारस्मारं.

णच् (इ) the termination of the causal.

णिनि (इन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहिन्, पायिन्, स्थायिन्.

ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.

ण्यत् (य) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्यः, हास्य.

ण्वल् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in प्रवाहिक.

तरप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.

तसिल् (तस्) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.

तातिल् (ताति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवताति, सर्वताति.

तुद् (त्) the augment inserted before अनः; as in सायंतनः.

तुसुल् (तुम्) the ter. of the infinitive mood.

तृच् (तृ) a Kṛit ter. of agency; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.

त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्चात्यः, दाक्षिणात्यः.

त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.

त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.

धा-धाल् (धा) a Tad. ter. showing 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.

दमच् (दम) } Tad. ter. showing 'height'; as in 'जाडुदम, ऊरुदम, ऊरुद्वयस, गजद्वयस.

नक् (न) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्ञः, प्रज्ञः, यज्ञः.

लृक् (न) the augment लृ; as in धनयति, धीनयति.

लृक् (लृ) the augment लृ; as in रोपयति, ज्ञापयति.

फक्, फञ् (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in नाडायनः, वास्त्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.

म (म) a Tad. ter.; as in मध्यम, आदिम, हुमः.

महृप् (मत्) a possessive ter.; as in अग्रिमत्, श्रीमत्; (changed to वत्).

मयद् (मय) a Tad. ter.; as in काष्ठमय, जलमय.

मात्रच् (मात्र) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure'; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.

मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter.; as in गोमिन्.

हृम् (म्) the augment हृ; as in रात्रि-व सन्तपयः.

य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्या, वास्या, धूम्या, or in सभ्यः, शरण्यः.

यङ् (य) a ter. of the frequentative; as in बोधयते.

यल् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वात्स्या, गार्ह्यः.

यत् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in भव्य, गेय, चैय.

र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुंजरः also a Kṛit ter.; as in नम्र, दीप, कथ्र, शुभ्र, हिस्र.

लच् (ल) a Tad. ter.; as in अंसल, मांसल.

लृच् (अन) a Kṛit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नन्दनः, मदनः.

ल्युद् (अन) a Kṛit ter. forming abstract nouns; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.

वनिप् (वन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्वन्, धविन्.

वरच् (वर) a Kṛit ter.; as in ईश्वर स्थावर.

वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter.; as in शिखावलः, रजस्वला.

विनि (विन्) a possessive ter.; as in पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, स्रग्विन्.

बुच् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in सिद्धकः, हिसकः, or a Tad. ter.; as in औष्टकः, राजकं, औष्टकं.

बुन् (अक्) a Kṛit ter. as in सरकः, लवकः.

झ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in क्रिया, विद्, or a Tad. ter. (झ); as in लोमझः.

शतृ (अत्) a ter. of the present participle Parasmanepada; as in वृत्तं, विद्.

शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in वचमानः.

ष, षच् (अ) added at the end of comp.; as in त्रिभुयः, पञ्चाक्षः.

ष्कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in पथिकः.

ष्टन् (त्र) a Kṛit ter. showing 'instrument or means of an action'; as in वक्त्र, शस्त्रं, वस्त्रं, पात्रं, योत्रं, दंष्ट्र.

ष्ठच् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in कुसीदिकः.

ष्ठन्-ष्ठल् (इक) Tad. ter. as in पथिकः, आर्क्षिकः.

ष्फ (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in कार्यायनी.

ष्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)'; as in चातुर्व्य, सौंदर्य.

सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative.

ह a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in इह.

THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

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अंशः

अ The first letter of the Nāgari Alphabet.—अः [अवति, अतति सात-त्येन लिङ्गोति वा; अन्-अत् वा, इ Tv.] I N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम् । अकारो विष्णुर्हृदि उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । अकारस्तु स्मृता ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रय-त्वकः ॥ १ for more explanation of the three syllables अ, उ, ए, see ओम्. -2 N. of Siva, Brahmā, Vāyu or Vaisvānara-ind. I A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an*, and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ्, and changed to अ before vowels except in the word अ-अणिच्. The senses of न usually enumerated are six—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अत्राह्मणः one like a Brāhmana (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmana, but a Kshatriya, or Vaīśya; अणिक्: a reed appearing like इक्षु, but not a true इक्षु. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं absence of knowledge, ignorance; अक्रोशः, अनन्धः, अकटकः, अघटः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अनुद्रा having a slender waist (कुशोदरी or तनुमध्यमा). (e) अप्राज्ञस्य 'badness', 'unfitness', having a depreciative sense; अकालः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनैति: the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black; असुर not a god, a demon &c. These senses are put together in the following verse:—तत्साहचर्यमावश्यं तदन्त्यत्वं तद्व्युत्पत्तिः । अप्राज्ञस्य विरोधश्च नञर्थः चट् प्रकीर्तितः ॥ See also. With verbal derivatives, such as gerunds, infinitives, parti-

ciples, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदग्धवा not having burnt; अपश्य not seeing; so असह्य not once; असृषा, अकस्मात् &c. Sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; अ-पश्चिम that which has no last, i. e. last; अनुत्तम having no superior, unsurpassed, most excellent; for examples see the words.—2 An interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ अवद्यं P. I. 1. 14 Sk. (b) Reproach, censure (fie, shame); अपचसि त्वं जाह्नव P. VI. 3. 73 Vārt. See अकराणि, अजी-वनि also. (c) Used in addressing; अ अमत्. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition.—3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

N. B.—The application of this privative prefix is practically unlimited; to give every possible case would almost amount to a dictionary itself. No attempt will therefore be made to give every possible combination of this prefix with a following word; only such words as require a special explanation, or such as most frequently occur in the literature and enter into compounds with other words, will be given; others will be found self-explaining when the English 'in', 'un', or 'not', is substituted for अ or अ before the meaning of the second word, or the sense may be expressed by 'less', 'free from', 'devoid or destitute of' &c.; अकथ्य unspeakable; अदर्थ without pride, or freedom from pride; अप्रमदम् not bold; अभय unfortunate; अविस्त destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many cases such compounds will be found explained under the second member. Most compounds beginning with अ or अ are either Tatpurusha or Bahuvrīhi (to be determined by the sense) and should

be so dissolved.

अ-अणिच् a. (अ being regarded as a consonant.) Not a debtor, free from debt; दिवसस्याष्टमे भागे शकं पचति यो नरः । अ-अणिच् चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर मोदते ॥ Mb. The form अ-अणिच् also occurs in this sense.

अंश 10 U. अंशयति—ते To divide, distribute; share among; also अंश-यति in this sense.

अंशः [अंश अच्]. 1 A share, part, portion, division; member; सहृदो निप-तति Ms. 9.47; दुर्योधिः a fourth part; चण्डः । समैवांशो जीवलोके जीवभूतः सनातनः Bg. 15.7 । भुवमंशादेव चर्मयोर्यतो R. 8. 16; अंशम दक्षिणामुक्ता K. 159 partly. -2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वतेशतः Ms. 8.408; अंशो कृषिप-तिती 9.2011 परम्यः वार्याः सर्वांशकाः Y. 2. 115.—3 The numerator of a fraction; अयान्येहाराभिहतौ हरश्चो Līlā, sometimes used for fraction itself.—4 A degree of latitude (or longitude) अक्षरांशा समाख्याताः चण्डयुत्तरातत्रयम् । स च अंशः षष्टिकारमकः, कला तु षष्टिकलात्मिका. -5 The shoulder (more generally written अंश, q. v.)—6 N. of one of the Adityas. The senses of 'party', 'a share of booty', 'earnest money', which are said to occur in the Veda are traceable to 1. above.—**COMP**—अंशः [च. त.] a secondary incarnation; part of a portion. ओशि *adv.* share by share.—अवतारः तरणं [च. त.] descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; *तार इव चर्मस्य Dk. 1531 *मितव कृतार्तस्य K. 311 उक्षैः श्रवसः 79; so अंशवर्तानमिव 108; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of. Adhiparvan of Bhārata.—भाज्, -हर-हारिण m. f. [उप. समास] one who takes or has a share, one entitled to a share in the ancestral property, an heir, a co-heir; पिबदोशहरश्चैवा पूर्वभाषे परः परः Y. 2. 132; भातोपि दास्यो नृपेण कामतोशहरो भवेत् 133.—विवर्तिन *a.* [स. त.] slightly turned away, or turned away towards

the shoulder; **सुखमंजविनि** पद्मकाक्ष्याः S. 3. 26 v. 1. for अंशविनि-समर्पणे [च. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अतुल्यचक्रद्वारा राशयोः समचक्रकरणं). अन्योन्यद्वाराभिहतौ हरांसौ राशयोः समचक्रद्वारिचनमेव **Lilā**.—वरः the keynote.

अंशकः [अंश-पुल्ल; अंशिका f.] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. —2 (स्वाध्यायं वत्) A share, portion, division; विशांशकम्पथा राशेर्भाग इत्यादिभिर्यते। द्विभक्त्या भवन्नांशिकं स्यात्, तृतीयांशिकं सा पञ्चशतियुक्ता. —कं A solar day.

अंशक a. [अंशं कति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशप्राप्तक). —2 असल, q. v.

अंशने [अंशं लुप्यते] Act of dividing. **अंशयित m** (अंश-लृप्) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन a [अंश-शित्ति] 1 A sharer, coheir; (पुनर्विभागकरणं) सर्वं वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share. —2 Having parts or members (अवयविन्) अंशिनः स्वांशप्राप्त्यभावात् प्रति पृथक्त्वमां V. Paribhāṣā.

अंश्य a. [अंश-कर्मणि यत्] Divisible.

अंशुः [अंश-सृज् कृ.] 1 A ray, beam of light; चन्द्रः अर्धं hot-rayed, the sun; सुशशुभिर्निर्मितभिराश्विर्द्वयः Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance; रानः, नक्षत्रं &c. —2 A point or end. —3 A small or minute particle. —4 End of a thread. —5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved.). —6 Garment; decoration. —7 N. of a sage or of a prince. —8 Speed, velocity (वेग). —COMP. —नाकं a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light. —वरः —पतिः —भृत्, —बाणः —भर्तृ-स्वामी the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays). —पदं a kind of silken cloth (अंशुना सुहृन्मस्रेण युक्तं पदं.) Y. 1. 186, Ms. 5. 120 —नाका a garland of light; halo —मालिग. m [अंशवः मालेव, ततः अस्वरथं इति]. 1 the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays. —हस्तः [अंशुः हस्त इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

अंशुमत् a. [अंशु-अस्त्यर्थं मत्तु] 1 Lili. minous, radiant; त्र्योतिषां रविर्अंशुमा, Bg. 10. 21-2 Pointed. —3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.). —m. (साय.) 1 the sun; बालाकिलयेरिवांशुमा R. 15. 10. Ki. 11. 6. Y. 3. 144; sometimes the moon also. —2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjaśa and father of Dilipa. —3. N. of a mountain; मरुका N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca. —की I N. of a Plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डबला, सालपण) Hedy-sarum Gangeticum. —2 N. of the river Yamuna.

अंशुकं [अंशवः सुवाणि विषयो यस्य; अंशुः अस्त्रादि-क] 1 A cloth, garment in general; स्त्रन a breast-cloth; सेतु-

शुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाभेपत्रिकजितानां Ku. 1. 14; चांशुकमिव कर्तोः S. 1. 34. —2 A fine or white cloth; धुन्वन्, कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यांशुकाभीव वतिः Me. 62. usually silken or muslin. —3. An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment; करहृदनीयविकलंशुकाः शिवः Si 13 31-4 A leaf. —5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नामिदमि) (कः also; मयार्थं कः.)

अंशुक a. Radiant, luminous. —कः [अंशं प्रभां बुद्धिप्रतिभां लानि, ला-क] N. of the sage Chānakya; of any sage. —अंस असयति, अंसपयति See अंश.

अंसः [अंस कर्मभावाद् अन्] 1 A part, portion; [See अंश. —2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade. —3 N. of a Prince. —(सी) The two angles of an altar [cf. Goth. *amsa*; L. *ansa*, humerus; Gr. *asilla*.] —COMP. —कूटः [अंसः कूट इव वृद्धत्वात्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders, रानन्योच्चसकूटकथनपटुत्वात्सारवारः कुठारः Prob. 1. 7-ने [ले. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2 a bow. —फलकः the upper part of the spine. —भारः (अंसे) [अंसे धनो भारः शाक त. वा अलुक्] a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder —भारिक, —भारिग. a. (अंसे) [भर्यादि गण, अंस (सं) भारेण हरति। इन्] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder. —निर्वतिग. a. [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुकु-मंसनिर्वति पद्मकाक्ष्याः S. 3. 26.

अंसल a. [अंस लप्, ललति इत्यर्थे। P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युष्म-ज्यायतवाहरंसलः R. 3. 34। सुअन उर्वेतु योनं पुनरंसलेन 16. 84। पुरुषप्रयत्नदुःखं Dk. 169.

अंस्य a. [अंसे भवः अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulders; ये अंस्या ये अंग्याः पाचकाः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

अंश I A. अंते, अंहिते To go, approach; set out, Bk. 3. 25, 46; 14. 51, 4. 4. &c —Caus. I. To send; तमनिहृदमैधिलयज्ञभूमि Bk. 2. 40, 15 75-2 To shine. —3 To speak.

अंशुर a. [अंश-मद्ग्रादि वरच्] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10. 5. 6; distressed, straitened, sinful (?).

अंशूरण a. Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful; straitened. —णं A sin, distress (?). [in.] (?)

अंशोप a. Troublesome, free from अंहतिः —ती f. [हृन्-अति, अंशदेशश्च हतेरतिः स्यादेशदेशश्च चातोः] Un. 4. 62। इति दुरितमनया दानं I A gift. —2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved).

अंशु n. अंशः-हस्ता &c. [अम् अस्मद् हुक्च Un. 4. 212, अभति नश्चति प्रायश्चित्तेन I A sin] सदृसा संहतिमहता बिहन्तु... अलं Ki. 5. 17। कृतः कृतार्थोऽसि निबहिता-हतां Si. 1. 29; leaving one's reli-

gion or duty (स्वधर्मत्याग). —2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [cf. अच, आचम; Gr. *agos*; *ahos*]. °अंशु a. freeing from distress.

अंशस्वपतिः Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or perplexity ?).

अंशस्वत् a. Sinful. [Tv. A gift. अंहितिः-ती f. अंहंतिन् यद्वादितात् इत्.]

अंशु a. [अंश-सृज् कृ] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारि, हननशील)। strait; narrow (?)—हु n. 1 Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?). —2 Pudentum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. *augustus* *anxious*; Goth. *agvus*]. —अद-दी having a narrow slit; having the pudendum divided (?).

अंशुः [अंश-वक्रयादि क्रिन्, अंतेन वक्रवत्य-नेन] I A foot.—2 The root of a tree cf. अंशु. —3 The number four. —COMP. —पः 'foot-drinker,' a tree; (मूलन पिबति सिकताये). —स्केवः [अंशुः स्कंश्च इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक् I P. (अकति) To go, move tortuously like a serpent [cf. L. *angulus*, Gr. *agkai*].

अक a. Moving tortuously.

अकं [न कं सुखं] Absence of happiness, pain, misery; (as in नाकं न अकं दुःखं यत्र) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्मात्.

अकच a. [न. व.] Bald.—चः N. of Ketu (the descending node), who is represented as a headless trunk. Tv. explains it thus: अकाय दुःकाय चायते चाय-ड। केतुग्रहस्य उदयेन लोकोपप्लवस्य शावप्रसिद्धिः। e. g. उपप्लवाय अकानां धूमकेतुरिवातिथयः Ku. 2. 32.

अकडम्, अकथं, ०चकं N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क, ड, म, अ, क, थ, ह &c written therein and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person, (ग्राह्यगोपालमंत्रस्य-तंत्रोक्तमंत्र-ग्रहणार्थ-तत्तन्मंत्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्र-भेदः Tv.).

अकथित a 'Not told,' not otherwise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c.; a name given to the indirect (बौण) object governed by verbs like दुह्, पाश् &c.

अकनिष्ठ a. Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle); elder, superior.—उः [अकं वेदनिंदाकृते पापे निष्ठा यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama; of a deified Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense). —COMP. —पः (चः also) [अकनिष्ठान् बुद्धान् पातीति; पा-क.] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

अकन्या [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer; अकन्येति दुःयः कन्यां ब्रूयात् द्वेयेण मानवः Ms. 8. 225. 6.

अकम्पन a. [न. त.] Not shaking. —न N of a Rākshasa.

अकंपित *a.* [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute; not tremulous.—तः N. of a Jaina or Buddha saint, apul of the last Tirthankara (कंपितं बुद्धवृत्ते-श्रालं तत्रास्ति यस्य).

अकर *a.* [न. व.] 1 Handless, maimed.—2 Exempt from tax or duty.—3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.—रा N. of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनात् लोकानां रातिं सृणुणाति नाशयतीति; रा—क Tv.).

अकर्ण [कृ—भावे ल्युट् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् सं-करण श्रेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."—ण *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not artificial, natural.—2 Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकरणिः *f.* [नञ्—कृ—आक्रोशे अनिः। आक्रोशे नञि अनिः। P. III. 3 112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations. तस्याकरणिरेवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a.* [नास्ति कर्णो यस्य] I Devoid of ears; deaf.—2 Destitute of Karma; अजगुनमकर्णं वा जगद्व्यति निश्चितः Mb.—र्णः A serpent (तस्य बहुवैय श्रवणात्, hence also called चक्षुःश्रवाः).

अकर्ण्य *a.* [न. त.] Not fit for the ears; not in the ears.

अकर्तन *a.* [कृत्—भावे ल्युट् न. त.] I Not cutting.—2—[कृत्—पुष्प न. व.] उड्डर्यं कर्त्तुं कर्त्तुं शीः—मस्य Tv.] Dwarfish.

अकर्तु *m.* [न. त.] Not an agent; अकर्तुरे च कारके P. III. 3 19; पुरुषोऽकर्ता भोक्ता Sāṅkhya; a subordinate agent; एतन्नाम an inferior or subordinate position.

अकर्म *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without work, idle; inefficient.—2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded; अकर्मा दम्भुमि नो Rv. 10. 22 8.—3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक.—न. (र्म.) 1 Absence of work; absence of necessary observances; neglect of essential observances; inaction; कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विमर्शणः। अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं नहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17, 18.—2 An improper act; crime, sin.—Comp.—अन्विष्ट *a.* 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle. 2. criminal.—कृत् *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act.—भोगः 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action; 2. renunciation of self-righteousness.—शील *a.* lazy, indolent.

अकर्मक [नास्ति कर्म यस्य व. कप्] Intransitive; फलव्यापारयोरिदृशतायामकर्मकः Harib. (f) अकर्मिका; प्रसिद्धे विवश्रुतः कर्मणोऽकर्मिका किमि *ibid.*

अकर्मण्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work.—2 Unfit to be done.

अकल *a.* [नास्ति कला अवयवो यस्य] Not in parts; without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकलक *a.* [नास्ति कलका यत्र] 1 Free from sediment, pure.—2 Sinless.—कला Moonlight.

अकलकता Honesty, integrity.

अकलकन—क *a.* [नास्ति कलकनं दम्भः—कलको वा यस्यस्य] free from pride, humble, modest; honest.

अकल्प *a.* [न. व.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered.—2 Weak, unable.—3 Incomparable.

अकल्पित *a.* [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured; natural, genuine.

अकल्प्य *a.* [कलास्तु साधुः कल्पः विरामयः न. त.] 1 Unwell, ill, indisposed.—2 [कल्पते इति कल्—यत् कल्पं मिथ्याभूतं, न. त.] True; (तं) अनानन्दकल्पसंघो ब्रह्मना-गर्ग Dk. 31.

अकल्याण *a.* [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky.—ण Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

अकव—वा [न कथ्यते वर्ण्यते। कव्—आ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय); not contemptible, not bad; *अरिः=कुत्सिता अरयो यस्य स कवारिः; न कवारिः अरिः Or यस्य शत्रोऽप्येकुत्सिता वृत्तदयः; or अकुत्सितं इयति देश्यं प्राप्तति.

अकवि *a.* Ved. Unwise, foolish. अकस्मात् *ind.* [न कस्मात् किंचित्कारणाधी-नत्वं यत्र अलोक्य.] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpected, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विश्रातो न युक्तः H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor.—2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शोडिकी माता विक्रान्ताति निकृष्टिताय Pt. 2. 65. *देव-भर्तुर्द्वयता गतासि Dk. 135; नाकस्मादभियं वदेत् Y 1. 132; अथ नुरिपु-रकस्माद् द्रोष्ट नः पुत्रमांसे Mv. 2. 44; अथ स्वो त्वदेकस्मादपतिरावृत्तः R. 14. 55. 73.

अकाण्ड *a.* [नास्ति कांडं अवसरः उचित-कालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden; अकाण्डिपुत्रवमप्र-स्पर्धिः *Mv. 5. 39 out of season; पुनर-काण्डवियतनदारुणः U. 4. 15; *प्रवेडकलद्वयोः U. 61 पततु शिरस्यकाण्डियमदेड इवैव मुनः Mál. 5. 31; *भुवरात् संसारसुखानां K. 172.—2 Destitute of stein or stock.—Comp.—जात *a.* Suddenly born or produced.—नातः unexpected occurrence; *उपनता कं न रुद्धीर्विमाहृतेत् Ks. 5. 2.—पातजात *a.* dying as soon as born; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83.—शूरा a sudden attack of colic.

अकांडे *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly, दर्शनाद्वारेण चरणः क्षत इत्यकांडे तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि भत्वा S. 2. 12; कञ्जा विनिजय विजयं विनिवार्य धैर्य-मुन्मथय मथरविदेकमाकं एव Mál. 1. 18 un-

expectedly; तातस्तु तमकांड एव प्राणहरम-प्रतिकारमुपपन्नमालोक्य K. 33.

अकाम *a.* [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love, अकामस्य क्रियाकाचिद्वृत्त्यते नेह काहेचित् Ms. 2. 4 every thing is an act of his will.—2 Reluctant, unwilling; *मां कन्या 4. 364; so नाकामो दातुमर्हति.—3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love; मया-दकामापि हि हृदि विभ्रमं S. I. 23.—4. Unconscious, unintentional; अकामोपनते-नेव सावोद्दयमेव नरा R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed.—5 The Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final र before following र्.—Comp.—कश्चिन् *a.* Ved. not frustrating desires.—इत *a.* not smitten with desire or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः *adv.* [अकाम-पंचम्यास्तसिङ्] Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतये-तस्तु पापाप्येतान्कामतः Ms. 9. 242। अकाम-मनः कृतं पापं वेदाभ्यासेन शुध्यति II. 46. 45.

अकामता Absence of desire; न च वे-दास्त्यकामता Ms. 2. 2.

अकाय *a.* [नास्ति कायो यस्य] 1 Without body, incorporeal.—2 An epithet of Rāhu, who is represented as hav- ing nobody, but only a head.—3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit (with- out body, parts &c.).

अकार *a.* [करोतीति कारः कृ-वञ् अण् वा न. त.] Not doing or acting, void of action (क्रियारहित).—रः The letter अ; अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मि Bg. 10. 33.

अकारण *a.* [न. व.] Causeless, gro- undless, spontaneous; *मित्राणि सतां चरानि K. 37 disinterested friends; ईहशा मां प्रत्यधीषा एतेहः U. 6.—ण Ab- sence of a cause, motive, or ground; अकारणात् परित्यज्य K. 167 causeless- ly, without cause or ground; किम- कारणमेव दर्शनं निलकपत्यै रत्नये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; *परित्यक्ता मातापित्रोर्मुक्तस्तथा Ms. 3 157। अकारणात्-रण-ण causelessly, in vain; त्यक्तो वा स्वादकारणात् Ms. 9 177. किम- कारणे कृत्वाति, अकारणे आमानमायासयसि Ratn. 2 in vain.

अकारणवष्टिक *a.* Not adapted for ear-rings (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकारण्य *a.* [न. व.] Got without meanness; अकारण्यमज्ञानं Bh. 3. 51.

अकार्य *a.* [न. त.] Improper, not fit to be done.—व An improper, unwor- thy or bad act, a criminal or sin- ful action मा नाम वैकृत्यादकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 3 (आमनाता देहपं).—Comp.—कारिन् *a.* 1. an evildoer, one who commits a misdeed; महापातकिकश्चैव शेषाश्चाकार्यकारिणः Ms. 11. 240. 2. one that neglects one's duty; दननाकार्यकारिणः (शुच्यंति) 5. 107.

अकाल *a.* [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य] 1 Untimely, premature, inopportu- nate, unseasonable, out of season; न प्रजासुप्त्युत्थराति U. 2, R. 15. 44। मन्व्युत्थनं...ओषधं जानुहर्वातयं। *वातावकी. Ratn. 3-2. [न कालः] Not black,

white.—क. [न. त.] Wrong; inauspicious or unseasonable time; not the proper time (for any thing); *३; स्वतन्त्रप्रमाणविरोधस्य Ve. 3; *३; कुलन-
नस्य निवारितं Mu. 7; अकाले बोधितो आता R. 12. 81 at an improper time; अत्याकरो हि नाराणमकालं मनोभवः 12. 33 takes no account of proper or im-
proper time; अकाले बोधितो विष्णुर्हति पुण्यं पुराकृतं; नाकाले प्रियेन कश्चित् प्राप्ति काले न जीवति; नाकाले प्रियेन जंतुः H. 1. 17 does not die a premature death; काले प्राप्तिस्तकाले वा नास्यानश्नन् युहे वसेत् Ms. 3. 105 in season or out of season.
Comp.—कुसुम-पुष्प a flower blossoming out of season; *कुसुमानिव भयं संनययति हि H. 3. 23, a bad omen boding some evil.—कूटपांडः a pump-
kin produced out of season (fig.) useless birth.—ज, उरपन्न, जात a. pro-
duced out of season, premature, unseasonable.—नरुदः an untimely cloud; N. of the great-grandfather of the poet Rajasekhara.—नरुदोदयः—
मेषोदयः an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds; बालातपनिवाहना-
नामकालनरुदोदयः R. 4. 61. 2. mist or fog—वेला unseasonable or improper time.—सह a. I. not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient, not biding one's time. 2. not able to hold out (for a long time), un-
able to stand a protracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3. 137.

अकिंचन a. [नास्ति किंचन यस्य] With-
out any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute, indigent, penniless; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदः Ku. 5. 77; न द्रष्टव्यः क्षमिह किंचिदकिंचनोपि Si. 4. 64 disinterested, —न That which is worth nothing.

अकिंचनता Renunciation of every thing, voluntary poverty (संन्यासार्थं यमविशेषः); ब्रतं दानं परित्रयया तपस्या नियम-
स्थितिः; अहिंसासूच्यस्तैश्च यमभ्यामकिंचनता यमः ॥ *२८८ Poverty; अकिंचनत्वं मज्जजं त्वनास्ति R. 5. 16.

अकिंचनितम् m. [वृथादिगण] Poverty, utter destitution.

अकिंचिज्ज्ञ a. Not knowing any-
thing, quite ignorant; यदाकिंचिज्ज्ञाहं द्विप इव मदीयः समभवत् Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर a. Not productive of anything, useless, immaterial; *तेन्यत्र पेचशरीरि स एव K. 242 power-
less to do anything; परतंत्रमिदमकिंचित्करं च Ve. 3.

अकीर्तिः [अप्रशस्ता कीर्तिः न. त.] Infamy, ill-repute, disgrace.

अकुण्ठ a. [न. त.] I Not blunted, unobstructed; अशस्त्रग्रहणादकुण्ठपरशोः Ve. 1. 2.—2 Vigorous; able to work.—3. Fixed; *विष्णवे Heaven.

अकुण्ठित a. Not blunted; शालेयकुण्ठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 penetrating all sciences; विभर्तास्त्रमचल्यकुण्ठितं II.

74 taking effect on, prevailing against, even mountains.

अकुतः adv. [न कुतः न. त.] Not from any where (in comp. only).—C. MP.

अकृतः N. of Siva (not movable from any cause).—भय a. [नास्ति कुतोपि भयं यस्य] Secure, not threatened from any quarter, free from danger or fear, safe; माहशान्तामपि यः संचारी जातः U. 2. यावि त्रीण्य-
कृतोभयान च पदान्यासन्ध्यायोवने U. 1. for अपराङ्मुखाणि 5.35. अकुतश्चिद्वय also in the same sense.

अकुप्रयं a. Ved. Fruitless, worth-
less (etym. doubtful).

अकुप्यं [न कुप्यं न. त.] I Not a base metal, gold or silver; अकुप्यं वसु Ki. 1.35 gold or silver.—2 any base metal.

अकुल a. [अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य] Low, mean, of a low family.—क.—कं अकुलं शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिता N. of Siva.—अ N. of Parvati.

अकुलीन a. [न. त.] I Low-born, of no high descent.—2 Not belonging to the earth, not earthly; दिव्ययोषिता-
मिव अकुलीना K. II (a pun on the word; न की पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता).

अकुशल a. [न. त.] I Inauspicious, evil, unlucky, unfortunate.—2 Not clever or skilful.—* Evil; स क्षिप्रोऽकुशलात्रिदायति यः H. 2.141 guards from evils.

अकुह a. [म. त.] One who does not cheat, an honest man.

अकूपार a. I Resulting in good, having a good issue.—2 Unlimited; unbounded.—र [न कुं पृथ्वीं पिपति, पृ-अणु मान्दीर्घः; न कुरिसते पारं गंतव्यदेशो यस्य वा, पृथो, दीर्घः] I The sea, the receptacle of waters (समुद्राण्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारी भवति महापारः Nir.1. —2 The sun आदिर्योग्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारी भवति दूरपारः).—3 A tortoise in general (न कूपमृच्छति).—4 King of tortoises sustaining the world.—5 A stone or rock.

अकूपारः=अकूपार above.

अकुर्ष a [नास्ति कुर्षं यस्य] I Not de-
ceitful.—2 Bald; beardless.—* Buddha, a deified saint.

अकुच्छ a. [न. त.] Free from diffi-
culty.—र* Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत a. [कृत-कर्मणि क्तः, न. त.] I Not done; undone; unperformed; सर्वत्र बलकृतानयानकृताश्च मनुरब्रवीत् Ms. 8. 168; कृतं चाप्यकृतं भवेत् 117.—2 Wrongly or differently, done; कृताकृतविशेषादो ब्रह्मा त्रारविक् निरुच्यते इति याज्ञिकाः; —3. Incomplete, not ready (as food); अकृतं च कृताक्षेत्रात् (अदोषवत्) Ms. 10. 114 not cultivated (अनुप्रशस्यं Kull.); कृताक्षेत्रं चाकृताक्षेत्रं (निर्मातव्यं) 10. 94 सिद्धाक्षेत्रं चाभ्यासेन Kull.).—4 Uncreated.—5 One who has done no works.—6

Not developed or perfected, unripe, immature.—ता One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons, (पुत्रिकारत्वेन अकल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता वापि यं विदेरसहशस्तु-
तं Ms 9. 136; according to some, a daughter who is not by a formal declaration but only mentally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिस्संभवात्कृता वाव्यवहारेण कृता; कृता=यदपरं भवेदस्यां तन्ममस्त्यात्स्ववाकर् इत्यभिदाय कस्यादानकाले वराजुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.)

—तं An unperformed act; non-per-
formance of an act; an unheard-of deed; अकृतं वै प्रनायतिः करोति Ait. Br.—COMP.—अयं a. unsuccessful.—अस्त्र a. unpractised in arms.—आत्मन् a I. ignorant, foolish, having an unfor-
med mind. 2. not identified with Brahmā or the Supreme Spirit.—वद्वाह a. unmarried.—एनम् a. not sinful or guilty, innocent.—कारं adv. as has not been done before; * कराति P. III. 4. 36—ज्ञ a. ungrate-
ful.—वी, बुद्धि a. ignorant; द्विर्वात् Bg. 18. 16 through unrefined under-
standing.

अकुत्तिम् a. [न. त.] Not skilful or clever, clumsy, awkward, unfit for doing anything.

अकृत्य a. Unfit to be done.—त्यं A crime, an improper act.

अकृता a. [न. त.] Uncut, undimi-
nished or unimpaired; *रू of unimpaired splendour.

अकुश a. [न. त.] Not slender or weak, full, entire, strong.—COMP.—अयः N. of a king of Ayodhyā.—रहमी a. enjoying full prosperity;—हमी a. great splendour or prosperi-
ty Ki. 5. 52.

अकुष्ट a. [न. त.] Not tilled; not drawn—Comp.—यस्य a. [अकुष्टेक्षेत्रे पच्यते] growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; *रुचा इव सस्यसंपदः Ki. 1. 17; सो ऽप्या ओषधयः, *रुच्यं अशनं, धान्यं &c.—रौहिन् =पच्य; बीजं च बलिममकृष्टेहि R. 14. 77.

अकुष्ण a. [न. त.] Not black, white, pure.—हणः [नास्ति कुष्णो मलो यस्य] The spotless moon; चंद्रमा वा ब्रह्माऽ-
कृष्णः इति श्रुतिः. —Comp.—रुमर a. virtuous, free from black deeds, innocent.

अकेतु a. [नास्ति केतुश्चिन्हं यस्य] Un-
conscious (अज्ञान); केतुं कृण्वतकेतवे Rv I. 6. 3. (अज्ञानाय); shapeless (?).

अकेश a. [अविद्यमानाः, अल्पाः, अप्रशस्ता वा केशा यस्य] Hairless, bald; having very few or very bad hair.

अकोटः [न कुटति वक्रोभवति स्कंधादिषु] The betelnut palm. Areca (with out a कोट or bend, as it grows with a straight stem).

अक्षा [अक्ष-क, अक्षयते इत्यक् अक्षं क्तिप्, गतिः तस्यै कायति, कैक वा Tv.] A mother.

अक्त See under अक्रु.

अक्रुः *m. f. Ved.* [अञ् गतौ क] 1 Night; darkness, gloom. -2 Light, ray. -3 Ointment.

अक्रु [अञ्-वा-अञ्] An armour (वर्मन्).

अक्र *a. Ved.* [अञ् गतौ र्क] 1 Inactive, steady, firm (स्थिर). 2 Footless; profitless. -क्रः A fortification or rampart (भाकारः) banner(?).

अक्रतु *a.* [नास्ति क्रतुर्यस्य] 1. Without sacrifices; devoid of energy, powerless; unwise. -2 Devoid of will or volition (संकल्परहित), epithet of God.

अक्रम *n.* [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused. -2 Without the power of going or moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). -मः I Want of order, confusion, irregularity (क्रमाभावः). -2 Absence of motion or movement. -3 Breach of propriety or decorum; कर्म-क्रमं कर्तुमभूदपेक्षा वैरुध्यमाना न महीयतीति Vikr. 10. 3; कन्यातःपुरमक्रमात् प्रविशता Mv. 2. 50. indecently, immodestly; वहीमुवाचक्रमक्रममवहृतिं Mv. 6. in disorder.

अक्रांत *a.* [न. त.] Unsurpassed, unconquered. -ता [न कन्यते कंटा-वृत्तत्वात् क्रम-क, न. त.] The egg plant (वृहती), solanum Melongena.

अक्रिय *a.* [नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. व.] 1 Inactive, dull, torpid. -2 Without essential works. -3 Abstaining from religious rites. -4 Without action of any kind, epithet of God. -5 Worthless, good for nothing. -या [न. त.] Inactivity; neglect of duty; प्रवालस्याक्रिया यत्र सानं तद्विक्रियते पुनः । तदंशस्याक्रियायां तु नाद्विर्तिर्न च तत्क्रिया ॥

अक्रूर *a.* [न. त.] Not cruel. -नः N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna. [It was he who induced Rama and Krishna to go to Mathura and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anaka-Dundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights which he succeeded in doing.]

अक्रोध *a.* [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] Free from anger. -वः [न. त.] Absence or suppression of anger; अक्रोधस्तपसः (विभूषण) Bh. 2. 82; regarded as one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोशन *a.* Free from anger. -नः N. of a prince, son of Ayutāyu.

अक्रिका *f.* the Indigo plant.

अक्रिष्ट *a.* Not wet or moist; 'वर्त्मन्' a sort of disease of the eyes.

अक्रिष्ट *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unwearied, untroubled, not annoyed, undisturbed, indefatigable. -2 Not marred, unimpaired, इदमुपनतमेव रूपमक्रिष्टकालि S. 5. 19 of unimpaired or unblemished beauty; अन्यथा कथमियं एता लाघवस्य K. 12 unmarried state, perfection. -3 Not laboured or elaborate. -COMP. -कर्मन्, -कारिण *a.* unwearied in actions. -वर्ण *a.* not confused, distinct; 'र्ण' वननाभ्य-वृक्षा K. 293 given in plain, distinct terms (of unfaded colour). -व्रत *a.* not swerving from religious vows, unwearied in observing them.

अक्ष 1, 5, P. [अक्षति, अक्षणीति, आनक्षः अक्षिप्यति-अक्षयति, आक्षात्, अक्षित-अष्टं-अक्षित्वा-अष्ट्वा, अष्ट] 1 To reach. -2 To pass through, pervade, penetrate (mostly Ved. in these senses). -3 To accumulate; increase --Caus. To cause to pervade.

अक्षः [अक्ष-सः] 1 An axis, axle, pivot; अक्षे Ms. 8.291; हृदयः अक्षः P. V. 4.74. Si. 12.2, 18.7. उद्योतिश्चक्राक्षदंडः Dk. 1 axle-pole. -2 The pole of a cart. -3 A cart, cart also wheel. -4 The beam of a balance. -5 Terrestrial latitude. -6 A die for playing with; cube. -7 The seed of which rosaries are made. -8 A weight equal to 16 mashes and called कर्ष. -9 N. of the plant Terminalia Belerica (विंशतक) the seed of which is used as a die; also the nut of this plant; यथा वै द्वे वाम. लक द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्षौ मष्टितुभवति Chan. Up. 1; 50 वातारिभक्षमात्रात्मः. -10 A shrub producing the rosary seed, Eleocarpus Ganitrus; the seed of this plant, as also of another plant (इंद्राक्ष). -11 A serpent; hence a curve. -12 Garuda. -13 N. of a son of Ravana. -14 The soul. -15 Knowledge (usually sacred). -16 Law; a lawsuit; legal procedure. -17 A person born blind. -18 The lower part of the temples (कर्णनियोगेभ्यो दोलाद्यभ्यामा); -भ्रं (अस्तुते व्याप्तिरिति विषयात् स्वयस्या संयोगेन वा) 1 An organ of sense; निरोधाहेतुसोऽक्षाणि निरुद्धान्याक्षिलान्यापि Pt. 2.154; an object of sense; *m.* also नियच्छद्विषयभ्यो-क्षात् Bhag. 2 The eye, only at the end of Comp. ; जलनाक्ष, कमलाक्ष &c.-3 Sochal -salt, sea-salt. -4 Blue vitriol (from its crystallised shape). [cf. L. axis; Gr. akshan or axon, old Germ. ahsa; Germ. achse. COMP. -अग्रं the axle or its end; the anterior end of the pole of a car. -अग्रकोलः -लकः a linch-pin, a pin which fastens yoke to the pole. -आवयनं [अक्षार् पापार् अवापति

क्षिपत्यस्मिन्; आ-वप-आवारे ह्युद्] a dice-board (अक्षा ह्यप्येतस्मिन्निति अक्षावपनं अक्ष-स्थानावपनपात्रं साधनः). -आवापः [अक्षार् आवपति क्षिपति आवपू अण्] a gambler; keeper of the dice or gambling table; also अतिवापः (अक्षावापो नाम अक्षाणां क्षेप्ता अक्षोपा वा ह्युत्कारः). -कर्णः hypotenuse, particularly of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow (astr.) argument of the latitude. -कुशल-शोड *a.* [स. त.] skilful in gambling. -कूटः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil of the eye. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ a skilled in dice; so अविद्, अवेतु &c. -क्षेत्रं [अक्षमिति क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure अक्ष-सावर्था क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षमवानामष्टानां क्षेत्राणामेकं). -रहः [तु. त.] gambling, playing at dice. -चक्रं the circle of sensual passions; हृदयमित्तं चक्रः K. 37 (also axis and wheels). -अं [अक्षात् जायते, जण्ड] 1 direct knowledge or cognition. 2 a thunderbolt (वज्रं अक्षिरूपोऽवयवजातवातास्य तनामत्वं) 3. A diamond. 4. अक्षक्षेत्रं q. v. (m. in some of these senses). -नः N. of Vishnu. तत्त्वं, विद्या the science of gambling; अविद् skilled in the principles of gambling. -दर्शकः, -दृष्टा [अक्षाणां क्रणादानादिष्ववहाराणां दर्शकः हृद्य-पुष्क, अक्षार् परयतीति दृष्टा क्षिप् कुलं] 1. a Judge (one who tries law-suits). 2. a superintendent of gambling. -देवित्र *m.* [अक्षेदोऽप्यति, दिव्-णिनि] a gambler, gamester; so अक्षधृ, दिव्-क्षिप् ऊद् P. VI. 4. 19. -द्युतः [अक्षेद्युते यस्य] a gambler, dicer. -नं dice-play, gambling; तादृक्चः a class of words mentioned in P. IV. 4. 19. -द्युतिक [अक्षद्युत-ठक्] dispute at play. -दुग्ध *a.* [अक्षः दुग्धः] unlucky at dice (opposed to अक्षमिय fond of dice or lucky in gambling). -वरः [अक्षचक्रे रथावयवं तत्कीलकमियं कंटकं वा धरतीति; धु-अच- [प. त.] 1. N. of Vishnu 2. N. of the plant (शाकोट) Trophis Aspera. 3. a wheel; 4. anyone who bears a wheel, or who holds dice. -युः (यु) the yoke attached to the fore-part of the pole of a car. -यूतः [अक्षि तद्वन्ने यूतः] 1. dice-rogue, a gamester, a gambler. -यूतिकः [अक्षस्य शकटस्य यूतिकं भारं लाति. ला-कः or अक्ष-यु-तिकप्रत्ययः] a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart. -पटल [प. त.] 1 a court of law. 2. depository of legal documents. 3. अक्षिपटलं q. v. -लः अक्षाणां व्यवहाराणां पटलमस्त्यस्य अक्ष्. -judge. परि-*ind.* [अक्षेण विपरीते यूतं P. II. 1. 10 यूतव्यवहारे पाजय एवाय समासः सि को.] so as to be a loser (by an unlucky throw of dice) (पासककीडायां यथा युटिकापाते जयो भवति तद्विपरीतपातः Tv.) -पाटः=वाटः, q. v. -पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; पद

दोसौ युक्] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—पातः [च. त.] cast of dice.—पातः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्षं नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया जातः पादोऽस्य; अक्षपादो हि स्वमनःपुष्पकस्य व्यासस्य सुखदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासस्य प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं दृष्ट्वा प्रसिद्धिः Tv.)—पीडा [च. त.] 1. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षं इंद्रियरसनाकूपं पीडयति आस्वादनात्. पांडुःअक्ष] N. of the plant यवतिका.—मानः (°अंशः) a degree of latitude.—भारः [च. त.] a cart-load.—मदः [च. त.] mad passion for gambling.—मात्रं [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] I any thing as large as dice; dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः) twinkling of an eye.—माला, —सूत्रं [अक्षणां माला-सूत्रं] a rasiya, string of beads (अकारिदक्षकवारतः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिविभूता वा माला); कृतो-क्षसूत्रप्रणयो तथा करः Ku. 5. 11, 6. 6 °मालामुपवाहिचतुमावतोहिम K. 151. It is made of ब्रह्म seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c.—2 N. of अर्क-जती, अक्षमाला वासिहेन संयुक्तावमयोभिजा जना-माध्यङ्गीयता Ms. 6. 23. (अक्षस्य नक्षत्र-चक्रस्य मालेन मङ्गलत्वात् सा हि उत्तरस्वो दिशि गते सप्तविंशत्ये मालाकूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तते सर्वव्यञ्ज उच्चरुकरवात्स्या मालाकूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च नक्षत्रचक्रभूषणं Tv.)—राजः [अक्षणां राजेव] 1. One addicted to gambling.—वामः [स त.] an unfair gambler.—वाटः [अक्षणां वाशक्रीडाणां वाटः वःसस्थानं] 1. a gambling house, the gambling table. 2 [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य भ्रुणस्थानस्य इव वाटः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रभ्रुणपाशुसहस्रपाशुमत्वात् तत्सहस्रत्वं Tv.)—वृत्त अ [अक्षे वृत्तः व्यावृत्तः; स. त.] engaged in, addicted to gambling; what has occurred in gambling.—तं राशिचक्रकूपे वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zodiacal circle.—तुषः Beleric Myrobalan.—हृदयं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling); वशीकृताहृदया K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव काथित, कै-क] N. of a tree लिङ्गश.
अक्षवती [अक्षाः सावन्तरेण यस्यो; अक्ष-मनुष्यं] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षानहः [अक्षे चक्रे आगच्छते बध्यते; आनह-किप] A kind of part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंवेधिकान्धेदः) tied to the cart or its pole (?).

अक्षणः a. [नास्ति क्षणो योग्यवाञ्छा यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षजिकः a. [च. त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षणवत् a. [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्ष

मनुष्य यस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16. 'अक्षं तान्म' तोमुदं स्वात् Sk.] Having eyes; अक्ष-पर्वतः कर्णवतः Rv. 10. 71. 7.

अक्षतः a. [च. त.] 1 (a) Uninjured, unhurt; स्वमनः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9; °विप्रहा वाहाः Dk. 31. पंचाक्षतास्तं तयं Vd. 6. 43, 4. 4. Mu. 6. 8. R. 2. 56. (c) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; सम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वन् Pt. 1. °सक्तूनां नवं कलशं पूरयित्वा Asvalayana.—तः 1 Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded, rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies. अक्षताः पातु पातवक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः 1. अक्षतैर्नर्चयेद्विष्णुं न तुलस्या विनायकं इति तंत्रं. 2. साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R. 2. 21, आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्त्रभूता 7. 28.—3 Barely (यथा); अक्षताश्च यथाः प्रोक्ताः; said to be also n. (द्वयक्षतायि).—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind.—2 Absence of loss or ruin; good, well-being; अक्षतं चारिं हस्तं इति श्राद्धमंत्रः.—3 Eunuch (also m.).—ता 1 A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वापि.—2 N. of a plant कर्कशशृंगी.—COMP.—योगिनी a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; सा वेदक्षतयोगिनीः स्वात् Ms. 9 176; पर्यायवक्षतयोगिनि 10. 5.

अक्षत्रः a. [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षाड्यत्वं क्षाडिवा जातिवैयत्र, न. व.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाक्षत्रं क्षात्रमृच्छोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9. 322.

अक्षन् n. [अक्ष बाहुं कनिष्ठां] The eye (Ved.); मर्दे पश्येन्नाक्षमिष्यत्राः Rv. 1. 89. 8; दक्षिणेऽक्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षमः a. [च. त.] 1 Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्यं, पलायनं, उपवासं &c.—Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; °मा कालहरणस्य S. 3. unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay; मायक्षमं महानकालान्ते R. 13. 16.—मा [च. त.] 1 Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy, वाग्व्यस्यी मगजवाक्षमेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed.—2 Anger, passion.

अक्षयः a. [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] 1 Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable; undying, unfulfilling, inexhaustible; सद्योपयोगेयं शुद्धमक्षयो-निधिः Si. 1. 28; स संवाचः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्ग-मक्षयमिच्छता Ms. 3. 79; यज्ञिनिर्वातमक्षया 4. 23; नवाचामक्षयवते पितृणां दत्तमक्षयं Vayu; त्रिसावना क्षतिरिवायमक्षयः R. 3. 13.—2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन (श्रयोवासः तत्कृत्यः अकिञ्चनः संन्यासी दरिद्रो वा).—यः 1 The Supreme Spirit

परमात्मनः.—2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of jupiter.—या (अक्षयं पुण्यं यथारित-अच्) N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अमेव सोमवारं रविवारेण सप्तमी । च-तुर्थी भौमवारं अक्षयादपि चाक्षया ॥ COMP.—युगलः, पुरुषः Siva (possessing imperishable qualities).—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on the day (वेश्मि मासि रामेदं शुक्लपक्षे तृतीयायाः अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्ति करारिणिगुता ॥ तस्यो दामा-दिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं).—लोकः the heaven.

अक्षयाकलिता N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādrapada (?) अक्षायिणी Pārvati.

अक्षय्यः a. [क्षित्ति शक्यः क्षि यत् न. त.] That which cannot decay, imperishable; तयः बहुभागमक्षय्यं दद्याद्वारणका हि नः S. 2. 13; अस्यत्र योग्यवस्तु वर्षशतेनाप्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible.—COMP.—वदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Sraddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षयोदकदानं तु अर्घ्य-दानवादिष्यते । पट्येव नित्यं तरुयुग्मं चतुर्गुणं कदा-चन).—नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Āsina.

अक्षरः a. [न क्षरतीति; क्षर् चलने अच्-न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेडावेदो विदुस्तमात्मानमात्मन्यवलोचयंत Ku. 3. 50; द्वयिमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षाक्षक्षर एव च ॥ क्षरः सर्वाणिमतांनि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते ॥ Bg. 15. 16; यस्मात्क्षरत्वतीतो ह्यक्षरादपि चोत्तमः 1 अतस्मिन् लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म.—2. Fixed, firm, unalterable. १. I Siva.—2 Vishnu. 3 A sword.—त Sound, word, speech (Ved.). रं [अक्ष-सरः Un. 3. 70; अक्षे सरः; अक्षुते व्याघ्रोति वेदादिशाखाणि.] I (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकाराणि Bg. 10. 33; सुद्राक्षराणि, मधुरं, उमक्षर, &c (b) a syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83; the monosyllable एकमक्षरं Bg. 10. 25; Ms. 2. 78. 84. 125 (sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिषेदं विद्वद्वाचिरामं S. 3. 25; अहो सेदिपनान्वयक्षराणि U. 4; मधुरं तानि प्रणयमयान्वयक्षराणि M. 3. words; ब्राह्मणसंक्रामताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3. 1 अक्षरं वर्ण-निर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः अक्षं न क्षरं विद्यादक्ष-तेवां सरिऽक्षरं ॥—2 A document (letter &c.), sacred writing; writing in general (in pl.); तत्र मुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यात्त साक्षी नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3. 94; तत्रमवस्था अक्षराणि विस्तराणि ह्युः V. 2.—3 The highest Deity or Godhead, the indestructible Spirit, Brahma (प-

रत्नहृत्, मूलकारण); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg. 8-3; **क्षमं ब्रह्मोद्भवं विदि ब्रह्माक्षरममुद्भव 3. 15;** यथा सतः पुरुषात्किञ्चलमिति तत्ताक्षरात्संभव-
तीति विश्वं Chān. Up.-4 Religious as-
turity, penance.--5 Sacrifice.--6 Water.--7 The sky.--8 Final beati-
tude, emancipation from further
transmigration.--9, Continuance,
permanence.--10 Right, justice
(Ved. in these two senses).--11 N.
of a plant. *Achyranthes Aspera*.
--12 A measure of time, equal to
one-fifth of a *Kāshthā*. --COMP.--
अक्ष I a part of a syllable. 2. alpha-
bet-अक्षः [च. त.] meaning (of words);
किं तावत् वीर्यावयवतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5--चं (चु)
चुः --चण; , --नः (अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासविषया वित्तः
अक्षर-चणप् or चं (चु) चुप् P. V. 2.26.)
a scribe, writer, copyist; so जी-
वकः, जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवितः; जीव-भिनि or
पुवद; also जीविकः, --च्युतकं [अक्षरं च्युतं
कुतं यत्र; ब. कप्] getting out a differ-
ent meaning by the omission of a
letter (e. g. कुर्वन् दिवाकः कुर्वन् दूषणं इवर्त्तः।
देव योभाक्कसनयोः करेणुः प्रसरत्यसौ where
another meaning may be got by
omitting क in करेणुः, i. e. by taking
रेणुः) अक्षरं न. --वृत्तं I a metre regu-
lated by the number of syllables
it contains; अक्षरं द्विषत् प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जान-
रिति शिवा । वृत्तमक्षरसंख्ययां जानितमात्रकता
अक्षरं 12 of unshaken resolve; reso-
lute (अक्षरं निश्चले हृदोऽभिप्रायो यस्य); an
epithet of परमात्मन्, --जननी, --तुलिका [अ-
क्षराणां जननी; तल्लिखिलानां तुलिका वा सावन-
रवात् a reed or pen--(र) न्यासः [च. त., भावे च] writing arrangement
of letters; भूजपत्रगतोऽक्षरः V. 2.2. the
alphabet. 3 scripture . 4 हृदयमन्त्रा-
रस्यपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोच्चारणरू-
परतंत्रसिद्धौ वर्णन्यासः--पंक्तिः a. I having
5 syllables (पंक्तिः=Gr. pentas five)
छ मत् पदं वग दे इत्येव वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपंक्तिः Ait.
Br. (ताम्रस्तोत्रयक्षराणि होतृवृत्तानि प्रयोक्तव्यानि).
2. N. of a metre of four lines
(द्विपदा वित्ता) each having five syl-
lables (one dactyl and one spondee)
--भाज् a. having a share in the syl-
lables (of a prayer ?). --भूमिका tablet
R. 18. 46--मूखः [अक्षराणि तन्मयानि शास्त्राणि
वा मुखे यथ] a scholar, student, --अं [च. त.]
the beginning of the alphabet;
the letter अ, --मुष्टिका 'finger
speech', speaking by means of
finger--signs. --अज्ञः a. unlet-
tered, illiterate, not knowing how
to read or write. --व्यक्तिः f. [च. त.]
distinct articulation of syllables.
--शिक्षा [च. त.] the science of
(mystic) syllables; theory of
ब्रह्म (ब्रह्महृत्); महा धा विवाय Dk. 11.
--संख्या [अक्षराणां संख्यां यत्र] arrange-
ment of letters, writing alphabet.
अक्षरं [स्वाये क] A vowel, a letter.
अक्षरः adv. [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वीर्यसार्धकारके

अक्षरं] 1. Syllable by syllable. 2 To
the very letters; literally
अक्षरं a. [गवादिगण] Relating to
letters or syllables.
अक्षरी [अक्षरे गगनाभोगं मेघैः; अक्षरं सप्त; ;
गोप्यं जीव] The rainy season.
अक्षरान्द्र See under अक्षर .
अक्षरान्तः f. [न. त.] Intolerance, non-
forbearance; envy, jealousy, anger,
impatience.
अक्षर a. [नास्ति क्षारं यत्र] Free from
artificial salt. --रः Natural salt
गोक्षरं गोधूमं चैव वायुमृद्गणितमयवाः । सप्त-
सैव चैव लवणरूपम् ॥ --COMP.--
लवणं (रा०) [क्षारिणं ऊवरमुत्तिकया निवृत्तं,
अपू क्षारं कुत्रिमे कवर्णं; न. त.] natural salt;
मुन्यन्नानि पयः सोमे मांसं यच्चानुपस्कृतम्
अक्षरालवणं चैव प्रकृतया हविरेष्यते ॥ Ms. 3
257 (अकृत्रिमलवणं सैव वादि) . ; णात्राः स्युः
5. 73; चतुर्थकामदानीयादक्षरालवणं मितं 11.
110; sometimes used for food that
may be eaten at times unfit for
the performance of religious du-
ties; a class of objects such as
cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.
अक्षि n [अक्षते विषयाय; अक्ष--क्षि, अशो-
र्णित् Un. 3. 155--6] अक्षिणी, अक्ष्याणि,
अक्षणा, अक्षणः &c. I The eye (which
grasps or sees objects); changed
t) अक्ष at the end of a *Bahuvrihi*
COMP. f. *क्षी when a limb of
the body is indicated as *अक्षवाहः*, other-
wise दर्शिका वेणुवाहिः; in *Avyayi* Co-
mp. also it is changed to अक्ष (सप्तक्ष,
परोक्ष, &c.), 2 The number two;
(-क्षिणी) the sun and moon [cf. L.
oculus; Ger. *auge*; Gr. *okos okkos*,
Zend *ashi*.] COMP. --कंपः twinkl-
ing; नाक्षिकं व्यतिष्ठत R. 15. 67. --कूटः-
टकः, --भोक्त, --सारा [च. त.] the eyeball,
pupil of the eye. --वत् a. [अक्षिणं मितं;
सर्वदा भावनावज्ञात्, अक्षयसन्निधौ विपाद्यत इव]
I visible, present, न विभावयत्यक्षिणोऽक्षि-
णमपि ना भवानांतक्षीयतया Si. 9. 81--2.
rankling in the eye, an eye-sore,
being a thorn in the eye, hated;
*तोहमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159 --जाहः
[च. त.] the root of the eye. --पक्ष्मणः,
--लोम n. [च. त.] the eyelash. --पटकं
[च. त.], a coat of the eye. 2 a dis-
ease of the eye pertaining to
this coat. --पत्त a. Ved. falling into
the eye, hence, hurtful, --adv.
a little, as much as a mote (as
much as could fall into the eye),
--भू a. [अक्षो भूविषयः] visible, per-
ceptible, manifest; (hence) true;
real --अक्षं [च. त.] collyrium, a kind
of balm (for the eyes). --नः (जं also)
N. of a plant (पट्टिकालीभवृक्ष) used to
heal some varieties of the eye-dis-
ease. --प्रव [समाहारद्वेद] the eye and
the eyebrows taken collectively. --
विकृणितं, --विकृणितं [अक्षः विकृणितं लज्जादिना
संयक् प्रसारभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look,
leer, a look with the eyelids par-
tially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चकावयवाय हितः-अक्ष] N.
of a tree (रंजनद्रुमः) अक्षीक also; See
अक्षक.
अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions
or privileges attached to lande-
l property (?).
अक्षिण a. [न. त.] Undecayed, per-
manent, uninjured, undecaying,
unfailing. --सं I Water. --2. 100000
million. --COMP. --अनि-वत्तु (ता०) N.
of Indra, giving permanent help,
or having unfailing wealth (?).
अक्षितरं [अक्षिव तरति; तृ-अच् Tv.]
Water (निर्मलत्वाच्चतुषत्वं).
अक्षिण a. [न. व.] Imperishable.
--तिः f. Imperishable nature.
अक्षियत् a. [न. त.] Ved. Not de-
creasing in wealth; destitute of a
dwelling, unsettled (?).
अक्षिवः [अक्षि वाति प्रीणाति अंजनं; वा. क.]
N. of a plant, शोभाजनवृक्ष *Gulian-*
dina or *Hyperanthera Moringa*.
--सं Sea-salt.
अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.
अक्षाय (व) a. [न. त.] Not intoxi-
cated. --वः [न क्षीयते मारयति, क्षीय-क क्त
वा, न. त.] N. of the tree शोभाजन (Mar.
शोभा, शोमट). --सं Sea-salt.
अक्षु a. Ved. [अक्षु-उ] Quick (शीघ्र);
according to others (क्षुः) a kind
of net.
अक्षुण्ण a. [न. त.] 1 Unbroken,
uncurtained. --2 Not conquered or
defeated, successful; अक्षुण्णोऽनुयः Ve.
I. 2--3 Not trodden or beaten, un-
usual, strange; अक्षुण्णमक्षुण्णतयातिदु-
र्गमं Si. 1. 32. being not practised
or experienced. --4 inexperienced,
not expert.
अक्षुद्र a. [न. त.] Not small or in-
significant. --द्रः N. of Siva.
अक्षुर् f. [न. त.] Absence of hun-
ger, satiety.
अक्षुध्य a. [अक्षुधे हितं; अक्षुध्-यत्.]
Ved. I That which tends to cause
absence of hunger (क्षुधामात्रसाधनं द्रव्यं).
--2 Not liable to hunger.
अक्षेत्र a. [न. व.] Destitute of fields;
uncultivated. --सं I A bad field
(अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); अक्षेत्रे वीजमृत्सृष्टनैवे विन-
श्यति Ms. 10. 71. --2 Not a good geo-
metrical figure. --3 (fig.) A bad
pupil, unworthy recipient or recep-
tacle (of any thing). --COMP. --वेद
a. [क्षेत्रं देहतरुवं तत्त्वतो न जानाति; विद्-क्षि]
destitute of spiritual knowledge;
not knowing the true nature of the
क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतत्त्वानभिज्ञः आत्मत्वेन देहा-
दियानी जीवः); so अक्षेत्रज्ञ .
अक्षेत्रि n. [क्षेत्रं शायोत्पत्तिस्थानं कलत्रं वा;
मत्वं इति न.] Having no field;
not the master of a field; ये 5
क्षेत्रज्ञो बीजवतः परिक्षेत्रप्रवापिनः Ms. 9. 49.

अक्षोटः [अक्षु-ओट; अक्षय विभोतकस्येव उटानि पर्णाः यस्य वा Tv.] 1. N. of a tree पर्वतीयपातु (Mar. डोंगी अक्षोड).-2. A walnut; a tree bearing an oily nut.

अक्षुटः [अक्षु-ओड; अक्षुः विभोतकः इव ओ-डति पत्रैः सहस्यते; उट-अच वा Tv.] also written as अक्षोट-ड-उक, आक्षोट, आक्षोड, अक्षोडक &c.

अक्षोभ *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agitated, unmoved.—*भ*: I Absence of agitation.—2 The tying-post of an elephant.

अक्षोभ्य *n.* [क्षोभ्यते विचार्यते, ध्रुव-गिष् कर्मणि बह. न. त.] Immovable, imperturbable; अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीत् R. 17. 44 was unassailable.—*भ्य*: I A particular sage (तैत्तिरीय द्वितीयविधोपासकः सदेवतायाः शिरसि नारकरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः; अक्षोभ्योऽस्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः—Tv.).—2 N. of a Buddha.—3 An immense number, said to be 100 विवर.—COMP.—कवचं [अक्षोभाय हतं अक्षोभ्यं] a sort of कवच or armour referred to in Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [उहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा सोऽस्याभिस्त इति, अक्षुणां रथानां सर्वोपामिदियाणां वा ऊहिनी; जत्वं वृद्धिश्च P. VI. 1. 89 Vart.] A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अक्षुण *a.* [अक्षुते व्याप्नोति अक्षु-पञ्च Un. 3. 17] Unbroken (अखंड).—*क्षुण* Time.

अक्षुणया *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously, circuitously, in a crooked way, नानाक्षुणया संवृद्धते. Sat Br. (वक्रमार्गेण, कौटिल्येन).—Wrongly; *दृष्टं Ved- seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्षुणयात् *a.* Going through, penetrating.

अक्षुडः [खड्-अक्षु न. त.] N. of a tree (पृथाल) Buchanania Latifolia. अक्षुडि *m. f.* [खट्-डूड. न. त. वा. डीप.] Bad conduct (अशिष्ट्यवहार); a childish freak or whim.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [खड्-अक्षु, न. त.] Unbroken, whole, entire, complete अखंडं पुण्यानां फलमिव S. 2. 10; अखंडकलः शशी Mal. 2. 2, with undiminished orb, full; निर्निगाय मुक्तमिन्द्रमण्डं Ki. 9. 38; अखंडितं तपसा 10 63, undisturbed; सुदृढोदमनेयखंडयज्ञसः U. 5. 35 of untarnished, unscullied flame; *द्वादशी the 12th day of the bright half of मासाशौच—*ड* *adv.* Uninterruptedly Ki. 1. 29.

अखंडव *a.* [न खंडवो निरवयवत्वात्; खड्-अक्षुड. न. त.] I Unbroken, not capable of being broken or divided, epithet of परमात्मनः—2 Full, entire, न. [न. त.] I Not breaking, leaving entire—2 Non-refutation.—*न*: Time.

अखंडिन *a.* [न. त.] I Unbroken, undivided.—2 Uninterrupted, perpetual, undisturbed, continuous; *ता मे वाणिज्या Mu. I. 1. अखंडितं प्रेम कर्मस्व

पत्युः Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbroken.—3 Unimpaired; unfrefuted &c.; भद्रिन्या अखंडितात् प्रणयात् M. 3 never disappointed; शतमखं तमखंडित-युक्त्वं R. 9. 13 whose prowess knows no repulse or defeat.—COMP.—उत्सव *a.* always festive—*ऋतु*: [अखंडितः ऋतुः तत्संपत् पुष्पादिप्रभवरूपा यत्] time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (*a.*) fruitful, bearing fruit in due season.

अखर्ष *a.* [न. त.] Not dwarfish, short or stunted not small, great; अखर्षणं यवणं विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* [न. त.] Not dug; not buried.—*त*:—1 A natural lake or pool of water; a bay; especially a pool before a temple.

अखेद्र *a.* Ved. [खिद-रक्ष द. त.] Unworn; मरुतो यन्नेमांखेद्रायामभिः Rv. I. 38. II, unworn in their course.

अखिन्न *a.* [न. त.] 1. Not fatigued or wearied.—2 Not involving fatigue.

अखिल *a.* [नास्ति खिलं अवशिष्टं यस्य Tv.] I Whole, entire, complete; oft. with सर्व; एतादृशं मत्तोविजये सर्वसर्वोखिलं मुनिः Ms. I. 59; *लेन entirely —2 Not uncultivated or fallow, ploughed (land); *आत्मनः the universal spirit.

अखेटिक [न खटयस्मात्; खिद भये विक्र. Tv.] I A tree in general.—2 (आखेटिक) : A dog trained to the chase.

अखेद्रि *a.* Not wearisome, not fatigued; *त्वं continuous flow of speech regarded as one of the वागुण्य of the Jainas.

अखल *ind.* An exclamation of joy; अखलु to utter this exclamation. अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute, *ल* *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

अग [P. (अगति, आभीत, अगिष्यति, अ-विर्तु)] I To wind, curl, move tortuously, or in a zig-zag way—2 To go (अंगति, अंगीतु &c.)

अग [न गच्छतीति; गम्-ड. न. त.] I Unable to walk, not going, not in a position to go; अगो वृषलः श्वेति P. VI. 3. 77 Sk.—2 Unapproachable—*ग*: I A tree; सदागतो येन विषाजनागः Si. 4. 63.—2 A mountain; also a stone; प्रत्यापरे प्रत्युगं Mahanataka.—3 A snake.—4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रगत्या पश्चिमं, तस्य हि वक्रगत्याभावे ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धः; or 'not going', the earth by its diurnal rotation causing day and night).—5

A water-jar, as in अगस्य (कुम्भस्थान).—6 The number seven (from the seven कुलाचलसः).—Comp.—आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Parvati.—ओ-कस् *m.* [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] I. a mountain-dweller. 2. a bird (वृक्षवासि) 3. the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs. 4. a lion.—*ज*. *a.* (अगात् पर्वतशि-खरतो जायते; जन्-ड.) produced on a mountain or from a tree; roaming

or wandering through mountains wild (गिरिचर); कक्षाचितौ विषयविषयौ औ Ki. 1. 36. (*ज*) bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* [गम् बाहु. श. न. त.] Not going.—*च्छ*: A tree.

अगण्य *a.* I Countless, immense; *पण्यविस्तारितमानं Dk. 1.—2 Not deserving to be counted (अहं यत्) worthless, immaterial.

अगतिः *f.* [न. त.] I Want of resort or recourse, necessity.—2 Want of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिस्तत्र रामस्य यत्र गमिष्यामि विहायसा Rām.; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64. See under गति.

अशति (नी) क *a.* I Helpless, without any resort or resource; बालमेन-मगतिमादा Dk. 9; दंडस्त्वग्निका गतिः Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift; अशतीका गतिर्हृषा पापा राजोपसेविनाम् Mb.

अगद *a.* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य] I Healthy, sound, free from disease, in good health; नरोऽगदः Ms. 8. 107.

—2 (गद-भाषणे अगद, न. त.) Not speaking or telling.—3 Free from judicial affliction.—*द*: [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्मात्] I A medicine, a medicinal drug; इति चिंताविषयोऽगदः किं न पीयते H. Pr. 29; विश्वैरगदैश्चास्य सर्वद्वययाणि योनेयेत् Ms. 7. 218 —2 Health, freedom from disease; औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवी च वि-विना स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिध्यति तपस्तेषां हि साधनं Ms. 11. 238 (अगदः गदाभावः; नैरुपमिति यावत् Kull.)—3 The science of antidotes; one of the 8 parts of medical science.

अगदंकारः [अगदं करोति; अगद कु-अण् मुमागच्छ P. VI. 3. 70] A physician.

अगद्यति Den. P. To have good health.

अगम *a.* अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* [न गंतुमर्हति, गम्-यत्, न. त.] I Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.); योगिनामगम्यगम्यः &c.—2 inconceivable, incomprehensible; मनसोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends mind (conception or thought) याः संपदस्ता मनसोऽप्यगम्याः Si. 3. 59. See under गम्य also.—Comp.—रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form, &c. *रूपं पदवीं प्रतिस्नुना Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached (for co-habitation), one of the low castes; *ग्यां च स्त्रियं वत्या *नमनं चेन जातिभ्रंशकारणं वा &c. COMP.—*नमनं* illicit intercourse.—*गामिग* *a.* practising illicit intercourse.—*नमन-नीय* *a.* relating to illicit intercourse; *नीयं नृ (पापं) व्रतैरेभिरपानुदेत् Ms. 11. 170.

अगरी [नास्ति गदो विषं यस्याः पं. ब. गौ. डीपु] I A kind of grass or plant (देव-ताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deotar. Andropogon Serratus. It is said to be an antidote against the poison

of rats and mice -2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहारिद्रव्यमात्रे).

अगर *n.* [न गिरति; गृ-उ, न. त.]

Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha.

अग्रहयुति *a* Ved. Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्रे) Rv. 6. 47. 20.

अग्रह [विद्ययाह्यं अग्रं अग्रयति; अग्रकिञ्च शकंवादि • Un. 4. 179; or अग्रं विद्ययावलं स्यादयति सत्प्रनाति, सत्यैक; or अग्रः कुमः तत्र स्यान्; सहतः इत्यग्रस्यः] 1. 'itcher-born,' N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. -2 N. of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent. -3 N. of a plant (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana (or *Æschynomene*) Grardillora. [The Sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the *Rig-veda* he and Vasishta are said to be the off-spring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvasi at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhayoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c.; from the latter Vasishta. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitravaruni, Aurva-Seya; and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path. See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilisation of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way.) He is also known by the names of Pita-bdhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kaleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kausitaki and Varapradā. She bore him two sons, Dridhasya and Dridhasyu. In the *Ramayana* Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form

of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhava the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhava and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonisation of the south, निजितासि मया भद्रे शत्रुहस्तादमर्षिणा । अगस्त्येन दुरावर्यं मुनिना दक्षिणेन दिक् । Rām. ; अगस्त्यावरिता-मार्गं R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो दक्षिण-माश्रमाश्रित्य नभसि स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विद्ययातापमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61, Mv. 7. 14.]

अग्रस्ती *A* female descendant of Agastya.

अग्रस्यः 1=अग्रसि See above. -2 N. of Siva. -COMP.—उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhādra with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21. प्रसतादेदयादंभः कुं-यनेमही-जसः. 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra.—गीता [अग्रस्येन गीता विद्या-भेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhārata Sāntiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn—चार [प. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which usher the Sarat season and then everything on earth assumes a lovely appearance.—तीर्थ N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the south.—वटः N. of a holy place on the Himalaya.—संहिता Agastya's collection of law.

अग्रा *a*. Ved. Not going.

अग्राव *a*. [गात्र-प्रतिष्ठायां घञ् न. व.] Unathomable, very deep, bottomless;

अग्रावसिद्धिस्तमुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, अत्र Mk. 1. 3. R. 6. 21; so 'ज्ञानं', 'बुद्धिः', great, as 'मयः', यस्य ज्ञानद्वयसिद्धिर्वागवन्मनसा गुणः Ak. unathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable.—चः—च a deep hole or cha m.—चः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*]. -COMP.—जलः [अग्रावं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep-lake.

अगारं [अगं न गच्छते कच्छति प्राप्नोति-अग-अग्र् Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 263; 'दाहिन' an incendiary 3. 158; See आगार.

अगिरः (नः ?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गृ. बा० क. न. त. Tv.] 1. Heaven.—2 The sun or fire?—3 A Rākshasa. -COMP.—ओ-कत् *a*. [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

अगु *a*. [नास्ति गौर्यस्य] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor.—2 Wicked (?).—युः 1 N. of Rāhu.—2 Darkness.

अगुण *a*. 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God).—2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणायम-शोकः M. 3, Mk. 4. 22 —णः [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्वः सर्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसवे च गुणागुणार Ms. 2. 22; गुणागुणं knowing merit and demerit; लोभभेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य नियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices.—COMP.—वादि *a*. fault-finding, censorious; not appreciating merits.—शून्य *a* of a worthless character.

अगुरु *a*. [न. त.] 1 Not heavy, light. -2 (In prosody) Short.—3 Having no teacher.—4 One different from a teacher.—र. *n.* (m. also) [न गुरुयस्मात्.] 1 The fragrant aloe wood and tree; Aquiluria Agallocha.—2 That which yields Bdellum, Amyris Agallocha.—3 The Sisu tree (शिशपा). -COMP.—शिशपा [अगुरुः सारो यस्यास्तादृशी शिशपा मध्यमपद्मलो.] the Sisu tree.—सारः a sort of perfume.

अग्रह *a*. Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear; सद्भावं Ku. 5. 62. -COMP.—गंध *a*. having an un concealed smell. (अः) Asafœtida (the smell of which is not easily concealed).—भाव *a*. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

अग्रभीत *a* [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued. शोणित्सु of unsubdued splendour.—2 Inconceivable.

अग्रहः [न. व.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

अगोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious; see गोचर; वाचम- गोचरं हर्षावस्थामप्युक्तं Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. —1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses.—2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरं ज्ञेयं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of the gods Pt. 2.—3 Brahma; अगोचरं वाचनं चोपरमे Ki. 17-II. अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा *a.* Ved. Without a cowerd; पशुर्नैति स्वयुगोपा; Rv. 2. 47.

अगोह्य *a.* Ved. Not disdaining, praise.

अगोह्य *a.* Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अंगति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अंग-नि, नलोपश्च Un. 4. 50; or fr. अञ् 'to go.'] 1 Fire कोप, पिता, शोक, ज्ञान, राज, &c.—2 The god of fire.—3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds, (गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, and दक्षिण); पिता वै गार्हपत्यो ऽग्निर्मताग्निर्दक्षिणः स्मृतः । गुरोर्दक्षिणायान्तु सामिदं गरीयसी ॥ Ms. 2. 231.—4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid.—5 Bile (नाभेरूर्ध्वं इन्द्रयादधस्तादामाश- यमाचक्षते तद्गतं सौरं तेजः पितं इत्याचक्षते).—6 Caulterization (अग्निकर्म).—7 Gold.—8 The number three.—9 N. of various plants: (a) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (b) रक्तचित्रक; (c) मालतक Sem- carpus Anacardium; (d) लिंबक Citrus Acida.—10 A mystical substitute for the letter *r*. In Dvandva COMP. as first member with names of deities and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as विश्व, 'सहस्रै, or to अग्नी, 'पञ्चम्यै, 'वरणौ, 'सोमौ [cf. L. *ignis*.] [Agni is the god of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ogni of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the *Rig-veda*. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods; a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is con-

sidered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his threefold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: घूमकेतु, हुतमुञ्ज, शुनि, रोहि- ताश्च, सप्तभिर्बहु, तोमरवत्, घृतात्र, चित्रभातु, ऊर्ध्व- शोचिश्च, शोचिष्केडा, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदेष्ट &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and lumina- ries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and sum- mit of the sky, the centre of the earth, Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or crea- tures and witnesses all their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childless- ness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mytho- logical personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhimani [Vishnu Purana]. His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons—Pavaka, Pavamana and Suchi; and these had forty five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grand- son of Sandila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and

carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompan- ied by a ram and sometimes he is re- presented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahma as the sovereign of the quarter betwe- en the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agneyi. The Mahabharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by King Svetaaki, but he recrui- ted his strength by devouring the whole Khandava forest; for the story see the word खांदव. COMP.—अ (अ) गार्-रः,—आलयः,—ग्रहं [अग्निकार्यय अगार्- शाकं त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; वसंश्चतुर्गार्गिर्विवाद्यगो R. 5 25.—अस्त्रं fire- missile, a rocket.—आत्मक *a.* [अग्नि- रात्मा वस्तु] of the nature of fire; सामा- त्मिका स्त्री, कः पुमान्,—आयानं consecrating the fire; सो आहिनि,—आवेयः [अग्निरवेयो येन] a Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire. (—यं=आयानं,—आहिनिः [अग्निराहितो येन, वा परनिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि.—इञ् *m.* (अगोचरः) [अग्निं इड्ते स अगोच] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved.)—इडनः [अग्निरिध्यते अग्नेन] N. of a Mantra.—(नं) kindling the fire.—उपातः [अग्निना दिव्यानलेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In *Bri. S.* 33. it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तभुक्तकलानं पततं रूपाणि यानि तान्युक्ताः । विष्णोर्मुक्ताकानि विबुधुस्तारा इति पंचमा भिन्नाः ॥ उल्का पक्षेण कलं तदन्तु विष्णोर्मुक्ताभिनिधिः पतैः । विबुध- होभिः पट्टभिस्तद्वत्तारा विपाचयति ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents; according to the nature of their col- our, position &c.—उद्धरणं,—उद्धारः 1. producing fire by the friction of two *aravis*. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacri- fice.—उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. (अग्निरुपस्थानेन उन्नेन).—एजः [अग्निर्यजति] an incendiary—कणः,—स्तोकः a spark.—कर्म *n.* [अग्नी कर्म सत.] 1. catherization, 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so पयि offering obla- tions to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; त्वर्विनातप्रायश्चित्तः K. 16 ॥ यर्विदम 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. I. 25.—कला a part (or appearance) of fire; ते varieties are mentioned (धूर्वाचिरूपमा उवल्लिनी ज्वा- लिनी विस्फुलिगिनी । सुश्रोः सुरुपा कपिला हव्यकल्पवद्धे अपि ॥ यादोनां दशवर्णानां कला धर्मप्रदा अमृः).—कारिका [अग्निं करोति आर्वते कणो कर्तुं तेषां चारत् कर्तरी षुक्ल] 1. the means of conse- crating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अगोत्र which begins with अग्नि

दत्तं पुगे देव. 2. =अग्निर्कार्य. -शब्द [अग्नेः उद्दि-
पने काष्ठं आकृतं] Agallochum (अगुरु) -
कुक्षतः [अग्नेः कुक्षत इव रक्तवर्णं रक्तुमिच्छन्त्यात्]
a firebrand, lighted wi p of straw.
कुंड [अग्नेः आवासीयं कुंडं] an enclosed space
for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel.
कुमारः, -तनयः, -सुतः 1. N. of Kartti-
keya said to be born from fire.
See कर्त्तिकेय. 2 a kind of preparation
of medicinal drugs -केतु [अग्नेः केतु-
रिव] 1. smoke, 2 N. of two Rā-
kshasas on the side of Ravana
and killed by Rāma--वोणः, --दिक्
the south-east corner ruled over
by Agni; इंद्रो बन्धिः पितृपतिर्नैमिषो वरुणो
मरुतः । कुबेर इन्द्रः पतयः पूर्वार्दीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥
—क्रिया [अग्निना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया शाक त.] 1.
obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2.
branding; मेघवाग्निक्रियासु च Y. 3. 284.
—क्रीडा [तृ. त.] fire-works, illumina-
tions. —गर्भ a. [अग्निर्गर्भं यस्य] preg-
nant with or containing fire, hav-
ing fire in the interior; गर्भं क्षामिषि
S. 4. 3. (-भैः) [अग्निरिव जातको गर्भो यस्य]
1. N. of the plant Agnijāra 2. the
sun stone, name of a crystal suppo-
sed to contain and give out fire
when touched by the rays of the
sun; cf. S. 2 7. 3. the sacrificial
stick अरणि which, when churned,
gives out fire. (-भौ) 1. N. of the
Sami plant as containing fire (the
story of how Agni was discovered
to exist in the interior of the Sami
plant is told in chap. 35. of अनुशासन-
पर्व in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्नेः
सकाशात् गर्भो यस्यां सा; when the Ganges
threw the semen of Siva out on
the Meru mountain, whatever on
earth &c. was irradiated by its
lustre, became gold and the earth
was thence called वसुमती). 3 N. of
the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निरिव
गर्भो मध्यभागो यस्याः सा) --ग्रंथः [अग्निप्रतिपादको
ग्रंथः शाक. त.] the work that treats
of the worship of Agni &c.-वृत्तं
[अग्न्युद्दीपनं वृत्तं शाक. त.] a kind of medi-
cinal preparation of ghee used to
stimulate the digestive power. -चित्
m. [अग्निं चित्वाय; चि-भूतायं क्षिप् P. III.
2. 91.] one who has kept the sacred
fire; यत्तिभिः सार्वभौममग्निमिति R. 8. 25.-
चयः, चयनं, -चित्वा arranging or keep-
ing the sacred fire (आग्न्याधान) ; चित्वा-
यित्वा च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (-यः, -यनः)
the Mantra used in this operation.
3. a heap of fire. -चित्वाय [अग्निचयनं अस्त्य-
स्मिन् मनुष्य मय वः तातस्वाय पदत्वं Tv.]
having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित्वा. —ज, -जात
a. produced by or from fire, born
from fire. (जः, -जातः) 1. N. of the
plant अग्निजार (अग्नेः आग्न्युद्दीपनाय जायते
सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kārttikeya.

3. Vishnu. (जं, -जातं) gold; so ज-
न्मर. -जिवृह a. 1. having a fiery tongue;
2. having fire for the tongue, epi-
thet of a god or of Vishnu in the
boar incarnation. (-वृह) 1. a tongue
or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7
tongues of Agni कपालो भूमिर्नो धेता लोह-
तः नीललोहिता । सुवर्णं पद्मरगा च जिवृहाः सप्त
विभावसोः) 3. N. of a plant लालगं (अ-
ग्निजिवृहं शिला यस्याः सा) ; of another
plant (जलपिप्पली) or गजपिप्पली (विपलं-
गला). ज्वाला 1. the flame or glow of
fire. 2. [अग्निज्वालिवं शिला यस्याः सा] N.
of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly
used by dyers; Grislea Tomentosa
(Mar. धायकूल, धायटी) -तप a. [अग्निना
तप्यते, तप-क्षिप्] having the warmth
of fire, practising austerities by
means of fire. -तपस्व a. [अग्निभिः तप्यते]
1. practising very austere penance,
standing in the midst of the five fires
2. glowing, shining or burning like
fire (तपतीति तपाः अग्निरिव तपाः) hot as fire.
-तेजस्व a. having the lustre or power
of fire (अग्नेरिव तेजो यस्य). (-स्व m.) the
lustre of fire. (-स्व m.) N. of one of the
7 Rishis of the 11th Manvantara.
-त्रयं the three fires; See under अग्नि.
-द a. [अग्निं ददाह्यं गृहादौ ददाति; दा-क]
1. giving or supplying with fire. 2.
tonic, stomachic, producing appeti-
te, stimulating digestion. 3. i cendi-
ary; अग्निदारु भक्तदाहिय Ms. 9. 278; अग्नि-
दानं च ये कोकाः Y. 2. 74; so दायक
दायिन् -दग्ध a. 1. burnt on the fu-
neral pile; अग्निदग्धाय ये जीवा येऽप्य-
दग्धाः कुले मम Vāyu. 2. burnt with fire.
3. burnt at once without having
fire put into the mouth, because de-
stitute of issue (?) ; (pl.) a class of
Manes or Pitris, who when alive,
kept up the household flame and
presented oblations to fire. -दमनी
[अग्निदम्यतेऽनया; दग्ध-मिच्छ कण्ठे ह्युद] a nar-
cotic plant, So'anum Jacquini. -दारु
[अग्निं विधानेन ददाति] one who performs
the last (funeral) ceremonies of a
man; यश्चाग्निदाता श्रेतस्य पित्रं दद्यात्स एव
हि. -दापन a. [अग्निं दीपयति] stimu-
lating digestion, stomachic, tonic. -
दीप्त a. [तृ. त.] glowing, set on fire,
blazing. (-प्त) अग्निजठरालो दीप्तः सेवनात्
यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता,
which is said to stimulate digestion.
-दशति f. active state of digestion.
-दूत a. [अग्निदूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा]
having Agni for a messenger, said
of the sacrifice or the deity invoked
यमं ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अंकृतः Rv
10. 14. 13. -दूषित a. branded. -देवः
[अग्निरेव देवः] Agni; a worshipper of
Agni. -देवा [अग्निदेवो यस्याः] the third
lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका).
—धानं [अग्निर्धानेतिऽस्मिन्] the place or

receptacle for keeping, the sacred
fire, the house of an अग्निहोतृ; पदे कुरुते
अग्निवाने Rv. 10. 165. 3. —धारणं main-
taining the sacred fire; धारिणो अग्नेः K.
55 नयनं = प्रणयनं. —धियांसः [अग्निजठराल-
स्येव दीपको धियांसो यस्य] N. of the
plant अग्निजार. —नेत्र a. [अग्निनेत्रा यस्य]
having Agni for the leader or con-
veyer of oblations, an epithet of a
god in general -पद 1. the word
Agni. 2. fire-place 4. N. of a plant
—परिचिन्तित्वा या care of the sacred fire,
worship of fire, offering oblations;
गृहाद्योऽग्निर्परिचिन्तया Ms. 2. 67. —परि-
चिन्तित्वा the whole sacrificial ap-
paratus; गृह्यं चाग्निपरिचिन्तित्वा Ms. 6. 4.
—परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial
fire with a kind of screen. —परीक्षा
[वृ. त.] ordeal by fire. —पर्वतः [अग्नि-
साधनं पर्वतः] a volcano. —पुच्छः [अग्नेः
अग्न्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव] tail or back
part of the sacrificial place; the ex-
tinction of fire. —पुराणं [अग्निना प्रोक्तं
पुराणं] one of the 18 Purāṇas ascrib-
ed to Vyāsa. It derives its name
from its having been communicated
originally by Agni to the sage Va-
sishtha for the purpose of instructing
him in the two-fold knowledge of
Brahma. Its stanzas are said to
be 14500. Its contents are varied.
It has portions on ritual and mystic
worship, cosmical descriptions, chap-
ters on the duties of Kings and
the art of war, a chapter on law, some
chapters on Medicine and some treat-
ises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Gram-
mar, Y. a. Brāhmaṇyā &c. &c. प्रण-
यनं bringing out the sacrificial fire
and consecrating it according to the
proper ritual. —प्रतिष्ठा consecration of
fire, especially the nuptial fire. —प्र-
वेशः -शनं [स. त.] entering the fire,
s. If-immolation of a widow on the
funeral pile of her husband. —प्रस्कं-
दनं violation of the duties of a sa-
crificer (अग्निहोमाकारण) ; परस्त्वं चाप्येवं
भविष्यति Mb. —प्रस्तरः [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति
अग्निः प्रस्तरौ वा] a flint, a stone pro-
ducing fire. —बाहुः [अग्नेर्बाहु रिव दीर्घ-
शिखरत्वात्] 1. smoke 2 N. of a son
of the first Manu; of a son of
Priyavrata and Kāmyā. —बीजं 1.
the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold
(रुद्रतेजः सधुर्भूतं हेमबीजं विभावसोः) 2. N.
of the letter र. भं [अग्निरेव भाति;
भा-क] 1. 'shining like fire', gold.
2. N. of the constellation कृत्तिका.
—भु n. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-क्षिप् हुत्वातः] 1.
water. 2 gold. —भू n. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-
क्षिप्] produced from fire. (-भूः) 1.
'fire-born', N. of Kārttikeya. 2. N.
of a teacher (काश्यप) who was
taught by Agni. 3. (Arith) six.
—भुति a. produced from fire. (-तिः)

[अग्निरिव मूर्तिरुच्ये यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Tirthankara (-तिः) f. the lustre or might of fire. आजसु a. Ved. [अग्निरिव आजते; आजन्-असु] shining like fire. माणः [अग्नेरुपायको मणिः शाक. त.] the sun-st ne. -मथु m [अग्निं मन्त्राति निष्पादयति. मंथ-क्षिपु-नलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the barणि itself. मंथः, -थनं, producing fire by friction, or the Mantra used in this operation. (-थः) [अग्निर्मथ्यते अनेन मंथ-करणे घञ्. N. of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नखेल) Premna Spinosa (तत्काष्ठ-योर्धनो हि आशु वह्निकृतपयते). -मांथ slow-ness of digestion, loss of appetite; dyspepsia -मारतिः [अग्निश्च मरुश्च तयो-रपत्य इञ् ततो वृद्धिः इत् च द्विपदवृद्धौ घृ. पूर्व-पदस्य वृद्धयः Tv.] N. of the sage Agastya. -मित्रः N. of a king of the Sunga dynasty, son of Pushpa-mitra who must have flourished before 150 B. C. -the usually accepted date of Patanjali-as the latter mentions उपमित्र by name. -सुगः a. having Agni at the head. (-ञः) [अग्नि-सुखमिव यस्य] 1. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः अग्निमुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c.; or अग्निमुखे अग्ने येषां, for fire is said to have been created before all other gods) 2. [अग्निमुखं प्रधानमुपस्थी यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोतृद्विज). 3. a Brāhmāna in general (अग्निहोतृकत्वात् शापाग्निमुखे यस्य, for Brāhmanas are said to be वागवन्त्राः). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भृङ्गातक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्प-शीत् दुःखदायकं मुखमग्रं यस्य, तस्मिन्निर्गच्छति हि देहे क्षतोपपत्तस्तयोस्तथावत्). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण prescribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt 1. (की) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्रं यस्याः, गोरान्दि-डीष] 1. N. of a plant भृङ्गातक (Mar. बिन्वा, भिलावा) and लोमलिका (विषलंगला). 2. N. of the Gayatri Mantra (अग्निरिव मुख मुख-त्वेन कल्पितं यस्याः सा, or अग्नेरिव मुखं प्र-जापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिद्वारा यस्याः, अग्निना समं प्र-जापतिमुखं जातत्वात्. कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गा-यत्रीमुद्रकं जपेत्. गायत्र्याग्निमुखी यस्मात्समादुष्ट्याय तां जपेत् ॥ गोभिल.) 3. a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निरिव उत्पन्नं मुखं यस्याः सा] -सुह a. [वृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. -योक्त्रं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up. -रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्निः रक्षते अनेन अत्र च] a Mantra securing for Agni protection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोत्र -रजः, -रजस् m

[अग्निरिव रज्यते दीप्यते, रज्जु-असु] नेलापः] 1. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रगोप. 2. (अग्नेः रजः) the might or power of Agni 3. gold. -रहस्यं mystery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. -राशिः a heap of fire, burning pile रुहा- [अग्निरिव रोहति रुहः क.] N. of the plant मांसदानी or मांसतेहिणी (तद्विकृतस्य वानिह-तुख्यवर्णतया उत्पन्नत्वात्तत्वात् तस्याः). -रूप a. of [अग्नेरिव रूपं वर्णो यस्य] fire-shaped; the nature of fire. (-पे) the nature of fire. -रत्नम् n. the seed of Agni; (hence) gold -रोहिणी [अग्निरिव रोहति; रुह-गिनि] a hard inflammatory swelling in the armpit. -लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru in the Purānas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kāsi Khanda it is said to be to the south of इंद्रपुरी. एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येन पृथङ् दृश्यते शुभाः इमान्मन्त्रिण्यती पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरी शुभाश्च ॥ -वधुः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Agni. -वर्चस् a. [अग्नेर्वर्च इव वर्चो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire. (-न.) the lustre of Agni. (-म.) N. of a teacher of the Purānas -वर्ण a. [अग्नेरिव वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरो पीत्वा द्विजो मोहादग्निवर्णो सुरो पिबेत् Ms. II. 91; गोमूत्रमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा 92. (-जः) 1. N. of a prince, son of Sudārsana. 2. of a King of the solar race, See R. 19 3. the colour of fire. (-र्ण) a strong liquor. -वर्षक a. stimulating digestion, tonic (-कः) 1. a tonic. 2. regimen, diet (पण्याहार) -वल्गुः [अग्नेर्वल्गुः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात्] 1. the Sāla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it -वासस् a. [अग्नि-रिव शुद्धं वासो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment. (-न.) a pure garment. -वाट a. [अग्निं वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा] 1. smoke. 2. a goat. -वाहनं a goat (शाय). -विद m. 1. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रि q. v. -विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire. -विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour, inflammation. -विहरणं, -विहारः 1. taking the sacrificial fire from अग्निं to the सदोर्मंडप. 2. offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना वेला K. 348 -धीर्य 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold. -वेश. [अग्नेर्वेश इव] N. of an ancient medical authority; (चक्र). -शरणं-शाश-लं a fire-sanctuary; मार्ग-मदिसय S. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; रक्षणाय स्थापितोहं V. 3. -शर्मन a. [अग्निरिव शुण्ठाति तांरक्रोपत्वात्; शु-मनिज्] very passionate. (-म.) N. of a sage. -शिख a. [अग्नेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य] fiery, fire-crested;

दहतु श्वैः सायकैः Rām. (-ञः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow; 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जांगलीवृक्ष. (-ञः) 1. saffron. 2. gold. (-ञा) 1. a flame; शरीराग्निशिखोपसेः Mb. 2. N. of two plants जांगली (Mar. वागवन्त्रा or कल्लावा) Gloriosa Superba; of another plant (Mr. also कल्लावा) Menispermum Coriifolium. -शुश्रूषा careful service or worship of fire. -शेखर a fire-crested. (-रः) N. of the कुसुम, कुकुम & जांगली trees. (-रः) gold. -शोभ a. [अग्नेरिव शोभं यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 252. -श्री-a. [अग्नेरिव श्रियं यस्य] glowing like fire, lighted by Agni. -शृत्, शृम्, -स्तोम &c. see -स्तुत्. -स्तुम् &c. -संस्कारः 1. conservation of fire. 2. hallowing or consecrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथाहिं रं माल-वाय दत्त्वा Dk. 169; नास्य कार्यः श्रियं संस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. -सह्यः 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smoke-coloured) 3. smoke. -संभव a. [प. व.] sprung or produced from fire. (-वः) 1. wild safflower. 2. lymph, result of digestion (-वै) 1. gold. -साक्षक [अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, कप] a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचवाण M. 4. 12; यथादीपो भर्ता हि शरणं स्थितः H. I. v. 1., R. II. 48. -सार [अग्नी सारं यस्य अत्यंतान-ल्लोत्तापेपि सारं सादहन्नात् Tv.] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes. (-रः-रं) power or essence of fire. -सूत्र a thread of fire 2. a girdle of sacrificial grass (मौजिमिलका) put upon a young Brāhmāna at the time of investiture. -स्तेनः 1. stopping the burning power of Agni 2. N. of a mantra used in this operation. 3. N. of a medicine so used. -स्तुत m. (अग्निस्तुत) [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तु आधारे क्षिपु पत्वं] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यत्नेन वाश्वदेवेन स्वयंविता गोस्तेन वा । अभिनिद्रिधनिद्र्या वा त्रिवृता-भिष्टुतापि वा ॥ Ms. II. 75. -स्तुत् (°ष्टुत्) m. [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तुत्=क्षिपु पत्वं] 1. =अग्नि-ष्टोम 2 N. of a son of the sixth Manu. -स्तोमः (°ष्टोमः) [अग्नेः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र] N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; ये भवो मंत्रः यमः; यस्य व्याख्यानं, कल्पः. यमः P. IV. 3. 66. Vārt. 3. N. of the son of the sixth Manu 4. a species of the Soma plant; स्तोमम् a part of the Sāma Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishtoma sacrifice -स्थ a. (ह) [अग्नी स्थातुमर्हति; स्था-क पत्वं] placed in, over; or near the fire.

(-इः) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yūpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire.—स्वातः (written both as 'स्वात' and 'ज्वात' (pl.)) [अग्निः i. e. श्राद्धोद्य-विप्रकरूपानलात् सुष्ठु, अर्त्तं ग्रहेण येषां ते] N. of a class of 1 itris or Manes who, when living on earth, maintain the sacred or domestic fire, but who did not perform the Agnistoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of gods and Brāhmanas and also as descendants of Maichī, Ms 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्याग्निष्टोमोदियागमकृत्वा स्मार्तकर्मणिष्ठः सती मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति सायणः).—हुत्, होत् Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest—होत्रे [अग्नये हूयतेऽव, हु-त्र, च. त.] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel) 2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; [अग्नये होत्रे होमोऽस्मिन् कर्मणाति अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मणाम्] or the sacred fire itself; तपोवनाग्निहोत्रमलेखासु K. 26; होता स्यात् त्रयस्य Ms. 11. 36; ब्रमुपासते 42; खीं दाहयेत् त्रेण Ms 5. 167. 6 4. Y. 1. १९. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्नये सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्जुहुयात्.) Agnihotra is of two kinds; नित्य of constant oblation [यावज्जीवमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति]. (-त्र) a. Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; हुवनी (णी) a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्हणी कश्च Tv.; See हविर्ग्रहणी, हुत् offering the अग्निहोत्र; आहुतिः invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र.—होत्रिण a. [अग्निहोत्र-मत्वर्थे इति] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नीया [अग्नि-ऐह-ङीप्] 1 The wife of Agni and goddess of Fire, Svāhā-She is said to be a daughter of Dakṣha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हृदयं कर्तव्यं च यत्किंचिद् द्विजानामप्य संस्कृतं होत्र्यत्यग्रे सदा देवि स्वाहिरयुक्तत्वा समुद्भूतं ॥ अथ प्रभृति दास्यति सुवृत्ताः सत्पते स्थिताः एवमग्निस्त्वया सार्धं सदा वत्सयति शोभने]. 2 The Tretā age.

अग्निः [अग्निवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कैक] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्निष् m. [अग्नि द्वाति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति; वा-क्लिप् नि. आलोपः Tv.] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्-वत् Ved. a. [अग्निः अस्त्यस्य मत्पु, मय्य वः P. VIII. 2. 15] 1. Hav-

ing fire or enjoying it -2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire; पितृवत् हु-नि-वत्वे विप्रश्नद्रथेऽग्निमान् Ms. 3. 122.-3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निस्त ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn,' to consign to flames', आतृशरीरमाग्नसात्कृत्वा M. 5; न चकार शरीरमग्निस्त R. 8 72; भू to be burnt.

अग्निधः [अग्निमादवाति धृ-क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रह्मा who kindles the sacred fire. -2 (अग्नि धारयत्यग्ने संप्रदाने धारयते क दीर्घः) Sacrifice, sacrificial act. See आग्नीध्र.

अग्नीय a. [अग्नेः अदुर्भवं स्थानादि; उत्कटा ७3] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीधोम m. (मो) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च द्वंद्व ईत् पत्वं] Agni and Soma; प्रगयनं bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; (नी) the rik or vessel used in consecrating them.

अग्नीधोमय a. [अग्निधोमो देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; निर्वोपः making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; पशुः a victim sacred to them; पुनो-दाशः an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्नय n. Battle, conflict, See अजम्न.

अग्र a. [अग्र र्त् नलोपः Un. 2. 28] 1 first, foremost, chief, bes, prominent; principal; pre-eminent; अ. द्विषो chief queen; स्वातमासेवमाना M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; आसनं chief seat; seat of honour Mu. 1. 12.-2 Excessive, over and above; surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक).-ग्र 1 (a) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; धर्मस्य ब्रह्मणो मूर्धं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते Ms. 11. 84; दर्शा अग्रं मूलं मध्यं &c.; ना. सिका tip of the nose; सुवि &c.; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वग्रेऽमवर K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; अनुज्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्त्ती N. 1. 5. (b) Top, summit, surface; कैशाग्रं, पर्वतं, &c.-2 front, van; अग्रे कृ put in the front or at the head; तामग्रे कृत्वा Pt. 4 See अग्रे.-3 The best of any kind; श्वेदनाग्रेण with the best of chariots; प्रासादाग्रे Rām.-4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्ष); अग्रादग्रं रोहति Tāndya.-5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलम्बनं); मनुष्येकाग्रमासीत् Ms. 1. 1. See १ मुनि also.-6 Beginning. See अग्रे, १ A multitude, assemblage.-8 Overplus, excess, surplus; सायं स्त्रीसहस्रं Rām. 1000 women and more; or सायकोटी च रक्षसां.-9 A weight=पल q. v.-10 A measure of food given as alms (ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार).-11

(Astr.) Amplitude of the sun (ग्र, अग्र also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the foremost', 'front' 'tip' &c.) e. g. पादः चरणः the foremost of the foot; तोरः so 'हस्तः', 'करः'; पाणिः &c.; सरोहो the topmost lotus Ku. 1. 16; कायः foremost of the body; so नखं नासिका tip of the nail, nose &c.-adv. In front, before, ahead—COMP.—अग्रः [अग्रं अग्रोः] the focal point.—अक्षि m. [कर्म] sharp or pointed vision, side-look (अपांगवीक्षण); अग्रश्या वीक्षणमास्तु तिर्यग् आतरमवसीत् Rām.—अग्रन् a. having precedence in eating.—अग्नी (णी) कः (क) vanguard; दीर्घाङ्गैश्चैव नानाग्र नीकेषु योष्वेत् Ms. 7. 193; अग्रणीकं रघुध्यात्री रक्षसानां वधं नतु Rām.—अग्रणीयं [अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अयनं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ] N. of a Buddhistic tenet (उत्पादपूर्वमग्रायणीयमथ वीर्यदा प्रवादः स्यात्—हेमचंद्रः).—अवलेहितं [अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a Srāddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted.—उपहरणं first supply.—उपहरणीय a. [अग्रे उपह्रियते कर्मणि अनीयर्] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2 [अग्रं उपह्रितये यस्यै ह-संप्रदाने अनीयर्] आद्राद्यर्धेनुपकल्पितस्य अन्नादग्रे दानोद्दिश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv.—करः 1=अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. the focal point.—केशः front line of hair; केशु रेणुः अपहरति K. 86.—गः [अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ङ्] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost.—गण्य a. [अग्रे गण्यतेऽसौ] foremost, to be ranked first—गामिन P. [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; प्रशेऽग्रगामिनि P. VIII. 3. 92—ज a. [अग्रे जायते जन्-ङ्] first born or produced; आर्नदेनाग्रजेनेव R. 10. 78. (-ज) 1. The first born, an elder brother; सुपति मनाग्रजमवगच्छ M. 5; अस्त्येव मनुष्यैराग्रजेने R 14. 73. 2. a Brāhmana (-जा) an elder sister; so जात, जातक, जाति.—जंघा the foremost part of the calf.—जन्मन् m. [अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2. 2. a Brāhmana (वर्णेन मध्ये अग्र-जातत्वात्, or अग्रत् प्रजानां गात् सुखात् जतत्वात्, ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत्, तस्मात् विवृत् स्तोमनां सुखे . अग्निर्देवतानां ब्राह्मणो मनुष्याणां; तस्मात् ब्राह्मणो सुखेन वीर्यं करोति सुखतो हि वृष्टः Tāndya); अतिवयसमग्रजन्मानं K. 12; अवीचत् न्मा Dk. 13 3. N. of Brahman, as he was the first to be born in the waters.—जिह्वा the tip of the tongue.—ज्या (Astr.) the sign of the amplitude.—दाविन् [अग्रे दानं अस्य; अग्रदान-इति] a (degraded) Brāhmana who takes presents offered in honour of the dead (प्रेतोद्देशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिग्रही); कोनी विप्रश्न शूद्राणामग्रदानं रूहितवान् । ग्रहणे सुन्दमानां (ग्रहणात्तिलदानानां Tv.) अग्रदानी

बभूव सः ॥ —दानीयः [अग्रे दानमर्हति छे] =अग्र-
दानिह —दूतः a harbinger; कृष्णक्रोशग्रदूतः
Ve. 1. 22; अनुविवा Dk. 20; महीपतीनां
प्रणयाग्रदूतः R. 6. 12. —निरूपणं predesti-
nation; prophecy, determining
beforehand —नीः (नीः) [अग्रे नीयते असौ
नी किपुः] 1. a leader, foremost,
first, chief; ०निर्विवाहः K. 195; अग्र-
ग्रहीमित्रकृत्यामणी R. 5. 4 chief. 2. fire.
—पर्णा [अग्रे पर्ण यस्याः सा-डीपु] cowerage,
Carpopogon Pruriens (अजलीमण).
—पातन a. [अग्रे आदी पतति; पत-णिनि]
happening beforehand, antecedent;
०निपि शुभां निमित्तानि K. 65. —पादः the
forepart of the foot; toes; नवकिंसल-
रावेणग्रपादेन M. 3. 12.; ०स्थिता stand-
ing on tiptoe. S. 6. —पाणिः = हस्तः;
q v. —पूजा the highest or first mark
of reverence or respect; ०निमिह
स्थित्वा गृह्णादे विषं प्रभो Rām. —पेयं
precedence in drinking —वीन a.
[अग्रे शाखाग्रं बीजमुत्पादकं यस्य] growing by
means of the tip or end of branches,
growing on the stock or
stem of another tree, such as 'कलम'.
(—जः) a viviparous plant —भागः [कर्म].
1. the first or best part [आद्वैती प्रथम-
मुद्भव देयं द्रव्यं]. 2. remnant, remain-
der (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip, point
4. (Astr.) a degree of amplitude.
—भागिन् a. [अग्रभागीऽस्यास्ति; अस्त्वर्थे णि]
first to take or claim (the remnant);
अलंक्रियमाणस्य तस्य अनुलेपनमात्रे ०भी भवामि
V. 5 claiming the first share of
the remnant &c. —भुज् a. 1. having
precedence in eating 2. glutton-
ous, voracious (ओदरक). —भूः [अग्रे
भवति भू-किपुः] = ०ज्. —भूमिः f. 1. goal of
ambition or object aimed at ततोऽग्र-
भूमिं ध्वजसायनमुद्रेः Ki. 17. 55; त्वमग्रभूमि-
निर्गम्यसंभ्रया Si. 1. 32 (प्राप्यस्थानं). 2.
the topmost part, pinnacle; विमाने
Me. 69. —मंसं [अग्रे मध्यवेन प्रधानं मंसं]
flesh in the heart, the heart itself;
०सं चालतं Ve. 3. 2. morbid protuber-
ance of the liver. —यणं [अग्रे अयनात्
उत्तरायणात्] गतं शकं तद्दिधानकालोऽस्य अन्व (?)
Tv.] a kind of sacrificial cere-
mony. See आग्रयण. —यान a. [अग्रे यानं
यस्य, यान्मुद] taking the lead, fore-
most. (—नं) an army that stops in
front to defy the enemy. —यानिन् a.
[अग्रे यास्यति या-णिनि] taking the lead,
leading the van; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्थय-
मग्रथाय S 7. 25, R. 5. 62, 18. 10, 5. 3.
—योविन् [अग्रे स्थित्वा युध्यते] the princi-
pal hero, champion; राक्षसानां यथे तेषां
०भी भविष्यति Rām; so ०विः कर्मसु चाग्र-
वीरः —०रध opening, fore-part; नासा
Māl 1. 1. —०राहता [अग्रे लोहितं यस्याः सा]
A kind of pot herb (किहोशक). —
संख्या the first place or rank; पुत्रः
समलोपयदग्रमंख्या R. 18. 30. —संघाती
[अग्रे कलीपते] प्राक् संजीयते ज्ञायतेऽनया कार्य,
०व.] the register of human act-

ions kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणिवर्गस्य
प्राग्भाववर्कमनुसांणं शुभाशुभमूलकं सर्वं लिख्यते
सा यमपुञ्जिका) —संघात early dawn;
कलीभूनामपरं तुहेनं रंभयत्यग्रसंघात S. 4 v. 1.
—संययिह taking the lead; R. 9.
23; आययानाग्रसरतो त्वयि वीर यात 5. 71.
—सरा [अग्रे शरीरमात्रं साग्रे यस्याः सा] 1. a
sprout which has tips without
fruits. 2 a short method of count-
ing immense numbers. —हर a [अग्रे
द्वियते दीयतेऽसौ; ह-अच्] 1. that which
must be given first. 2 = अग्रहारिह —
हस्तः (—कः, —पाणिः) the forepart of
the hand or arm, अग्रहस्तं गृहीत्वा
प्रसादयेत् Ratn. 3; forepart of the
trunk (of an elephant); often used
for a finger or fingers taken col-
lectively; ०नितलस्ते हस्तः Mk. 3. आतसा-
घासेन वेपते म हस्तः Ratn. 1; कुसुमित इव ते
हस्तः प्रतिभाते M. 1; प्रसारते हस्ते M. 4;
हस्तात्प्रग्रहं पुष्टभाननं S. 4 slipped from
the fingers; also, the right hand;
अथ हस्ते मुकुटकृतान्तो Ku. 5. 63 (अग्र-
श्रासी हस्तश्च Malli.). Ki. 5. 29 —ह्वयनः
(णः) [अग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनो व्रीहिः अन्न, जलं] the
beginning of the year; N. of the
month मार्गशीर्ष; (मासनां मार्गशीर्षाहं Bg.
10. 35); ह्वयिः नवशास्त्रेष्टियागभेदः —ह्वयः
a grant of land given by kings (to
Brāhmanas) for sustenance (अग्रं
ब्राह्मणभोजनं, तदर्थं द्वियते राजवनात् पुष्यक् क्रियते
ते श्रेयादयः—नीलकण्ठः) क्षेत्रीयपन्नशास्यादुद्भूतं ब्राम्ह-
णोद्देशेन स्थायं धान्यादि, शुरुकुलादावुत्तमं ह्वयारिणे
देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv. 1); कस्मिंश्चिद्ग्रहो
Dk. 8. 9.

अग्रतः adv. [अग्रे अग्रादा, अग्र-तसिक्]
(with gen.) 1 Before (opp. पृष्ठतः) in
front of, at the head of; forwards; न
गणस्याग्रतो गच्छेत् H. 1. 29; गच्छाग्रतः
lead the way; तो विलोक्य seeing
before him.—2 In the presence of
मेवनादुस्य Pt. 1. असायस्याग्रतः Mu. 5;
वतुर्भूताग्रत एव रक्षिणी R. 3. 39 in the
very presence of.—3 First; पुरुषं
जातमग्रतः Rv. 10. 90. 7; अग्रतः कृ to
give precedence to, consider most
important; to put in front or at the
head of—COMP.—सर a. [अग्रतः सरति
सु. ट.] going in front, taking the
lead. (—रः) a leader.

अग्रिम a [अग्रे भवः, अग्र-धिमच् P. IV.
3. 23. Vārt.] 1 First (in order,
rank &c.) foremost, best, excel-
lent, preferable, superior; वीरगाम-
ग्रिमो भूत्वा युयुधे पार्थिवः सह Mb. —2 prior,
preceding.—3 Elder, eldest.—4
Furthest, advanced, first ripen.—5
Further —म An elder brother.—
मा A kind of fruit, Annona Reticu-
lata.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-घ] Foremost,
best &c —यः An elder brother.—यं
The first fruits; the best part.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-ङ] Foremost;
best &c.

अग्रे adv. 1 In front of, before, (in
time or space); अग्रे यांति स्थय रेणुपदवीं
यनाः V. 1. 4, R. 2. 20, V. 2. 7, Bh.
3. 36.—2 In the presence of, before;
ममग्र स्तुयति H. 1.—3 At the head,
ahead; वयस्य तिष्ठते वीरा नलः Rām.—4
Further on, subsequently, in the
sequel; एवमग्रे वक्ष्यते, एवमग्रवि द्रष्टव्यं &c.
—5 In the beginning; at first, first;
प्रतापयि ततः रुद्धः पागस्तदन्तरं R. 4. 30;
आत्मेवेदमग्र आसीत् Br. Ar. Up., Ms.
2. 169.—6 First, in preference to
others; सर्वगण्यं द्विजानां प्रभृता दारकर्मणि
3. 12; अतिथिर्यथाऽग्र एवेतिभूत्वा पूर्वा च
दिशिपुः—स्थिता; ०वतिः the husband of
such a woman.—पाः [अग्रे स्थित्वा पाति,
अलुक्] first to protect.—पूः [अग्रे पूयते,
पू-किपुः] purifying in one's presence;
having precedence in drinking.—
वर्न-ण [वनस्याग्रं राजदत्तां पूर्वनिपातः; अलुक्
णत्वं P. VIII. 4. 4] the border or
skirt of a forest.—सर a. [अग्रमग्रे-
ण्ये वा सरति सु. ट. अलुक् P. III. 2. 18]
going in front, taking the lead, a
leader, foremost, first; निरयन्नपाणं
अग्रेसरीकृतस्म K. 169; मरण ०भी भवामि
Pt. 1. Māl. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्रे-
सरः केसरं Bh. 2. 29 —सरिकः [अग्रेसरे
अग्रगती प्रसूतः ट. ०] 1. a servant (who
precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्रथ a. [अग्रे जातः, अग्र-यत्] 1 Fore-
most; best, choicest, most essen-
tial or important; highest, pre-emi-
nent, first; तदग्रमग्रं मघवनं महाकतोः
R. 3. 46; ०महिषं 10 66; उपेयुषः स्वात्मपि
मूर्तिमग्रया 6. 73. 8. 28, 14. 19, 18 39,
Ku. 7. 78, Ms. 5 166, 12. 30, V.
5. 14; also with loc.; अग्रथाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु
Ms. 3. 184.—अग्रथः An elder brother.
—अग्रथं The roof of a house.

अग्रभण a. Ved. Having nothing
acceptable.

अग्राम्य a. Not rustic or rural,
town-made.—2 Not tame, wild.

अग्रह्य a. Not acceptable, that
which ought not to be taken or
accepted as a gift, present &c.;
०ह्य शिवानिमित्तं वयं पुण्यं कलु जलं; not to
be perceived, admitted or trusted;
not to be considered or taken into
account.—ह्य N of the clay or मृत्तिका
which ought not to be taken for
purposes of purification.

अग्रुः-ग्रुः *f.* [अं-कृ नलोपः वा ऊङ्] 1 A finger.-2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman),

अग्रुः-अग्रुः *q. v.* — (10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अग्र *a* [अग्र-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अग्रायुर्द्विभारामो मोघं पार्थ स जायति Bg. 3. 16:-अं [अग्रु भावे अच्] 1 Sin; अग्रं स. केवलं मुक्ते यः पञ्चरात्रकारणात् Ms. 3. 118, Bg. 3. 13. अग्रोवाविध्वंसविज्ञो पश्यतीति Si. 1. 18, 26; मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; अग्रान् द्विमातिरिव हेतुमवागि दक्षे Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also.-2. An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न ब्रूह्मवानि विमृशति विप्रः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियाद्वानां मन्वा विचारं 3. 52, II. 80; प्रजानां तमभावदं R. 15. 51, 19. 52, See अन्य. -3 Impurity (अशौचं); अनुरुध्यादयं त्रयहं Ms. 5. 63.; न राज्ञा-मपदोमोक्षि 93; न वर्धयद्वहानि 84.-4 Pain, suffering, grief distress; दयादुमनधमृष्टं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief.-5 Passion -अः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] -वा the goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghā. COMP.—असुरः See अग्र ab.ve.—अदः (अहृ.) a day of impurity (अशौचदिनं).—आग्रसु *a.* leading a wicked life.—कुन *a.* sinful, wicked, evil-doer.—घ्नः = नाशन.—नाशन, -नाशन *a.* [अग्रं नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (-नः) destroyer of the demon अव. N. of Krishna.—भोजनम् *a.* [अग्रं पाप-फलकं मुक्ते] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for gods, Manes, guests &c.).—मर्षण *a.* [अग्रं मृष्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नाशिन कर्म-क्षमत्वात् सद्यते अनेन मृष-मृष्टुः] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brahmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनसामपठ्यते जप्यं ब्रिध्वमर्षणं Ak.; यथाशमेवः कतुगद सर्वपापपरोदनः तथावमर्षणं मूर्त्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं ॥ The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c. are said to be expiated by re-

peating this एक thrice in water; पवित्रायचमर्पणाति जपत्यो K. 179, 38.

—मार *a.* [अग्रं मारयति नाशयति; मृ णिष्-अण] destroying sin, an epithet of gods (यसौ मृत्युघ्नमारो निरुद्धः).—रुद्र *a.* [अग्रं रोदिति स्वकर्माक्षमत्वा यस्मात्, रुद्र-अपा-ह्नि किप्] 1. 'making sin, weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अग्रे व्यसने रोदिति न तत्प्रतिकाराय घटते किप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them.—विषः [अग्रं व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?)—अंसः [अनस्य अंसः; अंप् भावे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अग्रे अनिष्टे शंसति इच्छति; शंसु-अण] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?).—शोतर *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.—हारः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल *a.* [अग्रं लाति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अवायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin.

अवायु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

अवारि *a.* [अग्रं व्यसने मृच्छति; मृ-णिनि] suffering from evil or calamity (व्यसन-युक्त); not anointing (?).

अवम *a.* Not hot, cold; अशु, आमन् the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—रः [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, (ईशानाचोत्तमानां वाम-देवस्ततः परम्। सद्यो जातइति श्लोकः क्रमशो दर्शने कर्मणि).—2 A worshipper of Siva and Durgā.—रा [अघोरः शिवः उपास्यत्वेन अस्यां सा अघोर अच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādra sacred to Siva (भाद्रमास्यसिते पक्षे श्वोराख्या चतुर्दशी । तस्याम-राधितः स्थाणुर्नयेच्छिवपुरं पुनः).—COMP.—चोररूपः N. of Siva.—पयः, मार्गः a follower of Siva—प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघोर *a.* [नास्ति घोरो यस्य यत्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding, See below.—2 Devoid of cow-herds.—अः the hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of बाह्यप्रयत्न, See P. VIII. 2. I.), or the consonants so pronounced (स्वयं यमाः खयः नक ऋपो विसर्गः शर एव च । एते श्वास्तु-प्रदाना अचोवाश्र विवृण्वते).

अघोस *ind.* A vocative particle, another form for अघवर (Ved.).

अघ्न्य *a.* Not to be killed.—हन्त्यः [न हेति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हृ-यच् निपातः Tv.] a Brahmd (अघ्न्यः प्रजापतिः Un. 4.III.)—2 A bull.—ह्न्या [न हन्यते स्त्रीहत्यायाः निविद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अग्रेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt.—यं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंक I A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark. stamp; हेमपादकितानां पीठिकायां K. 12. स्वनामव्योक्ति S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोद्विन्दुभिः अंकितं-स्तनयुक्तं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68.—2 To enumerate, count.—3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तत्को नामगुणो भवेत्सुगुणनो यो दुर्गुणैर्नांकितः Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned; वक्षेण वेष्टयित्वा अंते शिरः Ks. 13. 152 branded head.—4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः [अंक कर्तरि कणेण वा अच्] 1 The Lap. (n. also); अंशययां कनुदीर्घाक्षी Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap.—2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकां पदार्थं ततान R. 7. 9। पदपंक्तिरलक्तका Rām. 1 रतिवलयपदंकि कंटे Ku. 2. 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.; मद्योवाकं गेयं Me. 86; a stain, stop, stigma, brand; इदं; शिरणेतिवर्गः Ku. 1. 3; कक्षां कृतांकिं निर्वोच्यः Ms. 8. 281.—3 A numerical figure, a number; the number 9.—4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सृजेवांकुवेति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; प्रेम्णोत्तरेण सुहृत्कानां पत्न्यानीति-रावधेयं Si. 3. 36। सिद्धे जंबुकर्मकागवत्तपि त्यक्त्वा निर्गतं द्विः Bh. 2. 30; Ki. 17. 64; See—आगत below.—5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c., See S. D. 278.—6 A hook or curved instrument.—7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक; See S. D. 519.—8 An ornament (युग).—9 A sham fight, military show (चित्रयुद्ध).—10 A coefficient.—11 A place.—12 A sin, misdeed.—13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—14 The body.—15 A mountain. [cf. L. *uncus Gr. oḡkos*].—COMP.—अंक [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपत्रादि-विन्हाति यस्य lv.] water—अवतारः when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sākuntala or second of Marāvika-ṇmītra (अंकाते स्मितिः पयिस्तदंकावतिना-गतः । यत्रांकोवतरत्येवोकावतार इति स्मृतिः S. D. 311). The Dasarūpa defines it differently; अंकावतास्वकंति पातोक्त्या-विभागतः । एभिः संसृज्येत्येव हश्यमैकेः प्रदर्शयेत् I. 56—आगत, -गत *a.* [दि. त. व.] come within the grasp or reach: सिद्ध्यं सचवृत्ति R. 2. 38; श्रियं युताश्यं ह्यतान-भोक्ता R. 13. 67.—करणं marking, branding &c.—तंत्रं the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—धारणं-णा 1. bearing or having marks, such as those on the

body of a Vaishnava. 2. manner of holding the person, figure.—परिवर्तः [च. त.] I. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अवि कृपेजहृ-विनिवेशितानः प्रियया तत्कपरिचरिताभ्यां. Māl. 5.8. (an occasion for) embrace (अंके क्रोडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तते हृदयालिंगे इत्यर्थः—Jagaddhara) so परिवर्तिनं भर्तुः श्री भव M. 3.—पादव्रतं N. of a Vratat; title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण).—पालिः—अ [पा-अलि प. त. वा. डोए] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (कोडपांत or प्रदेश); a seat in the lap; hence, an embrace; तावद्गाढं वितर सक्कृद्व्यंकपालीं प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2. 2. [अंकेन पालयति पाल-इ. तु. त.] a nurse. 3. (—अ) a variety of plant, Piring or Medicago Esculenta; [विदिक्काल्यगंधद्वयं]—गणः [अंकः पाश इव बंधनेन पतनहेतुयंत्र Tv.] an operation in Arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange-places (स्थानांतमेकादिकचक्रात्; संख्या-विधेः नियतः स्युरेकैः । भक्तौकभित्यांकसमासाभिन्नः स्थानेन युक्तो भित्तिस्तुतिः स्यात् See Lilā. 240); (न गुणो न हरो न कृतिर्न वनः पृष्ठस्तथापि दुष्टानां । गवितगणकज्ञानं स्यात् पातोऽवदमेकपाशोऽस्मिन्) .—गुणं multiplication of numbers or figures.—यंत्रः forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2 branding with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अशिः पुरुषाकारिकः).—आन् [अंके भजते उप. स.] I. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; अविरहितमने हेतांकभ्याना कलेन Ki. 5 52. 3. premature, early ripe forced fruit.—मुञ्च (or आस्ये) that part of an act, is wherein the subject of all the acts intimated, is called अंकमुख, which suggests the germ as well as the end; e. g. in Māl. I कान्देकी and अव-लोलिका Mint the parts to be played by दूरिषु and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादेक एकस्मिन्कानां सूचनासिद्धिः । तदंकमुख-मित्याहुर्बीजार्थव्यापकं च तत् ॥ S. D. 312). The Darasurī defines it thus: अंका-रभादेः रूपयै छिन्नकस्यार्थसूचनात् । i. e. where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of Mv.—गोष्ठ्यः [अंकेन लोच्यते अभी] a kind of tree (चिंचांट) ginger.—अंगः subtraction (cf numbers.—विद्या the science of numbers; Arith-metic.

अंकनं [अं-करणे भावे वा ह्युट्] I A mark, token; स्नेहकानि Māl. 9.46 marks of love. -2 Act of marking. -3 Means of marking, stamping; &c.

अंकसं [अंकोरिममस्ति-अव्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वर्णं आपवर्दिकं).

अंकिन् m. n. [अंकः आलिंगनस्थानत्वेन अस्यास्ति, अं-इनि] A sort of drum or labor अंकेनालिय वादनीयो मृदंगादिवाद्यभेदः क्रीडाविशिष्टश्च)—नी [अंकानां समूहः ; खलादि-इनि ङीए] I A number of marks or signs.—2 A woman having marks (of branding &c.).

अंक्य a. [अं-ण्यत्] Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—क्यः [अंके क्रोडे स्थापयित्वा बाधते असौ, यत् or अंके साधुः, अंक-य] A sort of drum or labor (सारतालत्रयायाम्; चतुर्दशांगुलाननः । हततक्याकृ-तियैः स्यादेकयोके सह वि बाधते).

अंकतिः [अं- गतो अति कुत्वे; अंके; को वा Un. 4. 61; अंकतिः अंचतिः] I Wind -2 Fire. -3 Brāhmā. -4 A Brāhmana who keeps the sacred fire. -तिः—ती f. Going; one who goes. अंकत् n. [अच-असुर् कुत्वे] I A mark. -2 The body.

अंकुटः (ety. ?) A key.

अंकुः Ved. Water.

अंकुरः—अ [अं-उरच् Un. 1.38.] A sprout, shoot, blade; दंभकुरेण चरणः क्षतः S. 2.10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed', 'sharp' &c.; मकरवज्रदंष्ट्रकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; दृष्टिहृदय नकांकुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुरांतकविषांडुरं दधति वाम दीपांकुरा Vb. 4. 1; पतंगपवनश्यालोदीपांकुराच्छायापंचलं Bh. 3.68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलकुरेण S. 7.19 sprout or child of some one; अन्ययंकुरं Dk. 6. -2 Water. 3- Blood. -4 A hair. -5 A tumour, swelling.

अंकुरेत् a. [अंकुरा अस्य संजाताः, तारका-इत्] Having sprouts; तं मनसिजेन V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts; अर्धसलिलः Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अंकुरकः [अंक्यते तृणादिना संवीर्यते उत्तौ; अच-उरच् ततः क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अंकुराः [अं-लक्षणे उशच् Un 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विक्रिंति कतिं किंभुशे विवादः Why higgles about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); संमिवेय कुशावतरी रिपुनाङ्कुशं कुशं R. 15.97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; त्यजति तु यदा मोहान्मार्गं तदा गुरुरङ्कुशः Mu. 3. 6; कुशं श्लिषाङ्कुशं R. 16. 81; a restraint or , check; निरङ्कुशः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered

—शी one of the 24 Jaina goddesses. [cf Germ. angle.] —COMP. —ग्रहः an elephant-driver; अन्वेतुकानोऽव-मतकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.—दुर्धरः [तु. त. अंकुरेण दुर्धरेण धार्यते] a restive elephant —वा-रि m. a keeper of an elephant.—गु-द्रा [अंकुराकारा गुद्रा] a mark resembling a goad in form [अङ्गुली च मध्यमां कृ-त्वा तन्मध्यं पूर्वमूलतः । तन्मो किंचिदाकुचेत् सामु-द्राङ्कुशसंज्ञिता]

अंकुशित a. [इत्] Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अंकुशिन [अङ्गुल्ये इति] Having a hook, or goad, laying hold of with a hook.

अङ्कयत् a. Ved. Moving tortuously to escape.

अङ्कुरः [अं-सञ्चारादित्वात् ऊरच्] A sprout; See अङ्कुर; दशरथकुलङ्कुरमाद्यं Mv. 6. 45.

अङ्कूषः [अंक ऊपच्] =अङ्कूष q. v. अङ्कूटः—टः—लः [अंक्यते लक्ष्यते किला-कारकैः; अंक ओट-उ-ल] N. of a tree (Mar. पिस्ते). A) angium Hexapetalum; so अङ्कीलक, स्वार्थे कर् अङ्कीलिका —COMP.—भारः a sort of poison prepared from the Ankola plant.

अङ्कीलिका (probably a corruption of अङ्कपालिका An embrace.

अङ्क 10 P. (अङ्कयति) 1 To crawl. -2 To cling. -3 To check, hold back.

अङ्ग 1 P. (अङ्गति, अङ्गनं, अङ्गितुं) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 To walk, go round.—2 To stir (cf. अङ्क).—with परि (परिं) to stir up—विपलि to envelop, veil.

अङ्ग ind. A vocative particle meaning 'well,' well, sir 'indeed' 'true' 'assent' (as in अङ्गिक); अङ्ग कश्चित्क-शनी तातः K. 221; प्रभुपति जनकानामग-भो गावयस्ते Mv. 3. 5.; अङ्ग अस्ति काश्चि-द्विपदेनो नामावतवतः Dk. 59; अङ्ग कुरु अङ्ग पच P. VIII. 1. 33 Sk.; अङ्गा-खल्व भक्तं तत्र दास्यामि P. VIII. 2. 96 Sk.; समनद्ध किमेव भूयतिः Si. 16. 34. 2. 12.; Ki. 10. 55, 13. 65; used with कि in the sense of 'how much less', or 'how much more'; शक्तिरस्ति कस्यचि-द्विदहातस्य छायापदपवकदितुं किमेव नामातर् Mv. 3.; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां किमेव वागहस्तवता नरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अङ्ग—विभि च पुनरर्थे च संगमासूययो-स्तथा । हर्षे संबोक्तेन चैव दंगशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अङ्ग [अङ्ग गत्यादौ बा०-गर्] according to Nir. अङ्ग अङ्गनात् अङ्गनात् वा] 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; शेषाङ्गनिर्माणनिको विधातुः Ku. 1. 33. हेङ्गस्याङ्गमदृश Pt. 5. 32 without under-going troubles; इति स्वप्नोपमानमवा-कामाङ्गा गस्तदङ्गता । Ki. 11. 3 do

not be influenced or swayed by them (do not be subject to them). 3 (a.) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सप्तमं राज्यं, चतुर्थं बलं, चतुःषष्ठ्यं ज्योतिःशास्त्रं see the words; गीतागोपनी Pt 5. 56; यज्ञक्षेत्रप्रविष्टः स्वर्गिके नगरे यजन् Ms. II. 11. (Hence) (b.) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement; षडंगः or सांग; वेदः (c.) A constituent part, essential requisite or component, सर्ववैश्वानरः R. 7. 59; तदंगमर्थं मन्त्रवत् महाक्रांतिः R. 3. 46. (d.) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगि); अंगी रौद्रसत्त्व सर्वैर्गानि रसाः पुनः S. D 517; अत्र स्वभावोक्तिरप्रेक्षां Malli. on Ki. 8. 26. (e.) An auxiliary means or expedient (प्रधानोपयोगी उपायः or उपकरणं); सर्वकार्यसंश्रितं सुखयोगस्कन्धपंचकं । मंत्रो योष इवाधोरः सर्ववैः संवृत्तैः ॥ Si. 2. 28-29; See अंगानि, पंचांग also (the *angas* of the several sciences or departments of knowledge will be given under those words) -4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word; यस्मात्प्रत्ययविहितत्वादिप्रत्ययं P. I. 4. 13; यः प्रत्ययो यस्मात्कियते तदादिशब्दस्वर्गं तास्मन्प्रत्यये परे अंगसंज्ञं स्यात् Sk. The अंग terminations are those of the nominative, and accusative singular and dual. -5 (Drama) (a.) One of the subdivisions of the five joints or sandhis in dramas; the मुख has 12, प्रतिमुख 13, गर्भ 12, विमर्ष 13 and उपसंहार 14, the total number of the *angas* being thus 64; for details see the words. (b.) The whole body of subordinate characters. -6 (Astr.) A name for the position of stars (लग्न), See अंगार्वाङ्ग. -7 A symbolical expression for the number six (derived from the six Vedāngas). -8 The mind; हिरण्यगर्भमुने मुनि हरिः Si. I. 1. See अंगज also. -नः (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal. [It lay on the south of Kausiki Kachchha and on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, sometimes called Angapuri, Lomapadapuri, Karnapuri or Malini According to Dandin (अंगेषु गंगाते बहिःश्रंपायाः) and Hiouen Thsang it stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island. General Cunningham has shown that this description applies to the hill opposite Pātharghāta; that it is 24 miles east of Bhāgalpur, and that there are villages called Champānagar and Champapura adjoining the last. According to Sanskrit poets the country of the

Angas lay to the east of Girivraja the capital of Magadha and to the north-east or south-east of Mithilā. The country was in ancient times ruled by Karna] -a. 1 Contiguous. -2 Having members or divisions. -COMP. -अंगि, -अंगिभावः [अंगस्य अंगिनो भावः] the relation of a limb to the body, of the subordinate to the principle, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गोणमुख्यभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); e. g. प्रयाज and other rites are to दर्श as its *angas*, while दर्श is to them the *angi*; अंगानिभावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः । पश्य टिडिमभाषणं समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ H. 2. 149; अत्र वाक्ये समासतयोरुपमयोः साध्यसाधनभावान् । वेन संबंधः Malli. on Ki. 6. 2; अत्रिष्टातिषुषामासमन्यंगानिर्त्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुशास्त्रानुशाङ्कत्वं) । -अङिः -पः, -अङिशः 1. lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. राजः, पतिः, ईश्वरः, अवीश्वरः) 2. 'lord of a लग्न, the planet presiding over it; (अंगान्यपे बलिनी सर्वविभूतिसंपन्नः अंगार्वाङ्गः स्वर्गहेतु बुधगुरुकविभिः संयुतो वीक्षितो वा Jyotisha). -अपूर्व effect of a secondary sacrificial act. -रुमं-ग. क्रिया 1. besmearing the body with fragrant cosmetics, rubbing it &c. Dk. 39. 2. a supplementary sacrificial act. -ग्रहः spasm; seizure of the body with some illness. -ज-जात a. [अंगात् जायते जन्-ङ.] produced from or on the body, being in or on the body, bodily; *जं रजः, *जाः अलंकाराः &c. 2. produced by a supplementary rite. 3. beautiful, ornamental. (-जः) -जनुष also 1. a son. 2. hair of the body (n. also); तवोत्तिय करिचर्म सांख्यं Ki. 18. 32. 3. love, cupid (अंगं मनः तस्माज्जातः); intoxicating passion; अंगजरागद्विपात् Dk. 161. 4. drunkenness, intoxication. 5. a disease. (-जः) a daughter. (-जं) blood. -ज्वरः [अंगमर्गं अधिकृत्य ज्वरः] the disease called राजयक्ष्मा, a sort of consumption. -द्वैपः one of the six minor Dvīpas. -न्यासः [अंगेषु मंत्रभेदस्य न्यासः] touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पालिः f. [अंगं पालयते संभ्रूयते उग्र, अंग-पाल-ङ] an embrace (probably a corruption of अंकपालि). -पालिका=अंकपालि q. v. -प्रत्यंगं . [समा, द्रष्टुं] every limb, large and small; *गानि पाणिना स्पृष्ट्वा K. 167, 72. -प्रायश्चित्तं [अंगस्य शुद्धयर्थं प्रायश्चित्तं] expiation of bodily impurity, such as that caused by the death of a relative, consisting in making presents (पंचशूनाज्यदुरितक्षयार्थं कार्यं दानरूपं प्रायश्चित्तं Tv.). -भूः a. [अंगात् मनसो वा भवति; भू-क्त्व] born from the body or mind. (-भूः) 1. a son. 2. Cupid. 3. [अंगानां अंगमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं] one who has touched and purified, and then restrained, his limbs by repeating

the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; ब्रह्माङ्गभूः ब्रह्माङ्गि योगितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (सद्योजातादिमंत्राणां अंगानां हृदयादिमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रन्यासः Malli.)—भंगः 1. palsy or paralysis of limbs; पैकल इव भूत्वा स्थस्यासि S. 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep) सांगसंगमुत्थाय Vb.; जूभिनेः सांगभैः Mu. 3. 21. K. 85.—भंगः N. of a Mantra.—मर्दः [अंगं मर्दयति; घृद्-णिच्] 1. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of shampooing; so (मर्दका or मर्दिञ्, घृद्-णिच्, पुञ्चु or णिच्) one who shampoos.—मर्ष, [ष त.] rheumatism; प्रसामं the curing of this disease.—यज्ञः, -याजः [अंगी-भूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts; समिधो यजति, तनुतपाते यजति, इडो यजति, बहियजति स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पंचविधा । एतेषां सकृदनुष्ठानेनैव तत्रन्यायेन प्रधानव्यानामांशेयादीनामुपकारादिति भीमसा Tv.—रक्तः—रक्तं [अंगे अङ्गवे रक्तः] N. of a plant गुडारोचनो found in कापिल्य country and having red powder (रक्तान्गलोचनो) —रक्षकः [अंगं रक्षति; रक्ष-ण्वङ्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3.—रक्षणौ [अंगं रक्षते रक्षणौ] a coat of mail or a garment. (-णं) protection of person —रागः [अंगं रक्षते अनेन करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body fragrant unguent; पुष्पगन्धेन अंगरारण K. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. 11. 2. [भावे ण्वङ्] act of anointing the body with unguents.—रुहं [अंगे रोहति; रुह-क्विप् स त.] hair; विद्वंरात्राङ्गरोहोवायते Si. I. 7.—लिपिः f. written character of the Angas.—लेपः [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लिप्-करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of anointing—ओढयः (ety. ?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum Zingiber.—वेकल a. [वृ. त.] 1. maimed, paralysed. 2. fainting, swooning.—वेकृतः f. 1. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतश्चालनादियस्मात् पं. व.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अपस्मार).—विकारः a bodily defect.—विशेषः 1. movement of the limbs; gestulation. 2. a kind of dance.—विद्या [अंगरूपा व्याकरणादि-शास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] 1. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brihat Samhitā which gives full details of this science; न नष्टत्राणिविद्या...अिष्टो लिप्सेत कहिचित् Ms. 6. 50.—विधिः [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिविधेयकर्मणोर्गो-बोधकतया अंगविधिः).—वीरः chief [of principal hero.—वैकृतं [अंगेन अंगवेष्टया वैकृतं हृदयभावे ज्ञाप्यते यत्र, बहु.] 1. a sign, ges-

ture or expression of the face leading to a knowledge of internal thoughts (आकार). 2. a nod, wink. 3. changed bodily appearance.—वैगुण्यं a defect or flaw in the performance of some subordinate or subsidiary act which may be expiated by thinking of Vishnu; (आद्धादिपद्धतौ कर्म ते यत्किंचिद्वैगुण्यं जातं तद्दोषप्रशमनाय विष्णुस्मरणमहं कथितं इत्यभिलाषायां Tv.).—संस्कारः, —संस्क्रिय [अंगं संस्क्रियते अनेन; कु-करणे or भावे घञ्.] I. embellishment of person, personal decoration, doing whatever secures a fine personal appearance, such as bathing, rubbing the body, perfuming it with cosmetics &c. 2. [कर्तृ अञ्.] one who decorates or embellishes the person.—संहतिः f. compactness, symmetry; body; स्थेयसी दबतमसंहतिं Ki. 13. 50; or strength of the body.—संघः bodily contact, union; coition.—सेवकः a personal attendant, body-guard.—स्कन्धः [कर्त्तृ.] a subdivision of a science.—स्पर्शः fitness or qualification for bodily contact or being touched by others—हानिः f. I. a defect or flaw in the performance of a secondary or subsidiary act (—वैगुण्यं); द्वैधा भवत् प्रमादाद्वैदं हानिः प्रजायते । स्मरणतोऽथ तद्विष्णोः संपूर्णं स्यादिति स्मृतिः ॥ —हारः [अंगं ह्रियतेऽत्र; ह-भा-णि.] I gesticulation, movements of the limbs, a dance; संसर्तैरनुवेषेषु सांस्कारं Ki. 7. 37, Ku. 7. 91.—हारिः [अंगं ह्रियतेऽत्र; ह-भा-णि.] I gesticulation. 2. stage; dancing-hall.—हीन a. [वृ. त.] I. mutilated, deprived of some limb, crippled. 2. having some defective limb (अंगं हीनं यद्येचित्प्रमाणान्तरं अर्पयं यत्); according to Susruta a man is so born, if the mother's dohā has not been duly fulfilled (सा मासदौहिदा पुत्रं जनयेत् शुणाश्वितम् । अकृष्णदौहिदा गर्भं लभेताम्यनि वा भयम् ॥ येषु येष्विन्द्रियाणेषु दौहिदेवै विमानना । जायते तत्सु-तस्यातिस्तस्मिन्मिस्तं स्मिस्तयेन्द्रिये ॥).

अंगकं [अंगमेव अंगकं स्वार्थे कञ्] I A limb; अकृत मधुरेखाणां मे कुटुम्बकमङ्कैः U. I. 20, 24.—2 The body; इरति रतये रहः प्रियतमोऽङ्गदोर्ध्वे Si. 4. 66.

अंगिका [अंगं आच्छादयति । अङ्ग-ङिति स्वार्थे कञ्, श्रिया टाप्] A bodice or jacket.

अङ्गिन् a. [अङ्ग-अस्त्यर्थे ङिति] I Corporeal, having limbs, embodied, incarnate; चर्मोपधेयकामोहात्प्राप्तव्यतार इवाङ्गिन् R. 10. 84, 38; one who has a body; येनानेन विकृतेन अङ्गिनी विकारस्तस्मात् तृतीया Sk.; व्यापारो बृद्धिरङ्गिनी Si. 2. 94.—2 Having subordinate parts, chief, principal; ये रसस्योभिर्ना चर्माः; एक एव भवेदङ्गं शृङ्गारो वीर एव वा, अङ्गी अत्र करणः, रसस्योपनिववाप्तस्य चर्माः शौर्यादयो यथा S. D.

अङ्गीय a. [अङ्ग-ङ] I Belonging to the body. 2 Referring to the Anga country.

अङ्ग्य a. [अङ्ग-यत्] Belonging to or connected with the body, corporeal.

अङ्गणं=अङ्गनं q. v.

अङ्गतिः [अङ्गति यात्यनेन, अङ्ग्य करणे अति] —I A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 [अङ्ग्यते गम्यते सेवादिना कर्मणि अति] Fire. —3 Brahmd. —4 [कर्तृ अति] Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire.

अङ्गदं [अङ्गं दायति शोधयति भूषयति, अङ्गं दति वा, वै or दो-क] An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; तप्तचामीकराङ्गदः V. I. 14; संवहयन्नङ्गदमङ्गदं R. 6 73.—दा I The female elephant of the south (?). —2 A woman who offers her person for use (अङ्गं ददाति अर्पयति).—दः I N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. [He was born of Tara, Vālī's wife, and is supposed to have been an incarnation of Brīhaspati to aid the cause of Rama (and hence noted for his eloquence).] When, after the abduction of Sita by Ravana, Rama sent monkeys in all quarters to search for her, Angada was made chief of a monkey-troop proceeding to the south. For one month he got no information, and when consequently he determined to cast off his life, he was told by Sampati that Sita could be found in Lanka. He sent Maruti to the island and, on the latter's return with definite information, they joined Rama at Kishkindhā. Afterwards when the whole host of Rama went to Lanka Angada was despatched to Ravana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Ravana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success].—2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R. 51-90), his capital being called Angadīya.—3 N. of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana.—COMP.—निर्गूहः the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

अङ्गनं-ङ [अङ्ग्यते गृह्णाति; सृज्य गम्यते अत्र; अङ्ग-ङ्युट्, वा णत्वं Tv.] I A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard court; ग्रहः; यमनः the wide firmament; भुवः केसरवृक्षस्य Mā. I situated

or being in the courtyard.—2 [करणे ङ्युट्] A conveyance.—3 [भावे ङ्युट्] Going, walking &c.

अङ्गना [प्रशस्ते अङ्गे यस्याः सा; अङ्गात् कल्याणे नः P. V. 2. 100.] I A woman or female in general; वृषः, गजः, हारिणः &c.—2 A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman.—3 (Astr.) Virgo.—4 The female elephant of the north.—COMP.—नमः I. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women.—प्रिय a. beloved of women (—घः) N. of a plant (अशोक) Jonesia Asoka, for women are fond of decking their persons with Asoka flower.

अङ्गदं [अङ्गे स्वावयवे वाति अंतर्भवति अति-शोषणात् संकुचितं गमिव भवति, वा-ङ Tv.] Dried fruit.

अङ्गस्य m. [अङ्ग-अङ्गुय कृत्वं] A bird.

अङ्गारः-रं [अङ्ग-आरङ्ग Un. 3. 134] I Charcoal (whether heated or not); चूर्णकुम्भसमा नारी तप्तगारसमः पुनार; उज्जो दहति चाङ्गारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं H. I. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनाङ्गाराः कर्षिताः Pt. I you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुडकुङ्गा Ve. 6 destroyer, or pest of the Kuru family.—2 The planet Mars.—3 A plant हितावकी, कुडकः—हितावकी —4 N. of a prince who fought with king Mandhātari.—र a. Red, of a red colour.—रं Red colour.—COMP.—अवक्षिपणं [अङ्गारा अवक्षिप्यते अनेन करणे ङ्युट्] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.—कारि a. [अङ्गारं करोति कु-णिनि] one who prepares charcoal for sale.—कुडकः [अङ्गारवर्णे कुडमिव-कञ्] N. of a plant हितावकी.—वाणि [अङ्गारा वीर्यते अस्यां; वा-आचारे ङ्युट् वीप्],—वाणिका [स्वार्थे कञ्] a portable fire-pan, brazier.—परिपाचितं [वृ. त.] roasted food or meat.—पर्ण [अङ्गारमिव पर्णे यस्य] N. of a grove or forest. (—र्णः) [अस्त्यर्थे अच्] N. of Chitravatha, king of the Gandharvas. [On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kuntī with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge; but Angaraparna finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushi (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agnisirastra and became a friend of the Pandavas.]—पात्री-शकटी a portable fire-pan.—पुष्टः [अङ्गारमिव लोहितवर्णं पुष्टं यस्य सः] the plant इन्दुली.—संज्ञी, —संजी [अङ्गारा रक्तवर्णा मञ्जरी यस्याः] a shrub Césalpinia Banducella (रक्तकर्मवृक्ष).—वज्जरी, वज्जी [अङ्गारा इव

रक्तकलत्वात् रक्ता] N. of various plants; कर्ज, भार्गी, गुंजा.—वेणुः [कर्म.] a sort of bamboo.

अंगारकः-कं [अंगार स्वार्थे कर्] 1 Charcoal.—2 Mars; विश्वस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; *चारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of Brihat Samhitā.—3 Tuesday. (*-दिनं, *वासः).—4 N. of a prince of Sauvira.—5 N. of two plants कुरटक and अंगारज, Eclipta (or Verbesina) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth.—कं (अपवाये कर्) 1 A small spark.—2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, Durva, Manjishtha and other substances have been boiled.—COMP.—मणिः [अंगारकस्य मियः मणिः शाक. त.] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तदिप्रत्ययः; मणिकयं भास्करे देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रदापयेत्. प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात्).

अंगारिः f. [अंगार मत्वर्थे ठ्ठ पृषोदकलोपः.] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित a. [अंगारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Charre!, roasted.

अंगारिका [अंगारं विद्यद्वा अस्याः मत्वर्थे ठ्ठ कर्च्] 1 A portable fire-pan.—2 The stalk of the sugar-cane.—3 The bud of the Butea Frondosa (किशुक).

अंगारिणी [अंगार-मत्वर्थे इनि] 1 A small fire-pan.—2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays. 3 A creeper in general.

अंगारित a. [अंगारं अस्य संजातं; तारका. इतच्] Charred, roasted, half-burnt.—तः-त् [अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-क्विप् ततः कर्तरि क्] An early bud of the किशुक tree.—ता I=अंगारवानी q. v.—2 A bud in general.—3 A creeper (लतामार्ग) —4 N. of a river.

अंगारिय a. [अंतरेभ्यः एतान्ते; अंगार-ञ्] To be used for preparing coal; *वाणि काष्ठानि P. V. I. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [पाशादिगण] A heap of charcoal.

अंगिर m. N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavāha.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् m. [अंगति-अंगगतौ असि इदम्; Un. 4. 235] according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस् is from अंगार; ये अंगारा आसं-स्तैरिहोऽभवत्; so Nir.; अंगारिषु यो बभूव संगिराः] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rigveda are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym.) (शिवो भव प्रजापत्यो मातृसीम्यस्व-मंगिरः; अंगिराभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसी इवाद्वा अंगिरा अभिरूपः). According to Bhārata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came

to the sage and said:—निक्षिपाम्यहम् शिवं स्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोहं प्रजापत्यकं एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासर्गे भवामिस्तिमिराहम्; । मां च देव कुरुष्वामि प्रथमं पुत्रमंजसा ॥ तद्वत्त्वमिरसी वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथा-ऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahmā. His wife was Sraddhā, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Brihaspati, Uta-thya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhu, Sinivali, Raka and Anu nati. The Matsya Purana says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuna and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Parajpatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Brihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides Sraddha his wives were Smriti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadha and Sati. He is also regarded as teacher of the Brahnavidya. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bhagavata Purana, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rathitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केवलंगिरस, गौतमांगिरस and भारद्वाजंगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions.—(pl.) 1 Descendants of Angiras, [Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c.]—2 Hymns of the Atharvaveda.—3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the Atharvaveda, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अंगिरस्तम a. [तमप्] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food (?).

अंगिरस्त्वत् a. [अंगिराः आग्निः सहायत्वेन विद्य. तस्य; मत्पु मस्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vishnu in his incarnation of Parasurāma.

अंगिरसामयनं [अलुक् स.] A Sattrra sacrifice.

अंगीकृ 8 U. [connected with अंग or अंग-त्वि; अंगं अस्वीकारणं स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; लवंचीकुर्यादंगी-करोतु Jagannātha; दक्षिणामाशान्मीकृत्य भ्रतव्यं K. 121 in the southern direction, towards the south; अंगीकृत्य अयशः 160; यदि पृथुसंगीकरोमि ibid.; एवमंगीकारयितुं मया भणितं Mk. 8 to make her consent.—2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to undertake; किं वंगीकृतमसूत्रं कृण्वन् श्लाघ्यो जने लज्जते Mu. 2. 18.—3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant.—4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः-करणं 1 Acceptance.—2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [अंग्-उङ्] A hand (occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v.).

अंगुरिः-री = अंगुलि q. v.

अंगुः [अंग्-उल्] 1 A finger.—2 The thumb, अंगो पाणी लीयते (n. also).—3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a vitasti or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit; अंगुः शोयुः Ms. 8. 271.—4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part.—5 N. of the sage Chānakya or Vātsyāyana.

अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री f. [अंग-उलि Un. 4. 2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot); एक-विंशत्यो पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुलयो दशपाद्या बालैकावशः Ait. Br.—2 The thumb, great toe.—3 The tip of an elephant's trunk.—4 The measure अंगुलि.—5 N. of the tree गजकणिका.—6 Penis (?).—COMP.—तोरणं [अंगुलिः तोरणमिव कृतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c.—त्राणं [अंगुलि त्रायते, अंगुलि त्रायते अनेन दै-क.] a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string).—पंचकं the five fingers collectively.—मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring.—मोटन, स्फोटनं [अंगुल्योमोटनं मदीनं स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी).—संघा [अंगुली संघो यस्याः सा] stic king to the fin

gers: गा यथायुः : *भावाः सादयति P. VIII. 3. 80 Sk. (अंगुलिलेपकारकं यथायुद्वयं Tv.) (-नः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering.—संज्ञा (तृ. त.) a sign made by the finger, मुष्णवर्तिकायुक्तिसंज्ञा Ku. 3. 47.—संदेशः making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign.—संचूत *a.* [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका *f.* = अंगुलि. -2 A sort of ant.

अंगुली (री) यं. कं. -यकं [अंगुली-री भवं, स्वार्थे क.] A finger-ring, तत्र सुचरितमंगुलीयकं नृपं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6. 10; *m* also; काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः Bk. 8. 118.

अंगुष्ठः [अंगो पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति अंगु-स्था P. VIII. 3. 97] *i* the thumb; great toe.—2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुल. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust*.] COMP.—मात्र *a.* [परिमाणौ मात्रच्] of the length or size of a thumb; *त्रे पुरुषे निक्षेपं बलाश्रमः Mb.

अंगुष्ठयः [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumb nail.

अंगूरः [अंगु-ऊवर] *i* An ichneumon.—2 An arrow.

अंग् *A* *i* [अवते आनंघे] *i* To go.—2 To commence, set about.—3 To hasten.—4 To scold, blame.

अंशस् *n.* [अंघते गच्छति नरकमनेन अंश-असुत्र] A sin; Ve. I. 12 v. 1.

अंघारि *a.* [अ-ङ्घृ पृषो.] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (क्षीरिणी); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

अंघ्रि (अंघ्रिः) [अंघ्र-किर निपातोय] Un. 4. 66] *i* A foot.—2 the root of a tree.—3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्ध्रुपादः).—COMP.—पः [अंघ्रिणा पि-प्रति सितजलः; पा-क] a tree. दिक्षु द्यू-हसिपांघ्रः Ve. 2. 18.—पर्णी-गिका.—त्रल्ली, —त्रल्लीका [अंघ्रौ मूलं तदारम्य वा पर्णीयम्याः, स्वार्थे कर्.] अंघ्रोरारम्यं वल्लीव पर्णीत्वेन] *N.* of a plant सिंहपुच्छी *Hedysarum Lagopodioides* (Mar. बवला, पिठवण).—पान *a.* [अंघ्रिः पानं यस्य अंघ्रि पिबति] sucking his foot or toes, as an infant.—एकवः [अंघ्रेः स्कन् इव] the ankle.

अंघ्र *i* *U.* (अघति-अघति, आनंघ, अंघ्रितुं अक) *i* To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अंघ्र q. v.—*m.* (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अचक्र *a.* *i* Having no wheels.—2 Immoveable.—3 Not wavering.

अचक्षुस् *a.* Eyeless, blind; *विषय *a.* invisible; *ये दुर्गं Ms. 4. 77—*n.* A bad or miserable eye.

अचम *a.* Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle.—*अ* A mild or tractable cow

अचक्षुर *a.* [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य—निपातः P. V. 4. 77.] *i* Destitute of four.—2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

अचर *a.* Immoveable; चराचरं विश्व Ku. 2. 5; चराणामचरमचरः Ms. 5. 29.—2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ. सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

अचरम *a.* Not last, middle &c.; वयस्यचरमे P. IV. 1. 230. Vārt.

अचल *a.* Steady, immoveable; motionless, fixed, permanent चित्र-न्यस्यानिवाचकं चारं V. I. 4; तपतेऽपि चतु-मचलमचलः Ki. 6. 18; समावे भावा बुद्धिः Bg. 2. 53; यत्र स्थानातिवाचकः S. 7. 11 immoveable—*कः* *i* A mountain; (rarely) a rock.—2 A bolt or pin (शंकु).—3 The number seven.—4 *N.* of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jainas.—*का* The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhatta who rejects this view, अचलाः पर्वताः संत्यज, अत्यर्थे अच्; अचलवात् स्वकक्षतो बहिर्गमनाभा-वाद्वा).—*कं* Brahma—COMP.—कन्यका,—सुता, कुहिता-तनया &c. *N.* of Pārvatī, daughter of the Himālaya mountain.—*कोला* (न.) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned).—*ज-*, *जात* *a.* mountain-born. (जा-जाता) *N.* of Pārvatī.—*द्विच* *a.* [अचला त्विद यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (—*m.* *द) a cuckoo (बहुपक्षालनेनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा त्विद). (*f.*) permanent colour.—*द्विच* *m.* [अचलाय द्वेष्टि, द्विच-किर] the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings.—*धृतिः* *f.* a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गाल्यार्या).—*पत*, *राट्* lord of mountains, *N.* of Himālaya; so *अविपः; *अष्टः—सप्तमी *N.* of a book in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Āsvina.

अचापक-ल्य *a.* [बहु.] Devoid of fickleness, steady.—*कं-इयं* [न. त.] Steadiness.

अचित् *a.* Ved. *i* Devoid of understanding.—2 Irreligious, unrighteous.—3 Material (opp. चित्).

अचित *a.* Ved. *i* Gone.—2 [न. त.] Not thought of.—3 Not collected.

अचित्त *a.* *i* Inconceivable.—2 [नास्ति चित्तं यस्य] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid.—3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचितिः *f.* What of sense; infatuation, ignorance.

अचिन्त्य-तमीय *a.* [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpected.

ed; *यस्तु तत्र प्रभावः R. 5. 33. *व्यरूप, *कर्मन् of inconceivable form or action.—*त्यः* Siva.

अचिन्तित *a.* Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; *उपगतं occurring unexpectedly; *तो ववोऽज्ञानो मीमांसनिव जायते. Pt. 2. 3.

अचितवस् *a.* Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर *a.* [न. त.] *i* Brief, transitory, of short duration; *युति, *भास, *प्रभा &c. q. v.—2 Recent, late, new, अकरोदोचिरेश्वरः श्वतो R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently,' 'just,' 'not long ago'; *प्रवृत्तं ग्रहिसमसमयाविकृत्य S. *i* just set in; प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved.—*रं adv.* (also आचरेण, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in same senses) *i* Not long since, not long ago.—2 Recently, lately.—3 Soon, quickly, not long hence.—COMP.—अंघ्रु-आभा,—द्युतिः,—प्रभा,—भास्,—रोचिस् *f.* [अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्याः सा] lightning; *शुक्लिसंघचला हृदयीः Ki. 2. 19; *भासा तेनसा बाहुभिः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24; 5. 6. 2. (कर्म.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

अचिरणु-ष्टु *a.* Ved. * [अच् गती वा ० इच्छु-ष्टु-च] Going everywhere, all-per vading

अचेतन *a.* [न. व.] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन *नेषु Mē. 5; *न ब्रह्म inanimate Brahma; *न वाम गुणं न हृदयेत् S. 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless (object &c.); *नेत्वपि चेतनावदुप-चारः Mbh.—2 Not conscious, insensible; senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्टे H. 2. 161.

अचेतस् *a.* [न. व.] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate, lifeless.

अचेताम *a.* [चित् शानच् न. त.] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant; silly, infatuated.

अचेष्ट *a.* [नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य] *i* Effortless, motionless.—2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचेतन्यं [न. त.] *i* Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters.—2 The material world, matter.

अचोदस् *a.* Ved. [नास्ति चोदना यस्य] Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

अच्छ *a.* [न छयति दृष्टि, क्षी-क. न. त., नि-मले हि वस्तुनि दृष्टिः प्रसरति न तु समले आशय]

तरपर्यंत धावति 'Tv.] Clear, pellucid, transparent; pure; मुक्ताच्छदंतश्चविंदु-
रेषं U. 6.27; स्फटिकविशदं Me. 51; *अम-
लकणिका K. 57; किं रत्यमच्छा मतिः Bv. I.
86.—छः I A crystal—2 [न छाति भक्ष-
यति नाशितसर्वं; छा भक्षिण-क न.त. Tv.] A
bear; cf. also *भल्ल-3 N. of a plant.
—COMP.—उदर a. (i. e. अच्छोद) [अच्छे
उदकं यस्य] having clear water. (—दा) N.
of a river; एतेषां (अशिष्वाशालां) मान-
सी कथा अच्छोदा नाम निम्नगा Harivamsa.
(—दं) N. of a lake on the Himālaya
(mentioned in Kādambari).—भल्लः
a bear.

अच्छ-छा ind. ved. To, towards
(with acc.). It is a kind of separ-
able preposition or prefix to verbs
and verbal derivatives, especially
to such as imply some kind of motion,
or speaking; अच्छ गत्यर्थेवेत् P. I.
4. 69; *इ or यत् to go to, attain, as
अच्छ गत्यर्थ; गच्छ-अ to go near, approach;
*सी to lead towards; *दु to call out
to; *पत् to fly towards; *वद् to salute;
*वत् to invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छं निर्मलं अच्छ अभिमु-
ख्येन वा वति शंसति; वत् कर्तारं संज्ञायाम् घञ्
निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv.] The invoker
or inviter, a priest or Ritvij who
is employed at Soma sacrifices,
and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of
the four principal priests, होतृ, अग्न्यद्वि,
बभ्रू and उद्गातृ has three assistants,
the total number of priests employed
at Soma sacrifices being there-
fore 16; *सामर n. N. of the Sāman
to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also
called उद्गातीय.

अच्छावाक्य a. [अच्छावाकशब्दोत्पत्त्यञ्]
Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V.
2. 59.—यं [*वाक्य कर्म भावो वा] The
duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P.
V. I. 135.

अच्छावाक्य n. [अच्छावाकस्य इदं यत्] Per-
taining to, to be repeated by an
अच्छावाक.

अच्छंद्स् n. (न. व.) I Not studying
the Vedas (as a boy before the पूज
ceremony), or not entitled to that
study (as a Sudra).—2 Not metri-
cal, not of the nature of metres, i.
e. prose.—3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र a. (न. व.) Unbroken, unin-
jured, complete unimpaired, with-
out holes or weak points, faultless,
without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तेधैर्मित्रिभिः
Pt. I. 126; नपच्छिद्रं तपच्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं ब्राह्म-
कर्मणि । सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः॥
ततया क्रियतां राजन्यवासिच्छिद्रः कद्रुर्मवेत् Rām.,
*अति giving perfect protection Rv. I.
1. 145. 3.—द्रं A faultless action or
condition, absence of defect; *द्रेण
uninterruptedly, from first to last.
—COMP.—अजम् [अर्जम्] having a fault-

less udder.—कोटं N. of a chapter of
the तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

अच्छिन्न [न. त.] I Uninterrupted,
continuous, constant; अक्षिप्तसंस्वरूपमतः-
करणमस्तु Mv. 4. 36. undisturbed in
its holy thoughts, ever cherishing
holy thoughts; *अमलसंतापः सरितः कीर्त-
यश्च ते Ku. 6. 69.—2 Not cut or divid-
ed, undivided, uninjured; insepar-
able.—COMP.—पर्णः; पत्रः [अच्छिन्नानि सत-
तानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य] N. of trees
having constant leaves; particularly
of the tree called शाखोटक; (of birds)
having uncut or uninjured wings.

अच्छेदिक, अच्छेदिक a. [छेदं नार्हति टञ्]
Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

अच्छुता [न. त.] Not touched by
sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyādevīs
of the Jains.

अच्छोटनं Hunting.

अच्युत a. [न. त. स्वरूपसामर्थ्यात् न च्युतः
च्यवते वा—कालसामान्यं कर्तारि क्त] I Not fallen
firm, fixed; not giving way,
solid; वरुडमुत्तिरिव अच्युतस्थितरमणीया K.
52 (अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and
'firm', 'fixed'); *अक्ष्वत् having solid
ground.—2 Imperishable, perma-
nent; वृष inveterate enmity.—3 [न
च्योतति धरति च्युत-क.न. त.] Not melting
away or perishing, not leaking or
dripping.—ञः I N. of Vishnu; of
the Almighty Being; यस्मान्न च्युतपूर्व-
हमच्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhāg., वच्छास्यच्युतदर्श-
नेन K. P. 5. (where अ° also means
'one who is firm, does not yield to
passions').—3 N. of a plant, Mo-
rinda Tinctoria.—4 A sort of poeti-
cal composition containing 12
cantos.—COMP.—अञ्जः [च.त.] N. of
Balarāma or Indra.—अञ्जः, —पुत्रः, —आ-
त्मजः N. of Cupid, son of Krishna
and Rukmini.—आवासः—वासः the sac-
red fig-tree.—ञः [पं.त.] a class of
Jaina deities said to have been pro-
duced from Vishnu.—एषलं N. of a
place in the Punjab.

अञ् I. P. (optionally replaced by
the root क्री in non-conjugational
tenses; अजति, आजीत, अजितुं) I To go.
—2 To drive, lead.—3 To thr w,
cast (used with prepositions found
only in Vedic literature). [cf. L.
ago; Gr. ago; Zend az.]

अज a. [न जायते; जन्-ड. न. त.] Un-
born, existing from all eternity; यो
नामजमनादि च वेति लोकमहेश्वरं Bg. 10. 3;
अजस्य गृह्णन्तो जन्म R. 10. 24.—जः I The
'unborn,' epithet of the Almighty
Being; न हि जातो न जायतेऽहं न जनेह्ये
कदाचन । श्रेष्ठः सर्वभूतानां तस्माद्दहमजाः स्मृतः॥
Mb.; also a N. of Vishnu, Siva or

Brahmā.—2 The (individual) soul
(जीव); अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणो न हन्यते
हन्यमाने शरीरे Bg. 2. 20.—3 A ram,
he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणो दक्षयज्ञभगसमयं मेघ-
रूपग्रहणेन पलायमानत्वात् अजाभिहितरूपवत्वात्
मेघस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv.)—4 The
sign Aries.—5 A sort of corn or
grain; अजेयैष्टयं तत्राजा ब्राह्म्यः Pt. 3.—6
Mover, leader (Ved.), said of In-
dra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a
drove.—7 N. of a mineral substance
(माक्षिकवातु).—8 N. of the Moon or
Kāmadeva (आतु विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf.
चंद्रमा मनसो जातः).—9 A vehicle of the
sun.—10 N. of the father of Dasa-
ratha and grand-father of Rāma;
so called because he was born on
the Brāhma Muhūrta.—II N. of a
Rishi—COMP.—अदः [अज अर्जति; अद-
वञ्] N. of the ancestor of a war-
rior tribe, P. IV. I. 71.—अद्वी [अ-
जैः तुष्ट्या अन्यैः दुःस्वप्नैश्चोपि अघते; अद्व कर्म-
णि द्युद्] a kind of prickly night-
shade, दुराक्षभा (Mar. घमासा).—अञ्जी
[अजस्य अञ्जमिव अञ्जं तदाकारवती मंजरी यस्याः]
N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Arg-
enteus; नीलबुद्धा.—अञ्जिकं [अजाभावायश्च तेषां
समाहारः द्वंद्व] goats and sheep; small
cattle; अजायिके दु संरुद्धे Ms. 8. 235.
—अञ्शं goats and horses. (—श्चः) the
Sun or Pushan, who has goats for
his horses.—एकवाद्-ञः [अजस्य छागस्य
एकः पाद इव पादो यस्य] N. of one of the
11 Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वो-
भद्रपदः presided over by that deity.
—एवकं [अजाभा एवकाश्च तेषां समाहारः]
goats and rams.—एर्णः, —कर्णकः [अजस्य
कर्ण इव पूर्णं यस्य—एताभि कर्] N. of the
plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia Alata
Tomentosa; of another tree साल
Shorea Robusta.—एवा [अजस्य गेभ इव
गेभो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil,
वनयामनी, —नंषिका a kind of वर्षरीभाक (Mar.
तिलवर्णा, कानकोटी).—गंषिणी=अञ्जुणी q. v.
—जरः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्षयति; गृ-अञ्]
a huge serpent (boa constrictor)
who is said to swallow goats.
(—री N. of a plant.—गल See अजागल
below.—गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an in-
fantile disease (Mentagra).—जीवः,
—जीविकः [अजैस्तत्प्राणेन जीवति; अजा एव जी-
विका यस्य वा] a goat herd; so—पः;
—पवालः.—द्वी [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो द्वंद्वो यस्याः सा]
ब्रह्मदंडी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थ-
दंडस्य तद्वीयाकडेन कणात् तत्पात्वं).—द्वेता I.
N. of the 25th asterism. 2. fire,
the presiding deity of goats (जैद्री
पेनुर्विनिदिष्टा छाग आश्रय उच्यते).—नामकः
[अजः नाम यस्य सः कर्] a mineral sub-
stance.—पतिः I the best of goats.
2. N. of Mars; lord of the sign
Aries.—पथः=अजवीधि; q. v.—पदः,—पाद्-
दः N. of a Rudra; See अजेयपाद
above.—बंशुः [अजस्य बंशुरिव मूर्खत्वात्]
a fool (silly like the goat).
—मक्षः [अजैर्मक्षयते असौ मक्ष-कर्मणि घञ्] N.
of the वर्षरी plant (the leaves of
which are very dear to goats).—मायु

a Ved. bleating like a goat.—**भारः** [अजं भारयति विक्रयार्थे; वृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, for formerly abounded in butchers).—**मीढः** [अजो मीढो यद्गो सितो यत्र व.] 1. N. of the place called Ajmcer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayāti. 3. surname of Yudhishtira.—**मुष** *a*. goat-faced. (—**जः**) N. of a Prajāpati (Daksha). When Daksha reviled Siva at his sacrificial session. Virabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of Siva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one (—**की**) N. of a Rākshasi kept to watch over Sitā in the Asoka garden at Lankā—**मोदः**,—**मोदिका** [अजस्य मोद इव मोदो गंधी यस्याः, अजं मोदयतीति वा] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Carroway, the species called *Apium Involucratum* or *Ligusticum Ajowan* (Mar. ओवा).—**उंबनं** [अज इव लंब्यते गृध्रते कृष्णवर्णात्वात् कर्मणि ऋट्] Antimony.—**लोमर**,—**लोमी**—**मा** [अजस्य लोमेव लोम मंत्रति यस्य-स्या वा] cowage, Carpo pogon Pruriens.—**वस्तिः** [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe sprung from him.—**वीथः**,—**थी** *f*. [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मिता वीथिः शाक. त.] one of the three divisions of the southern path comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा; a sort of heavenly passage (गगनसेतु, यमनाल); पितृयानोऽजवीथ्याश्च यद्गमस्तस्य चांतरं Y. 3. 184. 2. goat's path.—**वृणी** [अजस्य मेघस्य वृणमिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or *Odina Wodier*, highly medicinal, (Mar. मेढशिगी), See मेघवृणी.

अजका=अजिका below.

अजनं [अज् भावे ऋट्] Moving, driving.—**गः** Brahman; योगिनः; born from Brahman i. e. Daksha.

अजनिः [अज-अनि] A path, road.

अजा [न जायते इत्यजा] I (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) prakriti or Māyā; the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्लकृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedāntists as referring to the प्रकृति consisting of तेजस्, अण् and अत्र See S. B.—2 A she-goat.—**COMP.**—**गलस्तनः** tee fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; चर्मयकाममेक्षाणां यद्यपि कोपि न विद्यते । *स्तनस्थेव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ स्तनवःफलं यतः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Br. S. 65. 3.—**जवः**,—**पालकः** a goat-herd. See अजजीव &c.—**नौरवः**

निः [शाक० गण] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजा-दुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

अजका,—अजिका (स्वार्थे कर् टाप्) I A young she-goat.—2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषे वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrement.—3 A disease of the pupil of the eye.—**COMP.**—**जातः** [अजकेव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीष प्रतिमो व-जावात् सलोहिता लोहितपिच्छिलासः । विदार्थ कृष्णं प्रचयोऽभ्युपैति तं चाजकाजातमिति व्यवस्थेत् ॥).

अजकवः—वं The bow of Siva (शिवो हि अनेनैव धनुषा विपुरासुरस्य वधेन अजं विष्णुं कं ब्रह्मणं च अवात् प्रणियामास इति तस्य धनुषोऽजक-वत्वं, अजको वातीति Tv.)

अजकावः—वं I Siva's bow.—2 [अजकं छागं वाति प्रीणाति; वा—क] N. of the tree वर्वरी, of which goats are said to be very fond.—3 [अजका अजगलस्तन इव वा-ति प्रकाशते वा-क] A sacrificial vessel of wood (of the form of अजगल) dedicated to Mitra and Varuna (—वं in this sense) मैत्रावरुणपार्श्व.—4 A disease of the pupil of the eye—अजकाजात q v.—5 A venomous kind of vermin (अजका रोगविषेयः, तद्विषं).

अजकं [अजं विष्णुं गच्छति शरत्वेन गम्-ड] Siva's bow.—**गः** I [अजेन ब्रह्मणा गम्यते नीयते वा, गर्मणि गम्-ड, गै-ग] N. of Vishnu.—2 [अजेन गच्छति अजं छाग यद्गमत्वेन गच्छति वा] Fire.

अजकर See under अज.

अजकवः [अजको विष्णुः शरत्वेन अस्तस्य अज-ग-व P. V. 2. 110] Siva's bow, Pināka.

अजकावः [अजगं विष्णुं अवति अज्-अण्] I Siva's bow.—2 The southern portion of the path of the sun, moon and planets.—3 N. of a snake-priest.

अजटा [नास्ति जटा शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant मूय्यालको or कपिकच्छ See अजझटा.

अजड *a* Not stupid.—**ग** N. of the plants अजटा; कपिकच्छ (अजडयति स्पर्शमात्रात्).

अजध्या [अजाय हिता अजध्या; अजध्यात् P. V. 1. 8] I N. of the yellow jasmine वृथिका.—2 A flock of goats

अजन-नि See under अज्.

अजन *a*. [न. व.] Destitute of men, tenantless, desert.—**गः** [कृतिस्तार्थं नञ्] A bad or insignificant person.

अजनावः *f*. [नञ् जण्-आकीरो अनि P. III. 3. 112]. Cessation of existence; तस्यानवतिरेकास्तु जनकीकृतकारिणः Si. 2. 45 may he not be born, may he cease to exist!

अजेनम *a*. Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being, the Eternal being;

पुरुषस्य पदेऽजजन्यः R. 8. 78.—*m*. [नास्ति जन्म यत्र] Final beatitude, absoluteness; तस्मात्स योगादविगम्य योगमजन्मनेऽकल्पत जन्मभोदः R. 18. 33.

अजन्य *a*. Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind—**न्य** [लौकिकहेतुभिर्न जन्यते; जण्-णिच्-क्त्] A portentous phenomenon, inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः [अस्पृष्टं जपति निदोषं नञ्, जप्, अच्] A Brāhmana who does not (properly) repeat his prayers (कुपाठक); अजपा ब्राह्मणस्तात शूद्रा जपपरायणाः । भावे-यति फलो Mb.; one who reads heretical works.—**ग** [प्रयत्नेन जप्या अप्रयत्नेन-चारितत्वात्; कर्मणि अच्] N. of a Mantra called हंस, which consists of a number of inhalations and exhalations (धासप्रधासयोः बहिर्गमनागमनाभ्यां अक्षर-निष्पादरूपो जपः स च हंसः सोहं इत्याकार एव; उक्तसिरेव निःधासिरेव इत्यक्षरद्वयं । तस्मात्प्राश्न हंसाख्य आत्माकारेण संस्थितः ॥).

अजम्ब *a*. [नास्ति जम्बो दंतो यस्य] Toothless.—**भः** I A frog.—2 The sun.—3 Toothless state (of a child).

अजय *a*. [नास्ति परैजयो यस्य] Invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable.—**यः** [न. त.] A defeat; लाभालाभौ जया-जयौ Bg. 2. 38.—2 N. of Agni (अजेन छागेन पाते; या-क) or of Vishnu (according to some); of a lexicographer.—**या** [नास्ति जयो मादकत्वेन अस्यां] I Hemp or bang.—2 N. of a friend of Durgā.—3 Māya or illusion.

अजय *a*. [न. त.] Invincible; सख्यु-स्ते स किञ्च शतकृताः जयः S. 6. 2, R. 18. 8.—2 Not proper to be won at play; ८७२ जिगाय तार Bopadeva.

अजर *a*. [न. व.] Not subject to old age or decay; ever young; अजरं बुद्धवं K. 103; cf. बुद्धत्वं जरया त्वना R. 1. 23.—2 Undecaying, imperishable; पुराणमजरं विदुः R. 10. 19; अनंतमजरं ब्रह्म Bh. 3. 76, H. Pr. 3, Pt. 1. 151, Ms. 2. 148.—**तः** I A god (who is not subject to old age).—2 N. of a plant बुद्धदारक or जीर्णफलो (शत also)—**रा** I N. of a plant गृहकन्या or घृतकु-मारी Aloe Perfoliata.—2 A house-lizard (योजाल).—**रं** [न जीयते क्षीयते जृ-अच्] The Supreme Spirit.

अजय *a*. [न जीयति जृ कर्तार यत् P. III. 1. 105] I Not digestible.—2 Not decaying, imperishable, everlasting, perpetual.—**य** (with संगतं expressed or understood) friendship; घृतेनैव जसोऽपदिष्ट R. 18. 7.

अजरत्, रयु, रस *a*. Ved. Not old. अजवस् *a*. [जु-असुत्] Not quick, inactive.

अजस्तुदं [अजस्य इव तुदं अस्य सुद निपा-
तोयं] N. of a town, P. VI. I. 155.

अजस्र *a.* [न जस्र P. III. 2. 167;
जसिन्मूर्ध्वः क्रियासातये वर्तते Sk.] Not
ceasing, constant, perpetual; दीक्षा-
प्रवृत्तस्य R. 3. 44.—सं *ind.* Ever, constan-
tly, perpetually; वृषेव संकल्पशतै-
रजस्रं S. 3. 5; तच्च धूर्तोत्यजस्रं U. 426.

अजहृत्स्वार्था [न जहृत् स्वार्थोऽन, हा-
शतृ न. व.] A kind of लक्षणा, in which
the primary or original sense of a
word (which is used elliptically)
does not disappear; as कुंताः प्रविशन्ति=
कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः; श्वेती भावति=श्वेतवर्णोऽश्वो
भावति; also called उपदानलक्षणा q. v.;
स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः; कुंताः प्रविशन्ति, यद्यपिः प्रवि-
शन्ति इत्यादी कुंतादिभिरात्मनः प्रवेशसिद्धयर्थं स्वसं-
योगिनः पुरुषा आक्षिप्यन्ते K. P. 2.

अजहल्लिङ्गं [न जहृत् लिङ्गं यं; हा-शतृ] A
noun which does not change its
original gender, even when used
like an adjective; e. g. वेदः or भुक्तिः
प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or णी).

अजहा [न जहाति यूकाश्च हा-श.] N.
of a plant, cowage, Carpopogon
Pruriens.

अजासर *a.* [न. व.] Not wakeful,
not requiring keeping up.—रः [जाग-
रतीति जागरः न जागरो यस्मात्] A plant,
Verbesina Prostrata (भृंगराजवृक्षः)
(सेवेन न निद्राराहित्यकारकः, यदपेक्षया अन्यस्मिन्
जागरणकर्तृत्वं नास्ति.)

अजाजिः—जी *f.* [अजेन छगेन वीयते गंजो-
त्कटत्वात् त्यज्यते, अज-इश्च वीभावभावः]
Cumin seed (श्वेतजीरक) ; कृष्णजीरक
Nigella Indica; काकोदुम्बरिका Ficus
Oppositifolia.

अजात [न. त.] Unborn; अजातमृत-
मूर्खेभ्यो मृताजातो सुतो वरं Pt. I.; not
yet born, produced, or fully de-
veloped; *कजुद्, *पक्ष &c.—COMP.—अरि-
-शत्रु *a.* [न जातः शत्रुः अस्य; जातस्य जंतु-
मात्रस्य न शत्रुः] having no enemy or
adversary, not an enemy of any one,
(-रिः-शुः) epithet of Yudhishtira;

हंत जातमजातारिः प्रत्ययेन त्वयारिणा Si. 2.
102; न द्वेहि यज्जन्मतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः V.
3. 13; also of Siva and various
other persons.—कजुद् *m.* (व.) a
young bull whose hump is not yet
fully developed, P. V. 4. 146.—दंत
a. [न जाता दंता यस्य यस्मिन् वयसि वा]
one without teeth, or (a state) in
which one has got no teeth.—पश *a.*
having undeveloped or unfledged
wings.—व्यंजन *a.* having no distinc-
tive marks or features (as a beard).
—उद्यवहारः a minor (who) has not
attained his majority).

अजाति *a.* [न. व.] I Having no caste-
race &c.—2 Eternal, not produced.
—तिः *f.* Non-production.

अजानिः [नास्ति जाया यस्य] Without a
wife; a widower.

अजानिक *a.* [अजेन तद्विक्रयपालनादिना आनो
जीवनं अस्त्यस्य; ठर Tv.] A goatherd.

अजानेय *a.* Of high breed, power-
ful, fearless, undaunted (as a horse).
—यः A horse of high breed. See
आजानेय.

अजापक्वं N. of a sort of medicinal
preparation of ghee, (used as a re-
medy against cough, asthma, con-
sumption &c.) (अजादुग्धादिभ्यो जातं).

अजामि *a.* Ved. [न. त.] I Not of
kin or related; यत्र जायते; कृष्णवज्रजाभि
Rv. 10. 10. 10 (अजामि कर्माणि भ्रातृणां
अजामियोग्यानि मैथुनसंबन्धानि कर्माणि करिष्यति
Nir.)—2 Not parallel or correct.

अजि *a.* [अजति; अज-इ Un. 4. 139]
Going, moving; as पदाजिः walking
on foot.—जिः *f.* [भावे-इश्च] I Motion,
going.—2 Throwing &c.

अजित *a.* Invincible, unconquer-
able, irresistible; *तं पुण्यं...महः U. 5
27.—2 Not conquered or won (as
a country &c.); not restrained,
curbed, controlled, आत्मन्; *इन्द्रिय of
uncontrolled soul or passion.—तः I
N. of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha.
—2 N. of a powerful antidote, or a
poisonous sort of rat.—(pl.) A
class of deities in the first Manvan-
tara—COMP.—भापीडः having an in-
vincible crown; N. of a King.—वज्रा
N. of a Jaina deity who acts under
orders from the Arhat Ajita.
—विक्रानः ' of unsubdued power ',
N. of Chandragupta II.

अजिनं [अजति क्षिपति रजआदि आवरणेन;
अज्-इनच्, अजेरज च Un. 2. 48, वीभावभाव-
नार्थे] I The (hairy) skin of a tiger,
lion, elephant &c., especially of a
black antelope (used as a seat,
garment &c.); अथाजिनावाडवरः Ku. 5.
30, 67; Ki. II. 15; ऐषेयिवाजिनेन ब्राह्मणं
रौतरेण क्षत्रियं आग्निनेन वैश्यं Asval. —2 A
sort of leather bag or bellows.
—COMP.—पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका [अजिनं चर्म इव
सुक्षिप्तं पत्रं पक्षी यस्याः सा, गौराः छात्रं स्वार्थे कर]
a bat.—फला [अजिनं मध्येव कलं यस्याः सा]
N. of a plant (मखाकारकली वृक्षः)—गेभिः
[अजिनस्य योनिः प्रभवः] a deer, an ante-
lope.—त्रासिश्च *a.* [अजिनं वस्त्रे, वस्त्र-णिनि]
clad in an antelope hide.—संवः
[अजिनं संस्थाति] a furrier.

अजिर *a.* [अज् भ्रौ किर-वीभावभावः Un.
I. 53.] Quick, swift (शीघ्र) —रः I
A sort of mouse, hairy mole.—2 A
kind of ceremony in pronouncing
curses.—रं I A court-yard, an en-

closed space, arena; उज्जानिरप्रकीर्ण
K. 39, Ki. I 16; so रण, युद् &c.—2
The body.—3 Any object of sense.
—4 The wind, air.—5 A frog.—र
I N. of a river.—2 N. of Durgā.—र,
N. of a snake priest.—COMP.—अवि-
राजः [कर्म] Ved. ' a quick emper-
or, ' epithet of death.—शोभित् *a.* [अ-
जिरं शोभित्वस्य] glittering, having tre-
mulous or flashing light.

अजिरीय *a.* [अजिरं उत्करां छ] Con-
nected with a court.

अजिह्व *a.* [न. त.] I Straight.—2 Up-
right, straight-forward, honest;
अग्निह्वायशठो यद्धी जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms.
4. II, 7. 32; *गामिनिः Si. I. 63 stra-
ight and honest; S. 57, 9. 62.—ह्यः
I A frog.—2 A fish (probably a
corruption of अजिह्व below).—COMP.
—ग *a.* [उप. स.] going straight
on; ब्रह्मेन्द्रिषानिह्वानः Ms. 6. 31 (—ः)
an arrow.

अजिह्वः [न. व.] A frog (which is sup-
posed to have been deprived of its
tongue by the curse of Agni whom
frogs had offended)

अजीकवं [अज्या शरक्षेपणेन कं ब्रह्माणं वाति
प्रीणाति; वा-क] Siva's bow.

अजीगर्तः [अज्ये गमनाय गर्तं अस्य] I (One
that has a hole to go into) a
serpent.—2 N. of a Brāhmaṇa in
the family of ष्टु and father of
शुनःशेक.

अजीत *a.* [न. त.] Not faded or wi-
thered, not faint.—COMP.—पुनर्वर्ण्यं
N. of a two-fold rite to be per-
formed by Kshatriyas (अप्राप्तप्राप्तिकर-
णयो विधिः).

अजीतिः *f.* Prosperity, freedom
from decay.

अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecom-
posed.—र्ण-णिः *f.* I Indigestion; अजीर्णे
भेषजं वाति जीर्णे वाति वलप्रदम्, अजीर्णे
भोशनं विषं; कैरजीर्णभयाद् भ्रातृभोजनं परिहीयते
H. 2. 57, Ms 4. 121.—2 Vigour,
energy, absence of decay.

अजीव *a.* [न. व.] Devoid of life;
lifeless, as jar or a dead person.—
वः [न. त.] I Non-existence, death.
—2 (With Jains) All that is not
a living soul, i. e. the whole of जड
or inanimate and unsentient sub-
stance (opp. जीव).

अजीवन *a.* [न. व.] Devoid of live-
lihood.—नं Non-existence, death.

अजीवनी *f.* [न-जीव्-अनि P. III. 3. 112]
I Death, non-existence (used a
an imprecation) ; अजीवानेस्ते शस

भूयात् Sk. may death seize thee; rogue ! mayest thou cease to live !

अञ्जुर्य *a.* [अञ्ज-कृञ् न व्यादेशः] Ved. Not subject to decay or oldage; strong, very swift or speedy.

अञ्जुष्टिः *f.* Non-enjoyment; feeling of dissatisfaction or disappointment.

अजेय *a.* [न. त.] Not fit to be conquered.—यं A sort of medicinal preparation of ghee said to serve as an antidote; पिबेत् घृतमजेयाह्यं Sus.

अजोष *a.* [न. त.] Not gratified or satisfied.

अञ्जु (अञ्जु) का [अर्जयति या स. अर्जुक, घृ. रकारस्य जत्वम् Tv.] A courtesan (used only in dramas).

अञ्जुता [Said to be fr. अञ्ज] N. of a plant मूयामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अञ्जुलं 1 A shield.—2 A live coal.

अज्ञ *a.* [न जानाति, ज्ञा-क, न. त.] I Not knowing, unaware of, unconscious, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153; ज्ञाज्ञौ (ज्ञः ईश्वरः अज्ञः जीवः) the knowing and unknowing, supreme and individual soul.—2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः Bh. 2. 3, Pt. 2. 3.—3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding (अचेतन).

अज्ञका [स्वार्थेकर] An ignorant woman.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unconscious, unaware; अज्ञात Ms. 5. 21 eaten unconsciously or unaware; कुलक्षीरस्य whose family and character are unknown; पातं सज्जितं समज्ज R. 16. 72.—COMP.—केतु *a.* [न.] Ved. of secret designs.—चर्चा, वासः remaining *incognito* (said of the Pândavas); हंसः संप्रति पारिव इव वनाद्वातचर्चो वताः Mk. 5. 6.

अज्ञातिः [न. त.] Not a kinsman.

अज्ञान *a.* [न. न.] Ignorant, unwise.—नं [न. त.] Ignorance, unconsciousness; especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider his self as distinct from the Supreme Spirit and the material world as a reality. According to the Vedântins, अज्ञान is not merely a negative principle (ज्ञानस्य अभावः), but a distinct positive principle;

oft. identified with माया, प्रकृति &c. See अविद्या also. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares', 'inadvertently', 'unconsciously'; 'अचरित, अज्ञात, &c.; 'अनत, 'अनेन, अनात् unawares, inadvertently, unconsciously, unwillingly; 'तः स्वचरितं नृपतिः शशंस R. 9. 77. committed unintentionally or unconsciously.

अज्ञानिश्च = अज्ञ above.

अजम्ब *f.* [अजति गच्छति स्वर्गे दानेन अनया, अञ्ज-कारणे मनिश्च न वीभावः] A cow.—n. Career, passage; battle; house(?) .

अजेय्य *a.* Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers; 'वृत्ति not acting like the eldest brother; or acting like one who has no eldest brother.

अग्र *a* [fr. अञ्ज to go] Ved. Agile, quick.—जः A field, plain. [cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*.]

अग्रिव *a.* Ved. [fr. अञ्ज] Quick, agile, active.

अञ्जु 1 U. (अञ्जु) (अञ्जति-ते, आनेच-चे, अञ्जितु, अञ्ज्यात or अञ्ज्यात्, अक्त or अञ्जित) 1 To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोक्षिप्ता Bk. 9. 40.—2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतंत्रा कथमंवात Bk. 4. 22; also in अवाञ्जु tending downward, प्राञ्जु, उदञ्जु, विष्वगञ्जति, सहाञ्जति, तिर्यञ्जति &c.; तस्मिन्मन्त्रे रसाक्षिपति दशा देवात् कृष्णमञ्जति Bv. L. 48 having gone, being reduced to &c.; त्वं चेदञ्जति शोभे 46 art greedy; संकोचमञ्जति सरः 17.—3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरसाञ्जति Ve. 5. 27 salutes, to adorn, grace; see अञ्जित below.—4 To request, ask or call for, desire.—5 To murmur, speak indistinctly.—Caus. or 10-U. to manifest, unfold; सुदमञ्जय Git. 10. [cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *uncus*.] With अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—ञ्ज् to bend; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्यं जान्वाक with bent knees.—उप to draw or raise (water).—पारे to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समवन also; to go properly.

अञ्जित *pp.* 1 (a) Curved, bent; अञ्जित Dk. 125 bent and raised; तिबिदञ्जिता हृष्टि संचारयन्ती 143 bent, or oblique look; दोर्लीलाञ्जितचन्द्रशखरधनुः Mv. I. 5; bent; सत्यजानुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; अञ्जुः (कपिः), स्त्रीचः (वृक्षः) (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); अञ्जिपद्मन् R. 5. 76; crisped, curled (as hair); स्वासितञ्जितमूर्ध्ना Mb.—2 Gone.—3 Honoured; adorned, graced, gra-

ceful, handsome, दोर्दोर्लाञ्जितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; गतेषु लीलाञ्जितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 14 sportively handsome; श्ताभ्यां ग ग ग R. 2. 18, लीलाञ्जितभूता Dk. 124, 151; समधुरं मधुञ्जितविक्रमः R. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15. 53.—4 Sewn or woven, arranged; अञ्जिता सत्वरमुत्थितायाः (रजना) R. 7. 10 halfstrung or woven (कुम्भित Malli.).—COMP.—पञ्च [न.] a lotus with curved leaves.—भूः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्जितः [अञ्ज-गतौ कर्तरि अति] 1 Wind.—2 Fire.—3 one who goes.

अञ्जलः-लं [अञ्जति प्रांतं; अञ्ज-अलञ्च] 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणाञ्जलनिव पीनस्तनजचनायाः Udbhata.—2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye); हृन्मल्लः पश्यति केवलं मनाक् *ibid.*; यदि चलावले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अञ्ज 7 P. (rarely A.) (अनक्ति or अञ्जे, आनञ्ज, अञ्जिष्यति-अञ्जयति, अञ्जित्वा-अञ्जत्वा-अञ्जत्वा, अञ्जितुं, अञ्जतुं, अक्त) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub.—2 To make clear, show, represent, characterise; मा नान्जी राक्षसीमायाः Bk. 9. 49—3 To go.—4 To shine, be beautiful.—5 To honour, celebrate.—6 To decorate.—Caus. 1 To smear with, नञ्जयतीत्यञ्जे नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44.—2 To speak or shine.—3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend *anj*; L. *unctum*, *ungo*.]—With अञ्जि to fit out, equip, furnish.—आ 1. to anoint, smear. 2 to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect.—नि 1 to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself.—प्रात 1. to smear. 2. to adorn; decorate.—सं 1. to smear; 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved. in these senses). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अजनः 1 A kind of lizard.—2 N. of a tree or mountain.—3 N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—नं [अजयते अनेन; अञ्ज-ल्युट्] 1 Anointing, smearing with; देवतावन-संजने पूर्वाण्ड एव कुर्वति Ms. 4. 152; mixing, unfolding, manifesting.—2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; त्रिलोचनं दाक्षिण-संजनेन संभाट्य R. 7. 8. salve; अमृतं U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वन् स्पेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8, I. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानोपस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानाजन-शलाकया । चक्षुरन्मीलते येन तस्मै परिभाषये नमः ॥ Sik. 45; पटुतारोकेजानजुषा Bh. 3. 84; cf. also दारोद्यं परमाजनं; (fig.) impurity, as in निर्जन q. v.—3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment.—4 Magic ointment.—5 A spe-

cial kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (सीवीर) -6 Ink.-7 Fire.-8 Night. 9 (न-मा) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिप्रा or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विप्रयोग, साहचर्य, विरोधिता &c.) or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context: e. g. सखचक्रो हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so राम-लक्ष्मणौ दाशरथी, रामार्जुनौ भार्गवकर्तव्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियंत्रिते। संयोगाद्यै-रवाच्यार्थोक्तद्वयाप्युत्तिरंजनं || K. P. 2., S. D. 23-6; See ध्वजना also.—COMP.—अञ्जिका [अञ्जनाद्विका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard. —अञ्जिः-गिरिः (कर्म.) [अञ्जनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि.—अञ्जसु n. eye-water.—केशी [अञ्जनमिव केशो यस्यः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हृदयिलोमिनियामकं मन्दमृद्वं यत्संयोगात्केशास्यातीव कृष्णत्वं) (Mar. नखला).—मानका [च. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, sty.—शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अञ्जन.—की N. of a medicinal plant.

अञ्जना I N. of the female elephant of the north.—2 N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat. [She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthali and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the god of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who was called Māruti being the son of Maruta.]

अञ्जनावती [अञ्जनं विधत्ते अस्याः अधिककृष्ण-प्रणीत्वात्] I N. of the female elephant

of the north-east quarter.—2 N. of a tree कालोजनवृक्ष.

अञ्जिका [अञ्जना स्वार्थे कश्] I A species of lizard; a small mouse.—2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

अञ्जनी [अञ्जयेत् चन्दनकुङ्कुमादिभिरसौ, अञ्ज-कर्मणि-र्युट् डीप्] I A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application.—2 [कणि-र्युट्] N. of two plants कडुकावृक्ष and कालोजनवृक्ष.

अञ्जलिः [अञ्ज-अलि Un. 4. 2] I A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful or anything (changed to अञ्जल or *लि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4. 102); न वाय्वजलिना शिवेत् Ms. 4. 63; सुप्रो सुषिकोजलिः Pt. I. 25; अरण्यजीर्वाजलिदानकालिताः Ku. 5. 15; प्रहसिः पुष्पाणां हरिषण्योर्आलेख्ये Ve. I. I a cavity-ful of flowers; so जलहव-जलयो दश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; श्रवणजलिपुटये Ve. I. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अञ्जलिं रक्ष, बन्ध. कुर or भाव fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; बद्धः कान्तयदिरविद-कुहमरुनिभो मुग्धः प्रणामाञ्जलिः [J. 3. 37-2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेद्विभ्रान्तमनसि Bk. 8. 84; बद्धयामभययाचनाञ्जलिः R. II. 78. -3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=पयस, or one-half of a मासिका—COMP.—कर्मन् n. folding the hands, respectful salutation; लुब्ध-मर्थेन गृह्णीयात् कुद्वं चांगलकर्मणा Chān 33.—कारका I an earthen doll making the अञ्जलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जालु).—पुटः-हं the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

अञ्जलिका [अञ्जलिरिव कायते प्रकाशते; कै-क टाप Tv.] A small mouse.—कः N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

अञ्जसु n. (नञ्.) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अञ्ज गतौ मिश्रणे च असञ्] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety, ointment, preparation (?). —COMP.—ग drinking Soma offering.—तयः rapid preparation of Soma.

अञ्जस a. [अञ्ज-असञ्] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अञ्जसा ad. (instr. of अञ्जसु) I Straight on.—2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly, justly, rightly; साधुद्दृष्टेः न पुनर्निश्चयस्य त्वयमेव सा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विद्वद्दृष्टेः शतं पलायनचक्रा-न्येन सा R. 19. 31; न हि कश्चित्प्रपः स्त्रिया-अञ्जसा Subhāshita; सर्वमेवांनसा वद् Ms.

8. 101.—3 Directly (साधुत्वात्).—4 Soon, quickly, instantly; स वच्छत्यंमसा सद्यः साधुतं Ms. 2. 244.—COMP.—अञ्ज a. going straight on.—कृञ् a. [गु-अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

अञ्जसीन a. [अञ्ज-सु-ख] Ved. Straight-forward, going straight on.

अञ्जि a. Ved. [अञ्ज-इ-र] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining brilliant.—अञ्जः I A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; रोहिताञ्जिर-नङ्गाय Yaj. (रक्तिलक)—2 A com nander, sender &c.—अञ्जि, -जी f I Anointment; pigment.—2 Colour, hue.—3 The sexual organ (?).—COMP.—तञ्ज a. having coloured thighs.

अञ्जिव a. Slippery, smooth (?).

अञ्जिडः-डणुः [अनक्ति स्वकिरणैः विश्वं; अञ्ज-इङ्-डणुश्च Un. 4. 2] The sun.

अक्त pp. Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; वृत्, तैल, शोणित, &c.—क्ता Night.

अञ्जी [अञ्जि, वा-डीप्] I A blessing, auspicious desire.—2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्र).

अञ्जीरः-रं [अञ्ज बाहु-ईरश्च; perhaps a Persian word] A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट I P. (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटिर्दु, अटित्] To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); भी बटो भिक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms. आट नैऋतिकश्रमन् Bk. 4. 12; मद्यनटम् Dk. 38.—d. sid. अटि-डिक्-1-freq. आटयते to wander about habitually; as a religious mendicant.

अट a. Wandering; श्रमणः Bk. 2. 30. a night-roamer.

अटनं Wandering, roaming; मिश्रा' रात्रि' &c.

अटनिः-नी f. [अटति मौवी; अट्-अनि वा डीप्] The noticed, ex remity of a bow; सुवनसो नमयन्नी वनुः N. 4 96; निम्यदुः स्थलनिवेशिता एवी लीलैव वनुषां अवि-ज्यतां R. II. 14.

अटा [अट् वा-अङ्] The habit of roaming about (अट् a religious mendicant); so अट्या, अटाट्या.

अटक a. [न. त.] Firm, steady, solid.

अटक-क-वः (E. y. doubtful) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia Ahatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अबुडसा).

अटविः-वी f. [अटंति चरमे वयसि धृग्या] विहाराद्यर्थे वा यत्र; अट-अनि, वा क्रीप् [A forest, woods; आर्द्धज्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.]

अटविकः A forester=आटविकः q. v.

अट् I A. 1 To kill.-2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also).-Caus. I To lessen, diminish.-2 To despise, condemn, disregard.

अट् a. [अटयति अनाद्रियते अन्यत् यत्र]; अट्-घञ् I High, lofty; loud.-2 Frequent, constant (in comp).-3 Dried, dry -ट्-ट् [आधारे घञ्] I An apartment on the roof, or upper story, a garret.-2 A turret, buttress, tower; मोरः Māl. 9. I; नरद्विमानहृद् इव R. 6. 67, 16. II.-3 A marketplace, market (probably for हट्ट).-4 A fine linen cloth.-5 A palace, palatial building.-6 Killing, injuring.-7 Excess, superiority.-ट् Food, boiled rice; अट्ठुला जमपाः Mb. (अट् अन्नं शूलं विक्रियं येषां ते Nilakantha).-COMP.-अट्टहासः very loud laughter.-स्थली [अट्टप्रधाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c.-हासः, हसितं, हास्यं [कर्म.] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cackination, usually of Siva; उयंवकायः Me. 58; गिरिः Dk. .-हासिन् [अट् हसति; हस्-णिनि] I. N. of Siva. 2. one who laughs very loudly.-हासकः [अट्टहासेन कायते; कै-क] I. N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छु-ब्रह्मस्तुत्यता).

अटुकः An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

अट्ट ind. [अट्टोऽनादरः अट्टप्रकारः; अट्टस्य शुण्वावितया द्वित्रं शकंवा. पररूपं Tv.] very loud.

अट्टं [अट्टयते अनाद्रियते रिपुनेन, अट्ट-करणे ह्युद] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारकलाश) -च [भावे ह्युद] Disregard.

अट्टादः [अट्टवत् न पररूपं] I Overbearing conduct, contempt, disdain.-2 Excess, superiority.

अट्टाशः-ऊकः [अट्ट इव अलति पर्याप्तो भवति; अट्ट-अच् स्वायं कर] An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace, सर्वतोभद्रं नामादृशः कमारुह्य Mv 6.

अट्टाशिका [अट्टाल, स्वायं कर] I A palace, a lofty mansion.-2 N. of a country.-COMP.-हारः [उपपद त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions); कुलटायां च शुद्धायां चित्रकारस्य वीर्यतः । भवेदट्टाशिकाकारः पतितो जादोयतः)।-धैवः [प. त.] a kind of base or foundation in architecture; धैवदः P. III. 4. 42.

अट् I U. To go.

अटिल्ल N. of a metre.

अट् I P. To try, exert, attempt.-5 P. To pervade, attain (Ved.).

अट् I P. I To join.-2 To attack.-3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

अटुनं [करणे-ह्युद] A shield. See अट्टं

अटुषलः A part of the plough.

अण् I P. To sound.-2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अण्).

अण (न) क a [अणति यथेच्छं नदति, अण-अच् कुत्सायां कर च] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant. wretched; पापागके कुत्सितैः P. II. I. 54; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter.-कः A kind of bird.

अणह्यं [अणोः सूक्ष्मशस्यबीनादिकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं; अणु-यत्] A field of anu. See below.

अणिः m. -णी [अणति शब्दायते अण्-इर्] I The point of a needle.-2 A linchpin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage.-3 A limit.-4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.)-COMP.-मोडवः [अण्या चिन्हतो मोडव्यः] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an aणी or linch-pin.

अणु a. (शुण्वो) [अण्-इर्] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्); अणोरणीयार् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वोप्ययं नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly small अण्वपि भयं Ms. 6. 40; अण्वपि. वाच्यमानः Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51.-णुः I An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure); the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity; अस्थुः समनः वट्-स्वमदीर्घं ब्रह्म; अणुं पर्यतीहृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'I to make mountains of molehills.-2 An atom of time (व्यंजनमभेदाया तद्वत् अणु); it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhurta (48 minutes).-3 N. of Siva.-4 N. of very small grain such as सर्वत, चीनक &c., अणुषु दसमंशोऽष्टुष्वैकादशमंशः Lilā -यु m. the fourth part of a Mātrā.-COMP.-अंतः [अणुः अंतो यस्य] a hair-splitting question; (अग्वंतः सूक्ष्मांतः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयतः प्रश्नः Sankara).-तैल N. of a medicinal oil.-मा [अण्वो सूक्ष्मा भा प्रभा यस्या; सा] lightning-मात्र a. [अणुः परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रच्] of the size of an atom.-रेणुः [कर्म.] atomic dust.-रेतसि [अणुः सूक्ष्मा रेतसितरिव] N. of a plant (रैतीवृक्ष). Croton Polyandrum.-बादः the doc-

trine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal.-वीक्षणं [प. त.] I. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [अणुः सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अनेन; कणे-ह्युद] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects.-जीहिः [कर्म.] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

अणिमन् m [अणु-इमनिच्], अणुता-त्वं I Minuteness, smallness; thinness, leanness, fineness.-2 Atomic nature.-3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or Siddhis of Siva; (अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ई-शित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता).

अणुक a. [स्वायं-कर] I. Very small, atomic.-2 Subtle, too fine.-3 Acute.-भः A small kind of grain. See अणु.

अण्वी Ved. A finger (?)

अण्वं V d A fine hole in the strain-er for the Soma juice (?)

अणीयस्-अणिष्ठ a. [अणु-ईयसुर्, इडच्] Smaller, smallest, very small; अणो रणीयोऽं Bg. 8. 9 very small; अणीयासि-काण्डेन गीयानादो दृश्यते Dk. 14. 2.

अणू I P. To become minute or atomic.

अण् I A (also अट्) अंठते, अठते To go, move.

अठित p. p. I Gone.-2 Rained. अंडः-ई [अंठति संप्रयोगं याति अनेन; अण्ड-उ Un. I III] I The testicles.-2 The scrotum.-3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā; ब्रह्मांडचक्रवर्दः Dk. I.-4 The musk bag.-5 Semen virile.-6 N. of Siva.-COMP.-आकषेणं castration.-आकार, आकृति a. [बहु.] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-र-तिः) an ellipse.-कटाहः, -ई [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाह-मिव] the shell of the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg.-कोटरपुष्पी [अंडमिव कोटो मध्ये उपयं यस्याः] N. of a plant अजीवी or नील-बुद्धा. कोशः-पः, -पकः [प. त.] the scrotum.-म a. [अंडात् जायते; जर-ड] born from an egg. (-जः) I. A bird, oviparous being; सूकोडनं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42.-2. a fish.-3. a snake.-4. a lizard.-5. Brahmā. (-ना) musk.-वरः [प. त.] N. of Siva.-ववैर्न, -वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele.-सू a. oviparous.

अंडकः [अंड, स्वायं-कर] The scrotum.-कं [अण्वप्ये-कर] A small egg, जवदंड-कैकतरसंडमिव Si. 9. 9.

अडालुः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड-आलुच्] A fish.

अंडीरः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड-ईरच्] A full-grown or full-developed person, a strong or powerful person; चिरा-दंडेति त्वयि तदपि रामेण युजितं A. R. 4.

अत् I P. (अति), अतति, अतिहं, अत-अतित I To go, walk; wander, to go constantly.—2 To obtain (mostly Ved.).—3 To bind.—4 (अतति) To bind.

अतकः [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-कच्] A wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

अतनं [अत्-एयुद्] Going, wandering.—नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतज्ज्ञा a. [न तत् जानाति] Not knowing that (तत् i. e. Brahma).

अतट a. [न. व.] Having no shore or beach; precipitate, steep.—टः I A precipice, a steep crag.—2 N. of a hill.—3 The lower part of the earth—COMP.—प्रपातः a steep precipice; a fall headlong from a precipice; a precipitate fall; मनोरथानाम-तटप्रपातः S. 6. 9 of n.y hopes there is a precipitate fall (some read the line as मनोरथा नाम तटप्रपातः and take it to mean 'verily our desires are like the crumbings of river banks').

अतथा ind. Not so; उचित a. not deservng that, not used to such things; हेमनामस्योचितः Rām.

अतर्ह ind. Unjustly, undeservedly.

अतदुणः (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower', N. of a figure of speech in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; परगुणानुहारस्तस्य तस्यादतदुणः; i. e. g. धवलो-सि यद्यपि सुंदर तथापि त्वया मम रजितं हृदयम् । रामपूरितेति हृदये सुभग निहितो न रक्तोसि ॥ K. P. 10; or संगतान्यगुणानेगीकारमाहुरातदु-णम् । चिरं रामिणि मन्त्रिते निहितोपि न रज्यसि ॥ Kuval—COMP.—संविज्ञानः N. of a variety of Bahuvrihi; e. g. दृष्ट-समुद्रमानय; अत्र गुणोभूतस्य समुद्रस्य मानयनेऽन्ययः इति 'नः बहुव्रीहिः' । लेखकगणमानय इति तु तद-गुणसंविज्ञानः Tv.

अतंत्र a. [न. व.] I Having no ropes or musical strings (as a musical instrument); नातंत्रा वाद्यते वीणा Rām.—2 Unrestrained; not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; इत्थं ग्रहणमंत्रं, क्रीडनं अत्र Sk —3 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतंत्र द्रित-न-क a Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतंद्रिता सा स्वयमेव वृक्षका Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39, H. Pr. 33.

अतप a. I Not excited, cool.—2 Unostentatious.—3 Unemployed —पाः (pl.) N. of a class of deities among Buddhists.

अतपस्-स्क [न. व.] One who neglects his religious austerities; अतपास्तवन-वीर्यान् Ms. 4. 190; an irreligious or impious man; इदं ते वातपस्काय Bg. 18. 67.

अतप्त a. Not heated &c.—COMP.—तप्तु a. I. One whose body is not marked (with red mudrās &c.)—2 who has not fully mortified his body by penance.—3 whose body or mass is cool (?).

अतर्क a. [न. व.] Illogical, void of reasoning.—र्कः I Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic.—2 An illogical reasoner.

अतर्कित a. Unthought of, unexpected; सममेव गतोऽन्यतर्कितो गतिर्मेनेन च जीवितेन च Ku. 4. 22; Bh. 3. 137; गमनेन Mu. 4.—तं adv. Unexpectedly.—COMP.—अपगत-उपगत a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental, sudden; दृष्टीनोपगतिले-खनया अनया Mal. 3; उदयपत्तं दर्शनं Ku. 6. 54.

अतर्क्य a. Inconceivable; baffling thought or reasoning.

अतल a. Bottomless.—लं [अस्य मू-खंडस्य तलं पृथोः इदमोऽलम्] N. of a पाताल or lower region, one of the 7 Pa- talas; being the first among them.—लः N. of Siva—COMP.—एष्य, एष्य a. [न तले एष्यते, कर्मणि—क्षिप्; न तलस्य स्पर्शो यत्र] bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

अतल्यस a. Ved. Not very strong. अतस् ind. [इदं-तल्लि] I Than this, from this (having a comparative force); अतो देवा अतर्ह नो यतो विष्णुर्विच- क्रमे Rv. I. 22. 16; किमु परमतो नैयसि नो Bh. 3. 6; अतोऽन्यथा Ms. 5. 31.—2 From this or that cause, hence, consequently, so, therefore (corr. of यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or under- stood); अतर्हते प्राणभृता हि वेद सर्व भवाभ्यावमताभिधास्ये R. 2. 43, 3. 50, Ku. 2. 5; अथातो ब्रह्मानिज्ञासा S. B. now therefore &c.—3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place) (—परं, अर्धे) afterwards.—4 Then (corr. of यदि-यद्).—COMP.—अर्ध-निमित्तं on this account, hence, for this reason.—तव for this very reason.—अर्ध henceforth; afterwards.—परं (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter; निवासोऽयसि मध्येऽव अत ऊर्ध्व Bg. 12. 8. (b) beyond this, further than this; भाग्यवतवतः परं S. 4. 16

more than this; अतः परं नास्ति मनोत्तरं V' 2 now I have nothing more to say; (c) afterwards.

अतसः [अतति गच्छति इत्यतसः अत्-असच्] Un. 3. 117] I. Wind, air.—2 The soul.—3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (सं generally).—4 A weapon.

अतसि Ved. [अत्-असिच्] A wander- ing mendicant.

अतसि I Common flax.—2 Hemp.—3 Linseed.—4 A thicket, copse (?).

अति ind. [अत्-इ] I A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, mean- ing 'very', 'too', 'exceedingly', 'excessively', 'very much', and showing उत्कर्ष, नातिदूरे नो very far from; उत्कर्ष very lean; भृशं very much; also with verbs or verbal forms; अतिभिर भवता Sk.; स्वभावा- ह्यतिरिच्यते &c.—2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-इ गौ beyond, overstep; so, कम्, चर, वह, &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition उपसर्ग.—3 (a) (With nouns or pro- nouns) Beyond, past, surpassing, superior to, eminent, respectable, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat Comp.; in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher de- gree; अतिगो, आनयः, =प्रस्ता गोः, शोभनो गायः; राज्ञ् an excellent king; or the sense of अतिक्रान्त must be under- stood with the latter member which will then stand in the accu- sative case; अतिमर्यः=मर्यमतिक्रान्तः; आलः, अतिक्रान्तो मालः; so अतिकाय, केदार, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk.; मानुषानति- र्वचनं सर्वान्वर्धं लक्ष्ये Mō.; मानुषं कर्म a deed which is beyond human power, i. e. a superhuman action; वैशः past the whip (as a horse), unmanageable; एष्य surpassing that; त्वत्, त्वान् him or them that surpasses or surpass thee, soऽर्ध, भृश &c. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exagger- ated, inordinate, excessive, extra- ordinary; e. g. आदः excessive regard; आशा ex ravagant hope; so भयं, लुपणा, आनंदः &c. &c. अतिदानात् बलिर्बद्धो नष्टः । मानास्तुधाधनः । विनष्टो रावणो लोहयादात् सर्वत्र वर्ज्यते । Cf. 'extremes a e ever bad.' (c) Unfit, idle, im- proper, in the sense of असंपात or क्षेप 'censure'; अतिनिर्दोषनिद्रा संपात न युज्यते Sk. The गणरत्नमहोदधि gives the following senses of अतिः—विक्रमति- क्रमाबुद्धिभूतापतिशयेऽति । e. g. अतिरथः रथाधिकं विक्रमवाग्; अतिः बुद्धयतिक्रमः; गहनं बुद्धेर्विषयः; तर्ह भूततर्ह; वेगः अतिशयितोऽतिः.

अतिकथा I An exaggerated tale.—2 Idle or meaningless talk.—यः a I Exaggerated, incredible (अप्रद्वेय).—2 Unfit to be told —3 Past narration or mention, dead, lost.—4 Swerving from one's caste traditions &c; lawless.

अतिकंदकः [अतिरिक्तः कंदो यस्य] N. of a tree हस्तिकंद.

अतिवर्षण a. Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिवैकाय a. [अत्युत्कटः कायो यस्य]. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.—यः N. of a Rākshasa, son of Āvana, who was killed by Lakshmana.

अतिकृच्छ्र [प्रादि० स.] a. Very difficult.—कृच्छ्रः [अतिक्रान्तं कृच्छ्रं प्राजापत्यं] Extraordinary hardship, a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights Ms. II. 2134.

अतिकृतं Overdone, done too much, excess; सर्वत्रातिकृतं लोके व्यवसायोपकल्पते Rām.

अतिकृतिः f. 1 Overdoing. 2 N. of a metre of 4 lines, each line containing 25 syllables.

अतिकेशरः [अतिरिक्तानि केशराणि यस्य] N. of an aquatic plant कुञ्जक Trapa Bipinosa.

अतिक्रम I U. 4 P. I (a) To step or pass beyond, get across, go over, cross; यत्कथयितुं प्रवृत्तस्तत्परित्यज्य अतिक्रामतिक्रान्तौस्मि K 346 led far away from my story, rambled, made a great digression; सप्त कथनाराण्यतिक्रम्य 92; निमिषमात्रेणातिक्रामतिक्रामति 120; समीपेत्यतिक्रमन्ती M. I going so near; अतिक्रम्य तांस्तथा विशेषात् Me. 57. (b) To pass over, pass by, walk past, go beyond; सेनानिवेशोदशमतिक्रम्य Dk. 4, 10; कथमातिक्रान्तमगस्त्य; अगमपदं Mv. 7 is it passed or left behind; तांस्तमतिक्रामति S. 7. 31. हर्दं कदलीपुष्पतिक्रम्य हृदयते Ratn. 3 beyond the plantain-bower; तन्नातिक्रम्य कैलासगिरिः K. 121; जंबूद्वीपमतिक्रम्य शिशिरो नाम पर्वतः Rām.; अतिक्रामत्यर्क K 85 is going or departing.—2 To excel, surpass; exceed (in number, strength &c.); इरावती-मतिक्रामन्ती भव M. 4; अतिक्रान्तमिवैरावती मेरे K. 1; बुद्धिनातिक्रामति पर्वता Ms. 8 151; कर्णासुप्तमप्यतिक्रान्तः Dk. 74; कलासु रूपे चापसदसाप्यतिक्रान्ता 78 surpassing, superior to; शक्तिमनतिक्रम्य=यथाशक्ति Sk. —3 To transgress, violate, go beyond, overstep; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमातिक्रम्य Dk 2; नालं पुरुषो नियतेल्लिखितां लेखामतिक्रमिषु 61; एवमातिक्रान्तमयादौ त्वयि Ve. I, Ms.

9. 78; अथैवापसदसाप्यतिक्रामति प्रसंगः Māl. 6 Oh, the event through excessive affection transgresses all due limits; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160, 181.—4 To exclude, pass by, neglect, set aside, leave; किंवा परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4; प्रथितयशसां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. I to the exclusion of.—5 To go or pass away, elapse, roll on (as time); सा निशा अतिक्राम Pt. I; यथा यथा यौवनमतिक्राम K. 59; शेषां 74; भवतामप्यतिक्रामति देवाश्चैव विधिवत् 47 is passing away (is being violated); अतिक्रान्ते दशाहे Ms. 5. 76; also trans. allow to pass; द्विश्राणि दिनान्यतिक्रम्य Dk. 100; अत्यकाममिमांसासात्तद्वेषं परिचितयन् Rām.; नाहारेवेलातिक्रमणीया K. 266.—6 To overcome, overpower, seize; व्यालद्विप इवास्माभिरतिक्रम्यैव दम्यते Mv. 3. 31; by seizing or falling upon, by main force; केनपि सत्त्वेन अतिक्रम्य S. 6.—7 To lose; स हि स्वाम्यादतिक्रामेत् ऋतुना प्रतिरोधनात् Ms. 9. 23.—Caus. To let pass, allow to go.

अतिक्रमः I Act of overstepping, going beyond &c.—2 (a) Breach of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः Māl. 7. (b) Transgression, violation; उपचारं M. 4. 5. (c) Trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मणं द्यागो भवतामिव भूतये Mv. 2. 10 refraining from all trespass against Brāhmanas; दिशश्चपायं हि सतामतिक्रमः Ki 14. 9; कुलाग्न्यकुलतो यति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च Ms. 3. 63; पतस्मिन्नतिक्रमे परवर्तीय M 3; गुरुजनातिक्रमात् K. 160; शशिनी उडुगतिक्रमः 56; transgression (passing through); मर्षणीयोधमरोहणातिक्रमः 81; वात्सल्यादतिक्रमयि Mv. I violation (of due limits or propriety); Mv. 4. 25.—3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमये U. 4; वेलां सं कृत्वा आगतः Pt. I; उचितवैकातिक्रमे M. 2; संघम्य Rām.—4 Overcoming, conquering, surpassing; mostly with दुः; स्वगातिर्दुःश्रिताया, स्वभावी दुःश्रितकामः &c.—5 Neglect, omission, disregard; Ms. 11. 120.—6 A vigorous attack, determined onset (=अभिक्रम q. v.).—7 Excess—8 Abuse, misapplication.—9 Imposition.

अतिक्रान्त pp. I Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; संतिक्रान्तः अग्रगण्यश्च Me. 103; सुदूरमतिक्रान्तः K. 35 departed, gone; मनोरथं दृष्ट्वा Māl. 10 beyond the reach even of desire; विचारमतिक्रान्तः Mv. 5. 4, past the stage of thought; अक्षुष्यवयातिक्रान्तेषु पादेषु H. 1.—2 Past, gone by; उडुगपति K. 5, past, former; 169 Pt. I 333, Pt. 2, Bh. 3. 32; पार्थिवगुणान् Mu. I former kings.—तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past; तं गच्छती कथयति M. 5; your ladyship

is speaking of the past; लो वैर्यमवर्द्धयताम् U. 3; किं उडुगपत्तेन H. 1. cf. 'let bygones be bygones. त्योनि a. with the moon in conjunction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence; तेनातिक्रमणेन दुःकथयति नः Mv. 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed or violated, to be disregarded, passed by, neglected or avoided; एवं मे सुहृद्वाक्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7; अतिक्रमणीयस्य जन्ममृत्योरिवानमं H. 4. 74.

अतिक्रुद्ध a. Very angry.—द्रुः [प्रा. स.] N. of a Mantra mentioned in Tantras; अष्टविंशत्यक्षरो य एकत्रिंशदध्यापि वा । अतिक्रुद्धः स विज्ञेयो निदिष्टः सर्वकर्मसु)

अतिक्रूर a. Very cruel.—रुः [प्रा. स.] I A malignant planet such as Saturn, Mars &c. (क्रूरा वक्रा अतिक्रूराः).—2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (त्रिंशदक्षरको मंत्रश्चाष्टविंशदध्यापि वा । अतिक्रूः स विज्ञेयो निदिष्टः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिकृष्टिम् a. [क्षिप्त-कृ] Thrown beyond.—सं A kind of sprain or dislocation.

अतिकृष्टु a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead.

अतिगम् I P. I To pass, elapse, pass away (as time); दशाहेउतितते Rām.—2 To overcome, exceed, excel. See अतिग.—3 To pass over, pass by, neglect.—4 To pass away, die.—5 To escape.

अतिग a. [गम्-ड] (in comp.) Exceeding, going beyond, transcending, excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोकां Mu. I. 2; किमौषधयातिवैद्यपदो महाध्यायिभिः Mu. 5 by diseases defying the powers of medicine, past the stage of physicing; बाणैर्दहातिभेः R. 12. 48 piercing through their bodies; वर्षो Ms. 7. 149; advanced in years, aged; संख्यातगाः संपदः Bh. 3. 132; वयुः प्रकर्षणं जनातिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

अतिगन्धः I N. of a star of the 6th lunar asterism.—2 a large cheek or temple.—3 One who has large cheeks.

अतिगन्ध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell.—गन्धः I Sulphur.—2 N. of various plants: संपक, भूतलुण lemon-grass & सुद्र.

अतिगन्धु N. of the plant पुनर्दम्भी. अतिगन्ध a. [अतिक्रान्तो गां] I Very foolish, quite stupid.—2 Inexpressible, indescribable.

अतिगहन, -गह्वर a Very deep, impenetrable.

अतिगुण *a.* 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. —2 Devoid of merits, worthless [गुणमतिक्रान्तः]—*णः*: Excellent merits.

अतिगुरु *a.* Very heavy (such as mercury &c.)—*रः*: A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. (त्रयः पुरुषस्य अतिगुरो भवन्ति पिता माता आचार्यश्च).

अतिगुहा [अतिक्रान्ता गुहां मध्यावकाशेन] *N.* of the plant *प्रश्नपत्रा*.

अतिग्रह *9 P.* To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह *a.* [अतिक्रान्तो ग्रहः] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible.—*रः*,—*ग्राहः* 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच, रस of जिह्वा &c. The *Grahas* are eight in number: प्राण, वायु, जिह्वा, चक्षुः, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & त्वच, the corresponding *atigrahas* being अपान, नाभश्च, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्म्म & स्पर्श. —2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension. —3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. —4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

अतिग्राह्य *a.* To be held in check, to be controlled.—*ह्यः* *N.* of three libations made at the *Jyotishoma* sacrifice.

अतिश *a.* [अतिशयेन हन्ति हरः] 1 A weapon.—2 Worth.

अतिशय *a.* Very destructive.—*श्री* [अतिशयेन हन्ति दुःखं हर-ठक्] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; अतिशयानन्दस्य वक्ता *Bri. Ar. Up.*

अतिशय *a.* [चमूमतक्रान्तः] Victorious over armies.

अतिशर *1 P. 1* To transgress, violate; be unfaithful to, offend (as a wife &c.) एवं स्वमाचारमत्यचारिणुः *Dk. 162*. यथा चार्हं नातिचरे पत्नी, पुत्राः पितृव्य-चरन्नायश्चात्यचरन् पत्नी *Mb* —2 To pass by, neglect, omit.—3 To overtake, overcome; surpass, excel.

अतिशर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—*रा* [अतिक्रम्य स्वस्थानं सतीतरं वच्छति] *N.* of the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis* (पञ्चिनी, स्थलपञ्चिनी or पञ्चचारिणीलता.)

अतिशरणं *Excessive practice, overdoing.*

अतिशरः *1* Transgression.—2 Excelling.—3 Overtaking &c.—4 Accelerated motion of planets (कुशादिपंचग्रहाणां स्वस्वाकांतरादिषु भोगकालमुल्लेख्य राश्वंतरागमनं); passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिशारिन् *a.* Transgressing, surpassing &c.

अतिशरिं *adv.* Very long; ०१ मया कृतं *Ratn. 1* I have been very late; नाति-शरिं गतायां च तस्यां *K. 178* she had not long left when &c.

अतिशरः—*श्रा*,—*रश्चक्रा* [अतिक्रान्तः छत्रं तुल्या-करणेन] A mushroom, anise, principally *Anesum* or *Anethum Sowa*; *N.* of another plant; *Barleria Longifolia*. (०१: is said by *Amara* to be जलतुणभेदः *Mar.* शतगवतः; and ०१= शतपुष्पा *Mar.* शोप).

अतिशब्दः—*द्वस्* *a.* [अतिक्रान्तः छंदः—दं वा] 1 Free from worldly desires.—2 Exceeding thought or will.—3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct.—*स्* *f. n.* 1 *N.* of two classes of metres (अतिक्रान्तः छंदः शृतानुसारवर्णविन्यास-भेदः)—2 Fondness, inclination.

अतिशङ्कती [अतिक्रान्ता जगती द्वादशाक्षरपादां एकक्षराधिक्यात्] *N.* of a class of metres belonging to the अतिशब्दस्वर्ग class, with 13 letters in each line (प्रथमाऽतिशङ्क-त्यासां सा द्विपञ्चाशदक्षरा.)

अतिशङ्क *a.* [अतिक्रान्तो जन्] Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिशङ्कर *a.* Always wakeful.—*रः* The black Curlew (मालवक).

अतिशत *a.* [अतिक्रान्तो जातं—जातिं जनकं वा] (opp. अपजात) Superior to his parentage.

अतिशिव *1 P. 1* To survive, outlive.—2 To surpass (in the mode of living); अत्यन्तं वदमराकथयते *R 19-15*.

अतिशिवन् *Surviving &c.*

अतिशरीरं *Extraordinary flight (of birds).*

अतिशरीर, अतिशरीर *ind.* [अतिशर (म) प-आमु] more, high *r* (abl.); श्रुतादस्याः स्थितमतिशरीरं कर्तुं *M. 2. 7*. —2. Exceedingly, very much, excessive, great; ०मुदुःसहः *R. 3. 37*; ०१ अतिशयपत्न्यस्य *Me. 15* will attain great splendour. —3 Above, higher in rank (acc.); तस्म द्वा एते देवा शरमिवान्यान्देवान् *Ken.*

अतिशरीर-तीक्ष्ण *a.* Very sharp, pungent.—*हृणः* *N.* of the plant शोभाजन —*वा* *dub grass.*

अतिशृङ्गा *Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; ०हृणा न कर्तव्या Pt. 5* one should not be too greedy.—*हृण* *a.* Rapacious, very greedy.

अतिशृ *1 P. 1* To cross, pass or get over; surmount, overcome; दुर्गण्य-तिशरति ते *H. 4. V. 1*; तयोरात्मनश्च भुव-मत्यतार्थं *Dk. 165* satisfied or appeased

hunger? तेपि नातिशरयेव मृत्युं श्रुतिपरायणः *Bg. 19. 25* cross beyond death.

अतिशरणं *Crossing, surmounting.*

अतिशारिण *a.* Crossing, overcoming

अतिथिः [अतति गच्छति न तिष्ठति; अन्-शोयन् *Un. 4. 2*; *lit.* a 'traveler'] according to *Manu* एकस्मिन् तु निवसन्नतिथिर्ग्राह्यः स्मृतः; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते *3. 112*] 1 A guest (fig. also); अतिथिमेव निवेदितं *S. 4*; कुसुमकृताभिया-तिथे *S. 6* dear or welcome guest; दुर्-दापरातिथिषु पितृषु *Dk. 2* the guests of *Indra's capital i. e.* dead; so सन्नेरं यमनगरातिथिरकारि *12*; चन्वानां श्रवणपरातिथि-त्वेनेति (उक्तं) *Ratn. 2. 7* becomes a guest of, i. e. goes to or falls on the ears of the fortunate only; करोति ते मुक्तं तन्निव चण्डेपातनागतिथि *K. P. -2 Wrath.* —3 *N.* of a son of *Kusa* and *Kumudavati* and grandson of *Rāma*. —*COMP.* —क्रिया-पूजा, —सत्कारः—सत्क्रिया, —सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests.—*देव* *a.* [अतिथिर्देव इव पूज्यो यस्य] treating the guest as a god.—*वर्ष*: title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests; एहतात्तमः *Pt. 1*; यदि त्वतिथिधर्मेण क्षत्रियो गृहमाजनेत् *Ms. 3- 111* should come as a guest —*वर्षिन्* *a.* entitled to hospitality as a guest *Ms. 3. 112*.—*पतिः* the host or entertainer.

अतिथिन् *a.* Ved. Travelling, wandering.—*m.* (श्री) *N.* of a King, also called सुहोत्र and अतिथि.

अतिथिगवः *An epithet of Divodāsa* whom the gods helped in overcoming *Sambara*.

अतिदग्ध *a.* Badly or excessively burnt.—*ग्वं* A bad kind of burn.

अतिदानं *Munificence, liberality*; अतिदानं बलिर्बुद्धः *Chāṇ. 50*.

अतिदाहः *Violent inflammation.* अतिदिश *6 P. 1* To assign, to make over, transfer.—2 To extend the application of, extend by analogy, प्रवाचमल्लग्निरहृणन्यायेन अतिदिशात् *SB.*; जन-पदतदवच्छेदिति प्रकाशेन ये प्राः वा उक्तास्तेऽत्राति-दिश्यन्ते *P. IV. 3. 100 Sk., IV. 1. 151 Mbh.*

अतिदेशः *1* Transfer, making over, assigning.—2 (*Gram.*) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another, attraction of one case or rule to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरास्मिन् प्रयोगाय अतिदेशः (मीमांसा); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसहेतः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ प्राकृतात्-कर्मणो यस्मात्तस्मानेव कर्मसु । धर्मपक्षेऽपि येन स्वाद-तिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ This अतिदेश is of 5 kinds: शब्द कार्य, निमित्त, ध्यपदार्थ & रूप.

Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत् विकृतिः, कर्मणा कर्मवस्तुव्यक्रियः or पुंवत्, गिह्वत्, व्यपदेशोवद्भाषः & इत्यादिकः are instances. गौसहशो-गवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेश or analogy; वाक्यायस्यातिदेशस्य स्मृतिवर्थापर उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 80. अतिदेश is generally expressed by words showing likeness or resemblance, such as इव, वत्, सदृश &c.

अतिदीप्यः [अतिशयेन दीप्यते] A plant. Plumbago Rosea (रत्नाचन्द्रक).

तिदूर a. Very far ; ०रे, १रात्, २रेण (usually with न gen.) not far from; तपोवनस्य S. I.

अतिदेवः The Supreme or highest God; N. of Siva.

अतिद्वय a. L. द्वयमतिक्रान्तः ; नास्ति द्वयं यस्य वा] Surpassing the two (बृहत्कणा and वासवदत्ता), or having no second or equal, incomparable matchless; विद्या निबद्धयमतिद्वया कथा K. 5.

अतिधनुर्वय m. [अत्युत्कृष्ट धनुर्वयस्य] I An unrivalled archer or warrior. -2 That which surpasses a मरु or desert [धनवान् अतिक्रान्तः].

अतिधृतिः f. [अतिक्रान्ता धृतिः अष्टादशाक्षरपादां वर्ति एकाक्षराधिकयात्] N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छन्दस् group, consisting of 4 lines with 19 syllables in each (षट्सप्ततिसव-तिधृतिः). --2 Nineteen.

अतिनाष्ट a. Ved. Out of dange.

अतिनिष्ठ (ष्ट) त. f. N. of a Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7; (षट्कः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तोत्राणां विवाचाति । यस्याः सार्तिनिष्ठानाम् गायत्री द्विदशाक्षरा).

आतनद्रा Excessive sleeping. -द्र a. I Given to excessive sleep. -2 Without sleep, sleepless.-द्र ind. Past sleeping time (निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते).

आतानहीरान a. Very attractive (as an attributive of smell); आमोदः सोऽ-तिनिहारी Ak.

अतिनौ-नु a. [अतिक्रान्तौ नावं] Disembarked, landed.

अतिशया [पंचवर्धमतिक्रान्ता] A girl past live.

अतिशय I P. I To pass over; neglect, omit, transgress. 2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross —Caus. I To delay, neglect; see अतिपात्य below. -2 To disrespect, offend; ये सत्यमेव हि गुरुनतिपातयति Mu. 3. 34. transgress, violate; अतिपातितकालसाधना Ki. 242.-3 To cause to fly past or by.

--4 To make ineffectual; संशमनमेव संशोधनमतिपातयति Susr.—4 To snatch away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, missing, transgressing; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिपातः Passing away, lapse (of time); अहो कालतः Mal. 2.-2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न चेदन्य-कार्यातिपातः S I if no other duty be neglected thereby, if it should not interfere with (the discharge of) any other duty; deviation from established laws or customs.—3 Be-falling, occurrence; दुःखातिपातेन क-लुषीक्रियते अन्धारातिपातः 302 falling.—4 ill-treatment, or usage.—5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातिन् pp. I Put off, delayed &c.—2 Quite or entirely broken; अ-तिथिनिःशेषतश्चित्रमतिपातितात् Susr.—तं Complete fracture of a bone.

अतिपातिन् a. I Acute, running a rapid course.—2 Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.); ततार विद्याः पञ्चनातिपातिभिर्दिशो हरिर्दिहीति-सिधेश्वरः R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य pot p. To be delayed or put off; काममनतिपात्यं धर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिपत्रः [अतिरिक्तं बृहत् पत्र यस्य] The teak tree, or the हास्तकेद्वयः.

अतिपथिन् m. A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपद 4 A. I To go beyond; spring over.—2 To neglect, omit, transgress.—Caus. To allow to pass by.

अतिपद a. [अतिक्रान्तः पदं] I Having no feet.—2 Too long by one foot.

अतिपतिः f. I Going beyond, passing, lapse; देशकातिपत्ति च गृहीत्वा स्वयम-पेयत् Y 2 169.—2 Non-performance, failure; भिक्षुनिमित्ते लज्ज क्रियातिपत्तौ P. III. 3. 139 (the conditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performance of an action is implied).—3 [पति अतिक्रान्तः] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

अतिपन्न p. p. Gone beyond, transgressed, missed, past &c.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपर a. One who has vanquished his enemies —रः A great or superior enemy.

अतिरोक्ष a. I Far, out of sight, not discernible; 'वृत्ते obsolete (words) 2—Not hidden, visible

अतिपातकं A very heinous sin, in-cest; (मातृगमनं पुहिदुग्मनं स्नुषागमनं पुंसां; पुत्र-पितृशत्रुगमनं च क्षणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यन्ते)

अतिपादनिष्ठ (ष्ट) त. f. N. of a Vedic Metre of 3 pādas, the number of syllables in each being respective-ly 6, 8 and 7.

अतिप्रबधः Great continuity; प्रहितसन्-धिमः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

अतिप्रवे ind. Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रवृद्ध a. I Overbearing Ms. 9. 320.—2 Grown very much

अतिप्रश्नः [अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां प्रश्नः] A ques-tion about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant ques-tion that is asked though a satis-factory reply has already been given; e. g. Vā āki's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः, प्रसक्तिः f. I Excessive attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदासु कार्यः Pt. I. 187; स्त्रीध्वतिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101.—2 Over-rudeness, impertinence; तद्विरमातिप्रस-गात् N. 5; मा भूत्पुनर्वत् कथंचिदतिप्रसंगः Mv. 3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence; यदेतावत् परिधवातिप्रसंगस्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv 5 an insult.—3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (gram-matical) rule, or principle; also= अतिव्याप्ति q. v.—4 A very close con-tact; अतिप्रसंगाद्ब्रह्मितागसो मुहुः Ki. 8. 33 (अविच्छेदसंगः).—5 Prolivity; अक्रमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. I.

अतिप्रोक्षते The time after the cere-mony in which the प्रेष Mantras are used.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल a. Very strong or powerful; जयत्यन्तबलौ रामा लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः kām.—लः An eminent or matchless warri-or (अंतरः) —लं I Great strength or power.—2 A powerful army.—अ I N of a medicinal plant, Sidonia, Cordifolia and Rhombifolia.—2 N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Visvāmīta to Rāma: गृहाण द्वे इमे विधे बलामतिबलां तथा । न ते श्रमो जरा वाय्म्यां भविता नांगवैकुण्ठम् ॥ न च सुप्तं प्रमत्तं वा धर्षयिष्यन्ति नैऋतः । न च ते सदृशौ राम वीर्याग्न्याः भविष्यति ॥ सदेव नरनामिषु लोकेष्विह युनोष्विषु । न सोमार्गे न दक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिभूतिपारुषे ॥ नोत्तरे प्रतिपत्तये त्वनु-ल्यो वा भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यशश्चाव्यय-माप्स्यसि ॥ बलामतिबलां चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातौ ॥ क्षुत्पिपासि च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडायिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च दुर्गकांताप्रदेशेऽश्वट्ठीषु च । सारतां शिषु लोकेषु नाभि-व्यासि च रायव ॥ पित्रामहसुते श्वेते विधे चादृक्कलांश्च See R. 11.9 also.—3 N. of one Dak-sha's daughters.

अतिबालक *a.* Childish, puerile.—कः An infant.

अतिबाला [अतिक्रान्ता बाल्यावस्था] A cow two years old ; वर्षमात्रा तु बाला स्यादति-बाला द्विवाषिकी.

अतिब्रह्मचर्यं Over-continnence, or abstinence (opp. अतिविभुत्वं) —यः [अ-तिक्रान्ता ब्रह्मचर्यं] One who has violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

अतिभ (भा) रः I Excessive burden, great load ; कोडातिभारः समर्थानां Pt. 1. 22 ; इति मनासि न्यस्तभित्तिभारः Ratn. 3. 5. सा मुक्तकंठं व्यसनातिभारात् शक्रेदं K. 14. 68 through excessive grief ; दुःभारि-भारोपे लघुः स मेने Ki. 3. 33.—2 Speed. —3 Excessive obscurity (of a sentence) —Comp.—ग [अतिभारं गृहीत्वानि गच्छति] a mule.

अतिभीः *f.* [अति विभेति अस्याः दशनात् ; भी-क्षि] Lightning, flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभू I P I To spring forth, arise ; शब्दथ घोरोडतिभुम्ब Mb. 2 To surpass, excel ; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभूः *a.* Surpassing all, epithet of Vishnu.

अतिभूमिः *f.* I Excess, culmination, highest pitch ; ०भि गम्-या to go to excess, to reach the climax ; ०भि तस्या अभिविबंशो गमिष्यति Māl. 2 ; ०भि गतेलुगारः 7 ; तत्र सर्वलोक्ष्य ०भि गतः प्रवादः *ibid.* widely known, become notorious, noised abroad ; ०भिगये गतो न शक्यते निवर्तयितुं K. 156 ; सर्वतिसवानामतिभूमिर्गोमयावश-याया 158 ; सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः Dk. 30 ; ०भि गतेन रणरणकेन U. 1, Si. 9. 78, 10. 80.—2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अभयदा) ; विषदि न दूषितातिभूमिः Si. 8. 20.—3 Eminence, superiority.—4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting oneself, excess in eating.

अतिभोग्य *a.* Very auspicious.—व्यः N. of a tree, (भिष्ववृक्ष).

अतिमतिः *f.*—मानः Haughtiness, too great pride ; अतिमति च कोरावः Chān 50.

अतिमैत्र्य-मातुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमर्याद *a.* Exceeding due limits.

अतिमर्शः Close contact.

अतिमांस *a.* [अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र] Fleshy plump, fat, as जंघा, अशोष्ठ &c.

अतिमात्र *a.* [अतिक्रान्ता मात्रा, अतिशयिता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excess.

sive ; ०मास्वरत्वं M. 1. 8 ; (in COMP.) very much, beyond measure ; सुदुःसहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable ; लोहिततलो I. 30 ; मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामातिमात्रकक्षितां Ku. 5. 48.—त्रै-मात्रशः *ind.* beyond measure, inordinately, excessively. अतिमान *a.* [मानमतिक्रान्तः] Immeasurable, very great or wide (as fame) ; ०नया कीर्त्या Dk. 1.

अतिमाय *a.* [मायामतिक्रान्तः] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमहान् *a.* Very windy.—तः-वातः A strong hurricane, storm, violent gust of wind.

अतिमित *a.* I Over-measured, excessive.—2 [अ-तिमित] Not wet.

अतिमित्रं A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

अतिमुक्त *a.* I Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated.—2 Barren, seedless.—3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls ; अति-मुक्तपद्मयित्तकसराले Māl. 5. 8.—क्तः-क्तकः I A kind of creeper (माषवी, Mar. कु-सी or कस्तुरीमोखा) represented as twisting itself round the mango tree and as the beloved of that tree ; cf. क इदानीं सहकारिमतरेणातिमुक्तता पल्लवितो सहते S. 31. परिगृहण गते सहकारतां त्वमातिमुक्तताचरितं मयि M. 4. 13.—3 N. of a tree, Dalbergia Oujeinensis (तिनिश) —3 (०क्तः) Mountain ebony ; N. of a tree called हरिमय (त्रिदुकृष्ट, तालकृष्ट also).

अतिमुक्तिः *f.*—मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिमृत्यु *a.* Overcoming death.—मृत्युः Final liberation from death (मोक्ष) ; तमेव विदित्वाऽतिमृत्युमेति नान्यः पथा विद्यते Up.

अतिम्राग I Very great fragrance.—2 N. of a plant नवमल्लिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

अतिवयः A kind of barley.

अतियोगः Over-flow, excess.

अतिरहस्य *a.* Very fleet or swift ; सारंगेणातिरहसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरक्त *a.* Very red or very much attached.—क्त N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

अतिरथः [अतिक्रान्ता रथं-रथिनं] An unvalled warrior, fighting from his car (अमितायु योयधेयस्तु संप्राप्तोऽतिरथस्तु सः) ; द्रुवाऽभयं सेतिरथः Ve. 3. 26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhārata Udyogaparvan.

अतिरमसः Great speed, precipitateness, head-long speed, rashness ; ह्रीतानां कर्मणा Bh. 2. 99 ; दर्शने प्रवावितं K. 192 great hurry,

अतिरसा (Very juicy) N. of various plants, मूली, रसना and क्लृप्तक.

अतिराम *m* I An extraordinary or excellent king.—2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्र *a.* Ved. [अतिक्रान्ती रात्रि] Prepared over-night.—त्र [अतिशयिता रात्रि, ततः अत्यर्थे-अत्र] I An optional part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice (एकत्रात्रसाध्यगवामयने प्रथमस्थः नागभेदः).—2 Dead of night.

अतिरिच (Gen. used in pass.) I To surpass, excel, be superior to (with abl.) ; अथमेवसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते H. 4. 131 ; यद्दं तु गृहीणाहं कतारा-दतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81 ; वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते ' example is better than precept ; ' sometimes with acc. ; न च नारायणोऽ-त्रमवतमतिरिच्यते K. 203 ; or used by itself in the sense of ' to be supreme, ' 'prevail, ' 'triumph, ' 'predominate, ' 'be mightier ; ' न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another ; 12. 25 ; so देवव्रजातिरि-च्यते-स्वभावोतिरिच्यते H. 1. 17. स्वरूपमप्याति, रिच्यते H. 2 is of great importance.—2 To be left with a surplus, be redundant or superfluous.

अतिरिक्त *pp.* I Surpassed, excelled ; सर्वान्तिरिक्तासरेण R. 1. 14 strength exceeding that of all creatures ; सुतन-न्मातिरिक्तम महोत्सवेन K. 137 surpassing the birth of a son.—2 Redundant, superfluous, remaining over and above ; परिपूरितद्वययातिरिक्तहृदये K. 66 not contained in the heart.—3 Excessive, exuberant.—4 Unequaled unsurpassed ; supreme ; elevated ; समश्रुवागः सहसातिरिक्ता Ki. 14. 33 being raised up or elevated.—5 Different (generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v.).—6 Quite empty.—COMP.—अंश *a.* having a redundant limb (a finger, toe &c.).—(चं) a redundant limb or member.

अति (ती) रेकः [रिच-वञ्] I Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence ; पारशान्तिरेकः U. 61so मदं, वीर्यं, युष्मं &c.—2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity.—3 Difference.

अतिरुच *m.* [रेचति इति रुच अणिगं कुरुदेशः ; अतिक्रान्ती रुचं Tv.] The knee.—कृ *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अतिरुचिर *a.* Very lovely.—रु N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिरुचि, and the other also called रुचि-लि-का.

अतिरुक्ष *a.* 1 Very rough or barren; devoid of affection, cruel.—2 Very affectionate [अतिरुक्षो रुक्षः].—*क्षः* N. of a variety of grain.

अतिरूप *a.* 1 Formless, such as Wind.—2 Very beautiful.—*प* Great beauty; as वेति कन्या. —*पः* [अतिरुक्षो रूपः] the Supreme Being.

अतिरै *a.* (*ri n.*) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.
अतिरोधः Consumption.

अति-कोरोमस *a.* Very hairy, shaggy.—*सः* 1 A wild goat.—2 A large monkey.—*स* A pot-herb (नीलबुन्हा) *Convolvulus Argenteus*.

अतिश्रवण 1 Excessive fasting.—2 Transgression ; न युक्तमत्रायंननातिश्रवणं Ki. 14. 9.

अतिश्रिण *a.* Etring, committing mistakes; नर्तं शिराभिनयात् अश्रिणीः R. 19. 14.

अतिश्लिष्ट N. of a Prāhrita Metre of four lines with 16 Mātrās in each.

अतिवक्तु *a.* Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्ट चतिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणा Mb.

अतिवक्र *a.* Very crooked. —*क्रः* N. of the five planets (जौम and others) ; अतिवक्रा नवाष्टके इति अथेतियोक्तं सूर्यस्य सप्तमाष्टमस्थितिवशात् पूर्वगतविपरीतपञ्चादृ-तिशालिभौमादिपंचकं Tv.

अतिवयसु *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रयि *m* One who is beyond castes and orders (यो वेदांतमहावक्त्र-अवणेनैव केवलम् । आत्मानमीश्वरं वेदं सोऽतिवर्णो-श्रयी भवेत्).

अतिवर्तु *a.* Very round. —*त* N. of a grain or pot-herb (कलायविशेष).

अतिवह 1 P. To carry over or across.—*Caus.* 1 To spend, pass (as time); किं वा नवापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Māl. 6. 13; अतिवाहयामुव विद्यामी R. 9. 70; अत्र 19. 47.—2 To let pass over, get through successfully; गृहविशाली-पथतिवाहितानि मया कथं विद्वन्वर्जितानि R. 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्तेतिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91.—3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिस्तमाकीदृशोऽप्येव प्रविश्य एवमतिवाह्यावः Ratn.—4 Get out of his way, elude his pursuit (and thus cheat him).—5 To transplant, remove (to another place), bring or carry over; अकाम्यतिवाह्ये वसति वसुसेपदा Ku. 6. 37—6 To follow, tread (as a path) को-तिवाहिने चार्थे Sarva.

अतिवाहः [अतीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वाहः प्रापजस-तः] 1 Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions (अष्ट) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures.—2 Carrying over.

अतिवाहकः [अतीत्य एतं देहं वाहयति देहांतं प्रापयति ; वहु-युद्धः] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

अतिवाहन 1 Passing, spending.—2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load ; too heavy burden; H. 3.—3 despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य नं भविष्यति Pt. 5 how shall I rid myself of him ?

अतिवाहिक *a.* [अतिवाहोऽस्त्यस्य-ठप्.] Able to convey to other bodies. See अतिवाह.

अतिवाहित *pp.*—Spent, passed.—*तः* An inhabitant of the lower world.—*त* (सूक्ष्मशरीर)=अतिवाह, q. v.

अतिवादः 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reprimand; अति-वादोऽस्तिक्षित Ms. 6. 4 ; reprimand, correction ; अतिवादोऽद्वयस्य मा चर्मम-भिशक्तिः Mb.—2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole (अत्युक्ति) ; अतिवादं संसति अतिवदिन वै देवा अमुताय अत्युद्य अयवानत्यावत् Ait. Br.

अतिवादि *a.* Talkative, very eloquent ; exclusively establishing one's own assertion ; विमानत्, विद्वान् भवतेनातिवादी Mund.

अतिवासः Fast on the day pre- ceding a Srāddha.

अतिविकट *a.* Very fierce. —*टः* A vicious elephant.

अतिविष *a.* 1 Very poisonous.—2 Counteracting poison.—*वा* N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (Mar. अतिविष or अतिविष) *Aconitum Ferox*.

अतिविस्तरः Prolivity, diffuseness U. 1, Māl 1.

अतिवृत् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry). 1 To pass over or by, cross (as a place &c.).—2 (*a.*) To go beyond, exceed (fig. also); वाग्विवातिवृत् आ-चार्यकं Māl. 1. 26 exceeding or trans- cending the powers of speech, indescribable ; मुक्तशब्दस्यातिवृत्तेषु तंडुलेषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तवाग्मः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise (*b*) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate ; यास्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167 कोतिवर्तते देवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate; कोन्यो जीविदुक्ता-

यो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तते Mu. 3, Si. 6. 19. (*c*) To neglect, omit, let slip. (*d*) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend (especially by unfaithfulness); injure; शपथमतिवर्तते Dk. 62 disregarding; अतुल्यतां सती भार्या... अतिवर्तते दुष्टायाः यथाई कर्षणा वाचा शरिरेण च रावद । सननं नातिवर्तते Rām ; अप-त्यलोभाय तु स्त्री भर्तामतिवर्तते Ms. 5. 161.—3 (*a*) To surpass, excel; मनुष्यसंख्या-मतिवर्तते वा Ki. 3. 40, Si. 14. 59; बौधम्येनैहं राज्यलोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks 41 40 to outweigh, preponderate. (*b*) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of ; get over, escape or get loose from ; असाध्यमतिवर्तते प्रमेहा रजनीं यथा (Susr. ; किमाचारः कथं चैतांस्त्री गु-णानतिवर्तते Bg 14. 21 transcend these three qualities ; दैवं पौरुषेण Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67—4 (*Intrans*) To pass away, glide away, elapse (as time); to be late or delay ; एवं तयोः प्रत्यक्षमन्योन्याहारादिदानेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 1 ; महता अहेन कालोतिवर्तते H 2 ; सवयो नातिव-र्तते Mv. 6 ; आ बोद्धाद्ब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2 38 is not late (नातिक्ता-तकाला भवति)—5 To go away from, leave, abandon (*abl*) ; यथा मे हृदयं निर्यं नातिवर्तते रावदात् Rām.—*Caus.* 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard ; सुहृदभ्यातिवर्तताः Dk. 136.—2 To let out, discharge (as excrement).

अतिवर्तन A pardonable offence or misdemeanour ; exemption from punishment ; (ten cases are men- tioned in Ms. 8. 290 यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च । दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः शेषे दंडो विधीयते.)

अतिवर्ति *a.* 1 Crossing, surpassing, excelling ; भुवनातिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12 21 ; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c.—2 Ex- cessive.—3 Foremost.

अतिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Surpassing, violation, transgression.—2 Exaggeration, hyperbole.—3 Violent effusion (as of blood) ; excessive action.

अतिवर्धन Excessive growth, in- crease, ad ing to; increasing; एतत्फलं व्यजनानिरेतानि (मि) वर्धनं प्रमनस्य यदस्म-द्विधैः परिशोभनमायस्य K. 289; cf. " Car- rying coals to New-castle ", or " To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ... or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess "; See the other phrases on the same page.

अतिवृद्ध *a.* Very old; very much grown.—*द्धः* N. of a Mantra in Tan- tras; चतुःशतं समारण्य यावद्गुणसंस्तुतम् । अति-वृद्धः स मेवस्तु सर्वशालेषु वर्जितः॥ —*द्धा* A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.).

अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See ईति.

अतिवेगित *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; पैमादयोरुपमातिताच्छीघ्रमंदोषसंज्ञकैः । दैव-तैरपकुप्यते सुदुर्मतिवेगिताः ॥

अतिवेषः Close contact, N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदय-वेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु घटिकाद्वयम् । अतिवेषो द्विघटिका प्रभासदर्शनाद्वेधः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमीसंपर्कवेधः Tv.).

अतिवेल *a.* [अतिक्रांति वेला मर्यादां कूलं वा] I Exceeding the due limits or boundary (as the water of the sea). -2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless —लं *adv.* I Excessively. -2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्यथनं-था Infliction of great pain; सपन्ननिष्पन्नादतिव्यथने P V. 4. 61.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f.* I An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. -2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyāya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open: अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं आनव्याप्तिः; यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य शुद्धेऽतिव्याप्तिः; तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात्.

अतिशक्क (क) री A class of metres containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

अतिशरीरं Ved. The dead of night.

अतिशस्त्रं *a.* Surpassing weapons ; न कन्यासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords.

अतिशी 2 A. I To surpass, excel; पूर्वमन्वहामात्रं तयऽतिशेषे R 5. 14। चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनवः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शक्नुमो वयमार्यस्य मन्त्रिमतिशयितुं Mu. 3.-2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पत्नीत्रातिशये Mb. -3 To annoy, act as an incubus —Caus. (-शाययति) To excel ; चास्मातिशययति चाम सहस्रशायनः Mu. 3. 17.

अतिशयः [शी-अञ्] I Excess, pre-eminence, excellence; शीर्य R 3. 62; महिम्नः...अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विजानाति-शये विवातुः R. 6. 11; excellence, highest perfection of art. -2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.); महावि-स्तोर्वाचमिव हि मदीं कोप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of exceedingly, 'excessively'; रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदातिशयप्रेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25;

मुक्तायुगातिशयसंभूतमहन्श्रीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning ' excellent ', 'excessive', 'very great'; रथः, अश्वा-तिशये K. 80 the best of horses; दारि-द्र्योपहृताः. -3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints. -*a.* [अति-शयः अस्स्ये अञ्] Superior, pre-emi- nent, excessive, very great, abun- dant. -COMP. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. exaggerat- ed or hyperbolical language, ex- treme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K. P.; निर्गोषोद्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् । प्रस्तुतस्य यदुत्पत्वं यद्यधोक्तौ च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणयोश्च यौर्ध्वपर्यविययः । विज्ञेयातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकार्या । सा च सुकु- मारमुभेत्पुत्पातपरंपरा कैयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

अतिशयन *a.* [शी-भवि-स्युद्] Surpass- ing, (in comp.) ; great, eminent ; abundant. —नं Excess, abundance, superfluity. —नी N. of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा.

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयित *p. p.* I Excelled, surpass- ed &c. ; सुरासुरप्रभावं U. 5. 4. -2 Ex- cessive, exceeding, going beyond.

अतिशयिण *a.* [शी-णि] Superior, ex- cellent; pre-eminent ; श्रियमतिशयिनीं सुमेत्य जग्मुः Ki. 10. 25 ; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यमाद् धवनिर्जुषेः कथितः K. P. I ; १५नि समाप्ता वेश एवाशिशस्ते V. 5. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशायनं [शी-स्युद्] Excellence, superiority, Mv. 4. 15; अतिशयने तम- विज्ञौ (superlative affixes) P. V. 3. 55.

अतिशायिण *a.* [शी-णि] I Excelling, surpassing ; अर्थकाम् &c. -2 Exces- sive. —नी N. of a metre.

अतिशेषः Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसिः [श्रेयसोमतिक्तांतः] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्र *a.* I Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.) -2 Worse than a dog. —था Service ; cf. सेवां लावकारिणीं कृतयिषः स्थनि श्रुतिं विदुः Mu. 3. —थः N. of a tribe.

अतिश्रम *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिश्रद्धरी [fr. श्रद्ध्] A transgres- sor ; a very dissolute woman.

अतिश्रा 1 P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विश्रतो वृथायतिश्रद्दशायुर्कं Rv. 10. 90. I was over and above by 10 Angulas. —श्रा [स्था क्षिप्-पत्वं] Superiority, precedence. —*a.*, 'वन्द-व्य' Surpassing, standing at the head of all

अतिसक्तिः *f.* Close contact, or pro- ximity ; great attachment ; अतिसक्ति- मेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा Si. 9. 7.

अतिसंचा 3 U. 1 To deceive, over- reach, cheat ; त्वया चंद्रमत्ता च विश्वसनी याभ्यामांतं संवीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; कथं मया प्रह्लादं धुरतिसंचयः V. 2 -2 To pre- judice, wrong, injure, encroach upon ; मूलद्वारं नान्ये द्वारे रतिसंचयान् रूपद्वार्या Bri S 53. 82.

अतिसंचानं Cheating, deception; परा- तिसंचानं S. 5. 26; trick, fraud.

अतिसंचया The time about the twi- lights, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

अतिसर्पणं Violent motion or move- ment (of the child in the womb).

अतिसर्व *a.* Transcending or supe- rior to all, above all. —र्वः The Su- preme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

अतिसत्तपनं A kind of very austere penance ; (भोमृगगीमयक्षीरद्विषसिः कुशीद- कान्येकाहं द्वितीयमुपवसेत्तत्तत्तपनं ; त्र्यहम्यस्तेश्वा- तिसातपनं Vishnu Smṛiti).

अतिसावत्तर *a.* (री f.) Extending over more than a year ; Ms 8. 153.

अतिसाग्या [अत्यंतं साम्यं मधुना अस्याः] N. of the plant मधुगृष्टि, sweet juice of the Bengal Madder, Rubia Man- jith.

अतिसु 1 P. Ved. To extend. —Caus. I To extend -2 To exert oneself to drive out; give out (as a fluid).

अतिसार *a.* I One who goes beyond or exceeds. -2 Leader, foremost. —रः Effort or exertion.

अति (ती) सारः [अगिसारयति मलं द्रवीकृत्य, वा अतिशीर्षः] Dysentery, violent strain- ing at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् *m.* [अत्यंतं सारयति मलं] The disease called अतिसार. —*a.* अति- सारविन् [अतिसारो यस्य स्थितः, इति कुञ्ज च] Affected by, afflicted with, dysen- tery ; सतिसारिन् अतिसारकी Ak.

अतिसृज् 6 P. I To give, present, bestow, grant ; अतिसृष्टा राज्यार्थं विमानः Mu. 2; पुत्रा नारायणेनैवमतिसृष्टा भरतवते V. 1. 15; राघवाय तनयाः...अतिसृष्टवन्तः R. 11. 48 ; अनसृष्टातिसृष्टेन 12. 27. -2 To dismiss, abandon, part with. -3 To permit, allow. -4 To remit, for- give (as fine &c.). -5 To leave as a remnant.

अतिसर्गः I Granting (of a wish) ; giving ; स्रष्टुं त्रातिसर्गान्ति मथा तस्य दुरात्मनः R. 10. 42. -2 Granting permission (to do what one likes कामचारानुज्ञा) P. III. 3. 163, one of the senses of the Potential. -3 Dismissal, discharge,

parting with; giving away; क्षीणां दा-
नविश्रुतासिर्गा विद्यते न पुंसः Nir. —a.
[सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रान्तः] Everlasting, per-
manent (नित्य); emancipated (मुक्त).

अतिसर्जनं I Giving, granting; con-
signing; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनात् Ku. 4.
32, consigning to the flames; दौघता-
मिति वधोतिसर्जने Si. 14. 48; तत्तदायविशि-
कातिसर्जनात् Ki. 13. 57 giving back.
—2 Liberality, munificence.—3 Killing.
—4 Deception.—5 Separation
from, parting with.

अतिसौरभ a. Very fragrant. —भं
Great fragrance.—भः The mango
tree.

अतिसौहृदं S'uffing oneself with
food; न भयमाभरेत् Ms. 4. 62.

अतिस्पर्श a. Not liberal, niggardly;
mean-spirited —शः Slight contact
or abstinence of contact of the tongue
and palate in pronunciation; epi-
thet of the semivowels and vowels:

अतिस्नेहः Over-affection; स्नेहः कार्यदर्शी
V. 2 sees or finds what is to be
done; स्नेहः पापशंका S. 4 is apt to sus-
pect evil.

अतिहस्तयति Den. P. [अतिहस्त-णि]
I To stretch out the hands (हस्तौ नि-
रस्याते).—2 [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To over-
take (one) on an elephant.

अती [अति-इ] 2 P. I to go beyond,
pass on, over or beyond, cross
(time or space); स्तोत्रकर्मसमताय S. 11
जयादस्ताये हिमवानधोमुखः Ki. 14. 54 was
gone to or reached; स्थातव्यं ते नयनव-
र्षे यावदस्तेन भातुः Me. 34 passes out
of sight; अतीत्यकादशाहं तु नामकमेतथास्मि-
न् Rām. after 11 days; युद्धं क्तयाश्चिरमती-
त्यं जनेः Si. 13. 53.—2 To enter, step
over; अद्वारणं च नातीयात् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा
वृत्तं Ms. 4. 73.—3 To exceed, surpass,
out-strip, be more than a match
for; त्रिज्जातसः कालमताय तस्थो Ku. 7. 15;
सत्यमताय हरितां हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1;
अग्निस्त्रिषवा नात्येति पूरणं Si. 2. 23; to
exceed, go beyond, transcend;
कुसुदादृष्टिद्विगुणं नात्येति Ms. 8. 151 does
not exceed; अतीत्य वाचा मनसो च शोचं
स्थिताय Ki. 18. 41, Si. 16. 48.—4 To
overcome, subdue, vanquish. Get
the better of; न प्र 19 इव वायुमत्यात् R.
19. 53 did not overcome, outlive
or survive; to overtake; out-do.—5
To walk by, walk past, pass by,
leave behind; स्वातोवही पथि निकामम-
मतीत्य S. 6. 16; सोत्ययात् आश्रयं R. 15. 37.
—6 To omit, neglect, disregard,
violate, transgress, overstep; न दि-
ष्टमर्थमत्युत्तमीशो मर्त्यैः कथं वन Mb. avoid;
अतीत्य हि गुणान् सर्वान् स्वभावां मूर्ध्नि
वर्तते H. I. I. 15; देशं कालं च योऽती-

यात् Y. 2. 195; अतीयासागरो वेको न प्रति-
ज्ञामहं पितुः Rām.; भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै Ms.
12. 90 oversteps the five elements
(शेषं प्राप्नोति Kull); अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं
विदित्वा Bg. 8. 28, 14. 20-7 (Intrans.)
To pass, elapse (time); अत्येति
रजनी यादु सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते Rām.; अर्तते
दक्षिणायने &c.—8 To overflow, be re-
dundant, be in excess.—9 To die.

अतीत p. p. [इ-क्त.] I Gone be-
yond, crossed.—2 (Used actively)
(a) exceeding, going beyond, avoid-
ing, overstepping, having passed
over or neglected &c., with acc. or
in comp.; परिच्छेदस्ततः Māl. 1. 30 be-
yond or past definition; संख्यावतीत
or संख्यातात beyond enumeration,
innumerable; तामतीतस्य ते Me. 29;
यमुवातीतस्य शुश्रूषां Si. 13. 1; वयोर्नातः
Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced
in years; सर्वत्र भवितव्यो गुणातीतः स
उच्यते Bg. 14. 25; कैलैस्त्रीं गुणनितानतीतो
भवति प्रभा 14. 21; बाणपथमतीतः कथ्यमानः
V. 5 gone beyond the reach of ar-
rows, past bowshot; अतीतगौकेऽपि
Ak. who has left the boat, i. e.
landed, disembarked.—(b) Gone by,
passed away, past (as time &c.);
अतीति निशति Dk. 11; असन्निवृत्तये तदतीतमेव
S. 6. 9; अनागतवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. 1; अतीति
वर्षे काले Bk. 7. 18; शैशवा Ms. 8. 27;
अतीति कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7.
179; आमस्य च क्षणार्थं Pt. 2. 182 of
past gains; वेति जन्मताराण्यतीतानि K.
46.—(c) Dead, deceased; सन्निवृत्तारि-
प्येकाहमतीते क्षपणं स्पृष्टं Ms. 5. 71; अग्रजा-
यामतीताया भर्तुरेव तदित्येते 9. 196, 197.—
तं The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अच्] I (a) Passing away,
lapse; काल Ms. 8. 145. (b) End,
conclusion, termination, absence,
disappearance—तपत्यये Ku. 4. 44;
5. 23; शिशिरात्ययस्य पुष्पोद्भवः 3. 61;
आतप R. 1. 52.—2 Complete disap-
pearance, death, destruction, pass-
ing away, perishing; पितुरत्ययात् Dk.
64.—3 Danger, risk, harm, injury;
evil; जातितात्ययमापन्नः Ms. 10. 104
the life being in danger or jeopar-
dy; प्राणानामेव तात्यये 5. 27; प्राणात्यये च
संप्राप्ते Y. 1. 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8. 69; पुनरा-
त्यये प्रातः 10. 99 (Kull. क्षुद्रवसत्रपुनरत्ययः).
—4 Suffering, misery, difficulty,
distress.—5 Guilt, fault, offence,
transgression; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दुंदी भाग-
द्विशगुणो भवेत् Ms. 8. 243; दाप्येतिगुणम-
त्यये 8. 400 should be made to pay as
a fine for his offence.—6 Attack, as-
sault Y. 2. 12.—7 Overcoming, mast-
ering mentally, comprehending; बु-
द्धिश्च तल्लोकाय दूरत्यया Rām.—8 Over-
stepping; भूरत्ययं वाता निशिता दूरत्यया Ken-
—9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = आत्ययिक q. v.

अत्ययित a. I Exceeded, surpassed
2 Violated, outraged.

अत्ययिन् a. [इ-इनि P. III. 2. 157]
Exceeding, surpassing.

अतीन्द्रिय a. [अतिक्रान्त इन्द्रियं] Beyond
the cognizance (reach) of the
senses; अतीन्द्रियवपुषपद्दर्शनः R. 3. 41;
यत्तत्सूक्ष्मपतीन्द्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पाख्यं तदतीन्द्रि-
यमुच्यते; ज्ञाननिधिः Si. 1. 11—यः The
Soul of Purusha, (in Sāṅkhya)
Phil.); the Supreme Soul.—यः I
Piadhāna or nature (in Sāṅkhya
Phil.).—2 The mind (in Vedānta)
योऽसर्वतीन्द्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्माऽत्ययः सनातनः Ms.
1. 7. (Kull. इन्द्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति श्वे मनः).

अतीव [अति-इव] ind. I Exceeding-
ly, excessively, very, very much,
quite, too; व्याडित, हृष्ट &c.—Surpass-
ing, superior to (acc.); अतीवा-
न्याय भाविष्यतः Mb.

अतुंद a. Not bulky, lean, lank.

अतुर a. Ved. Not rich or liberal.

अतुल्य a. [न. न.] Unequalled, un-
surpassed, matchless, peerless, in-
comparable, very great; भयमंतुलं गुरु-
लोकात् Pt. 5. 31.; सोऽपराक्रम, रूप &c.
—लः The sesamum seed and plant
(तिलकवृक्ष).

अतुल्य a. Unequalled &c.

अतुषार a. Not cold. Comp.—कार.
The Sun; so अतुहिवकार, अतुदिम, अतुमान
&c.

अतुलुग a. [न तुल्य-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not
a donor or giver, not liberal (अदात्त).

अतुल्य a. [न तुल्यते, तुल्य-हिंसायां] Ved.
Not obstructed or stopped or injured,
unhurt.—तं The unlimited
space, sky.—Comp.—दृश a. Ved.
whose plans cannot be obstructed
or are unhurt.—पथिन् a. Ved. whose
path cannot be obstructed.

अतुणादः [न तुणं अत्ति, अद्-अण्] 'Not
eating grass', a new-born calf; अथ
वर्षं जातमाहुर्तुणाद इति Bri. Ar. Up.

अतुण्या [न. त.] A small quantity
of grass.

अतुदिग a [न तुद्यते वध्यते, तुद्-किल्च्]
Ved. Not assailable, immovable,
solid, firm (as a mountain).

अतेजस a. [न. न.] I Not bright,
dim.—2 Weak, feeble.—3 Insignifi-
cant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजस्वि, सू n. Dim-
ness, shadow, darkness; absence of
vigour, feebleness, dulness.

अतरः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृति, पंथानं
&c. अत्-कृ. कित्वं Un 3. 43] I A travel-
ler.—2 A limb or member (of the

body).-3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

अर्कालः N. of the author of some Vedic hymns a descendant of Visvāmitra.

अत्ता [अतति सततं संबध्नाति; अत् तश् इड-भावः] I. A mother.-2 An elder sister.-3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

अत्तिः f., अत्तिका [अत्यते सर्वदा संबध्नेते कर्मणि क्तिर] An elder sister &c. अत् &c. See under अद्.

अत्नं [अतति जयपाजयौ अत्र, अत्-न] A battle, fight.

अत्नं [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-न Un. 3. 6.] I Wind.-2 The sun.-3 A traveller. Written also as अत्नु.

अत्थः [अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत्-कर्तरि यत्] A courser, steed.

अत्यहस्र a. Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

अत्यग्नि a. Surpassing fire. — प्रिः Morbidly rapid digestion.

अत्यग्निश्रोमः [अतिक्रांताऽग्निश्रोमं अधिककलदत्त्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice.

अत्यङ्गुश a. [अङ्कुशमतिक्रांतः] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; शम्भिविद्वांसं वज्रं Rām.

अत्यध्वन् m. A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

अत्यंत a. [अतिक्रांतः अंतं सीमां नाशं] I Excessive, much, very great or strong; वैरं great enmity; मैत्री; हिमालिकाभिजातः Ku. 5. 26-2 Complete, perfect, absolute; अभावः absolute non-existence; See below.-3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तत्वात्यंतविशेषमेषोऽतनीवितं R. 14. 65; भवत्यनन्तरमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 151; कस्य सुखमनुते Ms. 5. 46; Bg. 6. 28; अत्यंतमर्थं सुखमुपपन्नं Me. 109; नायमत्यंतसंवासा लभ्यते येन केन चित् H. 4. 73.—तं ind. I Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्वाधीभूयति चात्यंतं रात्रिः शुक्लपटे यथा Pt. 1. 33; शिशु Mu. 4. 14 very young.-2 For ever, to the end (of life); through life; अत्यंतमामसह श्रेष्ठयवहृत्तमाभिर्वाहोनिवृत्त्यति S. 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्व्याप V. 4. 2; oft in comp.; गता See below; प्रियमत्यंत-विभुमदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49-3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely. —COMP. —अभावः absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non-entity, a thing which does not exist at any

one of the three periods of time' or does not exist for all time; त्रैकालिकसंस्पर्शविच्छिन्नप्रतिबोधिकः. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव).—ग a. going or walking too much or too fast.—गत a. I. gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कथमत्यंतगतता न मां ददेः R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent.—गतिः f. I. has sense of 'completely'; अनत्यंत-गतौ क्तात् P. V. 4. 4. 2. completion, accomplishment.—वाप्तिर m. [वसु-णिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—संयोगः I close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगः P. II. 1. 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence.—संपर्कः excessive sexual intercourse.—सुकुमार a. very tender. (—ः) a kind of grain.

अत्यंतिक a. [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंतं ट्ठ्] I Going too much or too fast.—2 Very near.—3 Not near, distant.—कं [अतिशयितं अतिकं नैकत्वं] I Close proximity, immediate neighborhood or being in close proximity.—2 [अतिक्रांतं अतिकं] Great distance.

अत्यंतानि a. [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतानि; भृशं गता; अत्यंत-त्व P. V. 2. 11.] Going or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशील); लक्ष्मीं परंपरिणी त्वमत्यंतानि नत्वमुन्नय Bk.

अत्यम्ल a. [अतिशयितोऽम्लो रसः कलपत्रादौ यस्य] Very acid or sour.—म्लः N of a tree, Spondias Mangifera.—म्लः, पर्णी A species of citron (वनबीजपूर).

अत्यय-अत्यधिक &c. See under अतो.

अत्यर्थ a. [अतिक्रांतः अर्थे अनुकूपस्वरूपं] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; तापात् M. 2. 13.—थं a. In. Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदास्येनेत्य विपुलं नीतिं मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रियो हि ह्यभिनेत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; संपीडितः S. 7. 11 excessively pinched; क्रुद्धः, वृषित &c.

अत्यवि a. Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer (epithet of Soma).

अत्यधिः f. [अतिक्रांता अधि षोडशाक्षरपादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराविक्रमात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

अत्यह a. [अतिक्रांतमहः] Exceeding a day in duration.

अत्याकारः [अतिशयितः आकारः तिरस्कारः] I Contempt, blame, censure; श्लाघा-त्याकारतद्वत्तेषु P. V. 1. 134 -2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याक्रम=आक्रम q. v.

अत्याचार a. [आचारमतिक्रांतः] Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent.—ः Performance of works not sanctioned by usage (अनुविताचरणं); irreligious conduct.

अत्यादित्य a. Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं हुतवद्भुजे संभृतं तद्वि तेजः Me 43.

अत्यानंदा Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याधानं I Laying on, imposition. -2 Transgression.-3 Violation of आग्नौ, not keeping the sacred fire.

अत्याय a [इ or अय-यच्] I Transgressing -2 Past going time.—यः I Transgression, violation.-2 Excess.-3 Great gain or profit (अतिशयितो लाभः).

अत्यायु m. [अति-आ-या-कु] A kind of sacrificial vessel.

अत्यारुढ a. Grown to excess; ढोहि नारिणां काकज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.—ढं, ढिः f. A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्यारुढिर्भवति महः तामप्यप्रश्रुतिं S. 4. v. 1.; अत्यारुढं रिपो-सोढं चन्दनेनैव शोभितः R. 10. 42.

अत्याशुः [अतिशयेन समंतात् अरुति पर्याप्नोति; अति-आ-अद्-अच्] N. of a plant रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Rosea.

अत्यातः [अति-अस्-वच्] Allowing to pass, only in acc. sing. as अनुक्तः द्रव्यहात्यासं or द्रव्यहमत्यासं गाः पाययति P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days (अथ पाययित्वा द्रव्यहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययति).

अत्यहितं [आधा-आवारे क्त, अत्यंतमाधीयते तत्रिवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv.] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्याहितं S. 1, किं अत्याहितं सीतादेव्याः, न केवलं तं साववादनपि U. 2; मया तत्प्रमुखात्वं V. 4; किमिदमुच्येत्याहितं Mv. 6; धूममत्याहितं M. 4. evil or evil news; औ. as an exclamation, 'Ah me!' 'alas I alas I', 'how bad it is!' Māl. 3, 7; V. 5 -2 A rash or daring deed (जीवानपेक्षिकम्); अत्यहितं किमपि राक्षसत्वं कुर्वीत Mv. 4. 50 rash and demoniacal deed; पांडुपुत्रेन किमप्यत्याहितमावेहितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ता कथा [उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा वृत्तिः, तां अतिक्रांता] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

अत्युक्तिः f. Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description; अत्युक्ता । यदि प्रकुपयति धृषा-वाद् च नो मन्यते । Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युग्र *a.* Very fierce.—ग्र Asafoetida.

अत्युपप *a.* [उपपत्ति अतिशयः] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमत्ये चात्युपपे Ak.

अत्युपप *ind.* [ऊर्ध्वादिगण] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with भू, कृ or अघ्.

अत्युपि *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

अत्युहः [अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः] I Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning.—2 [अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते] अति-ऊह-अच् A gallinule (दम्पूह).—ह A plant (नीलिका) Nyctanthus, Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

अत्र (अत्रा Ved.) *ind.* [अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इदं-एतद् वा सप्तम्याः प्रकृतेः अत्र भावश्च] Iv.] I In this place, here ; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुम्भः S. 1. 1. अत्र गृह्यते अत्र-गृह्यते K. 119 here-here *i. e.* just now.—2 In this respect, matter, or case ; as to this, (serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force) अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमर्त्य H. 1. 1. अत्र प्रवर्तते.

तत्रात्र R. 3. 50; भवत्प्रेषात्र गुरुभाष्यं पृच्छामि S. 5; तदत्र परिवर्तते कृत्वा S. 6 informing him of this matter.—3 There, in that direction.—4 Then, at that time (Ved.) कः कोत्र भोः who is there ? which of the servants is in attendance ? who waits there ? (used in calling out to one's servants &c.; cf. Hindustāni *ko hai*).—COMP.—अतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime S. 3. 11.—दत्र *a.* (क्री f.) reaching so far up; as tall as this.—भवत् (*m.* भवत्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, (opp. तत्रभवत्); भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' (पूजे तत्रभवान्नभवत् भगवानपि); अत्रभवत् प्रकृतिवापः S. 2; वृक्ष-सेवनादेव परिश्रान्तमभवती लक्ष्ये S. 1.

अत्रय *a.* [अत्र भवो जातः एतत्स्थान संबद्धो वा; अत्र-एय] I Belonging to, or connected with, this place । दौरादस्याद्रक्षसतां तु वात्रत्याः अद्भुतः प्रजाः R. 15. 72.—2 Produced or found here, of this place, local.

अत्र *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection.—त्रः Ved. [अद्-त्र] An eater, devourer; a demon, Rākshasa.—त्र Food

अत्रप *a* [न. व.] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रवत् *ind.* The year before last(?).

अत्रस्त, अत्रात्, -त्रस्तु *a.* [न. त.] Not afraid, fearless । शुभोपात्तमानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21.

अत्रि *a.* [properly अत्रि, Un. 4. 68, अदेक्षितश्च, अद्-त्रि] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5.—त्रिः N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. [He appears in the Vedas in hymns, addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of Siva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anasuyā was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durvasas and Soma ; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala. In the Rāmāyana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasuyā in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly ; See Anasuyā. As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिंहिता. In the Purānas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज, -जात, -हज, अत्रिजेन प्रसूत.]—प्रभव, भव &c. cf. also अत्र नयनसमुत्पत्त्यं ज्योतिरत्रैव योः R. 2. 75 and अत्रैरिवैतुः V. 5. 21]—(pl.) descendants of Atri.

अत्रि *m.* A devourer, a demon. अत्ररुहः [नास्ति रसस्यस्य] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

अथ (Ved अथ) *ind.* [अर्थ-इ, प्रबोद्ध-लोपः Tv] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here', 'now' (begins) (मंगल, आरम्भ, अविकार). (Properly speaking 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahma: अकारभाष्य शब्दश्च द्वितीयं ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कर्तुं भिरवा विनिर्याती तेन मंगलालोकमुपै ॥ and therefore we find in Sānkara Bhāṣhya अथोत्तरप्रयुक्तः अथशब्दः अस्या मंगलमात्रायति) ; अथ निर्वचनं ; अथ योगानुशासनं ; अथैव प्रारभ्यते इत्युक्ते त्वं Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इत प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c.)—2

Then; afterwards (आनन्तर्य) अथ प्रजानामपि; प्रभवे वनाय चैवं मुनीच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्, न चेन्मुनिकुमारोयं अथ कोऽस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदाप्रच्छेत् अथ त्वं छेदोऽवीक्ष्य P. III. 3. 9. Sk. -3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if (पश्चात्); अथ कौतुकमावेदयामि K. 144. S. 5. 27; अथ माणवकस्यैव जन्तोः किमस्ति मुखा मिलेयस्यः कुक्ष्ये Ve. 3. 4. अथ गृह्णात S. 7; Kur. 5. 45; Mu. 3. 25; Ki. I. 44; अथ चास्तमितस्तस्मात्सना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9. 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. -4 And, so also, as also, likewise (समुच्चय); गणितस्य कथं वैशिकं Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 1. 31; मोमोऽथाजुनः G. M. -5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न) oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य शार्ङ्गेः पत्नी S. 7; अथवा खलु मे राजशब्दः । अथ भववोल्लेखानुग्रहाय कुशली कादृश्यः S. 5; अथ शक्नोति योक्तुं G. M.; अथान्नभवती कथमित्येभ्यता M. 5. 1 Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवत्तमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या हृदिशयः S. 2; अथ माठयं प्रति किमव प्रयुक्तं S. 6 (अथ mav in these two sentences mean 'but')—6 Totality, entirety (कारस्वयं) : अथ वरं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole वरं (वरं in all its details).—7 Doubt, uncertainty (संशय, विकल्प); शब्देतिनित्योऽयमिति; G. M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोप स्यात् समुच्चये । मंगले संशयाभाविक्तानन्तरि च । अन्यदिशे प्रतिज्ञायां प्रसक्तक्ययोरपि ॥ Some of these senses are identical with those in (I), while some are not in general use. —COMP.—अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases) । अथ likewise, also—किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अस्तरः संभवैवा । अथ किं S. 1; अपि वृक्षमनुरताः प्रकुतयः । अथ किं Mu. I.—वा I. or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction 'or' and occupying the same place), व्यवहारः पाल्हाय चयः पूर्योऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा—अथवा either—or; वाम is often used in the same sense with वा; क्वातिके वाथ चैव वा Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 182;—अथापि वा also used in the same sense एतदेव वत् कुर्वन्नाद्यायनमथापि वा II. 118; 8. 287. 2, or rather, or why, or perhaps; it is not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसमयेक्षेत्रं संभवत् स्वात् । अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. I., 1. 16; गन्धिवाम्युपहास्यता... अथवा कृतवाद्वादे कंशोऽस्ति च R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं 8. 45; दीयं किं न सहस्रवाहमथवा रामेण किं दृष्टं U. 6. 40; अथोपो गंगेयं पद्मपुष्पास्ततोऽ-

मथवा । विवेकप्रधानां सवति विनिपातः शतमुक्तः
Bh. 2. 10.

अथो=अय in most senses; अथो वयस्यां
परिपाद्यवर्तिनी.....प्रेक्षत Ku. 5. 51; लियो
(स्नानयो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg.
4. 35, Ki. 5. 16, 6. 1.

अथरिः-री Ved m f. A finger; finger-
like or pointed flame (?).

अथयति Den P. To go constantly
अथय-युं a. Ved. Moving constantly,
tremulous (गमनशालं) Rv. I. 1. I;
pointed like a lance, lambent (?).

अथयः=अथय below.

अथयैणः [अथवी तदुक्तविद्या अस्त्यस्य ज्ञातृ-
त्वात् अचु न टिलोपः] I Siva. —2 N. of
the Atharvaveda. See below.

अथयैर m. [अय-ञ्-वनिष् शकृच्वादि Tv.;
probably connected with some
word like *athar* fire] I A priest
who has to worship fire and Soma.

—2 A Brāhmana —3 N. of the priest
who is said to have first brought
down fire from the heaven,
offered Soma and recited prayers.
[He is represented, as the elder
son of Brāhmā, sprung from his
mouth; as a Prajāpati appointed
by Brāhmā to create and protect
subordinate beings, who first learnt
from Brāhmā and then taught
the Brāhmaṇyā and is considered
to be the author of the Veda
called after him. His wife was
Sānti, daughter of Kardama
Prajāpati. He had also another
wife called Chitti; he is also con-
sidered identical with Angiras and
father of Agni.] —4 Epithet of
Siva, Vasishtha. —(pl.) Descen-
dants of Atharvan; hymns of this
Veda; शिष्टेषु जैत्रेयस्यैः R. 17. 13. —बोध
m. n. वेदः The Atharvaveda, regard-
ed as the fourth Veda [It contains

many forms of imprecations
for the destruction of enemies and
also contains a great number of
prayers for safety and averting
misfortunes, evils, sins or calamities,
and a number of hymns, as in the
other Vedas, addressed to the
gods with prayers to be used at re-
ligious and solemn rites; cf. Mv.
2. 24. सूक्तमभिरामकोटं विभ्रदिवायव्येण निगमः.
It has nine Sakhas and five Kalpas,
and is comprised in 2) *Kandas*.
The most important Brāhmana
belonging to this Veda is the
Gopatha Brāhmana and the Upanishads
pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another
account, 31.] [cf. Zend *atharvan*,
Pers. *āturban*.] —COMP. —आविपः N.
of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाविपो भीमः शशि-
जोऽथर्ववेदराट्). —निविः, —विद् m. receptacle
of the (knowledge of) Athar-
vaveda, or conversant with it;
युष्मन्नाऽथर्वविदः कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4. 1. 59;
(अथर्वविधिपदेन दुरितोपशमनमभिमितशान्तिकर्मादिभ्यः)

प्रवीणत्वं पौरोहित्योचितत्वं चोच्यते Malli.)
—भूताः (pl.) those who have be-
come Atharvans; N. of the 12 Mah-
arshis. —शिखा, —शिरस् n. [अथर्वजो
वेदस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन
ब्रह्मत्वात्] N. of an Upanishad dealing
with Brāhmaṇyā

अथर्वीणः [अथर्वणि तदुक्तशाल्यादौ प्रा कुशलः;
इत् सित्वेन भक्ताभावात् न टिलोपः Tv.] I A
Brāhmana versed in this Veda; or
skilled in the performance of the
rites enjoined by it. —2 A family
priest (पुरोहित्).

अथर्वीगिरिस् m. A member of the
class of this name. —(pl.) I Des-
cendants of Atharvan and of Angi-
ras. —2 N. of the hymns of the Ath-
arvaveda; दंडनीत्यां च कुशलमथर्वीगिरिसे
तथा Y. I. 312.

अथर्वीगिरिस् a. (सी f.) Connected with
अथर्वीगिरिस्, —स Office of this person.
—सः Hymns of this Veda.

अथर्वणि Ritual of the Atharva-
veda. —णः, —विद् One studying or
versed in this Veda or the ritual.

अथर्वी a. Ved. [न युर्-अच्, प्रबो० उलोपं
गौरा०-होष् Tv.] Not injuring or
hurting, not destructive; pierced
by a lance (?).

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

अद् 2 P. [अति, आद, जवाप्त, अचसत्,
अत्यति, अत्तु, अन्न-जन्ध, जयत्वा] I To eat,
devour. —2 To destroy. —3 =अद्, q.v.
—Caus. To feed with, cause to
eat; आदयत्यन्नं बटुना Sk. —Desid. जिघ-
त्सति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*,
Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*;
Lith. *edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*,
Zend *ad*.] With अच् to satisfy
by food, get rid of with feeding; (fig.)
stop the mouth of. —आ to eat &c.
—प्र-सं to use up, consume,
devour; सप्तदत्याभिषे जगाः Bk. 18. 12.
—वि to gnaw.

अत् a. [अद्-तृच्] One who eats;
अश्वितारमतारं नृपं विद्याद्योगिनि Ms. 8. 309.

अद्-द a. (at the end of Comp.)
Eating, devouring; मांसाद carnivorous;
feeding on flesh; so मत्स्यः.

अदंष्ट्र a. [न. व.] Toothless. —ष्ट्रः A
serpent without teeth; one whose
fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण a. [न. त.] I Not right, left.
—2 [न. व.] Not bringing in Dakshi-
nā to the priests; without any
gifts (as a sacrifice); मृतो यज्ञस्त्वद-
क्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. —3 Simple, weak-
minded, silly; अनेऽथ सत्यमेवेति परिहास-
मदक्षिणं Rām. —4 Not handy, skil-
ful or clever; awkward. —5 Un-
favourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दक्षिण्य a. Not deserving
Dakshinā.

अदग्ध a. Not burnt; not burnt ac-
cording to the rites.

अदंड a. [न. व.] Free or exempt
from punishment.

अदंड्य a. I Not deserving punish-
ment अदंड्यात् दंडयन् रागा दंड्याश्चिवाण्डदंडयन्
Y. 2. —2 Exempt or free from
punishment; नादंड्यो नाम राक्षसि वा स्व-
र्गे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदत् a. Toothless.

अदत्त a. I Not given. —2 Unjust-
ly or improperly given. —3 Not
given in marriage. —4 Not having
given anything. —त्ता An unmar-
ried girl. —सं A gift which is null
and void (having been given un-
der particular circumstances,
which make it revocable). —COMP.
—आदायिस् a. The receiver of such a
gift; one who takes what has
not been given away, such as a
thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्तक्षिप्तेत् ब्राह्मणो वनं ।
याजनाथदायिनापि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव सः ॥ पूर्वा
Not affianced or betrothed before;
अदत्तपूर्वत्याशांयते Māl. 4.

अदत्त a. [अद्-वा० अत्रच्] Ved. Fit
to be eaten; अदत्तया दद्यते चाग्रेणि Rv
5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयाणि).

अदध्यच्छ् [अमुं अचति अदध्यच्छ्किप् अत्रागमः
P. VIII. 2.80-81] Going to that,
tending to that.

अदंत a. [न. व.] I Toothless. —2
Not yet having the teeth formed
or grown (said of young ones of
men or animals before the teething
time). —3 Ending in अद् or अ-तः
I A leech. —2 N. of Pushan, one of
the 12 Adityas, he having lost his
teeth at the destruction of Da-
ksha's sacrifice by Virabhadra.

अदंत्य a. I Not dental. —2 Not fit
for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदन्व, —दंभ a. [न. त.] Ved. Un-
broken or unimpaired, unhurt,
uninjured; pure, true; *असु, or आयुः
having uninjured or pure life;
leaving uninjured the man who
sacrifices; *वीति, *व्रत whose works or
religious observances are unim-
paired.

अदभ्य a. [दंभ्-रक्, न. व.] Not scanty,
plentiful, copious; अदभ्यदभ्यमभिरुच्यत स
स्वर्गो Ki. 1. 38; अभ्यमभिरुच्यत Dk. 35.

अदभ्य a. Honest, undeceitful. —नः I
Honesty, absence of deceit. —2 N.
of Siva.

अदय [न. व.] Merciless, unkind,
cruel. —यं ind. Mercilessly; ardent-
ly; fervently, closely (as an em-
brace) V. 5. 9.

अदर्शः 1 Day of new moon. -2 A mirror (=आदर्श).

अदर्शिन I Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमादितोत्सु-
क्यमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अन्तर्वा येनादर्शनेनिति
P. J. 4. 28 the person who-e sight one
wishes to avoid; न ननः Pt. 2;
नभूतः Pt I become invisible; अस्य
न गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight;
beyond the reach of vision; सा वा-
त्यतमदर्शने न ननयोयिता V. 4. 2 lost to
view; become invisible. 2 Neglect,
or failure to see; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms.
10.43-3 (Gram) Disappearance,
eli ion, omission; अदर्शने कपः P. I.
I. 60.

अदल a. I Leafless. -2 Without
parts. —कः A plant (हिमाल) Eugenia
or Barringtonia Acutangula. —ला
A plant (धृतकुमारा) Aloe Indica
Royle.

अदस् *pron. a.* [न दस्यते डाक्षिण्ये अं-
लियेत् इदं तथा निद्राणां पुरोवर्तिनि एवाङ्गिर्निर्देशः
संभवति नापुरोवर्तिनि, न-दस्-किं Tv.] (असौ
m. f., अदः n.). That, (referring to
a person or thing not present or
near the speaker.) (विप्रकृष्टं or परेष्ठ) ;
इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपतरवर्ति जेतदो रूपम् ।
अदस्तु विप्रकृष्टं नदिति परेष्ठ विजानीयात् ॥
अमुस्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी N. I. 6; ; असौ
नामाहमस्माति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत् । Ms. 2.
122 I am that person, so and so
(giving the name) ; असावहमिति
ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. I. 26. अदस् is,
however, often used with reference
to प्रत्यक्ष or सन्निकृष्ट objects &c. in the
sense, of 'this here', 'yonder'; अ-
सौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 (असा-
विति पुरोवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.); अमी रथ्याः
S. I. 8; ; अमी वहुः 4. 17; 7. 11. It is

often used in the sense of त्व as a
correlative of यत् ; हिंसाग्रतश्च यो ब्रियं ने-
हासौ सुखमयेन Ms. 4. 170 he who &c.
But when it immediately follows
the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी
&c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध
'well-known', 'celebrated', 'reno-
wned'; योसावतिदिश्याहाः सुखोऽप्यक्तः
सनातनः Ms. I. 7; योसौ कुमारसेवको नाम
Mu. 3; योसौ चारः Dk. 68; sometimes
अदस् used by itself conveys this
sense ; विधुरपि विविधांशद् ग्रम्यते राहुणासौ
that (so well-known to us all)
moon too. See the word तद् also
and the quotations from K. P.—
ind. There, at that time, then, thus,
ever; correlative to some Prono-
minal forms; यदादः, यदादः whenever,
wherever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4.
70 अदस् has the force of a (गति)
preposition when no direction to
another is implied ; अदः कृत्य, अदः कृतः ।
परं प्रत्युपदेशे तु अदः कृत्या, अदः कुरु । Sk.

अदस्यति Den. P. To become that
P. VIII, 2. 80.

अदात् a. I Not giving, miserly ;
आदानवित्यादादात्तः Ms. II. 15 not libe-
ral. -2 Not giving (a daughter) in
marriage ; काहेऽदात्ता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9.
4.-3 Not liable to payment.

अदादि a. Having अद at the head,
a term used to mark roots of the
second conjugation.

अदान a. [न. व.] I Not giving,
miserly. -2 Without rut (or not
charitable) ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव
करीश्वरः । अदानः पीनमात्रोपि निष्ठ एव हि गर्दभः
Pt. 2 70.

अदान्य, अदायिष्य अदान्य अदाशु, अदाशुरि,
दाथस् a. Ved. Not giving, miserly,
poor ; irreligious, impious.

अदाभ्य a. Ved. i Faithful, trusty.
-2 Uninjured, unhurt. -3 Pure, un-
defiled. -4 Unapproachable.

अदाय a. [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not en-
titled to a share.

अदायाद a. I Not entitled to be an
heir ; पुत्रादयादाऽदयादा स्त्री Nir. स्कानि-
नश्च सहोदरश्च कौतः पौनर्भवस्तथा । स्वयंदत्तश्च सौदृश्च
वदयादवाधवाः ॥ Ms. 9. 160. -2 Desti-
tute of heirs.

अदायिक a (की. f.) [दायमर्हति दायच्छ
न. व.] I That which is not claimed
by an heir; destitute of heirs ; अदा-
यिकं वनं राजगामि Kāty. -2 Not relating
to inheritance.

अदारः [न. व.] I One who has no
wife, a widower or bachelor. -2 [न.
त.] Not injuring or tearing.

अदासः A free man ; Ms. 10. 32.

अदाह्य a. I Incombustible. -2 Not
fit to be burnt on the funeral pile.
-3 Not capable of being burnt.
epithet of परमात्मन्.

अदिक a. Ved. Having no direc-
tion or region of the world for one-
self ; banished from beneath the
sky.

अदिति a. [न दीयते खञ्जने बध्यते बृहत्स्वात्,
दो-किञ्च] Free, not tied ; boundless,
unlimited, inexhaustible, entire,
unbroken, happy, pious (mostly
Ved. in all these senses). —तिः
[अति प्राणिजातं ; अद-इतिच्] I Devourer
i. e. death ; यद्येदेवाहृष्यत तत्तदनुमग्रियत,
सर्वं वा असीति तददितेरदितित्वं Bri. Ar. Up.
-2 An epithet of God—तिः f. [न दातुं
शक्तिः] I Inability to give, poverty.
-2 [दातुं हेतुं अयोग्या] (a) The earth.
(b) The goddess Aditi, mother of
the Adityas, in mythology repre-
sented as the mother of gods ; see
further on. (c) Freedom, security ;
boundlessness, immensity of space
(opp. to the earth). (d) Inexhaus-
tible abundance, perfection. (e)
The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु.

(f) Speech, वा प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवताम-
या (शब्दादीनां अदनात् अदितिः Sankara).
(g) A cow. (h) Milk ; wife (?).
-ती (dual) Heaven and earth.
[अदिति literally means 'unbounded',
'the boundless Heaven,' or, accord-
ing to others, 'the visible infinite',
the endless expanse beyond the
earth, beyond the clouds, beyond
the sky.' According to Yāska अदि-
तिरदीना देवमाता, and 'the verse begin-
ning with अदितिर्दोः &c. Rv. I. 89.
16; he interprets by taking अदिति to
mean अदीन i. e. अनुपक्षोण, न ह्येषां क्षयोस्ति इति.

In the Rigveda Aditi is frequently
implored 'for blessings on chil-
dren and cattle, for protection and
for forgiveness'. She is called
'Devamata' being strangely
enough represented both as mother
and daughter of Daksha. She had 8
sons; she approached the gods with
7 and cast away the 8th (Martanda,
the sun.) [In another place Aditi
is addressed as 'supporter of the
sky, sustainer of the earth, sove-
reign of this world, wife of Vishnu',
but in the Mahabharata, Ramayana
and Puranas, Vishnu is said to be
the son of Aditi, one of the sever-
al daughters of Daksha and given
in marriage to Kasyapa by whom
she was mother of Vishnu i. his
dwarf incarnation, and also of In-
dra, and she is called mother of
gods and the gods her sons, 'aditi
nandanas'; See Daksha and
kasyapa also].—COMP. —नः, —नदनः
a god, divine being.

अदीन a. Not low or depressed
high spirited ; mighty, not poor
rich, happy. —COMP. —आत्वन्, —वृत्ति-
सत्त्व a. not depressed in spirit, high-
spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ a. Not long. —COMP. —सूत्र-
सूत्रिण a. [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य]
quick, prompt in action.

अदुःख a. [न. व.] Free from evil
propitious. —COMP. —नवमी the propi-
tious 9th day in the bright half of
आश्विन when women worship Devi
to avert evil for the ensuing year.
अदुःखान् a. Ved. Free from evil,
propitious.

अदुर्ग a. I Not inaccessible, not
difficult of access. -2 Destitute of
forts ; विषयः an unfortified country

अदुर्मुख a. Ved. Unremitting,
zealous, cheerful.

अदू a. Ved. Not zealous, dilatory;
not worshipping.

अदूर a. Not distant, near (in time
or space) ; अतिर्निर्दिष्टं राजन् विमेषयात्म-
नः R. I. 87 ; अजिज्ञातवर्त्मसु मृगद्वन्द्वे
I. 40 ; अजिज्ञातः Sk. not far

from 30, i. e. nearly 30 ; *कोपे हि सु-
निजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked,
irascible.—रं Proximity, vicinity ;
वसन्तदूरे किल चन्द्रमौलिः R. 6. 34 ; त्रिशतोददूरे
वर्तते इति अदूरत्रिशतः Sk. ; अदूरे, -रं, -रेण, -रतः
-रात् (With gen or abl.) not far
from, at no great distance from ;
अदूरे प्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far
distant, very near.

अदूषित *a.* Not vitiated, uncor-
rupted, unspotted, irreproachable ;
धी possessing an uncorrupted soul

अहस *a.* Not proud, not vain ; अहस
not proud-minded, sober, calm.

अहंश *a.* [न. व.] I Sightless, blind.
-2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

अदृश्य *a.* I Invisible ; किमपि भूतम-
दृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45. -2 Not capable of
being seen, epithet of परमेश्वर -Comp.
—कारणं rendering invisible, a part
of a conjurer's legerdemain.

अदृष्ट *a.* I Invisible, not seen. ; अपूर्व
not seen before. -2 Not known or
experienced, not felt ; अविद्वयं H. I.
145. -3 Unforeseen, not observed or
thought of, unknown, unobserved.
-4 Not permitted or sanctioned.
illegal ; न चाहृष्टो (वृद्धि) पुनर्हेतु Ms.
8. 153. —ष्टः N. of some venomous
substance or vermin. —ष्टः I The in-
visible one. -2 Destiny, fame, luck
(good or bad) ; दैवमिति यदपि कथयसि
पुरुषगुणः सोप्यहृष्टाख्यः Pt. 5. 30. -3
Virtue or vice as the eventual
cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is
supposed to be the result of good
or bad actions done in one state
of existence and experienced in
another, the performance of good
deeds being rewarded with reside-
nce in Heaven, and of bad deeds,
visited with condemnation to Hell)
धर्मधर्मवदृष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादिसाधनम् ... अशर्मो
नराकादौना हेतुनिमित्तकर्मजः Bhāṣhā. P. 161-2.

The Vedāntins will not recognize
अदृष्ट or luck ; तैर्हि कर्मणः सूक्ष्मावस्थापत्र-
संस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्थानां यत्नेनांगीक्रियते ; अदृष्टं
आरम्भधर्म इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकादयश्च, साक्ष्यप्राप्त-
जलास्तु बुद्धिधर्म इत्यम्बुपगच्छन्ति Tv.). —4
An unforeseen calamity or danger
(such as from fire, water &c.).
-COMP.—अर्थ *a.* [व.] having a meta-
physical or occult meaning, meta-
physical ; having an object not
evident to the senses. —कर्मन् *a.* one
who has had no practice or practical
experience, not practical, inexpe-
rienced ; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्म यः शास्त्रज्ञोपि विमुञ्च-
ति H. 3. 54. —नरः, -पुरुषः one of the
20 ways of peace-making, in which
no third person is seer, said of a
treaty concluded by the parties
themselves without a mediator
H. 4. 119. —फल *a.* [व.] that of which

the consequences are not yet visi-
ble. (-ल) the (future) result of
good or bad actions ; the result or
consequence hidden in the future.
—हन् *a.* destroying poisonous
vermin (?).

अहृष्टिः *f.* [विकृता हृष्टिः] I An evil or
malicious eye, evil look, an angry
or envious look. -2 Not being seen
-*a* [न. व.] Blind, sightless.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given ; what
cannot or ought not to be given
away ; अदेयमास्तौत्रयमेव सूतेतः R. 3. 16.
—यं That which it is not right
or necessary to give Wife, sons,
deposits, and a few other things,
belong to this class : अन्वाहितं याचितक-
माभिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्रदाराश्च सर्वस्व
चान्वये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टास्तु वर्तमानेन दे-
हिना । अदेयान्याहुराचार्या यज्ञान्यस्मि प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥
-COMP.—दानं an unlawful gift.

अदेव *a.* [न. व.] I Not god-like
or divine, not pertaining to a deity.
-2 Godless, impious, irreligious.
—वः [न. त.] One who is not a god.
-COMP.—त्र *a.* [न देवाः त्रायते प्रीयते अनेन,
त्रै कणे क] not gratifying the gods,
such as food.—मातृक *a.* [न देवो मेवो
माता वृष्टिकारकः यस्य] not rained upon ;
(lit.) not having the god of rain
as mother to suckle or water ;
hence (artificially) supplied with
the water of rivers, canals &c, irri-
gated ; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाधिराय त-
स्मिन्कृत्वश्चकासति Ki. 1. 17.

अदेवयत्-यु *a.* [न. देवं याति प्राप्नोति] Not
reaching the gods by prayers,
impious, irreligious.

अदेशः [न. त.] I A wrong place,
not one's proper place or strong
position ; एष्यो हि विपुला स्वरूपेनापि हन्य-
ते H. 4. 45 ; श्रियं स्पृशेददेशे यः Ms. 8.
358 ; नादेशे तर्पणं कुर्यात् &c. -2 A bad
country. The Smṛitis mention
several places of this description :
स्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुराष्ट्र, दक्षिणापथ,
वंग, कलिङ्ग, &c. —COMP.—कालः wrong
place and time ; अदेशं काले यद्वाहनमात्र-
भ्यश्च दीयते । Bg. 17. 22. —स्थ *a.* [स. त.]
in the wrong place, out of place ;
absent from one's country.

अदेश्य *a.* [न. त. न देष्टुं योग्यः] I Not
fit to be ordered, advised, indicated
or pointed out ; अदेश्यं येष दिशति Ms.
8. 53. -2 Not on the spot or pertain-
ing to the place or occasion
referred to.

अद्वेद्य *a.* Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

अदैन्य *a.* Involving no humili-
ation or self-degradation Bh. 3. 144.

अदैव *a.* (वी *f.*) I Not predestin-
ed or predetermined (by gods or
by Fate). -2 Not connected with

the gods or their action, not divine ;
अदैवं भोजयेच्छास्त्रं Ms. 3. 247 (Kull.
वैश्वदेवब्राह्मणभोजनरहितं). -3 Unfortunate,
ill-fated.

अदोग्ध *a.* Not exacting ; consi-
derate (as a king).

अदेमद-व *a.* Ved. Not causing
inconvenience.

अदोहः I The time when milking
is not practicable. -2 Not milking ;
अदोहं चादिशङ्कते R. 17. 19.

अदोष *a.* [न. व.] I Free from
faults, demerits, vices, or defects
&c. ; innocent ; जायमानदोषामृतं संत्यजामि
R. 14. 34. -2 Free from the faults
of composition, such as अश्लीलता,
याव्यता &c. ; see दोष ; अदोषो शब्दार्थौ K.
P. I. अदोषं गुणवत् कार्यं Sar. K. I.
—वः Not a fault ; विभिन्न्यदोषेण तिरस्कृता
वयं Ki. 14. 11 though not at fault.

अद्रः [अघते देवैः, अद्र-कर्मणि गर Un. I.
120=पुरोडाश] A sacrificial oblation
called पुरोडाश, q v.

अद्रा *ind.* [अत्यन्ते अतु तं संतते गमनं ज्ञानं
वा दधाति क्तिप् Tv.] I Truly, clearly,
surely, undoubtedly, In truth,
really, certainly, indeed ; अद्रा श्रियं
पालितसंसारं प्राप्यैष्यति R. 13. 65. -2
Manifestly, clearly ; व्याख्यासि च यत्ते
परिरक्षुमद्वा Bv. 1. 95. -3 In this way,
thus ; कृ=साक्षात्कृ. —COMP.—पुरुषः A
right or true man.—बोधेयः (pl.)
N. of a school of the Sukla Yajur
veda.—लोहकर्म *a.* having ear
clearly or quite red.

अद्रागितः Ved. A wise man, seer.

अद्भुत *a* [Un. 5. I अदं भुवो हुतत्,]

according to Nir. न भूतं ' the like of
which did not take place before. ']
I Wonderful, marvellous ; *कर्म of
wonderful deeds ; *गन्ध having won-
derful smell ; *गन्ध रूप prodigious,
extraordinary, transcendental, su-
pernatural. -2 Ved. Unobserved,
invisible (opp. दृश्य). —तं I A won-
derful ; a wonderful thing or occur-
rence, a prodigy, miracle ; देव अद्भुतं
जल्लु संवर्तं S. 5 a wonderful or un-
expected occurrence ; अकारिकमनध्यायं
विद्यारसदीप्तुषु च Ms. 4. 118 -2 Sur-
prise, astonishment, wonder (*m.*)
also ; उज्ज्वलतदेवाधुराणि विक्रीतचरितानि U.
6 lost in wonder.—तः One of the
8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous senti-
ment ; जगति जनितायद्भुतासः U. 3. 44.
-2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Man-
vantara.—COMP.—यन् *a.* Ved. in
whom no sin is visible.—वर्गः a
system of prodigies.—ब्राह्मणं N. of
a portion of a Brāhmaṇa belonging
to the Sāmaveda.—तंकाश *a.* resem-
bling a marvel ; so उदयम—सारः the

wonderful resin (of the रुदिर or Catechu plant) ; Mimosa Catechu.—एवम् *a.* having a wonderful sound. (—नः) N. of Siva.

अग्रन् *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal ; a house (?).

अग्रनिः [अग्निं सर्वाङ्गं ; अद्-मनिर् Un. 2. 104 अद्विद्वत्] Fire.

अग्रार *a.* [अङ्गु शोलमस्य ; अद्-कर्तार कमरश्च] Voracious, gluttonous.

अग्र *a.* Eatable. —अं Food, anything eatable—*ind.* [अस्मिन्महनि इदंश्च इदस्य निपातः सप्तम्यर्थे ; अस्मिन् इति अहनि वा Nir.] I To-day, this day ; अग्र त्वां त्वायति दारुणः कृतान्तः Ms. 5 25 ; रात्रौ to-night, this night ; 'प्रातरिव this very morning ; oft, in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c. ; 'दिवसतश्चनं of this day, to-day's ; अग्रैव this very day.—2 Now ; अग्र वच्छ गता रात्रिः Ks. 4. 68.—3 At present, now-a-days. [cf. L. *ho-die*.].—COMP.—अपि still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment ; अद्यापि ते मनुजविषयः U. 3 ; अद्यापि नोक्षसिति *ibid.* ; न^० not yet ; युः केदं खिन्ने मायि भजति नाद्यापि कुरु Ve. I. II ; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि).—अद्यापि I. from to-day ; *वि भवद्भ्यो भित्तोहं Ve. I. 2. till to-day.—पूर्व before now ; अद्यपूर्वाचारित &c.—प्रभृति *ind.* from to-day, this day forward, henceforth. ; अद्यप्रभृत्यवनतां तत्वास्मि दातः Ku 5. 86. ; अद्य *a.* [अद्य शः परदिने वा जायते प्रतीयते वा, अद्य-अस्तु-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13] likely to happen to-day or tomorrow, imminent ; *मरणं, लः विषयः Sk. (= आसन्न). (—नः) a female near delivery (आसन्नप्रसवा) ; अद्यश्रीनावष्टब्धे P. ; अद्य शो वा विजायते इति अद्यश्रीना वडवा Sk.—सुर्या extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अद्य भवः ; अद्य टण्डुलमश्र] I Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day ; 'दिवस, *काक &c.—2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern.—नः The current or this day, period of the current day (Kasl. on P. I. 2. 57) ; See अद्यतन also.—नी (*scil* वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day (= मत्तः).

अद्यतनीय=अद्यतन । Of to-day ; 'हिम-पातो व्यर्थतो नीयते Pt. 3. —2 Modern.

अद्यु *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अद्युत *a.* Not bright.

अद्युत्य *n.* [न द्युतलब्धं न. त.] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got.—यं Unlucky gambling ; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्रव *a.* [न. त.] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid.—वः Not a liquid.

अद्रव्यं [न. त.] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing ; नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43 ; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction ; विवेकद्रव्यपरिग्रह एव बुद्धिबलवत् प्रकाशयति M. अद्रव्यमस्य युवि युद्धनयोपि मंत्री Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रिः [अद्-किर् Un. 4. 65 ; according to Nir. fr. दृ to tear or अद् to

eat.] I A mountain.—2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on.—3 A thunderbolt (आहणाति येन Nir.).—4 A tree.—5 The sun.—6 A mass of clouds (probably so called from its resemblance to a mountain) ; a cloud (आद्रायितव्यो भवति ह्यसौ उदकार्ये Nir.) mostly Ved.—7 A kind of measure.—8 The number 7. —COMP.—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. I. the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. 2. N. of Siva (lord of Kailāsa) —कर्णः a plant (अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternat. a Lin.—कोला [अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः कोलाः शंकव इव यथाः] the earth (—लः) N. of the mountain विष्कुम्भ.—कुशिः a mountain cave, mountain side R. 2. 38.—जः *a.* [अद्रौ जायते ; ज-इ] produced from or found among mountains, mountain-born. (—जा) I a plant (सैहली). 2.—कन्या,—तनया,—सुता &c. Pārvatī (—जं) red chalk (झिलाजु). —जात *a.* mountain-born. (—नः) I. forest conflagration 2. the ' sun-born ', hamsa or swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being. —शूत, दुग्ध Ved. [वृ. त.] expressed or extracted by means of stones—तनया,—नदिनी I. N. of Pārvatī. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables

द्विष्, भिद् *m.* [अद्रि द्वेष्टि भिनत्ति वा, द्विष्-भिद्-किष्] the enemy or splitter of mountains (o. clouds personified), epithet of Indra.—द्राणि-जी *f.* I. a mountain valley. 2 river taking its rise in a mountain,—पतिः,—राजः &c. See ईश—वईस् *a.* Ved. [अद्रेवई इव बहो यस्य] as strong or hard as a mountain ; mountain—high (?).—बुध्र *a.* [अद्रिबुध्र इव बुध्रो यस्य] rooted in a mountain or rock ; as hard as a stone or mountain.—भु *a.* [अद्रौ भवति जायते] mountain-born (—भूः) N. of a plant (आलुकर्णी or अपराजिता)—मातु Ved. [अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमंति, अद्रिमति

वा मा-तुच्] producing water from clouds (मेघजलनिर्मातृ) ; having a mountain for the mother (?).—वह्निः forest conflagration.—शय्यः (having the mountain कैलास for his bed) N. of Siva ; cf. ईश, ईश्वर.—शुभं,—साधु mountain peak.—सुत (सुत), —संहत *a.* prepared or expressed by means of stones.—सारः [अद्रेः सार इव व. त.] ' the essence of mountains ', iron. (—*a.*) hard like a mountain ; नम्य made of iron or very hard

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved. Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रुहः—द्रुहन् *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोच *a.* Ved. [द्रुह-यश्च वेदे घत्वे न. व.] True, not false, free from malice ; वाचू speaking the truth ; अवित guarding from malice.—वे *ind.* Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling, moderation, mildness ; Ms. 4. 2. अर्द्ध *a.* Without duality or enmity ; असमस्तपदवृत्तिमिव अर्द्धा K 131.

अद्रय *a.* [नास्ति द्वयं यस्य] I Not two.—2 Without a second, unique, sole ; अद्रयं ब्रह्म Ved. Sutra.—यः [अद्रयं विज्ञानाभेदः पदार्थानां अस्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्यर्थे अन्] N. of Buddha.—यं [न. त.] Non-duality, unity ; identity, especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter ; the highest truth.—COMP. आनन्दः=अद्वैतानन्दः q. v. वादिर (= अद्वैत) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe (सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्सवरूपं नान्यदतो द्वितीयमस्ति इति यः प्रतिपादयति). 2. Buddha.

अद्रयत्-अद्रयस् *a.* Ved. Having no second ; सखा सुशेखो अद्रयाः Rv. I. 187. 3 (द्रयरहित) : free from duplicity, true, sincere (?)

अद्रयाविन् *a.* [अद्रयं अस्यर्थे विनि ऽद्वैति द्वेष्टि] Not having two ways (देवपितृ-गन्तरूपमार्गद्वययहित) ; पुरुषस्य पाथः पदमद्रयाविनः Rv. I. 159. 3

अद्रयु *a.* [द्वयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्त्यस्य वा० उ. न. व.] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अन्तर्बाह्यरूपं).

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door ; अद्वारेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73 ; नाद्वारेण विशेषतः Y. I. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [नास्ति द्वितीयं यस्य] I Without a second, matchless, peerless. न केवलं रूपे शिल्पेऽप्यद्वितीया मालिका M. 2 ; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीया रूपेण

V. 2. -2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme.—यं Brahma; एकं यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्विष a. [न. व.] Free from hatred or malevolence.—वः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वैत a. [द्विष्-अद्वैत. न. त.] Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत a. [न. न.] 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature; equable, unchanging; 'तं सुखदुःखयोः' U. 1.39-2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique—तं [न. त.] 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; See अद्वय also.—2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself.—3 N. of an Upanishad; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. —COMP.—आनन्दः (अद्वय०) 1. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who, according to Golebrooke, flourished at the close of the 15th century.—वादिश्च=अद्वयवादिश्च q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अध, अधा ind. Ved. Used like अध as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards', 'moreover', 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अधन a. [न. व.] 1 Without wealth, poor.—2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property (in law); भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च त्रय एवाधनः स्मृतः। यत्ते समधिगच्छति यत्ते ते तस्य तद्धनम् ॥ Ms. 8. 416.

अधन्य a. Unhappy, wretched, miserable; हंत विद्म मामधन्यं U. 1. 42.

अधम a. [अधु अम; अवते; अम; वस्य पक्षि धः Un. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम); अधममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमाधममध्यमाः &c; oft at the end of comp. 1. नरः द्विजः, चादालाधमो नृणां Ms. 10. 12 lowest in position; अधमः the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—मः 1 An unblushing sensualist (भयदयालज्जाशून्यः कामक्रोडाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्याविषाकः Sabda K.); 2. वापि स्वातुमितो यतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यातिकं K. P. I.—2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृणां वित्तज्ञानादिषु अयमवयवकः रविः चन्द्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगमेदः (Tv.)).—3 A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रियतमेऽहितकारिणी) [cf. L. infimus]. —COMP.—अधं [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमग.)—अधः [कर्म.] the lower half of the

body (below the navel).—अधर्ष a. [अधमार्धं भवः] connected with the lower part.—आचार a. [व.] of the vilest conduct. (—रः) [कर्म०] the meanest conduct.—अरणः, —अरणिकः [अधमः अधमावस्थां प्राप्तः क्लृप्तः, ततः टर्] a debtor (opp उत्तमगः) (lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt).—भूतः—भूतकः [कर्म.] a porter, groom, a servant of the lowest class; one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयोत्र मध्यमस्तु कुर्षावलः। अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भूतः ॥

अधर [न प्रियते; धु-अधु, न. त.] 1 Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not held up); tending downwards; under, nether, downward; *धातः under-garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. *अधर Si. 1. 6; *ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below. (In this sense अधर partakes of the character of a pronoun). —2 Low, mean, vile; *अधर see below; lower in quality, inferior. —3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिश्च.—4 Previous, preceding as in अधोद्विः q. v. —रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; *पत्रं Ku. 5. 27 leaf-like lower lip; विंवाधालक्तकः N. 3. 5; पक्षाधिवातोद्वि Me. 82; पिवसि रतिस्वर्धमधरं S. 1. 24; 1. 21; 3. 24; cf. अरं कलु विवनामकं कलमाग्यामिति अध्यमन्त्रयम् । लभतेऽधरविच इत्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदत् ॥ N. 2. 24.—रः The nadir; (अधोदिशू) or the southern direction.—रि I The lowest part (of the body) । पृष्ठशेषाधरे त्रिकं Ak.—2 Pudendum Muliebne (also m.).—3 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); statement, sometimes used for reply also. —COMP.—उत्तर a. 1. higher and lower; inferior and superior, worse and better; राज्ञः समसूचनाः वयोः व्यक्तिसंविद्ययति M. 1; व्यत्यये कर्मणां साम्यं पूर्वपक्षोत्तरात् Y. 1. 96. 2. former; prior and later; sooner and later; यथाधरोत्तरान्तराश्च विगीताभावबुध्यन्ते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the natural order of things being inverted); धृतं भवाद्विरुद्धं रितं S. 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way i. e. to consider good as bad and vice versa; (it might perhaps also mean "have you, i. e. the members of the king's court, heard this mean or base reply" अधरं च तदुत्तरं च); (यदि न प्रणयेद्राजा दंडं) स्वाधये च न स्वात्कार्यमश्विन् प्रवर्तताधरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 (अधरं=युद्धादि, उत्तरं=प्रधानं); अधर्मण विप्रो धर्मः प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer.—ओष्ठः the lower lip; अधुलिस्त-वृत् S. 3. 25; Me. 82. (—धे) the lower and upper lip, कंडः the lower part of the neck.—कायः [अधरं कायस्य] the

lower part of the body.—पानं kissing' lit. drinking the lower lip.—मधु, अमृतं the nectar of the lips.—स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरीकु 8 U., अधरयति Den. P To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किंचिदधरीकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting; to defeat, vanquish; भवता धरितयाधरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40; 6. 21; धरितेर्धुनीधरयन्नुशाविनेः Ki. 6. 24 excelling; अधरीकृतसर्वहेहेन अपत्यप्रिया K. 25.

अधरीधू I P. To be worsted (in a law-suit); to be invalidated Y. 2. 17.

अधरीण a. [अधरे भवः अधर—छ] 1 Lower.—2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अधरीणः परिणस्यते AR. 1.

अधरोद्वि ind. [अधरे दिने; अधर-एधुम्] 1 On a previous day.—2 The day before yesterday; the other day.

अधरस्मात्, —रतः, —रस्तात्, —रात्, तात्, —रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

अधराच्च a. [अधरो दाक्षिणां दिशं भवति किप्] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region; tending to the south.—यि the southern direction.—इ ind. Beneath.

अधराचीन-च्य a. [अधराधि भवः; अधराच्च—च यत् वा] Tending downwards; situated in the region below; being downwards.

अधर्मः [न. त.] 1 Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiousness, wickedness, injustice; *दुष्टं Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अधर्मेण unjustly, in an improper way; यथाधर्मं वृच्छति Ms. 2. III; an unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; *चरिन् committing unjust or unrighteous deeds; so *आत्मन् of an irreligious spirit; तदा कथं भोक्षः S. 5; *मय full of wickedness or sin; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyaya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration).—2 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun.—र्मा Unrighteousness personified.—र्मे Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ब्रह्म.—COMP.—आस्तिकायः the category of अधर्म; See आस्तिकाय.

अधर्मिण a. Impious, wicked.

अधर्म्य a. 1 Wicked, impious.—2 illegal, unlawful; पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्यो द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविद् Ms 3. 25.

अधोपहासः [अधः अधोभागस्य योन्याः उपहासः
छादसः संभिः, ऋणामधोभागस्य उपहसनं Tv.]
Ved. Sexual intercourse.
अधस्तम् *a.* (नी. *f.*) [अधोभवः अधस्-
दृष्टवत्] I Lower, situated beneath.
-2 Prior, previous.

अभिः [आधीयते दुःखमनेन आभा कि वा पु.
 न्हनः] I Mental pain or agony. See
 आधिः-2 A woman in her courses.
 (=अभि)—*ind.* I (As a prefix to
 verbs) Over, above; (अधिकार) ; स्था
 to stand over ; कृ to place over or
 at the head of ; रू to grow over
 or above over and above, besides,
 in addition (अधिक्य) ; fully, com-
 pletely (अतिशय, विशेष), to get some-
 thing in addition to another; अभि-
 ज्ञत्य जगत्याधोश्चरत् having obtained ful-
 ly, अभि intensifying the meaning
 of the root ; इतो वा सातर्भाषिते दिवोवा
 पार्थिवादि Rv. I. 6. 10; (अर्षोमहे आधि-
 क्तयेन याचामहे).-2 (As a separable ad-
 verb) Over, above, from above
 (mostly Vedic) ; चहिर्वातातो अभि षट्
 Rv. 7. 18. 14.-3 (As a preposi-
 tion) with acc. (a) Above, over,
 upon, in (उपरि) ; यं दंतमाधिनयते नाडो तं
 दंतमुद्धरेत् Susr. अधयति just above; लो-
 कानुपयुज्यमानोऽधीधोऽधयति च मायवः Bopadeva;
 with gen. also; ये नाकदध्यानि रो-
 चने दिशि Rv. I. 19. 6 above the sun;
 धिवटि Si. 7. 35; चत् 7. 41; रजनि 52
 at night. (b) With reference to,
 concerning, in the case of, on the
 subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in ad-
 verbal compounds in this sense) ;
 हरो अभि अभिहारी; so^a अभिस्त्रि ; कृष्णमार्गिकृत्य
 प्रवृत्ता कथा अभिकृष्णं ; so^a उग्र्यतिष्ठ, लोके, दैवैः
 दैवैः treating of stars &c ; पुंभि Si.
 6. 32 in the case of women. (c)
 (With abl.) Just over, more than
 (अधिक) ; सत्त्वादि बहुनात्मा Kath. 1. अभि-
 दितादि Ken. (d) (With loc.) Over,
 on or upon, above (showing lord-
 ship or sovereignty over some-
 thing) (ऐश्वर्य) ; अभिस्त्रि P. I. 4. 97; अभि
 मुवि रामः P. II. 3. 9 Sk. Râma rules
 over the earth ; the country ruled
 over may be used with loc. of
 ' ruler ' ; अभि रामे सूः *ibid*; प्रहारादवर्णयति
 विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject to, under
 the government of, become the
 property or possession of (अभि
 denoting स्वत्व in this case) ; under,
 inferior to (हीन) ; अभि हरो सृताः (Bo-
 padeva) the gods are under Hari

-4 (As first member of Tatpuru-sha compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; देवता presiding deity; राजः supreme or sovereign ruler; पतिः supreme lord &c. (b) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); अर्तः=अध्या-रुढः (देवस्यापरि जातः) देवः P. VI. 2. 188. (c) Over, excessive; अधिकक्षेपः high censure. According to G. M. अधि has these senses: अधिरध्ययनैश्वर्य-वशित्वस्मरणाधिके । e. g. ; उपाध्यायादधीते ; इडोऽध्ययनार्थकरवस्य अधिधीतकः ; अधिपतिः (ऐश्वर्ये) ; अधीनः (वशित्वे) अधिगतः इन् ; मातृरुध्योत (स्मरणे) ; अधिकं (अधिके) In the Veda अधि is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of ' out of ' , ' from ' , ' of ' , ' among ' , ' before ' , ' beforehand ' , ' for ' , ' in favour of ' , ' in ' , ' at ' .

अधिक a. [abbreviation of अध्या-रुढः ; अध्यारुढशब्दात् कश्च उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73] I More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम) ; तदस्मिन्नधिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by ; अष्टाधिकं शतं 100 plus 8 = 108 ; चत्वारिंशतोऽधिकाः = चत्वारिंशतः more than 40 ; नवाधिकां नवतिं R. 3. 69 ; एकाधिकं हरेर्ज्येष्ठः Ms. 9. 17. -2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant ; in comp. or with instr. ; श्वासः प्रमाणधिक S. I. 30 more than the usual measure. (b) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater, abounding in, full of ; strong in ; क्रोध R. 12. 90 ; वयोऽधिकः Ms. 4. 141 senior in years ; शिशुरधिकवयः Vc. 3. 30 old, advanced in years ; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्वं S. 7. 20 ; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2 ; रसाधिके मनसि Si. 17. 89 abounding in. -3 (a) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense ; अधिकां क्रुद्धं देवि शुभमस्ति K. 62 ; ऊनं न सत्प्रेषधिकां वज्राचे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker ; पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके श्लेके स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49 ; अधिकं मेनिरे विष्णुं Rām. ; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2 ; यर्वयान्युणसोऽधिकाः Ms. 11. 186, 9 154. (b) Superior to, better than ; higher than (with abl. or in comp.) ; प्रमाणोऽधिकस्यापि मर्यादितः Pt. I. 327 ; सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका बुद्धिः Mu. I. 25 surpassing, more than a match for &c. ; विवेकसंभारः R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules ; तपस्विभ्योऽधिका योनि Bg. 6. 46 ; ब्रह्म प्रदानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. I. 212 ; अधाधिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry ; वनधान्याधिको वैद्यः H. 4. 21 excels in is superior by reason of ; लोकाधिकं तमः Mu. 4. 10 superior to ; sometimes with gen. ; पञ्चदशानां भ्रातृणामधिको नृपः K. 136. -4 Later, sub-

sequent, further than (of time) ; राजन्यवर्गोद्भावेनो (केशांतो विधीयते) , वैद्यस्य द्व्यधिकं ततः Ms. 2. 65, 2 years later i. e. in the 24th year ; sometimes with gen. ; समालिका वा नुत्या वा Rām. 5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण) ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty ; बर्मा हि तेषामधिको विशेषः H. Pr. 25 ; इज्याध्ययनदानानि वैद्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विप्रेथानाध्यापने तथा ॥ Y. I. 118 ; sometimes used in the comparative in the above senses ; द्वैशोपेक्षास्तरिणं Bg. 12. 5 ; उत्तराभिदानीं राजते राजलक्ष्मीः V. 5. 22 ; स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं S. 7. -6 Redundant, superfluous ; अंगं having a redundant limb ; गोद्विहङ्गिकां कन्वा नाभिकर्णं न रोषिणी Ms. 3. 8. -7 Intercalated, intercalary (as a month &c.) -8 Inferior, secondary. -कं I Surplus, excess, more ; लामोऽधिकं फलं Ak. -2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. -3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole ; आश्रयाश्रयिणोरित्यधिकयेऽधिकमुच्यते । किमत्रिकमस्य ब्रूमो महिमानं वारिवेहैर्यत्र । अज्ञात एव वेते कुक्षौ निक्षिप्य मुवनानि ॥ अत्र आश्रयस्याधिक्यं । युगान्तकालप्रतिसंज्ञातमनो जगति यस्या सविकाशमासत । ततो ममुत्तर न केतमद्विषयस्तोषवनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुदः ॥ S. D. ; महतोऽयमन्दीयांसावाश्रिताश्रयोः क्रमात् । आश्रयाश्रयिणी स्वातां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं दु तत् ॥ K. P. 10 -adv. I More, in a greater degree ; स रायं युरुणा दसं प्रतिपद्याधिकं बभौ R. 4. I shone the more ; 3. 18 ; यदस्मिन्नेवाधिकं चक्षुरारोपयति पार्थिवः Pt. I. 243 ; oft in comp. ; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा S. I. 20 ; स्मरामि Me 21. -2 Exceedingly, too much. —COMP -अंग a. (गी. f.) having a redundant limb. (-गं) [अधिकोऽगात्] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. —अधिक a. more and more : out-doing one another. —अर्थ a. exaggerated ; चञ्चलं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure) ; कृत्यैरधिक्येवचने P. II. I. 33 ; (अं = स्तुतिनिदाफलकमर्थवादवचनं ; e. g. वातच्छेपं तुणं i. e. so light and weak ; काकपिया नदी so deep and full) —अद्भि a. abundant, prosperous. R. 19. 5. —तिथिः f. , -दिनं, -दिवसः an intercalated day. —दंतः=अभिदंतः. —मांसमर्थः=अविमांस q. v. —वाक्योक्तिः f. exaggeration, hyperbole. —वाहिक-सातलिक a. containing or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम a. [अधिकः कामो यस्य] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. —मः [कर्म.] Strong desire.

अधिक 8 U. I To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty ; be entitled to, have a right to ; नैवाध्यकारात्तद्वि वेदपुरे Bk. 2. 34 ; गुणाः प्रियत्वोक्तिता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce

liking, not mere intimacy. -2 To place at the head of, appoint, set ; पादमेव ह्यहं तात अश्वेष्वधिकृतः पु। Mb. ; दस-विनयविकृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud ; शिथिलीकृतोऽधिकृत-कृत्यविधौ Ki 6 30 set or appointed to duty ; देवाः प्रसह्य तमविकृत्यः Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. -3 To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of ; अविकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87 ; किराताशुनीं अविकृत्य कृतं काव्यं किराताशुनीयम् Sk. ; नाटकं प्रयोगेण अविकृत्यताम् S. I should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage. -4 To be used as the head or governing rule ; समर्थानां प्रथमादा P. IV. I. 82 ; इदं पद-व्यवस्थितिकृतं Sk. —5 To superintend, be at the head. —6 (A.) To bear, endure or overpower, be superior to ; शत्रुमविकृते Sk. ; अविकृते न यं हरिः Bk. 8. 20 -7 To feel, enjoy ; भगव-शाश्वेदविकृतं रतिं निराश्रया हंत हतः मनस्विता Ki. I. 43. —8 To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरणं [कृ-श्रुद] I Placing at the head of, appointing &c. —2 Relation, reference, connection ; रामा-धिकाणाः कथाः Rām. referring to. —3 (In gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.) ; तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मभायः P. I. 2. 42 having the members (of the compound) in the same relation or apposition ; समानाधिकरणो रव्यधिकरणो बहुव्रीहिः ; पीतांबरः, चक्रपाणिः &c. —4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum ; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge —5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case ; आचारोधिकरणं P. I. 4. 40 ; कर्तृकर्मव्यवहितामसाधारणायत्तं क्रियाम् । उपकुर्वन् क्रियासिद्धौ शब्दे-विकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ Hari ; as मेहे स्माख्यामत्र पवति. —6 A topic, subject ; section ; article or paragraph ; a complete argument treating of one subject, the Sūtras of Vyāsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyāyas, the Adhyāyas into Pādas and the Pādas into Adhikaranas or sections. (According to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members :—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विषय or संशय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or prima facie argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्ष सिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusion) ; निषयो विशयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोक्तः । निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धान्तः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ The Vedāntins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत

last ; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवम्, विषयः सदैहः संगतिः पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking the five members may be taken to be विषयः, संशयः, पूर्वपक्षः, उत्तरपक्षः and सिद्धांतः or राद्वातः. —7 Court of justice, court, tribunal ; स्वान्दोषान् कथयति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3 ; शणे च सायनं Dk. 40. 8 Stuff, material ; विपतिविद्धं च नाधिकरणवानि P. 11. 4. 13 (अद्रव्यवाचि) ; एतावन्त्र च 15 fixed number of things, as दश दंतोः Sk.—9 A claim.—10 Supremacy.—णी One who superintends.—COMP.—भोजकः a judge, Mk. 9.—मंडपः court or hall of justice Mk 9.—विचारः [अधिकरणस्य विचारः अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times ; परिवारे च P. V. 3. 43 ; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया वा स्यात् ; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुरु Sk.—सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणं आश्रयतया अस्यस्य ह] I A judge, magistrate ; Mk. 9.—2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकर्मन् *n.* [अधिकं कर्म] I A higher or superior act.—2 Superintendence.—*m.* One who is charged with superintendence.—COMP.—करः—कृत्य a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.—कृतः [अधिकर्म कृते येन निहातस्य परानिपातः] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment ; सर्वस्वधिकृती यः स्यात् कुडुबस्य तथोपरि । गोधिकर्मकृती ज्ञेयः स च कौटुम्बिकः स्मृतः ॥ In families he is the head or *pater familias*.

अधिकर्मिकः [अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अले, अधिकर्म ह] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः I Superintendence, watching over ; श्रीप कर्थाधिकारः V. 3. 1 ; यः पौरेषेण राज्ञा वर्माधिकारो नियुक्तः S. 1. superintendence of religious matters.—2 Duty, office, charge, power, post of authority ; authority ; निर्णय-धिकारो ब्रवीमि M. 1 I say this in the capacity of a judge ; आदिभ्रातृषु लोक-तंत्राधिकारः S. 5 ; द्वीपिनस्तोषु अधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1. V. 2. 1 ; अर्थ-administration of pecuniary matters ; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्ताः Me. 1 ; अधिकारो मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5 ; यः सर्वोधिकारो नियुक्तः पञ्चानमर्थो स करोतु, अमुजी-दिना परं चर्चा न कर्तव्या H. 2 ; शिष्याधिकारो योग्येयं दारिका M. 1 fit to be initiated into the fine arts.—3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction ; rule ; स्वाधिकारभूमी वार्त-व्यते S. 7. seat of government or jurisdiction ; श्रेष्ठं निरूप्य S. 5.—4 Position, dignity, rank ; ह्याधिकारो मर्हि Y. 1. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a

wite.—5 (a) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.) ; right of ownership or possession ; अधिकारः फले स्वाम्यमधिकारी च तत्प्रभुः S. D. 296 ; वत्सेधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (b) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c. ; as the अधिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brāhmana to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c. ; शूद्रा-धिकारहेनोपि Y. 3. 262 ; with loc. ; नि-वेकादिभूमिज्ञानतो मंत्रैर्यद्योदितो विधिः । तस्य शास्त्रेधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यस्य कस्यचित् Ms. 2. 16 ; आर्द्धाधिकारसंपदस्तु उते भवन्ती ब्रुवन्तु (repeated in Śrāddha ceremonies)—6 Prerogative of a king.—7 Effort, exertion ; कर्मव्यवधिकारस्ते वा फलेषु कदा-चन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c.—8 Relation, refer-ence ; कथा विचित्राः पृतनाधिकाराः Mb.—9 Place = अधिकारः, महत्बलं पुरुषाधिकारो ज्योतिः M. 1.—10 A topic, paragraph or section ; प्रायश्चित्तं Mit. ; See अधिकारण.—11 Counting ; enumeration, occasion for counting ; संसर्गु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे).—12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules ; e. g. सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 11 IV. 1. 82-3 ; तत्पुरुषः II. 1. 22 ; अधिकारोयं Sk. (This अधिकार is of three kinds : सिंहावभक्तिं चैव मंहकपुत्रमेव च । गंगा-प्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारविश्रामतः ॥)—COMP.—विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts ; as राजा राजस्येन बजेत्.—स्थ—आल्य a. possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् *a.* [अस्यर्थे इति मत्परा] I Possessed of authority, having power ; निःस्पृहो नाधिकारी स्यात् Pt. 1. T64 ; संशयग्रहकार्यं, कार्यं H. 3.—2 Entitled to, having a right to ; सर्वे स्युः अधिकारिणः ; so उत्तराधिकारिः heir ; वनग्रहणं &c. ; तत्पस्यमधिकारिवात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised.—3 Belonging to, owned by.—4 Fit for.—*m.* (सि-वान्) I An official, officer ; न निदप्रयोजनं अधिकारवतः प्रभुमि-राह्यन्ते Mu. 3 ; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor.—2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner.—3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works.—4 Man as the lord of creation.—5 One well-versed in the Vedānta.

अधिकारिता-त्वं Authority, rightfu claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] Authorised, appointed &c. ; one possessed of

authorised qualification, &c. ; रक्ष-आधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. 11 ; पात्राणि नाधिकृतताः —तः An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing ; संभाव-ना ह्याधिकृतस्य तनोति तेजः Ki. 6. 46 ; मासाद् Mu. 3 ; Pt. 1. 424 ; राष्ट्रं Y. 1. 337.

अधिकृतिः *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *ind.* With reference to, regarding, concerning ; श्रीमसमय मधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1 ; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 I refer to, speak of, Sakuntalā ; 3. 4 ; R. 11. 62. See अधिकृ above.

अधिक्रम I U. To ascend, mount upon.—2 To attack, scale.

अधिक्रमः —क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षिप्त *m.* [अधिक्षि भावे कर्तरि वा क्तिप् तुह्य Tv.] Decay or one that causes decay ; a lord or ruler (?).

अधिक्षिप् 6 P. I To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure ; किं वा संभृतादधिकारिष्वपि S. 5 heap accusations on me ; नृपतादधिष्वपिपति शैरि Si. 15. 44 ; न मे पादरजसा तुल्य इत्यधिष्वपिपतिः M. 1.—2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter.—4 To superinduce (disease) —4 To surpass.

अधिषेपः I Abuse, insulting, insult, प्रह्णं Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding ; भवत्यधिषेप इवानु-शासनं Ki. 1. 28.—2 Laying upon ; fixing ; throwing.—3 Dismissal.

अधिगम् I P. I (a) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure ; आज्ञाकार-त्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 ; अधिगच्छति महिमामं चंद्रोपि निशपरिग्रहीतः M. 1. 13 ; भर्तारमधि-गच्छेत् Ms. 9. 9 I marry ; भ्रयांसि सर्वाण्य-धिगम्युपस्ते R. 5. 34. (b) To find, meet with, fall in with, see, discover. (c) To accomplish ; अर्थं संप्रतिबर्धं प्रभु-रिति सहायवानेव M. 1. 9 ; न मे बुद्धिर्निग्र-यमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able to decide ; for (a) see, also Ms. 2. 218 ; Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 66.—2 To approach, reach, go towards or near ; युगाल-योप्यसन्मन्त्रो नृपतिर्माधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384 ; तस्यातो नाधिगच्छति does not reach or go to the end.—3 To study, learn ; know ; तेभ्योऽधिगन्तुं निगमांतावेयां U. 2. 3 ; श्रुतमध्यधिगम्य Ki. 2. 41 ; 6. 38 ; Ms. 7. 39 ; 12. 109 ; Y. 1. 99 ; Bk. 7. 37.—4 To cohabit with.

अधिगत *p. p.* Acquired, obtained &c. ; एवमापन्नानि विदितान्मावमन्त्राः Bh. 2. 17.—2 studied, known, learned mastered ; किमिदं पृच्छस्यनाधिगतामावयण इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः—मनः I Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c.; दुरधिगमः परभागः Pt. 5. 34; वंशस्थितरधिगमात् V. 5. 15; दाराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage—2 Mastery, study, knowledge; असच्छास्त्राधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66.—3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निष्पादेः प्राप्तिः Mit. or अनप्राप्तिः; स्थापयति तु यो वृद्धिं सा तत्राधिगमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157.—4 Acceptance.—5 Intercourse.

अधिगम्य, —गमलोप, —गंतव्यं *pal* *p*. Attainable &c.

अधिगन्तु *a*. [गन्-तृच्] One who attains or acquires.

अधिगम्य *a*. or *adv*. [गमि इत्यादिभिरं अन्वय-पी.स.] Found in or derived from a cow; स्वादीयो यदधिगमं क्षीरं.

अधिगुण *a*. [अधिका गुणा यस्य] I Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याज्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नावने लढवकाया Me. 6. —2 [अधिगतो गुणो ज्या येन] well strung (as a bow); किरासनं जना; Ki. 12. 14. —गः A superior or eminent merit.

अधिगच्छ I P. To walk or move over or on something.

अधिगच्छण Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

अधिनिह्वः [अधिका जिह्वा यस्य] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two;—ह्वा— जिह्वका [अत्रिह्वा जिह्वा, स्वायं कर्ष] I The uvula.—2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अधिज्य *a*. [अध्वारुहा ज्या यत्र, अधिजर्त र्यो वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow).—Comp.—अन्वय-कामुक *a*. having the bow strung; त्वयि चाधिज्यकामुके S. I. 6.

अधिज्यता I The state of being strung; र्तापी to string; R. II. 14.

अधिरथका [अधि-त्यक् P. V. 2. 34—पर्वतस्य आरुढस्थलमीथ्यका Sk.] A table land, highland; रथाणुं तपस्वतः अधिरथकां यो Ku. 3. 17; अधिरथकायामिव धातुमटय R. 2. 29.

अधिदंष्ट्रेतृ *m*. N. of Yama.

अधिदंतः [अध्वारुहो दंतः] A redundant tooth growing over another.

अधिदार्ढ्य *a*. Wooden.

अधिदीप्ति *a*. Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. 1. 24.

अधिदेवः-यता [अधिष्ठाता-त्री देवः देवता वा] I A presiding or tutelary deity; यथाचे पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17; 13. 68; 16 9; Bv 3 3; सा रामणीयक-निधिरधिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21 (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity) श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वचो वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य अक्षिनी, वागिन्द्रियस्य वह्निवः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उद्देन्द्रः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च, —2 [अधिकृतो देवो वेन गुणातिशयात्] The supreme or highest god, Almighty.

अधिदेवनं Gambling table; board for gambling (अग्नि उपरि द्योष्यते यत्र.)

अधिदेवं-दैवतं [अधिष्ठातृ दैवं-दैवतं वा] I The presiding god or deity; अधिदेवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8. 1, 4; 7. 30; शिवाधिदेवं च्छवायत् दहिनप्रत्यधिदेवतं, तमभिनेदंति...यः आध-दैवतमिव स्तौति K. 109.—2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अभिनाथः [अधिको नाथः] The supreme lord.

अधिनी I P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

अधिनायः [नी-घञ्,—अधिनीयते वायुना] Fragrance, odour.

अधिनैमिज्ज *a*. Veiled.

अधिपः [अधिपाति, अधि-पा-क्] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभोते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.; नराधिपः lord of men; king; वज्र^a a lordly elephant &c.

अधिपतिः [अधिकः पतिः] I = अधिपः—2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal. (मस्तका-भक्तोऽपरिहातु शिरसोऽसिपतिपातो रोमावतोऽधिपतिः, तत्रापि संधा मरजस्य Susr.)

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपाः [अधिपाति-पा क्तिप्] Ved A king, ruler, lord.

अधिपाशुल *a*. Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) रवः [अधिकः पु-पूरवः] The Supreme Being.

अधिपिणं [पिप्-बुट्] Pounding or grinding upon; serving to pound or grind upon.

अधिपज *a*. [अधिका प्रजा यस्य] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.)—*n* *adv*. [प्रजामधिकृत्य] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिपश्टिबुनं [पश्टौ निहितं युगं] A yoke laid on the पहि or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions—गः The fourth horse thus attached(?)

अधिबकं An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S. D. 526

अधिभूः [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति; भू-क्तिप्] A master, superior; foremost; राष्ट्र-सामाधिभुवि Mv. 6. 47; रथूणामाधिभुवा 56.

अधिभूतं [अधिष्ठायि भूतं or भूतं प्राणमात्रमधि-कृत्य वतमानं] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं Bg. 8. 1; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4. 'अधिभूत is all perishable things'.

अधिभोजनं [अधिकं भोजनं] I Excess in eating.—2 [अधिकं भोजनं वनं मूर्खं वा यस्य] Very costly or valuable; दशवर्णाधि-भोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

अधिमथः (अधिक मय्यते अनेन; मथ्यकरणे घञ्) I Severe ophthalmia; उत्पाट्यत इवात्य-र्थे नेत्रं निमेष्यते तथा ॥ पारसेधि तु तं विद्यादधिमथं स्वलघूनिः.—2=अधिमथनं.

अधिमथनं [मथ्-भावे करणे वा ह्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood)

अधिमथित *a*. [अधिमथेऽस्य संजातः इतच्] Suffering from eye-disease.

अधिमांसः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णं मृदु बहुलं यकृतप्रकाश इयार्थं वा तदधिमांसं विद्यात् Susr.

अधिमांसवः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हृन्मुखे पश्चिमे दंते महाक्षोषो महाहजः। लाक्षाजाली (कालास्त्रापी) कफकृतो विधेयः सोधिमांसकः Susr.

अधिमात्र *a*. [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.—त्रं On the subject of prosody.

अधिमासः [अधिको रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्लप्रतिपदिदशांतिश्चादौ मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमुक्तः *f*. Trust, confidence.

अधिमुह्यः N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

अधिवह्न *a*. Pertaining to a sacrifice; अहं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6. 83.—ज्ञः Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; ब्राह्मेवात्र देहे देहस्थां पर Bg. 8. 4 the अधिवह्न is I myself in this body (i. e. Krishna); अत्रास्मिन्देहे अंतर्गमिन्नेन ह्रमयिज्ज्ञः यज्ञादिकर्मपर्वतकस्तत्फलदाता चेति श्रीधरः—इं *adv*. On the subject of sacrifices; so अधियाग.

अधियागं =अधिकांग q. v.

अधियोगः [अधिको योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c.; (उद्योगेतिवप्रसिद्धो यात्रिकगुप्तयोगः); योगे अस्मन्नाधियोगमने क्षेमं रिपूणां वधः Muhūrta

अभियोधः [अभियोधेन युध्यते; युष्-अच्]
The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting); न हि कोपपीतानि हर्षयोगैरमुका-
नि च । भवन्ति अभियोधानी मुक्कनि निहन्ते पत्तो
Râm.

अभिरज्जु *a.* Ved. [अभिगता रज्जुयेन]
Fastenit., fettering.

अभिरथ *a.* [अथारुढो रथं रथिनं वा] Being
on or over a car-थः I A charioteer, a
driver. -2 N. of a charioteer who
was king of Anga and foster-father
of Karna. —थं Ved. A cart-load

अभिराज *m.* -जः [अभिराजते; राज् क्तिप्, राज-
ट् वा] A sovereign or supreme
ruler, an emperor; प्राथमपदिष्टो बंगवाचन-
नाहत्याधिराट् भ्रियं Bhag. अथास्तमेतु भुवनेष्व-
भिराजशब्दः U. 6. 16; king, head, lord
(of men, animals &c.) हिमालया नाम
नगराधिपः Ku. 1. 1; so युगं, गान् &c.

अभिराज्यं-द्वे [अभिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र] I
Imperial or sovereign. sway, su-
premacy, sole sovereignty, impe-
rial dignity, an empire. — 2 N. of a
country.

अभिरुक्म *a.* [अभिगतं रुक्मं आभरणं
येन] Having ornaments (of gold
&c.)

अभिरुह I P. I To ascend, mount
(a throne, hill &c.) ; go up to,
find access to, sit in or on (acc.) ;
पादाहृतं यदुत्थाय मुद्राङ्गमभिरुहति Si. 2.
46, पुराभिरुहः शयनं महाजनं Ki. 1. 38
lying on ; दुरभाषिरुहं R. 7. 37 riding
a horse; I2. 104; बंधुगनाभिरुहैर्बजानां द्वेः
Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on;
योगाभिरुहः R. 13. 52 engaged or lost in
contemplation; so Pt. 1. सद्यः पर-
स्परदुलामभिरुहतां द्वे R. 5. 68 bear or
acquire; प्रतिज्ञां enter on; कोर्तिद्याम-
भिरुहति Si. 2. 52; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवा-
भिरुहा K. 158 mounted on the
summit or pinnacle; त्वां दूरिषं योग्य-
तयाभिरुहा Ki. 3. 50 this responsi-
bility lies on your shoulders. —2 To
string; अभिरुहति गोदीवं महो Ki. 13.
16.-3 (Intran.) to rise or grow
over or above. —Caus. [रोह (रोध) वति]
I To raise, place, seat, cause to mount
or ascend. ; ताः स्वर्गकमभिरुह्य R.
19. 44 having placed or seated; Si.
12. 46.—2 To restore, give back;
पुराणशोभाभिरुहयितायां (वसतां) R. 16. 42
restored to its former grandeur
—3 To string (as a bow) ; कार्मुकं च
बाजेनाभिरुहयितुम् R. 11. 81.—4 To give,
confer &c उदारक इति प्रीतलोकभिरुहयिता-
परमार्थ्ययामनि Dk. 50.

अभिरुह *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Growing on अरिजिह्वाधिरुहो कतावाः Si.
7. 46.

अभिरुह *p. p.* I Mounted, ascended
&c.—2 Increased; स्वभाभियोधः engag-
ed in profound meditation.

अभिरुपेज् Act of raising, exalting
or causing to mount.

अभिरुहः An elephant-rider; Si.
II. 7.

अभिरुहं Ascending, mounting;
चितां R. 8. 57.—गी [अभिरुहते अनया,
रुह करणे रुद] A ladder, flight of
steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. गिरी).

अभिरुहं *a.* Ascending, mounting,
rising above &c.—गी [अभिरुहः साधन-
त्वेन अस्त्यस्याः] A ladder, flight of
steps.

अभिवच् 2 P. To speak in favour
of, advocate, side with.

अभिवक्तु *m.* I One who advocates
a particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्तु),
an advocate.—2 An orator.—3 A
comforter.

अभिवचनं I Advocacy, speaking in
favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं-वचनं).—2 A
name, epithet, appellation.

अभिवक्तुः [वच्-वच्] Advocacy; त-
मिदमेव हितेष्वभिवक्तव्यं इवन्ते Rv. 8. 16.
5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

अभिवस् I P. To inhabit, fix one's
abode or residence in, settle, dwell
or reside in (with acc. of place);
यिरिमभिवसेतत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25; यानि
प्रियासहचरिश्चिरमवधारसं U. 3. 8;
बाह्याभिरुहयिष्य दशं मदोद्भुवास R. 5.
63; 11. 61; 13. 79; Si. 3. 59; Bk. 5.
6; 1. 3; 8. 79.—2 To settle, alight
or perch on.—3 (2A.) To put on
(clothes). —Caus. I To cause to
stay over-night. —2 To consecrate,
set up (as an image).

अभिवस्त्र *a.* [अध्यावृत्तं वस्त्रं येन] Clad,
veiled; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

अभिवासः I Abode, residence; dwell-
ing; सततं सुसमापितस्तनः Mâl. 5. 8;
तस्यापि स एव गिरिभिर्वासाः K. 137; लक्ष्मी-
भूतोऽभिवसितद्विवासाः Si. 3. 71 situated
on; settlement, habitation. —2 An
inhabitant, neighbour. —3 Obsti-
nate pertinacity in making a
demand, sitting without food be-
fore a person's house till he ceases
to oppose or refuse it (Mar. भाजं)
—4 [अभिवासयति देवता अनेन, करणे वच्]
Consecration of an image especi-
ally before the commencement of
a sacrificial rite; see अभिवासनं also.
—5 A garment, mantle (अभिवासः
also).

अभ्युपविष्ट *p. p.* Inhabited, resorted
to; विद्याभारपुष्पितचारिणात्मकानि स्थानानि
Bh. 2. 70; बहैरव्युपविस्तास्तस्य R. 4. 46;
9. 25; 14. 30; सतर्पितं बहो K. 48.

अभिवास 10 P. To scent, perfume;
करूरपुष्पवसनं अभिवासय बंधपात्राणि K. 184;
मंदारपुष्पैराभिवसितायां V. 4. 35.

अभिवासः Application of perfumes
or fragrant cosmetics; scenting,
perfuming; fragrance, scent,
fragrant odour itself; अभिवासस्युद्भवे
मासतः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20, 5. 42;
K. 183.

अभिवासनं [वच्-णिच् or वान्-रुद] I
Scenting with perfumes or odor-
ous substances (संस्कारो गंधमाध्यायैः
Ak.).—2 [वच्-णिच्-रुद] Prelimi-
nary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an
image, its invocation and worship
by suitable Mantras &c. before
the commencement of a sacrifice;
(यज्ञाभार्याम् देवताद्यावाहनपूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्म-
भेदः); making a divinity assume: s
abode in an image.

अभिवसिस् *a.* I Inhabiting, dwell-
ing or sitting in.—2 Scenting &c.

अभिवसित *p. p.* I Invested or
clothed with.—2 Scented, perfumed.

अभिवाहनं Taking up, carrying over;
conveying.

अभिविकर्तनं The act of cutting off
or cutting through.

अभिविद 6 U. To marry in addition,
to supersede (as a wife) (said
also of wives) ; अभिविदुर्ममात्यैराहता-
स्तस्य यूनः । प्रथमपरिग्रहीते श्रीभुवो राजकन्याः
R. 18. 53.

अभिविज्ञा [विद-क्त] A superseded
wife, one whose husband has mar-
ried again; according to Hindu
Sâstras a wife may be superseded
for any one of these 8 defects:—सु-
रादी व्याधिता घृता वंध्याधेन्यापिबेदा । अप्रसूया-
धिवेतव्या पुत्रधेयिणी तथा Y. 1. 73, 74;
Ms. 9. 80-83.

अभिवेत्तु *m.* [विद-कर्तारं वृच्] A hus-
band who supersedes his first
wife.

अभिवेदः Marrying an additional
wife.—इं *adv.* concerning the Veda.

अभिवेदनं [भावे रुद] = अभिवेदः.

अभिशी 2 A. To lie or sleep upon,
sleep in, rest or recline upon;
(with acc. of place); मुजोत्तरं R. 19.
32; अमुं 13. 6; 16. 49; शिरापद्मविश-
याना S. 3; अयश्चयिष्ठ ना Bk. 15. 114;
ब्रह्मपीडः शयनतलमभिशिष्ये K. 99, 206;
Ki. 1. 38; Dk. 112; to dwell, in-
habit; Bk. 10. 35; to sit in; अया-
भिशिष्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथ R. 5. 28.—Caus.
To cause to sleep on; दर्भशय्यामभि-
शाय्य Dk. 105 placing on.

अभिशायित *p. p.* Reclining upon,
used for reclining upon.

अभिधि I U. 1 To sleep on, ascend,
mount, resort to; विलोचने विभ्रदंभिधि-
तमिणी Si. 1. 24 possessed of beauty;
अभिधायोर्गमताः 12. 50.—2 To place
over.—3 (अभिधी also) To put on
fire, make hot.

अधिभ्रयः * [अग्नि-भावे अच्] I A receptacle. -2 [अग्नि-अच्] Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिभ्रयण-पणं [अग्नि-अग्नि-भ्रय-ण्युद] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [अधिभ्रयते पच्यतेऽत्र, आधारे ण्युद ऋत्] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिभ्री *a.* [अधिका श्रियस्य] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign, lord; इयं महेंद्रप्रभृतीनामधिभ्रयश्रुतिर्दिशानवमस्य मातिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 7. 29.

अधिभ्रवणं [अधिभ्रयते सोमोऽत्र; अधि-सु-आ-धारे ण्युद] I A contrivance (like a hand-press) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or (*a.*) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [भावे ण्युद] Straining Soma juice.

अधिभ्रवणया [अधिभ्रवणाय हिता, यत्] The board or wooden plank (फलक) used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा I P. (used with acc., P. I. 4. 46) I (*a*) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c.), resort to; अर्वांसं गोत्रविदोऽधिष्ठितो R. 6. 73; शास्त्रिनः केचिदध्ययुः Bk. 15. 31; प्रतनुवकाण्यधितिष्ठतस्तपसि Ki. 10. 16 practising; नामविधाय Rām depending on me. (b) To stand, be; अध्यातिष्ठद-गुह्येन शतं समाः Mb. (c) To stand over, mount. (*d*) To stand by, be near; आश्रममहिर्बृहस्पतौलमाधिष्ठति U. 4-2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजंरविहितद्वारे पातालमाधिष्ठति R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निर्जनं वनं Bk. 8. 79; श्रौत्यदेवभ-जितमाधिष्ठितु कंठटोमविरतं Git. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संशाने तानधिष्ठास्य Bk. 9. 72; त्वमाधिष्ठास्य-सि द्विषः 16. 40; स सदा फलशालिनीं क्रियं शरदं लोक इमाधातुमिति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठति लोकमोजसा स विवस्वातिव मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यक्षः कुतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचंद्रिको निवसतो Dk. 18. -4 (*a*) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाराजदशरथस्य दारमाधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; See अधिष्ठित also. (*b*) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; श्रोत्रं चक्षुः स्पर्शनं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च। अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विषयानुप-सरेते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित *p. p.* [अधिष्ठा-क्त] I (Used actively) (*a*) Standing, being; दंता-रमधिष्ठित Ms. 5. 141; (oft with अ dropped) ज्ञानं ह्ये ज्ञानमस्य हृदि सर्वस्य अधिष्ठित Bg. 13. 17.)। वारलोकमधिष्ठितस्ततः Mv. 5 gone to; रात्रप्रसादं Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. (*b*) Possessed of, dependent on. (*c*)

Directing, presiding over; धर्माधिक-रणाधिष्ठितपुरातैः Pt. 1. -2 (Passively) (*a*) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दनुकबंधाधिष्ठितो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अधि-राधिष्ठितराज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly (not long ago) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अधिरा अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहेण^० possessed by; मयूरः K. 97; पुरोभातो K. 10, 130, 147, 152. (*b*) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered; अनेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. (*c*) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रक्षापुरषाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1। आर्योऽप्यतीवसिद्धाधिष्ठितेषु रघुकुलकंदर्बकेषु U. 2; मनुष्ठाधिष्ठितं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युक्तैराधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. (*d*) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over; सोऽयमिव कपिलाधिष्ठित K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवनतलं 43, 44, 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता राघव-मातरः U. 1. 3; तव प्रतापमाधिष्ठितेन रुपायेन H. 4 aided or supported; तानाधिष्ठितानामपि ब्रह्मणा Ve. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः ध्यापि H. 3. 136. (*e*) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं समकोदय Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विकोक्य बृद्धोऽहमाधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठान् [स्या-तृच्] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guiding, governing, tutelary, guardian; as श्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity.—*m.* (ता) A superintendent, head, chief, protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वद्विषयाधिष्ठिता Bhāṣhā P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

अधिष्ठानं [अधि-स्था-ण्युद] I Standing or being near, being at hand, approach (सतिषि) ; अत्राधिष्ठानं कुर्व take a seat here.—2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. -3 A position, site, basis, seat; त्र्यधिष्ठानस्य देहिणः Ms. 12. 4; इंद्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40, 18. 14 the seat (of that desire). -4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1; so धर्म^०; a place, locality, town; सारथिनामधिष्ठानं प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ठानाच्च-रिं Gaudapāda; महाश्वेता कृताच्च सत्त्वा-धिष्ठानात् K. 346 appeal or reference

to truth.—6 Government, dominion. -7 A wheel (of a car &c.). -8 A precedent, prescribed rule.—9 A benediction.—COMP.—शरीरं A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिक्षि *ind.* [अधिगमिकृत्य] Concerning a woman or wife.—ज्ञो [अधि-क्षिका स्त्री] A superior or distinguished woman.

अधिक्ष्यंदे *ind.* [अधिक् : स्वंदो वेगो यथा स्या-त्तया] More quickly Si. 17. 50.

अधी [अधि-इ] 2 A. I To study, learn (by heart), read; (with abl. of person) learn from; इषाध्यायादधीते Sk. 1; सोऽध्वेष्ट वेदां Bk. 1. 2.—2 (P.) (*a*) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind (with regret) (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसाध्यात् तव रुद्धमणः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; समैवाध्यायेत् नृपाति-स्तुप्यधिव जलजलेः Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. (*b*) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; नृपाधीहि युतेषु-क्तात् Mb. (*c*) To teach, declare. (*d*) To notice, observe, understand. (*e*) To meet with, obtain; तेन दूर्ध्वममरत्व-मध्यगुः Si. 14. 31 —*Caus.* [अध्यापयति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense); (तौ) सगं च वेदमध्याप्य R. 15. 33; विद्यामयेन विजयो जयां च... अध्यापयिष्य गां विस्तुतो यथाक्त् Bk. 2. 21, 7. 34; अध्यापितस्तेऽज्ञेनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत *p. p.* Learnt, studied, read, remembered, attained &c.—COMP.—विद्य *a.* who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीताः *f.* [इ-क्तिर्] I Study, perusal; श्रोत्राध्यायप्रचारैः N. 1. 4.—2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीतिन् *a.* [अधीतमनेन ; अधीत-इनि] Well-read, proficient in (with loc.) अधीती चतुर्वर्त्मन्येषु Dk. 120. वेदे, व्याकरणे &c.; त्वयुक्तासंनवतीमधीतिनीं Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [इ-भावे अच्] I Learning, study; remembrance.—2=अध्याय, q. v. अध्ययनं [इ-ण्युद] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a Sudra Ms. 1. 88—91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिका; साधोक्षरग्रहणमिति मीमांसका; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुभोवाही न तस्य भजते फलं । द्विजस्तथायानिभिल्लो न वेदफलमश्नुते । or better still, Yāska's Nirukta:

स्यादुर्यं भारहारः किलामुद्योत्य वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थः । अर्थश्च इति (अध्वर्युः) सक्तं भद्रमभ्युने नाकमेति हानविभूतपाभ्या ॥ See also under अनभि.

अध्यापकः [अवि-इ-णिच्-ण्डुब्] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरणं, न्यायः professor, teacher of grammar, logic &c.; मृतकः a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; षडितः styled a professor. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhyāpaka* is of 2 kinds; he is either an *Achārya* i. e. One who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (वृत्त्यर्थ) ; See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं [इ-णिच्, भावे-रुयुद्] Teaching, instructing, lecturing, especially on sacred knowledge; one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers. अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered 1 cf. Hārta: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मार्थमव्यकारणम् । शुश्रूषाकारणं चेति त्रिविधं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यापयितुम् [इ-णिच्-ण्डुब्] A teacher, instructor.

अध्याय *a.* [इ-णच् P. III. 3. 21] (At the end of comp.) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदध्यायः a student of the Vedas; सोमं च ॥—यः I Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रशस्ताध्यायसक्त्या (जगती) Rām-2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; श्लाः प्रश्नश्चेति Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also.-3 A lesson, lecture; अधीयतेऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्वाध्यायोऽस्मिन्—4 A chapter, a large division of a work such as of the Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata, Manu-Smṛiti, Pāṇini's Sūtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works :—सर्गो वर्गः परिकल्पितोऽध्यायः कसंग्रहः । उच्छ्रयः सः परित्तत्र पटलः कोटमाननः । ध्यानं प्रकरणं चैव पत्रो ह्यासङ्गिकानि च । स्कन्धश्चोऽतु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितो ॥

अध्यायिन् *a.* [इ-णिच्] Studying.

अध्येतृ *m.*, *f.* A student, learner.

अधीकारः [कृ-णच् उपसर्गदीर्घत्वं] = अधिकार *q. v.*; रसावर्तं स्वानर्थीकारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. II. 64.

अधीन *a.* [अवि-रु P. V. 4. 71 अविगतः इन् प्रभु वा] Subject to, subservient, dependent on, usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राजाः कामिनी दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14 ;

त्वदधीनं लज्जु देहिनीं सुखं Ku. 4. 10; इष्टवाहूनां दूरापेक्षे त्वदधीना हि सिद्धयः R. I. 72; को निमित्तो भवदधीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

अधीन्य = अधिमन्य, *q. v.*

अधीर *a.* 1 Not bold, timid.-2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable.-3 Fitful, capricious.-4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; विप्रेक्षितमायताह्या Ku. I. 461 *ओचनः Si. I. 53; 6. 25-5 Querulous, foolish, weak-minded.—र I Lightning.-2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

अधीवासः [वस् आच्छादने करणे-घञ्] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person (उपरिष्टादावरकं वासः).

अधीशः [अधिकः ईशः] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler अग्रे, मृगं, मनुजं &c.

अधीश्वरः [अधिकः ईश्वरः] 1 A supreme lord or an employer.-2 An Arhat (among Jains).

अधीष्ट *a.* [अधि-इष् दिवादि-क्] Honorary, solicited.—ष्टः [भावे-क्] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 161 (अधीष्टः = सत्कार-पूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.)

अधुना *ind.* [आसिन् काले; इदम्; इदंशब्दस्य सप्तम्येतात्कालवाचिनः स्वार्थे अधुनाप्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk.] Now, at this time; प्रनदानामधुना विद्वन्वा Ku. 4. 12.

अधुनातन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अधुना भवार्थे टयुञ् लुट्च] Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुर *a.* [नास्ति घूः चित्ताभारो वा यस्य] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c.—यूः [न. त.]. Absence of burden or cares.

अधूमकः [न. व.] 'Sōmkeless' burning or blazing fire.

अधून *a.* Not held or controlled &c.—तः One of the 1000 names of Vishnu (सर्वेषां नारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वप्रतिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः).

अधुनि *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness.-2 Incontinence.-3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्ट *a.* 1 Not bold modest, shy.-2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; हूतासौ वसवोऽधृष्टः Rv 6. 50. 4.

अधृष्ट *a.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसापहृष्टं Ku. 3. 51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable (opp. अभिमन्य) ; अधृष्टश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादोरत्नैरिवावर्णः R. I. 16.-2 Modest, shy.-3 Proud.

अधेतुः [न. त.] A cow not yielding milk.

अधैर्य *a.* [न. व.] Without self-possession, courage &c.; swayed by excitement.—र्य Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

अधोऽक्षः, अधोऽंशुकः, अधोऽक्षज See under अधश्.

अध्यक्ष *a.* [अविगतः अक्षं इन्द्रियं व्यवहारं वा] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वैरध्यक्षेण निजसक्तं नीरदं स्मारयाद्भिः Bv. 4. 17.-2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over.—क्षः 1 A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; मया अध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूर्यते सचारावरं Bg. 9. 10; यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितास्त्वया Ku. 6. 17; oft in comp.; गजं, सेनां, शानं, द्वाप-2 An eye-witness (Ved).-3 N. of a plant (क्षीरिका) Mimusops Kauki.

अध्यक्षरं *ind.* On the subject of syllables; above all syllables.—रं The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्यक्षि *ind.* [असौ अभिसमीपे वा] Over, by or near the nuptial fire.—*n.* (मि) One of the six kinds of वीचन (woman's property) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage: विवाहकाले यस्त्रीभ्यो दीयते वीचनसंज्ञितो । तदध्यक्षि कृतं सन्निः वीचनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So अध्यक्षि कृतं—अध्यक्ष्युपागतं ; धितुमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यक्ष्युपागतम् । आनिवेदिकाद्यं च वीचनं परिकीर्तितम्.

अध्यक्ष [अधि-अञ्-क्लिप्] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent.-2 One who obtains or acquires.

अध्यंङा [अधिकमंडमिन् बीजं यस्याः सा] N. of two plants (अजगृही) Carpogon Pruriens, and (भुस्यामलकी) Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अध्वि *ind.* On high (with acc.); *वि लोके Sk.

अध्वक्षिपः [अधिकः अधिक्षिपः] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्वधीन *a.* [अधिकत्वेन अधानः] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्वधीनो न वक्तव्यो न ददयुर्न विकर्मकृतः Ms. 8. 66 (Kull. अत्यंतपर-तंत्रो गर्भदासः).

अध्वय, अध्वयनं &c. See under अध्व.

अध्वर्य *a.* [अधिकमर्थं यस्य] Having an additional half; एकधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्टः पुत्रोऽध्यर्यं ततोऽनुनः Ms. 9. 117 ; रातमध्यर्यमिष्टता Mb., i. e. 150; *योजनशतात् Pt. 2. 18. (In comp. with a following noun) Amounting to or worth one and a half; *कंसं amounting to one and a half Kamsa, so *काकिणीक, *कार्षापण-जिक, *क्षीरीक, *पयः, *प्रायः, *प्रतिक

स्मादय, *विशतिकान, *शत-त्य, श-शा-तमान, शाण, शाण्य, *शृष, *सहस्र, *सौवर्ण &c. (P. V. 1. 28—35.) —वः Wind (यदस्मिन् इदं सर्वं अध्याधनात् अधिकमध्वयत् तैन अध्वयः पवनः इति स्थितम् Bri. Up.).

अध्वर्चुदं [अधिकं or अधिजातं अर्चुदं] A tumour, goitre ; यज्जायतेऽन्यत्काले पूर्वजाति श्रेयं तदध्वर्चुदमर्चुदं : Susr.

अध्ववसो 4 P. 1 To determine, resolve ; कथमिदमर्थं दुर्जनवचनोदेवं अध्ववसितं देवेन U. 1 ; अदुर्लभं मरणमध्ववसितं K. 171 ; किमध्ववस्यति गुरवः Ve. 1 ; अभिधातुं अध्ववसतो न गिरा Si. 9. 76 ; resolve or mean to do—2 To attempt, exert, undertake ; मा साहसं अध्ववस्यः Dk. 123 ; व्रतं दुष्करमध्ववसातं H. 1. —3 To grapple with—4 To conceive, apprehend, think ; अकार्यं कार्यवदध्ववस्य Dk. 86.

अध्ववसानं [भावे-श्रुद] I Effort, determination &c. See अध्ववसाय. —2 (in Rhet.) Identification of two things (प्रकृत and अप्रकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other ; निर्गीयध्ववसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परंण यत् K. P. 10 ; on such identification is founded the gure called अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्ववसाना. See K. P. 2.

अध्ववसायः I An attempt, effort, exertion ; न स्ववचमप्यध्ववसायभारोः करोति विद्वानाविशुणं हि H. I. v. 1. ; *सहचरं तु साहसेऽपि Dk. 161.—2 Determination, resolution ; mental effort or apprehension, सभायनं नान् अस्तित्वाध्ववसायः P. VI. 2. 21.—3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy ; तत्काले यदे पदे महान्तं अध्ववसायः U. 4 absence of energy or resolution, drooping of spirits ; (with महान्तं अध्ववसायः as the reading, the meaning would be ' why this effort on your part i. e. to determine whether you should go or not, hesitation. ')

अध्ववसायिन् a. [सो-गिति] Attempting ; resolute, persevering, energetic. अध्ववसित p. p. Attempted, mentally apprehended, determined.

अध्ववहनं [अधि उपरि अवहनं] Beating again what is being threshed and peeled (पूर्वविवशतिन विनुषीकणैषि पुनरवातः).

अध्ववशनं [अधिकमशनं] Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested ; साजीर्णं भुङ्कते यत् तदध्ववशनमुच्यते Susr.

अध्ववस्थि n. [अत्रिकुडमस्थि] A bone growing over another.

अध्ववस्थ 4 P. 1 To place upon another, add or append to. —2 (in Phil.) To attribute or ascribe

falsely, attribute the nature of one thing to another ; सर्वो हि पुराणस्थिते विषये विषयान्तरमध्ववस्थति, बाह्यवसानात्मन्यध्ववस्थति S. B.

अध्ववस्थ p. p. [अस्—क्त] I Placed upon or over.—2 Attributed, wrongly ascribed or supposed ; as श्रुतौ रज-तमध्ववस्थं, ब्रह्माणं जगदध्ववस्थं &c.

अध्ववसः [अस्—वञ्] I False attribution, wrong supposition (मिथ्या-ज्ञानं, अतस्मिन्तदुद्भिः or अयथाश्रितुभ्यः ; स्मृति-रूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः) ; for full explanation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्ववरोप also.—2 An appendage —3 Putting down upon ; पादाध्ववसते शतं दमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्ववक्रम् I U. 1 To fix upon, to occupy. —2 To attack.

अध्ववक्रांत a. Taken possession of, occupied ; ता वसतिरमुना S. 2. 14.

अध्ववत्तम a. [आत्मनः संबद्धं, आत्मनि अधि-कृतं वा] Belonging to self for person ; concerning an individual.—स्वं 'ind. [आत्मानमधिकृत्य] Concerning self.—स्वं The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul ; अथैवं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्वव-त्तमुच्यते Pg. 8. 3. (स्वर्ग्येव ब्रह्मण एवांशतया जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवन् स एव आत्मानं देहमधि-कृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्ववत्तमशब्देनोच्यते Sri- dhara) 'Brahma is the supreme, the indestructible ; its manifestation (as an individual self) is अध्ववत्तम' Telang's Bhagavadgītā ; अथैतत् 3. 30.—Comp.—ज्ञानं-विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मनः, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.) ; त्रयां विश्वहवत्थेव सममध्ववत्तम-विद्याया M. 1. 14 ; विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदता-

मह्य Bg. ; 10-32 (अध्ववत्तमविद्या न्यायवैशेषिकमते देहभिरन्वितं, साक्षादिभित्ते प्रकृतिभिरन्वितं-आत्मनः स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वैदात्मिके तु ब्रह्माभिरन्वितं इति भेदः ; सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तरया अध्ववत्तमविद्यात्वम्.) —इडा-विद् a. [अध्ववत्तमं पश्यति वासि वा] one proficient in this knowledge, न ह्यगध्ववत्तमवित्कश्चित् क्रियाक-लमुपायान्ते Ms. 6. 82.—योगः [आत्मानं क्षेत्र-ज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः] concentration of the mind on the Atman drawing it off from all objects of sense.—रति a. [स. व.] one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit ; Ms. 6. 49.—रामायणं N. of a Rāmāyana which treats of the relation between the supreme and the individual soul, while it nar- rates Rāma's story.

अध्ववत्तमक a. (की f.) Relating to अध्ववत्तम.

अध्ववत्तमक-पदं, अध्ववत्तम See under अध्व.

अध्ववत्तम I P. 1 To ascend, mount ; विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्ववत्तमोदेव रजश्चक्रे . R. 16. 28 ; (fig.) to gain ascendancy over, domineer or lord it over ; क्लेशे विष्टपकानध्ववत्तमोदेव K. 105 ; बुद्धिहीना-ऽप्युच्छिन्नोऽपि भूयत् परैः अध्ववत्तमाणां मात्मानं न वेतयते Dk. 154.—Caus. [—रोहयति] 1 To cause to ascend, mount or sit in.—2 (—रोपयति) (a.) To place one in, entrust or appoint to ; to cause, produce, bring about ; कुम्भमायुषस्य दुर्जयतामध्ववत्तमारोपयती K. 148 ; कस्य न बंधुत्वम-ध्ववत्तमारोपयति 202. (b.) To attribute falsely ; दोषानां गुणपक्षमध्ववत्तमारोपयति K. 108 (falsely) representing even vices as virtues. (c.) To overdo, exaggerate.

अध्ववत्तम p. p. 1 Mounted, ascend- ed.—2 Raised above, elevated.—3 Above, superior to, more than (with instr.) ; below ; inferior ; ततोऽध्ववत्तमानां पदमसुखं न द्वेषमनं Mu. 5. 12 of those in high office ; आद्युष-परिश्रं वावदध्ववत्तमो दुर्गोऽयः U. 6 my insolence unto the length of taking up arms.

अध्ववत्तमारोपः I Raising, elevating &c. —2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake ; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another ; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, or considering Brahma (which is not really the material world) to be the material world ; असंभूतार्थो संपातोपवत् अजगद्वये ब्रह्माणं जगद्वपारोपवत्, वस्तुनि असंभूतारोपोऽध्ववत्तमारोपः Vedāntasāra.—3 Erroneous knowledge.

अध्ववत्तमारोपः I Raising &c. ; अतिक्र. K. 222, 108.—2 Sowing (seed). अध्ववत्तमारोपित p. p. Falsely attributed or supposed ; hyperbolic.

अध्ववत्तमापः [अधि-आ-वृ-ञ्] I Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). —2 [अधोरे वञ्] A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्ववत्तमाह्निकं [अध्ववत्तमाह्नं पितृगृहात्पति-गृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं ; लब्धार्थे यत्] One of the six kinds of वीथन or woman's property, the property which she receives when leaving her father's house for her husband's ; यत् पुनर्ल-भते नारी वीथमाना तु पैतृकात् (गृहात्). अध्वव-त्तमाह्निकं नाम वीथनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्ववत्तमा 2 A. I (a.) To lie down, settle upon ; occupy, dwell in (as a seat or habitation) ; seat oneself in or upon, enter upon, get into (as a path &c.) (with acc. of place) ; त्वरिततरमध्ववत्तमाभिधं वनस्थली K. 28 ; 36. 40 ; पर्याप्तानामध्ववत्तमा R. 1. 95 ; द्वितीयमाश्रममध्ववत्तमासितुं समयः V. 5 ; द्वारदेश-मध्ववत्तमा Dk. 3 is waiting at the door ;

अध्वस्य ०. [ध्वस्य मानि कि नः त.] Im.
perishable; bright (?).

अध्यातं [न. त.] Twilight, gloom; slight darkness, shade. —नः [न. त.] End of the journey.—COMP.—शाश्वतः [अध्यातस्य मार्गसामायाः शाश्वत इव Tv.] A plant (शोनाक) Cassia Fistula of Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade

अथ 2 P. [अनिति, आन-ना-तु, आन, अनितुं, अनित] I To breathe; आनीदवातं स्वधया तदेकं Rv. 10. 129.2.—2 To move, go about, live; कां होवान्यात् यद्येष आकाशं आनंदो न स्यात् Taitt. Up. 3 To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved.). —Caus. आनयति; desid. अनिनयति. (4 A.) To live.

अथ 3. [क्षिप्र] The soul; विश्वे च-नेदना Rv. 4. 30. 3.

अनः [अ-अच्] Breath, respiration; प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदान; समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वे प्राण इति Bri. Up. [cf. L. animus, Gr. anemos].

अननं [अ-अच्] Act of breathing, living &c.

अनश a. [न. न.] I Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; शौक्लीय-पतिरौ जात्येवबहिरो तथा । उन्मत्तजडमूकाश्च ये च कोषमिरिदियाः ॥ Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhayana, Katyayana and Narada. —2 Without parts, undivided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

अनंशुमत्फला [न अंशुमत् मोक्षकान्यंतरस्यत्वात् फलं यस्याः] The plantain tree.

अनक a. Mean, base; See अणक.

अनक्ष a. [न अक्षणेति व्याप्नोति विषयमिन्द्रियेण अक्ष-क्षिप्र न. त.] Without sight, blind.

अनक्ष a. I Without an axle-tree. 2 Sightless, blind.

अनकुंदुभिः = आनकुंदुभि q. v.

अनकस्मात् ind. [न. त.] Not causelessly, not suddenly or accidentally.

अनक्षर a. [न. न.] I Unable to speak, mute, dumb, unlettered; सुकमनश्चरं स्वाकृतेः Bh. 2. 56. —2 Unfit to be uttered. —र [अप्रशस्तान्वधुषाणि यत्र] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure.—adv. Without the use of words, not expressed by words, mutely, dumbly; अ पप्रच्छ K. 219, 143; अविज्ञितदोहदेन R. 14. 26

अनक्षि n. [अप्रशस्तं अक्षि] A bad eye, weak eye

अनशर a. [न. न.] Houseless. —रः A vagrant ascetic.

अनशरिका The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

अनशर [न. त.] Non-fire, substance; other than fire; अद्वैतमविज्ञातं विगदेष्वैव शब्दवत् । अनशराविव शुष्केषां न तद्वलति कश्चित् Nir.—2 Absence of fire.—1. I Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; विद्वे विविमस्य नेष्टिकं यतिभिः साधमनश्रिमश्रिचि R. 8. 25; said of a sacrifice also (अभिचयनरहितो यज्ञः). —2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; अनश्रितिकेतः स्यान्मुनिर्मूलकभाषणः Ms. 6. 25; 43; irreligious, impious. —3 Dyspeptic.—4 Unmarried. —COMP.—न-त्रा a. Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreligious Rv. 1. 189. 3. —दृष a. Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (इमं शानकर्म न प्राप्ताः) ; a class of Manes; Ms. 3. 199.

अनघ a. [न. न.] I Sinless, innocent; जयैवै वैनामनघेति R. 14. 40. —2 Free from blame, faultless, handsome; रूपमनघं S. 2. 10; यस्य ज्ञानदवातिषोरेणाधत्वा-नवा गुणाः Ak. 1. 2. सर्वनामैः K. 123.—3 With- out mishap or accident, free from danger, calamity &c.; safe, unhurt; यास्तजामनघमद्राक्ष Dk. 108; कश्चिन्मृगीणामनघां प्रमृतिः R. 5. 7; मृगवयूयंदा अनघप्रसवा भवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed; प्रसूतेः R. 14. 75. —4 Without grief or sorrow; दवालुमनघसृष्ट R. 10. 19. 5 Free from dirt, impurities &c.; pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10. 80; Si. 5. 31.—नः I White mustard. —2 N. of Vishnu; अनघो विजयो जेता; also of Siva and of several other persons, a Gandharva; Sādhyā &c.

अनकुश a. [अंकुशेन अवश्यः] I Un- governable, unruly. —2 Taking li- cense (as a poet).

अनन्य a. [न. न.] I Bodiless, with- out a body; formless, incorporeal; त्वमनन्यः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9.—2 Dif- ferent from the body.—3 Without a supplement or auxiliary.—नः Cupid (the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by Siva with the fire of his third eye when he tried to seduce the god's mind towards Pārvatī for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Tāraka). —नः I Sky, air, ether. —2 The mind (आकाशस्य निरवय- वत्वात् न्यायवैशेषिकमते चित्तस्य अगुणत्वेन तस्य तथार्थः) —COMP.—क्रीडा [तृ. त.] 1. Amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables. —द a. [उप. स.] inspiring love; दे तनुभूते भुजगते K. 220 (also without Angada); बाह्वोर्दण्डदत्तस्य बाके ते कारणे उभे Bhār. Ch.—द्राक्षी N. of the 83rd chapter of भविष्योत्तरपुराण; नयोऽक्षीप्रते, see under नय.—नेत्रः (नन्दनेत्रः) a love

letter; केशकिययोपयोमं (व्रजंति) Ku. 1. 7 —रंगः N. of an erotic work describ- ing the several postures (आसन pertaining to sexual intercourse —शत्रुः, —असुहृत् &c. N of Siva.—सेका N. of a metre of four lines, each with 15 Iambic feet.

अननक The mind.

अनंगुरि-णि a. [न. न.] Destitute of fingers.

अनच्छ a. Not clear, dirty.

अनजका-अनजिका [अप्रशस्ता अजा.] A miserable or small goat.

अनंजण a. [न. न.] I Without colly- rium, pigment, or paint; नञ् दूरमननं S. D.—2 Faultless, taintless.—3 With- out any connection (निःसंबन्ध). —नः I The sky, atmosphere.—2 The u- preme spirit (परब्रह्म), Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa.

अनहुह m. [अन. शकटं वहति] (अन- हुह, हुहो, हुह्यां &c.) I An ox, bul —2 The sign Taurus. —ही or अनहुही A cow.—COMP.—जिह्वा [अनहुहो जिह्वेव यत्राणि वस्याः सा] a plant (गोजिह्वा) (अ- न्तमूल) —द a. [उप. स.] a giver of oxen.

अनहुत्तक a. Having oxen.

अनहुहः N. of a sage.

अनधु a. [न. त.] Not small or minute or fine, coarse. —धुः Coarse grain, peas &c.

अनति ind. Not very much; com- pounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति, e. g. अनतिक्रमः moderation; अनतिक्रमणीय not to be transgressed, inviolable; अन- तिदृश्य opaque; अनतिदुष्य unsurpassed, real, true, proper; अनतिव्याच्य invul- nerable; अनत्यंतवति sense of diminutive words; अनत्यय imperishable, undecaying &c.; अनतिप्रश्न not to be asked to excess; अनतिविरहिता absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāggu- nas, q. v.

अनद्धा ind [न. त.] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or defini- tely.—COMP.—पुरुषः not a true man; one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the Manes.

अनधः [न. अधः मध्यः अप्राशस्त्ये नञ्] White Mustard.

अनघतन a. (ना. f.) [न. त.] Not per- taining to this or the current day; a term used by Panini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future. P. III. 2. III, III. 3. 15; अन्ते लङ्-अपचत् अने भविष्यति छुद- पकाः पोषाधनघतन लिट् पपाच.—नः Not the current day, अतीतायाः रतिः पक्षार्धेन आंग- सिम्या रतिः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो ऽद्वयोऽघतनः Sk., तद्विभः कालः.

अनाधिक *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not more or excessive. -2 Boundless; perfect. -3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

अनाधिकारः [न. त.] Absence of authority, right, claim &c. -COMP. -अनाधिकारः intermeddling, officiousness.

अनाधिकारिण *a.* Not entitled to.

अनाश्रित *a.* [न. त.] Not obtained, acquired or studied. -COMP. -अनाश्रितः *a.* foiled in one's expectations. -शास्त्र *a.* who has not learnt the Śāstras.

अनधीन *a.* [न. त.] Independent. -न. -नकः [संज्ञायां कृत्] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटिल्यः); स हि कुलां वसन् न कस्यचिदधीनः.

अनध्यक्ष *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् Bhāṣā P. -2 Without controller or ruler &c

अनध्यक्षः अनध्ययनं [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (पट्टि-सः); अद्य शिष्टान्नध्यक्षः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4. 105-8; 117-8, 126 &c.

अनुभाषुक्त *a.* Unable to comprehend; अना non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अनुभाषण 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition -2 Tacit assent.

अनंत *a.* [नास्ति अंतो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; ऐतन्मन्त्रस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. -तः 1 N. of Vishnu; गन्धर्वीपारतः सिद्धाः किन्नरीगचारणाः नान्तं गुणानां जानन्ति (नास्ति तमपि गच्छन्ति) त्रानन्तोऽयमुच्यते ॥; also of Vishnu's conch, the serpent Seshā; of Krishna and his brother; of Siva, the 14th Arhat; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. -2 A cloud. -3 Talc. -4 N. of a plant (सिंदुवार) Vitex Trifolia. -5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण. -6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day -7 The letter आ. -ता 1 The earth (the endless). -2 The number one. -3 N. of various females of Pārvātī. -4 N. of various plants; क्षाशिका, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant), दुर्वा, आमलकी, गुडुर्वा, अम्रिमथ, कणा, लीगली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, अमिषांशका, श्यामलता, पिप्पली -ती A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman. -तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Infinity, eternity -3 Absolution, final beatitude; तदनंताय कर्तव्ये Pt. 2. 72-4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परमेश्वर); सत्त्व

ज्ञानमनंतं ब्रह्मेति श्रुतिः न व्यापित्वाद्देशतोऽतो नित्य-त्वात्तपि कालतः । न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वोत्पादानंतं ब्रह्मणि विधा ॥ -COMP. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Spirit. -कार *a.* magnifying to any extent; P. III. 2. 21. -अ *a.* moving for ever. -गुण *a.* possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number; उल्लङ्घनानामनंतगुणैर्वर्तेते Mv. 6.55. -चतुर्दशी, -व्रतं [अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada when Ananta is worshipped. -जित् [अनंतां भूतानि जितवान्] 1. N. of Vāsudeva, the conqueror of all 2. N. of an Arhat deity. -ताम *a.* of endless width, extensive. -तीर्थकृत् *m.* 1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2. a Jaina deity. -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख; नमस्येवाथ वैशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां...उत्तानंततृतीयायां सुतानंदफलप्रदा. -दृष्टिः [अनंता दृष्टयो नेत्राणि यस्य] N. of Siva, or of Indra. -देवः [अनंतो देव इव] 1. the serpent Seshā. 2. [अनंते द्याव्यति; दिव्य-अन्] N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Seshā. -पार *a.* of endless width, boundless; रं किल शब्दशब्दं Pt. 1. -मायिन् *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. -मूलः a medicinal plant; (शारिका). -राशि an infinite quantity. -रूप *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu. -वातः a disease of the head, resembling tetanus. -विजयः [अनंताय विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन] N. of Yudhishthira's conchshell Bg 1. 16. -वीर्यः N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age. -व्रतं see अनंतचतुर्दशी above. -शक्ति *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being. -शयनं Travancore; Sri-rangapatana (?) -श्रीर्वा N. of Vishnu or the Supreme Being. (-र्वा) N. of the wife of Vāsuki. -शुक्ल *a.* Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing. -श्री *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक *a.* [स्वायं कृत्] Endless, eternal &c. -क The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jains).

अनंत्य *a.* [अनंतस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite. -तयं 1 Eternity, infinity. -2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् *a.* [अस्त्वर्थे मत्तुप्] Endless, eternal. -म. One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनंतर *a.* [नास्ति अंतरं व्यवधानं मध्यः अवकाशः &c. यस्य] 1. Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अवाह्यं. -2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close; ह्योऽनंतरः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. See संयोग.

-3 Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; अनंतर प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशनेको नृप-लीननंतरा R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनंतरं किपुरुषाभिर्वर्षे K. 136; immediately adjoining; Ku. 2. 53, R. 7 21; not distant from (with abl.); आत्मनो-नंतरममात्यपदं ग्रहितः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मावतादमंतरः Ms. 2. 19 (Kull. अनंतर; किंचिदुन्) ; अरे; अनंतरं मित्रं 7. 158; or in comp. विषयानंतरो राजा शत्रुः Ak who is an immediate neighbour -4 Immediately before or after; तादेदं क्रियतामनंतरं भवता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32 soon after, just afterwards; अनंततोऽदिरितश्चमभाजो पादौ यदीयाद्युपजातयस्ताः Chand. M having characteristics mentioned just before. -5 Following, coming close upon (in comp.); शंखस्वनानंतरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2 53; कण्ठ्ययं S. 4 the next day, what should be done next. -5 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा येऽनंतर-क्षीजः Ms. 10. 14 -7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous. -रं [न. त.] 1 Contiguity, proximity; अनंतरविहिते चात्मासने K. 93. 2 Brahma, the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence). -रं ind [Strictly it is acc. of time काशान्वितसंयोगः; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्यात्तथा] 1 Immediately after, afterwards -2 (With a prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3 7; त्यागच्छातिनंतरं Bg. 12. 12; येदानविजानंतरं R. 3. 33, 36, 2. 71; स्वामिनोऽनंतरं भृत्याः Pt. 1. rarely with gen.; अनेदं चाधिकदृष्टु लक्ष्मणोऽनंतरं मम Rām. 3; or in comp.; वनोदयः प्राक् तदनंतरं पयः S. 7 3; R. 4 2; Ms. 3 252, Y. 2. 41; वचनानंतरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words -COMP. -जः or जा [अनंतरस्या अदंतरवर्णीया मातुः जायते] 1 the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4. 2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुहिता-नंत(जाविवाहः R. 7. 32. 1 सोऽनंत.

अनंतरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनंतरयः [अंतरयः दूरीकरणं, न. त.] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनंतराय *a.* [न. व.] Uninterrupted, without a break.

अनंतर्वाभिर् *m.* [अनंतर्वाभौ इत्यं; अस्त्यर्थे इति न. त.] N. of Kusā grass used for the पवित्र q. v.

अनंद *a.* [नन्दयति; नन्द-णञ् अच्] Joyless, cheerless. -दः N. of a purgatory.

अनन्नं Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical same, not other than, self; अ,

नन्या रावत्रयाहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा । सा हि सत्याभिर्वाचा तथानन्या च भर्तारं Rām. -2 Sole, unique, without a second. -3 [नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य] Undivided, undistracted (mind &c) ; having no other object or person to think of &c. ; अनन्याश्रितयोर्मां ये जनाः पशुपासते Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by ' not by another, ' ' directed or devoted to no one else, ' ' having no other object ' -COMP. —सर्थे *a.* not subservient to any other object, principal. —आश्रित *a.* independent, not resorting to another. —(तं) unencumbered estate (in law). —गतिः *f.* sole resort or resource. —गतिः *a.* [न. व.] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left ; अनन्यवर्तिते जने विगतपातके चात्ते Udb. —युग *a.* than which nothing is greater Si. 1. 35. —चित्त, -चित्त, -चेतस, -मनस, -मानस, -हृदय *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind ; विचिंतयती यमन्यमानसा S. 4. 1 ; K. 75. —जः, -जन्म *m.* [नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य] आत्मभू चित्तभू इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशात्वात् or नास्ति अन्यश्चात्सोऽनन्यः विष्णुः ; तस्माज्जातः] Cupid, the god of love: मा भूमुहर्षकु भवेत्तमन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. —हेति *a.* gazing intently or steadfastly at ; ' हेतिः सवितारमैश्वर Ku. 5. 20. —देव *a.* having no other (superior) god, epithet of the Supreme Being. —परता exclusive devotion or attachment ; युष्मद्भ्यामस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता Māl. 6. 15. —परायण *a.* devoted to no other (woman) S. 3. 19. —पूर्वः [नन्या पूर्वा यस्य] having no other wife ; वरस्यानन्यपूर्वस्य विशोकापकरोद् युगे Ku. 6. 92. —(वां) [न अन्यः पूर्वो यस्याः सा] a virgin (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband ; R. 4. 7. —मान् *a.* [न अन्यः अन्यो वा भजते] not devoted to any other person ; अनन्यभाजं पतिमाप्नुहि Ku. 3. 63. —विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable ; V. 1. 1 ; Mv. 1. 25. —हृति *a.* 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood. 3. closely attentive. —शासन. *a.* not ruled over by any one else ; R. 1. 30 ; Dk 2. —साधारण, —साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one ; अनन्यनारीसाधारण्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुत्रावाः V. 3. 18 ; राजशब्दः R. 6. 38 ; M. 5 ; 4. 10 ; not capable of being performed by anyone else, Ku. 3. 19. —सहर्ष *a.* (शी f.) having no equal, matchless, peerless ; धर्मतानन्यसहर्षा विद्वांसि Pt. 1.

अनन्यता, —त्वं Identity, sameness
अनन्याहृश *a.* (शी f.) Not like others, singular.

अनन्यव्यः [न. त.] I Want of connection. -2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमानः उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्यव्यः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयोर्बुद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ॥

अनन्यवित *a.* [न. त.] I Unconnected. -2 Irregular, desultory ; irrelevant, incoherent. -3 Not attended with, devoid of ; as पुत्र, भार्या &c.

अनप *a.* [न संति आविक्रयेन अपो यत्र] Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकारणं —कर्मण —क्रिया I Not injuring -2 Non-delivery. -3 (In law) Non-payment ; दण्डस्थानपक्षे च Ms. 8. 4 ; दण्डस्य or वेतनस्य क्रिया 214. —अनपकारः Harmlessness. -*a.*, —कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपजय *a.* Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed. अनपत्य *a.* I Without issue, childless ; without heir ; अयश्च किल तपस्वी S. 6 ; K. 59, 63 —2 Not propitious or favourable to children ; causing fall (पतनकारण) Rv. 3. 54. 18. —*त्वं* Childlessness नूनमपत्यत्वा नां वत्सल्यति S. 7.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless. अनपनिहित *a.* Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

अनपभ्रंशः Not a corrupt word ; a properly formed word.

अनपयाति *ind.* Very early (before the sun starts on his journey).

अनपर *a.* Having no other or second, having no follower, sole ; तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमनपरं S. B.

अनपराध —विन् *a.* Innocent, guiltless, harmless. —वः Innocence.

अनपवाचन *a.* Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wished away.

अनपश्यन् *a.* Ved. Not letting go ; able.

अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable ; निरन्त्ययोऽनपसः Ms. 8 198 (अपसरः प्रतिग्रहकयादिः) -रः An usurper.

अनपसृज *a.* Not obstinate

अनपसृज्-र-रत् *a.* (of a cow) Not refusing to be milked.

अनपाय *a.* I Free from loss or decay. -2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying ; प्रणमत्यनपायमुत्थितं (चंद्र) Ki. 2. 11. -यः I Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear ; permanence. -2 N. of Śiva.

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailling, constant, durable, not transient ; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन् श्रीराजीद्वनपायिना R. 17. 46 ; 8. 17 ; अनपायिनि संश्रयमुने गजभरो पतनाय वल्लुति Ku. 4. 31 ; पलेष्वर्थेषु लुब्धेन न यशःस्वनपायिषु Mu. 5. 14 ; Ki. 14. 37 ; 2. 43 ; Si. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

अनपावृत् [न. व.] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent (पुनरावृत्तिर्यस्य) ; unremitting (?).

अनपेक्ष —क्षिन् *a.* [न. त.] I Regardless. -2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. -3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. -4 Impartial. -5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. —*सा* Disregard, indifference, carelessness. —*सं* *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of ; carelessly, accidentally ; ' स्वात् since it has no reference to.

अनपेत *a.* I Not gone off, not past अनपेतकालं कथयामासुः Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. -2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving (with abl.) ; अथादिनपेतं अर्थे Sk. ; धर्मपथेन्यायादनुपेतं P. IV. 4. 92. See अपेत also. -3 Not devoid of, possessed of ; ऐश्वर्यादिनपेतं मीढरम्यं लोकऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनप *a.* Ved. [न. आत्मा, वेदे पृष्टोऽहस्त्वः] Not seized or overcome by the enemy (शत्रुभिरात्म) ; not watery (?). अनपन्न *a.* [नास्ति अपन्नः रूपं यस्य] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless (कर्महीन).

अनप्सरस्-रा *f.* Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph ; अनप्सरसि प्रतिभासि V 2.

अनफा A particular configuration of planets ; रविर्वर्षे द्वादशभेदनफा ; सच्छी-लं सुखाविर्भते प्रभुं स्थितिमुत्तमनफायाम् Dipikā.

अनभिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.) ; ' ज्ञः कैतवस्य S. 5 ; वृत्तांतानामनाभिज्ञास्मि K 236 ; ' ज्ञः परमेश्वरपृष्टाचारस्य Mv. 2 ; Ku. 6. 43.

अनभिरुक्ता *a.* [न. त.] Not faded. -COMP. —वर्ज *a.* Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent. अनभिरुक्षितः An impostor.

अभिलाष *a.* Free from desire.—**व.** 1 Want of appetite or desire.—2 Non-relish.

अभिलक्षस्त,—दिग्,—स्त्य *a.* Ved. Blameless, faultless; शस्तेनी leading to perfection or to heaven.

अभिसिंघानं Absence of design or purpose; so अभिसिंघि; श्रुत done undesignedly.

अभिमिहित *a.* I Not named or asserted; see अभिहित under अभि. 2 Not fastened (Ved.).—**न.** N. of the chief of a Gotra.

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition; अनागतभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं श्याम्यतु वः श्रुती Si. 2. 43.

अभ्यावाह,—त *a.* Not near, distant &c.; संमित *a.* to be shunned from afar; Sk.

अनध *a.* Cloudless; ड्यमनधा वृष्टिः this (like) a shower from a cloudless sky; *i. e.* something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनधि *a.* Ved. Epithet of rain-water; requiring no shovel (?).

अनधः [न नमति अन्याय] A Brāhmana (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing).

अनधितपच (=मिदपच) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनधित्र *a.* Having no enemies.—**त्र** A state of having no enemies.

अनधी *a.* Ved. [नास्ति अमीषो रोगो यस्य व. व.] Well, happy, free from disease; comfortable, salubrious, sinless.—**व** Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

अनधर *a.* Wearing no garment.—**तः** A Buddhist mendicant.

अनध *a.* Not humble, haughty, proud; अनधानी समुद्धुः R. 4. 35.

अनधः [अपप्रसूतो नवः] I Bad management or conduct; injustice; unfairness; समुद्धिरयादिनश्यति Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42.—2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course; अनधो नवसंकाशो दुःखान्नापसर्पति Pt. 3. 184.—3 Adversity, calamity, distress; जीवद्वेतेन राजन्यः सर्वेद्वेतेन नवः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits; 102.—4 [अवः शुभावाहो विहितदन्धः अनधः] Misfortune, adversity; ill-luck.—5 A variety of dice-play, gambling (शास्त्राणि वामावर्तेन अभीष्टध्यानयनं).

अनधः N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvāku and king of Ayodhya, who was overthrown by Ravana.

अनधसु *a.* [न. व.] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

अनधर्क *a.* [न. व.] I Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered; दुर्धमुत्सृष्ट-नवर्क R. 3 39.—2 Unlocked.

अनध *a.* [नास्ति अर्थो मूल्यं यस्य न. त.] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable; R. 5. 2; Si. 14. 88.—**वै.** [न. व.] Wrong or improper value.—**COMP.**—**राख** N. of a drama in 7 acts by Murāri Misra; also called Murāri Nāṭaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century

अनधत्वं—ता Pricelessness, invaluable nature; H. Pr. 4.

अनध *a.* Invaluable; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected; अनध्वनयेन नमद्भिनाथः Ku. 1. 58

अनर्थ *a.* [न. व.] I Useless, worthless; शुनः पुच्छविद्यानर्थं पठित्वं धर्मवर्जितं Pt. 3. 97.—2 Unfortunate, unhappy.—3 Harmful, disastrous, bad; चित्त-क्षान्तावृत्तिनोऽनर्थो अपि प्रियाः स्युः Dk. 160; wicked (opp. दक्षिण).—4 Not having that meaning (but another); having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless.—5 Poor.—**थे.** [न. त.] I Non-use or value.—2 A worthless or useless object.—3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune; R. 18. 14; रक्षोपनिषदिनोऽनर्थोः S. 6.; एकैकमद्वयार्थं किमु वत्र ननुद्वयं H. 1; cf. छिद्रेष्वनर्थो बहुकी-र्भवति &c.; Ms 4. 193, H. 4. 92; harmful object, danger; अधर्मेनयं साधव निरर्थं Moha M. 2.—4 Nonsense, want of sense.—5 N. of Vishnu (आप्तसर्वकाम-त्वात्तस्य तथात्वं).—**COMP.**—**अंतर** [न अर्थांतरं] sameness or identity.—**कार** *a.* (ति f.) I doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful; unprofitable, productive of evil.—**नाशिर** *m.* N. of Siva (destroyer of calamities).—**भाव** *a.* malicious.—**लुप्त** *a.* [हृद्येन अलुप्तः] not devoid of the apparent meaning; free from all that is worthless.—**संशयः** शाक. त.] I. a great evil, hazardous adventure; प्रतिनिवर्तताम्भस्मादनर्थसंशयात् Māl. 5. 2. [न. त.] not a risk of one's money; safety of one's wealth.

अनर्थ, **अनर्थक** *a.* I Useless; meaningless; सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं Ve. 1; आवात K. 108; not significant, as a particle used expletively.—2 Nonsensical.—3 Unprofitable.—4 Unfortunate.—**क** Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्थ *a.* Ved. Not lax or loose (अश्लिषिल) Rv. 1. 164. 2.; free, unobstructed, permanent

अनर्थ *a.* [अर्थ-हिताद्यो कनिष्ठः; अर्थात् सत्पत्नः न. त.] I Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated (अद्वेष्य); Rv. 1. 136. 5.—2 Having no horse.

अनर्थि *m.* [अनसा शकटेन विशति प्राप्नोति विद्-क्षिप, अह्रा-रुहः] I One who sits in a cart to fetch fruit &c.—2 [अ-कर्मणि विश्, अर् नंतव्यं प्रति विशति, विश्-क्षिप न. त.] One who is not able to reach the destination.

अनर्हाराति *a.* [अनर्हाय अपापिहाय तत्तिदीनं यस्य] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

अनर्ह *a.* I Not deserving, not fit not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.); अनर्ह गृहवासस्य Pt. 4.; ताप हृत्यकस्यवीर्यं प्राप्नोतीह मनुजवोत् Ms. 3. 150.—2 Inadequate, unsuitable.—3 Undeserving of reward or punishment.

अनलः [नास्ति अलः पर्याग्निर्यस्य, बहुदहदह-नेपि तुरेगमावात् Tv.]; cf. नास्तिस्तुप्यति काष्ठानः, said by some to be from अत्र to breathe.] I Fire.—2 Agni or the god of fire. See अग्नि.—3 Digestive power, gastric juice; मंत्रः संजायतेऽनलः Susr.—4 Wind.—5 Bile.—6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth.—7 N. of Vāsudeva.—8 N. of various plants; चित्रक, रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea; भङ्गातक the marking nut tree.—9 The letter र.—10 The number three.—11 (Astr.) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle.—12 The third lunar mansion कृतिका.—13 A variety of Pitṛideva or Manes (कृत्वाहाडोनलः सोमः).—14 [अनात् प्राणात् लाति आत्मनेन] The soul (जीव).—15 N. of Vishnu (न नलति मयं प्रकटयति न कथयते वा ननु-अच्छ).—16 The Supreme Being.—**COMP.**—**द** *a.* [अनलं द्यति] I. removing or destroying heat or fire; करिष्यामिदं सगलदाऽनलदाः Ki. 5. 25.—2. असिदं q. v.—**दपि** *a.* [अनलं दपिपति] promoting digestion, stomachic.—**प्रभा** [अनलस्य प्रमेव प्रभा यस्य] N. of a plant (ज्योतिष्मन्) Helicacabum Cardiospermum.—**प्रिया** N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा.—**सादः** loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* I Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful, R. 9. 15.—2 Unable, incompetent.

अनलिः [अनिति-अच्छ अनः आलिख्य व. शकंभा.] N. of a tree (बकपुष्प) Sesbana Grandiflora (तत्पुष्पाणां मधुपर्णतया तन्मधुभिर्भ्रम-रणी जीवनभारजातयात् Tv.).

अनल्प *a.* I Numerous.—2 Not a little; not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.). cf. Ki. 14. 18; much; बहुपत्य नरपाश्वरं Pt. 1. 136; profusely, in many words; विश्वसितव्यं मानसपञ्चमोपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.—**COMP.**—**बोष** *a.* very clamorous or noisy.—**बन्धु** *a.* greatly enraged.

अनवकाश *a.* [न. व.] I Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable. -3 Having no opportunity or space. -शः [न. त.] Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* [न. व.] Irresistible, uncontrollable, impetuous, resistless; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहित) Māl. I. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* I Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. -2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive. -3 Undefined; दिक्कालदि° Bh. 2. 1; 3. I; undiscriminated, unmodified. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

अनवद्य *a.* [न. अवद्यः निष्ठाः] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, irreproachable; Bh. 2, 2I; R. 7. 70 —द्या N. of a damsel. —COMP. —अन, -रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. (—नी) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवद्वेषण *a.* Not sleepy.

अनवधान *a.* [न. व.] Careless, inattentive. —नं Inadvertence, inattention; *ता carelessless, remissness in duty (प्रसाद); कर्तव्याकरणं यत्राकर्तव्यस्या अवा क्रिया । उच्यते द्वितये तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधानना ॥

अनवधि *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवध *a.* [न. व.] Affording no help or protection.

अनवनामित *a.* Not lowered or bent down; वैजयन्तः a Buddhist term for a future universe (lit. having banners unlowered).

अनवपुष्पण *a.* Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

अनवप्रवृत्त *a.* [अनवृत्त-अवृत्त वचनैः न. त.] Irreproachable, not open to censure (अपवादवर्जित); speaking authoritatively.

अनवप्रभ *a.* [न. अंशते वा. व. Tv.] Undiminished, undecaying, durable, lasting (अनवप्रशस्त्य); *तामस् Rv. I. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

अनवप्रम *a.* Not low or inferior; high, exalted, superior; सुवर्णमनवप्रमं सभा R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

अनवप्रत *a.* Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; *अनवप्रतकालं क्रूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4.—तं *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवप्रार्थ *a.* [अवरसिम् अर्धे भवः, यत्न. त.] Chief, best, excellent.

अनवप्रलब्ध *a.* [न. व.] Having no prop or support; not dependent.—वः अनं Independence.

अनवलम्बन [: न अवलम्ब्यत पुमान्येन, अवलम्बु-लुब्धं पुषे° पश्य मः Tv.] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवस *a.* [अव-असञ्ज अवसः भोजनं प्रीति-करत्वात् न. व.] Ved. Having no (whole-some) food to eat (पश्याज्ञानहित) ; Rv. 6. 66. 7; not stopping to eat by the way (?)

अनवसर *a.* I Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose. -2 Ill-timed, inopportune. -3 Out of place, baseless; रात्रिं वृत्तानादः H. 3.—रः I Absence of leisure -2 Ill-timedness, unreasonableness; कं यावे यत्र तत्र भुवनवसरग्रस्त एवाधिभावः Māl. 9. 30.

अनवसान *a.* [न. व.] Endless, having no setting; free from death.

अनवसित *a.* [न. त.] Not ended or finished; not determined —ता N. of a kind of Trishtubh metre, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* [नास्ति अवस्था यत्र] Unsteady; स्थो निश्चक्रणश्च Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed; स्थो वायुः Si. II. 28.—स्था [न. त.] I Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion. -2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence. -3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning (उपपाद्योपपादकयोर्विभक्तिः); एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलवृत्तिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च—प्रसङ्गः S. B. —4 Not being 10 days old (दशाहभावः).

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle.—नः Wind. —नं I Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपराजयानवस्थानात् Dk. 161.—2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* I Unsteady, fickle, unsettled; *स्तिमितमृदुपूर्णव्रजः U. 3 with unsteady eyes Ku. 4. 28.—2 Changed, altered; अहोस्तो भूमिसंनिवेशः U. 2—3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute (व्यभिचारिण); नारीर्हृत्वाऽनवस्थिताः Ms. II. 139.—4 Unable to stay or remain; प्रस्थितं तमनवस्थितं मियाः R. 19. 31; स्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

अनवहृत्वर *a.* [अवहृत्-कौटिल्य-अवृत्त, न. त.] Not crooked, straightforward.

अनवोच *a.* Not tending downwards, looking up.

अनवानं *ind.* [आवानः श्वासीकृतः स वधा स्थापना] Without breathing be-

tween, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenore*.

अनवाय *a.* [अव-इ- वञ्ज अवायः अवयवः न. व.] Without parts (निश्चयव) ; uninterrupted, unyielding.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा=अनवेक्ष-क्षा q. v. अनवेक्षण I Carelessness, inattention; अनवेक्षणादपि कृषिः Pt. I. 169.—2 Want of supervision.

अनव्रत *a.* [न. व.] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances.—तः A Jaina devotee who is so.

अनव्रतं Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death; *नं च ज्ञापयित्वा Dk. 156 making him fast; *आत् उत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4.—*a.* Without food, fasting &c.

अनव्रतय *a.* Ved. Not hungry. अनव्रत *a.* Not eating; *तामसः the sacrificial fire in the sabhā which is approached before eating or breakfast.

अनवश *a.* Having no horse or horses.—यः Something that is not a horse.

अनश्चर *a.* (*si f.*) Imperishable.

अनसू *n.* [अमिति शब्दायते अन-असू] I A cart ; उद्गाता चापयनः कथे Ms. 8. 209; Y. I. 184, 3. 269, Si. 12. 26.—2 [अमिति जीवत्यनेन] Food, boiled rice.—3 Birth.—4 A living being.—5 A kitchen.—6 A parent (father or mother); said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of Avyayibhāva Comp. अनसू is changed to अनस ; as अधमस &c. ; also at the end of Tat. Comp. ; महानस &c

अनसूय-यक *a.* [न. व.] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful; *मह-भानोऽनसूयश्च Ms. 4. 158; Bg. 18. 71.—या [न. त.] I Absence of envy, charity of disposition, freedom from spite or ill-will ; न गुणाय गुणिनो हति स्तेति चापयगुणानपि 1 न हस्तेचाप्यदीनां सानसूयाः प्रकीर्तिता.—2 N. of a friend of Sakuntalā.—3 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion, [She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anasūyā created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Māṇḍavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Māṇḍavya cursed her that she would become a widow at

sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasuya, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasuya changed Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see R. 13. 51. In the *Ramayana* she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sita whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See R. 12. 27, 14. 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvāsas].

अनसूय *a.* = अनसूय; इदं तु ते युद्धात्मं प्रवह्मन्-
व्यमसूयं Bg. 9. 1.

अनस्थ-स्थिक [न. व.] Boneless.—स्थः
I A boneless limb or member.—2
Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of
the Sāṅkhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

अनहृत् *n.* [न. अहः अप्रशस्तमहः] A bad
or unlucky day.

अना *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, in
deed.

अनाकार *a.* Formless, shapeless,
epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न. त. निपातः] I In-
opportune time.—2 [आ सम्पङ्ग अत्रादि-
पङ्गः कालः आकालः न. व. Tv.] Famine (per-
haps an irregular form for अत्राका-
ल) —COMP.—यतः one who, to save
himself from starvation in a famine,
voluntarily becomes a slave of
another.

अनाकाश *a.* [न. व.] I. Opaque, no
transparent.—2 Having no trans-
parent atmosphere; differing
from it.—अः—अ Not an atmosphere,
one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a.* I Not perplexed or con-
fused, calm, collected, self-possessed.—2
Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a.* I Not prevented (अनि-
वारित) unreclaimed.

अनाक्रांत *a.* Unassailed.—ता [आ-
क्रान्तिरुपयोगात् सत्त्वं कटाक्षवृत्त्या, न. त.]

Prickly nightshade, *Solanum*
Jacquinii (कटकादिशुष्क).

अनाधित *a.* Ved. Not staying.

अनाध *a.* [न आ सम्पङ्ग गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन
नागः अनाधः; न. व. Tv.] Sinless; Rv.
10. 12. 9 (अनाधः = अपापात्). —आ N.
of a river.

अनागत *a.* [न आगतः न. त.] I Not come
or arrived; तावद्भवस्य भवेत्तत्त्वं यावद्भवमनागतं
H. 1. 57.—2 Not got or obtained;।
वर्षिष्णुमाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति Si. 5. 14; so
आगतं.—3 Future, to come; see com-
pounds below.—4 Not learnt or
attained, unknown.—तत् The future
time, future; तत् यः कुर्वते स ज्ञायते Pt.
3. 164 he shines (in future prospers)
who provides for the future; अनाग-
तवर्ती चित्तात्मसंभार्यो करोति यः Pt. 5. 71.—
COMP.—अवेक्षणं looking to the future,
provident thought, foresight.—आ-
वाचः [अनागतः आवाचः दुःखं] future
(physical) trouble or calamities,
illness &c. affecting the body in
times to come; प्रवर्तितवर्ती N. of
chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान in
Susruta.—आर्तवा [अपुष्पविकसनं आर्तवं,
न आगतमर्तवं यस्याः] a maiden who has
not yet arrived at puberty. —विषाद
m. [अनागतं दर्शय विद्वाति] one who pro-
vides for the future, provident,
prudent (used as the name of a
fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5); अनागत-
विवाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतीति या। द्रवितौ सुखमेवेतौ
यद्भवविषयो विनश्यति ॥ (where Dr. Peter-
son translates the three names by
'Mr Provider-against-a-future-
evil', 'Mr. Cool-head,' and 'Mr
What-will-be-will-be').

अनागतिः *f.* Non-arrival, non-at-
tainment, no-access.

अनागम *a.* I. Not come, not present.
—2 [न. व.] (In law) Without the
title-deed or document of possession
(such as purchase deed &c.),
anything possessed from time im-
memorial and without any docu-
mentary Proof उपभोगः enjoyment
of property without such a deed.
—मः I Non-arrival—2 Non-attain-
ment.

अनागम्य *a.* Un- reachable.

अनागमिन् *a.* I Not coming, not ar-
riving.—2 not future, not likely to
return.—मः An epithet of the third
among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागत्युक्त *a.* Not likely to return.

अनागन्धित *a.* Not smelt; (fig.) not
touched or affected; सर्वदोषानागन्धितं प्रति-
वचनमाह Sankara.

अनागच्छ *a.* I Innocent; blameless;
आर्तप्राणाय वः शब्दं न प्रहर्षमनागच्छि S. I. 11.
—2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a.* Devoid of customary
observances or duties, improper in

behaviour, unprincipled, regard-
less of custom, law or propriety
&c.; also अनाचारिन् in this sense.—रः
अनाचार्यः Absence of due observances
or customary duties, improper
conduct, departure from establish-
ed usage or principle; अनाचार is
of two kinds विहितस्य अननुष्ठानं निषिद्धस्य
चातुष्टयम्

अनाज्ञात *a.* I Unknown, not prop-
erly known.—2 Surpassing all that has
yet been known.

अनीतिप ४ I Free from or devoid
of heat or the blaze of the sun, not
exposed to heat, cool, shady; वाहन्दे-
शमनातं विविधशास्त्रालस्य मूलं ततः Bh. 2. 90.
—पः Coolness, shade.

अनातुर *a.* I Not eager, indifferent;
शैतकालयोः v. 1. for अनादर M. 3. 15.
—2 Not fatigued, unwearied; येन
वर्षमनातुरः R. 1. 21.—3 Not ill or diseas-
ed, well, healthy, in good health;
अनातुरः सप्तशतमवकीर्णवत् चरेत् Ms. 2. 187;
4. 144.

अनात्म *a.* [न. व.] I Destitute of
spirit or mind.—2 Not spiritual,
corporeal.—3 One who has not re-
strained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वृत्ते-
तात्त्वेन शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6.—*m.* [अप्रशस्तो
मित्रो वा आत्मा न. त.] Not self, another;
something different from आत्मन् (spi-
rit or soul) i. e. the perishable body;
अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योचमत्तं त्यज्यतश्च या। जर्जायास्त
मनात्मनो बुद्धयस्तं वयुर्वादिक् ॥ अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्धिर्वा
साविद्या परिकीर्त्ता ॥—COMP.—ज्ञः, वेदिन
a. I. devoid of spiritual knowledge
or true wisdom. 2. not knowing one-
self, foolish, silly; मा तावदनात्मज्ञे S. 6.
कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मायं ज्ञः M. 1;
स्फुटमापदां पदमनात्मवेदिता Si. 15. 22—प्रत्यक्षा
reflection that there is no spirit or
soul (with Buddhists).—संपन्न *a.*
foolish, destitute of qualities (of
the soul), not self-possessed; न
त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नाद्बुद्धिर्माहिता पंडितः Pt. 1. 49.

अनात्मक *a.* [नस्ति आत्मा स्थितो यत्र] Un-
real, transitory, of an unenduring
character, an epithet (with Bud-
dhists) for the world.

अनात्मवीन *a.* Not adapted to, or for
the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* [आत्मा बुद्धित्वेन नास्त्यस्य]
Not self-possessed; having no con-
trol over the senses; अनात्मवतः पशुवत्
भुञ्जते वेदप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनात्म्य *a.* [आत्मनः इदं आत्म्यं शरीरं न. व.]
Impersonal, incorporeal (अशरीर).
—रम्य Want of affection for one's
own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a.* I. Not constant or per-
petual, not final.—2 Intermittent
recurrent.

अनाथ *a.* [न. व.] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नाथ-वत्स्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपश्यसे U. 1. 43; R. 12. 12-य Ved. Helplessness.—COMP.—पिबद्, -पिडिक; 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils.—सभा a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* [न. व.] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15.—र: [न. त.] I Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; यद्वा चानादरे P II. 3. 38, मन्वकर्मणि अनदरे विमोक्षाऽप्राणिषु I 7.—2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care,' see the word); 'इक्षितशंकरासनः U. I (perhaps also 'without any respect for the bow of the great god'); अनदरोपात्तधृतैकसायक Ki. 14. 36.

अनादरणं Disrespectful, conduct, neglect.

अनादरिण *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि *a.* [आदि: कारणं पूर्वकालं वा नास्ति यस्य स:] Having no-beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिशतगोविन्द: सर्वकारणधारणः; also of शिवयोगेश्वर.—COMP.—अनन्त, -अन्त *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (-त्तः) N. of Siva.—निवर्ण *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.—मध्यन्त *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादितात्वं State of having no beginning.

अनादिमत्त *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वासुदेवेनादीनमनादीनवमिरितं Si. 2. 22.

अनाहत *a.* I Disrespected, despised; Ms. 2. 234; 'अस्त्वाकारं not accepting the hospitality.—2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to; अनाहतस्यामरसिचकेध्वनि Ki. 14. 10.—तं Disrespect, contempt.

अनादेय *a.* Not fit to be taken, unacceptable; inadmissible; अनादेयस्य चादामादादेयस्य च वनेनात् Ms. 8. 171.

अनादेश: Absence of direction or command.—COMP.—कर *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आदेशकर) not doing what is ordered.

अनाय *a.* I =अनादि q. v.—2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाधार *a.* Without support, an

epithet applicable, according to the Naiyâyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedântins.

अनाधि *a.* I Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

अनाधृष्ट *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृष्ट्य *a.* I Invincible, unchecked, irresistible.—2 Perfect, unimpaired.

अनानुकृत्य *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुद *a.* Ved. [अनु ददाति : दाक न. त., घृ. दीर्घ:] Unsurpassed in giving (अनुकृत्यदात्).

अनानुपूर्व्ये I Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others.—2 Not coming in regular order.

अनानुभूति: *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention.—(pl.) Neglectful people.

अनापद् *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; Ms. 4. 2.

अनापि *a.* [आपत्ये-आप कर्मणि इन् आपि: भासो बंधुश्च न. व. Tv.] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त *a.* I Not obtained.—2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get.—3 Unfit; not apt, unskilful. दुयस्वया: प्राजकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे दैव्या: शतं शतं Ms. 8. 294.—प्त: A strange.

अनाप्ति: *f.* Non-attainment. अनाप्तु *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्तुगे-सि Si. 16. 38 not touched by sfñ.

अनाभयिन् *a.* Ved. [आभिधेति आभी-उणा-ङनि, आभयिन् न. व.] Not at all afraid, fearless, undoubted; अनाभयिन्नरिमा ते Rv. 8. 2. I.

अनाभू *a.* Ved. [आभिमुख्येन भवतीत्याभू: स्तोता न. त.] Not praising or worshipping, irreligious (अस्तोतृ); not coming in front.

अनाम *a.* I Nameless.—2 Infamous.—*m.* I The nameless month, an intercalary month.—2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below.—*n.* [अनामन:] अर्धं जीवनं अमर्यति इति, अम्-कनिश् Tv.] Piles (अशोरीग).

अनामक *a.* [न. व. स्वार्थे कन्] Nameless, infamous.—क: कं=अनामन् above. अनामा, अनामिका [नास्ति नाम अन्त्युपिबत् यस्या:], स्वार्थे कन्] The ring-finger; so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तथा हि शिवेन ब्रह्माशिरश्चिह्नं, तेन तस्या अपवित्रतातीव्यता; अत-एव तस्या: पवित्रीकरणार्थं यज्ञादीपविश्रानामक-कुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामकधृता दर्भां श्लोकः

नामिक्यापि वा । द्वाभ्यामनामिकाम्वां तु धार्य दर्भपवित्रके ॥ also पुरा कवीनां गणनाप्रसंगे कान्तिकाभिहितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकवेरभावा-दनामिका सार्थवता बभूव ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* [नास्ति आमय: रोगो यस्य] Free from disease, healthy, sound; जन्ममेषावनिर्मुक्तो: पदे यच्छान्तामयं Bg 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness.—य: यं Good or sound health; health, well-being, welfare; स भवेत्तमनामयप्रश्न-पूर्वकमाह S 5; महाश्वता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about her health; अयनामयं राज्ञ Mv I how does the kingdo? बाह्यं कुशलं पृच्छेत्सा-त्रभुमनामयं । वैश्ये श्रेयं समागच्छ शूद्रमाराग्यमव च Ms. 2. 127.—य: [नास्ति अयं यस्मात्] N. or Vishnu (of Siva according to some); पुण्यकोटिरनामय:; विष्णुहि बाह्या-म्यंतरपोडा निवारयति तस्मान्नामय:.

अनामयत् *a.* Ved. Not causing pain or hurt, not hurting.—*n.* Health (?).

अनामयिरु *a.* I Not injuring or paining; इहनाभ्यामनामयिरनुस्य Rv. 10. 137. 7.—2 Salubrious, curative.

अनामिष *a.* Without flesh or any bait; bootless, profitless

अनामृण *a.* [आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृणक. न. व.] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure (हिंसकाहत).

अनामृत *a.* Immortal. अनामृण *a.* Without a leader, disorderly

अनायत्त *a.* I Unrestrained, unchecked.—2 Not propped or supported.—3 Not long, of short duration । अनायत्तस्वभावभोगाणि सुखानि K. 175-4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत्त *a.* Not dependent; 'तं रोष' म्य K. 45 not swayed by; uncontrolled independent; एतावज्जन्मसाफल्य यदनायत्तश्रुता H. 2. 22 freedom, independent livelihood, independence of life.

अनायान *a.* [न आयनं चालनं यत्र] Invariable (एकैत).

अनायस *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; मनाप्यकस्मिन्स कर्मणि त्वया सहयेन भवितव्यं S. 2.—स: I Facility, ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; शरीरं दीकृत्य येन शुभिन्याप्यशुभेन वा । अत्यंतं तत्र कुर्वीत अनायास: स उच्यते ॥—2 Idleness, neglect; 'सिने easily, without difficulty, readily.—COMP.—कृत *a.* done easily or readily. (—तः) an intusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See फीट.

अनायुष्य *a.* [आयुषे न हितं न. त.] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c.); अनरोगमनायुष्यमवधार्य चातभोजनं Ms. 2. 57. 4. 134.

अनारत *a.* 1 Not ceasing or stopping, continuous, uninterrupted.—2 Eternal.—त 1 Continuity.—2 Absolute non-entity (अव्यक्ताभाव).—*adv.* Continuously, always, eternally; अनारतं तेन पदेषु क्विप्ताः Ki. 1. 15; 40

अनारम्भ *a.* Non-commencement, not undertaking; विकारं कलु परमार्थतोऽङ्गारवाभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 31⁶मि हि कार्यार्जा प्रथमं बुद्धिद्वयम्

अनारम्भ *a.* Unfit to be commenced or undertaken—*ind.* Without commencing; without reference to any particular thing; *e. g.* वादः detached remark (upon sacrifices &c.); विहितकर्मारम्भं दहते उच्यते इत्यारम्भवादः; न आरम्भवादः—*COMP.*—अधीत *a.* [न आरम्भ्य विधिर्दर्शातः] studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative work); learnt as a detached subject; यथा भेदायां कर्मविशेषे विनियोगो नास्ति; तेषां भेदायां अनारम्भाधीतत्वात् ब्रह्मयज्ञे एव विनियोग इति श्रीमताः।

अनारभण *a.* Having no support (for अनारब्ध); also written अनारब्धण.

अनारोग्य *a.* [नारित आरोग्यं यस्मात् न. व.] Unwholesome, not conducive to good health, fatal to health; अनारोग्यमनारोग्यमर्यादं चार्तिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57—य Sickiness, indisposition; एकतः unhealthy, unwholesome.

अनार्य *a.* Crooked; dishonest—चं 1 Crookedness (moral also) fraud, insincerity Si. 8. 11.—2 [नारित आर्यं, सारह्यं स्वाङ्गं वा यस्मिन्] Disease.

अनार्य *a.* (वी. f.) Unseasonable, inopportune, premature (as a flower blossoming out of season).—वा A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable, (not deserving to be styled अर्य). not polite or decent; vulgar; not belonging to an Arya, unworthy, vile, base, mean, wretched; अनार्योऽनार्यनिवासः Ms. 9. 260; अनार्याः समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणः 10. 66; H. 4. 25; कोटका नाम देशोऽनार्यनिवासः Nir. void of Aryas; शकुंतलायानार्यमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा S. 4. the king has behaved basely or unworthily towards Sakuntalā; कदाचिदस्मिन्नप्यनार्योऽनार्यमाचरित्यति Ve. 4.—यः 1 one who is not an Arya.—2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas.—3 A Sudra.—4 A Mlechchha.—5 An ignoble person.—*COMP.*—कर्मिण *a.* doing work unbecoming an Arya or becoming only a non-Arya.—ज *a.* of vile or base origin. (—ज) [अनार्यदेशे जातं] agallochum (being produced in the country of the Mlechchhas &c.).—जुष्टा, discarded by the good, not practised or observed by the Aryas or respect-

able people.—तित्तः [अनार्यप्रियः तित्त शाक. त.] N. of the plant Gentiana Cheraita Rox. (Mar. किताईत).

अनार्यक [अनार्ये देशे यत् अनार्यकं] Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्ष *a.* 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; not belonging to the text of a Vedic hymn (as इति used in the Padapāṭha with certain words not followed in the Samhitā by इति); संयुक्ता शाकलयस्येतो अनार्ष P. 1. 1. 16 (=अवेदिके Sk.).—2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix); P. IV. 1. 78.

अनार्षेय=अनार्ष.

अनार्ष *a.* Without support or stay; कथंकार्त्तनाशं वा तित्तिर्वाचित्ति Si. 2. 52.—यः Want of support; despondency.—वा Siva's lute.

अनार्लु (मु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनारलप *a.* [न. व.] Reserved; taciturn.—यः Reserve, taciturnity.

अनारोचित *a.* Unseen, unheeded; unconsidered, unexpected, not well considered or examined, rash.

अनारय *a.* Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

अनार्यतिः *f.* Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनार्यति *a.* Not recurring or returning; तैत्तिरीयो ब्रजति स वृत्तिस्तत्र गणितं Bh. 3. 115.

अनार्यद्रि *a.* 1 Not pierced or wounded; unperforated; अर्द्ध रत्नं S. 2. 10.—2 Unhurt, uninjured.

अनार्यद्रि *a.* 1 Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear.—2 Not marshy, wholesome, salubrious, as a country Ms. 7. 69 (रमेणोपसर्गोऽनार्यद्रि).

अनार्यद्रि *a.* Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time; महाभातेऽनार्यद्रिर्तां तीर्थयात्रां विवर्जयेत्.

अनार्यद्रिः *f.* 1. Non-return, absence of repetition or recurrence.—2 Non-return (to birth); final emancipation.

अनार्यद्रि *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनार्यद्रिः Uninjured condition.

अनार्य *a.* [न. व. नास्ति आशा यस्य] 1 Hopeless, despondent.—2 [नास्ति नाशो यस्य] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

अनार्य *a.* [न आ सत्यं यथेष्टं आशः अज्ञं यस्य, न नाशो यस्य वा, न. व. क.] Devoid of full enjoyment, indestructible, not hurtful.—क fast, abstaining from eating even to death; यज्ञेन दानेन

तपसाऽनाशकैर्नैतमेव विदित्वा मुनिर्भवति Bri Ar. Up. Y. 3. 154.

अनाशकायन [न नश्यति अनाशकः आत्मा तस्यायनं प्राप्नुयायः] The state of ब्रह्मचर्यं, unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and knowledge of the soul; अथ यदनाशकायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तत् 1. १९ आत्मा न नश्यति ब्रह्मचर्येणानुविन्दते Ch. Up.; a course of fasting as a penance (?).

अनाशस्त *a.* Not praised.

अनाशिर *a.* [न नश्यति or न कर्मफलं नश्यते, न. त.] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme Being, अनाशिरोऽप्रमेयस्य Mb. (ईश्वरस्य कर्मफलं न नश्यति आत्मा वा).

अनाशिर *a.* [नश्य-उण्, न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible.—2 [अश-उण्, न. त.] Not pervading or occupying.—3 [न आशु] Not quick, slow.

अनाशिर *m.* One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (सुहृत्स्वाद्याश्रमशुभ्रः); अनाशिर्यो न तिष्ठेत् क्षणमेकमात्रं द्विजः; अनाशिर-मे-नासः not dwelling in Asrama.

अनाशिर *a.* Defenceless, unprotected, isolated.—यः Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

अनाशिर *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; तथानुशिष्टाणि अनाशिर्येनास्ति Dk. 57; K. 350; भिषजामनाशिरः R. 19. 42.

अनाशिर *a.* Not connected with, or dependent on, independent, detached, non-inherent.

अनाशिर *a.* [अश भोजने ब्रह्म निपातः न. त. P. III. 2. 109] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting; धृतजघृतेरानाशिरः Ki. 12. 21 Si. 14. 49.

अनाशिर *a.* [आश्रयते निराश्रयते ह्यिवमनेन इति आ; मुञ्च, तन्नाशितं साधनत्वेन अश्रय] Without mouth or face, without the power of speech (आश्रयव्यापारादङ्गद्विहित).

अनाशिर *a.* Not obtained, not found or met with; not encountered or attacked; not occurred or having happened; not existent.—*COMP.*—विग्रह *a.* unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

अनास्था *a.* 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था ब्राह्मणस्तु Ku. 6. 63; पित्रेऽनवास्था कलु भौतिके R. 2. 57; 1 ती पुमानित्यनास्था वृत्तं हि महितं सती Ku. 6. 12. a male or female is no consideration &c.; Ki. 4. 34.—2 Want of faith or confidence, want of devotedness, disrespect; अत्यदुष्ट-तेर्म हृतस्य तथाप्यनास्था Mv. 2. 39. diffidence.—*a* (स्थ) Indifferent.

अनास्थान *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site.—2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. I. 116. 5.

अनास्वाद *a.* Without taste, insipid—*दः* Insipidity.

अनास्वादित *a.* Untasted; S. 2. 10.

अनास्त्राव *a.* Without injury or hurt (क्लेशरहित).

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, in tact.—2 [आहत छेदो भोगो वा तन्नास्ति यस्य] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोरें).—3 Not produced by beating (as sound).—4 Not multiplied.—*त-तः* The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तत्रशास्त्रं प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्णामण्डपस्थं द्वादशदलपद्मं) ॥ शब्द ब्रह्मस्यः शब्दोऽनाहता यत्र दृश्यते । अनाहताख्यं तत् पद्मं मुनिभिः परि-कथितम् ॥

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting.—*तः* 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारेणात्मानं व्यापादयित्वा हि H. I.—2 Non-production.—3 Non-seizure.

अनाहारिण *a.* Fasting

अनाद्वय *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural, not producible.—2 Not eatable.

अनाहुतिः *f.* Not eacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited.—*COMP.*—उपजल्पित an uncalled for speaker or boaster.—उपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25, 43.

अनिष्टः [न इष्टः, सादृश्ये अप्राप्तस्त्वै वा नञ्] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontanum.

अनिषीय *a.* 1. Not swallowed.—2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अपभ्रूयुतमेव); e. g. in अश्वः श्वतो जायते, the श्वतो of the horse is not निषीय or hidden.

अनिश्रह *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable.—*दः* 1 Non-restraint.—2 Non-refutation.—3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; *स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

अनिर्द्वय *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिष्ट, -च्छिद, -च्छु, -च्छुक्, -च्छुक् *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिष्टमपि वा against my will.

अनिष्ठा Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

अनित *a.* [अ-इत] Not gone with' unattended, destitute of; अना having no splendour; अनितया अनितया रजनीकचूः R. 9. 38; Si. 6. 60.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable (नश्वर) (opp. नित्य); गन्धर्वो घृष्टो सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या=कार्यरूपा); See नित्य; यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना । यशः कार्यं लभ्येत तत्र लब्धं भवेत् किं ॥ H. I. 48; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मो नित्यः सुखदुःखित्यनित्ये जीवोऽनित्यो हेतुस्त्वाप्यनित्यः Mo.—2 Occasional, temporary, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special.—3 Unusual, extraordinary; वर्णं चानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (लोहितकः कोपिनं अन्यथा तु श्वेतवर्णं इति भावः); आगच्छोऽनित्ये III. I. 127 (स हि गार्हपत्यादादीन्येतद्वनित्यश्च सततमप्यवलनत् Sk.) See VI. I. 147.—4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यावत् रूपं H. 4. 681. *हृदयं हि ताः Rām.—5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् हृदये युध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199; वि-जयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22—*रत्ये* *adv.* Occasionally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102.—*COMP.*—कर्म-*न*—क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act.—*दत्तः* दत्तकः—दत्तमः a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption)—*प्रत्यवेष्टा* (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away.—*भावः* transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-*त्वं* frailty, instability.—*समः* a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं).—*समस्तः* a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful.—*द्रा* sleeplessness, vigilance.

अनिष्ट *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

अनिन *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इम).

अनिद्र *a.* [न. व.] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इन्द्रोपासनशून्य); सामनिद्राः हृण-वन्नमुक्याः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनिद्रियं I Reason (that which is not the senses).—2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिपद्यमान *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

अनिपातः Not a fall, continuance of life.

अनिष्ट *a.* Not bound, incoherent' प्रकापित prattling (talking incoherently).

अनिबाध *a.* Unobstruoted; Rv. 3. I. II.—*वः* Liberty.

अनिभूत *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden.—2 Immodest, bold.—3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; अस्त्वक्षिपत्सु प्रियं Me. 68. श्वेताक्षिपद्वाहः Ki. 3. 60, 13. 66; असौ स-च्छाशकच्छानिरानिभूत, अविचरति Māl. 2. 12 not hidden, loud; Si. 10. 66. See निभूत also.

अनिष्ट *a.* [नि-अंशु-क्त, निपातः न. त.] Unobstructed unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4. 10. II. 6. 6.

अनिष्ठ *a.* Not wealthy (इभ्य).

अनिष्ठः [अ-जीवेन शब्दे च, भवे बाहु-इमम्, इत्यनेनः जीवेन, तत्र कायति प्रकाशति, कै-क. Tv.] १ A frog (तस्य मण्डेपुनः कर्जोरनम्).—2 A cuckoo.—3 A bee (उभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्).—4 The filament of a lotus, पद्मेश्वर.—5 N. of the tree मयूक Med.

अनिमान *a.* Unbounded, immense (अपरिच्छिन्न); ओ वूमकेतुः Rv. I. 27. II.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual, incidental; आलस्यदंष्टमुकुलानि-मित्तहासिः S. 7. 17; अतं मित्रं disinterested, Dk. 25; अलंका M. 3. 9.—*तं* 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness.—2 A bad omen, ill-omen; चारुदत्तस्यैव दर्शनेनानिमित्तं प्रमाणमिष्यति Mk. 6; मन्वानिमित्तानि हि हृदयंति 9. 10; ज्ञमर्थे आनि-मिसास्य Ve. 2. 3.—*adv.*—*तः* Groundlessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमित्तुवदने किमत्रममतः पराङ्मुखी भवति M. I. 18; Ms. 4. 144.—*COMP.*—*नितः* क्रिया averting ill-omens.—*लिननासः* a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

अनिमिषं—*वाः* मेघं *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly; incessantly.

अनिमि (मे) *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed; कोचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102; पद्मज्वाला 131; शतैस्तममृगजामानिषेष्टाशोभिः R. 3. 43; दर्शनरमणीयैः K. 20 fixed and twinkling glances.—2 Vigilant, watchful.—3 Open (as eyes, flowers).—*वः* 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle) Si. 5. 27.—2 A fish.—3 Vishnu.—4 N. of Mahākāla.—*COMP.*—*हृष्ट*, *नयन*, *लोचन* *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

अनेमिषीय *a.* Relating to the gods.

अनियत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestricted.—2 Indefinite, uncertain, not fixed; irregular (forms also); ^{नैकं आहारीत्येत} S. 2 at irregular hours.—3 Causeless, casual, incidental, occasional; ^{अदितस्मिन्} (वदनकमलकं) U. 4. 4। Māl. 10. 2—COMP. —अकः an indeterminate digit (in Math.) आत्मन् *a.* not self-possessed, whose soul is not properly controlled.—पुंस्का a woman loose in conduct, unchaste.—वृत्ति *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). 2 having no regular income.

अनिर्बन्धन *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled; free; ^{अनुयोगे} नाम तपस्वीजनः S. 1.

अनियमः 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; ^{पंचमं लघु सध्वं सध्वं द्विचतुर्थीः} 1 पंचे पांटे छुट् ज्यं शेषे-^{ह्यनियमो मतः} Ch. M —2 Irregularity, uncertainty, indefiniteness, vagueness, doubt.—3 Improper conduct.—*a.*, अनियमित *a.* Irregular.

अनियुक्तः An assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and who is not entitled to vote.

अनिष्ट *a.* [न इरायितुं शक्यते, ई. क. पु०=ह्रस्वः] That cannot be propelled or driven along; अपत्या अस्युरानिरा Rv. 8. 48. II (प्रायितुमशक्यं) —रा I Want of food; utter destitution (अन्नरहितदृष्टिः) व्युत्पन्नस्मदं निराश्रममावा Rv. 7. 71. 2.—[नास्ति इरा अन्नं यस्याः पं. व.] A calamity such as अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि (=इति).

अनिराकारणं Not obstructing or warding off.

अनिर्वाक्य *a.* 1 Not articulated on clearly spoken.—2 Not clearly stated or explained, vague, not plain or well-defined; ^{अकप्रानः सवनः प्रथमः} Kāty. 1 एतस्मिन्नह्रस्वेऽनाश्रयेऽनिरक्ते Ait. Br.—COMP. —गाने indistinct singing or humming a particular mode of chanting the सामवेद.

अनिर्मुक्त *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable.—द्वः I A spy, secret emissary.—2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. [Aniruddha was the son of Kama and grandson of Krishna. Usha the daughter of a demon named Bana, fell in love with him and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Śmitapura Bana sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where An-

iruddha had been carried, Krishna, Balarama and Kama went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bana, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvarakā with Usha as his wife. He had also another wife Rochana, grand daughter of king Rukmin of Vidarbha, who bore him a son named Vajra].—3 Also N. of Vishnu; and of Siva; Buddha.—द्वः A core or rope (for fastening).—COMP. —पथे [न, निरुद्ध पथं यत्र व.] 1. unobstructed path—2. the sky, atmosphere (तत्र कस्यापि गतिरश्वमावात्).—भाविनि Aniruddha's wife Ushā.

अनिर्णयः Uncertainty, indecision.

अनिर्देशः, अनिर्देशः *a.* [न निर्गतानि दशाहानि यस्य] Within the 10 days of impurity caused either by childbirth or death; विगतं तु विदेशस्थं शुश्रूषाया ह्यनिर्देशं Ms. 5. 75. अनिर्देशाया गोः क्षीरं 5. 8; 5. 79; 4. 212, 217; not ten days old; अनिर्देशाहं गां सूतं Ms. 8. 242.

अनिर्दिष्ट *a.* Undefined, not specified; ^{ककारणं गम्यते} V. 2 without a definite aim.

अनिर्देशः Absence of positive rule or direction.

अनिर्देश्य *a.* Undefined, ineffable, indescribable, inexplicable, incomparable; शुद्धः स्वर्गः कर्तुं विस्मरयिष्यति V. 3. 18.—इयं An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिर्धारित *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

अनिर्मल *a.* Dirty, foul.

अनिर्वचनीय *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable, undefinable, epithet of the Supreme Being.—2 Improper to be mentioned.—यं (In Vedānta) I Māyā or illusion, ignorance.—2 The world.—COMP.—सर्वस्व N. of a work by Śriharsha, also called कन्दन-लेखद्वारा; तत्र सर्वान् पदार्थान् इदं तथा निर्वक्तुमशक्यता दर्शिता.

अनिर्वाण *a.* Unwashed; unbathed ^{अशेतुद्विवालात्मनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः} R. 1. 71.

अनिर्वाहः 1 Non-completion; non-accomplishment.—2 Inconclusiveness.—3 Insufficiency of income, being straitened in means.

अनिर्विद *a.* Not fatigued or tired; अनिर्विदाया विदधे विवात्रा Si. 3. 34.

अनिर्विण *a.* Not depressed or fatigued; an epithet of Vishnu.

अनिर्वदः Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-

reliance. plucking up courage; अनिर्वदः श्रियो मूलमनिर्वदः परं सुखं । अनिर्वदो हि सततं सर्वार्थेष्वनुवर्तते Rām., अनिर्वदप्राप्त्याणि श्रयोऽसि V. 4. cf. 'Faint heart never won fair lady'

अनिर्वृत *a.* 1 Ill at ease, uneasy, discomposed, unhappy.—2 Unaccomplished, unfulfilled (अनिर्वृत also in this sense).

अनिर्वृत्तिः—तिः *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude.—2 Poverty, destitution; अनिर्वृत्तिनिवाचार्थं मम गृहोत्तरालं वता Udb.

अनिर्वेश *a.* Destitute of employment, wretched, miserable.

अनिलः [अनिति जीवति अनेन, अर् इच्छ् Un. 1. 54] I Wind; प्राणानामनिलेन वृत्तिराश्रिता S. 7. 12; स सखा दीप इयानिलाहतः Ku. 4. 30. (The number of winds is 7:—आवृद्धो निर्वहश्चैव उद्गृहः संवहस्तथा । निर्वहः प्रवहश्चैव परिवहस्तथैव च ॥ and these are again subdivided into 7 divisions, the total number being 49).—2 The god of wind.—3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds.—4 N. of one of the 8 Vasus, i.e. the fifth.—5 The wind in the body, one of the humours; ^{इह} इहृत् ॥ —6 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind.—7 The letter वू.—8 Symbolical expression for the number 49.—9 N. of the lunar asterism स्वाति.—10 N. of Vishnu. (तस्य प्राणात्मना सर्व-देहधारणात् तथात्वे).—COMP.—अचनं way or course of the wind.—अशन, आशिश्र *a.* [अनिलमश्नाति] I feeding on the wind, fasting.—2. a serpent.—अंतक. (wind-destroying) N. of a plant (Ingudi) or अंगारगुच्छ.—आरभजः son of the wind, epithet of Bhīma and Hanumat.—आमयः [अनिलकृतः आमयः शाक. त.] I. flatulence.—2 rheumatism (वातरोगः).—द्व, इह, इहृत् *a.* curing disorders from wind.—वृकः a large tree (विभीतक) Terminalia Belerica.—पर्यायः pain and swelling of the eyelids and outer parts of the eye.—प्रकृति *a.* of a windy nature. (—तिः) N. of the planet Saturn.—ह्याधिः derangement of the bodily (internal) wind.—सखः fire (the friend of wind); so ^{अंबुः} अंबुः.

अनिलाहित *a.* Inexperienced.

अनिलोहित *a.* Not well considered; ^{कार्यस्य वाग्राजं वागिमो वृथा} Si. 2. 27.

अनिवर्तन *a.* 1 Not turning away, firm, steadfast.—2 Right, no tft to be abandoned.

अनिवर्तिन *a.* 1 Brave, not retreating; alto an epithet of Vishnu and the Almighty God.—2 Not returning; वीरवन्मा निवर्तिं यातु K. P. 10.

अनिविशमान *a.* Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going, restless; पाना यत्पनिविशमानाः Rv. 7. 49. 1. अनिवेशन *a.* Ved. Having no place of rest.

अनिश *a.* Ved. 1 Nightless, *i. e.* uninterrupted, incessant (निशान्तेतुक्-रत्नेषोचारात् चष्टविनाशः सा नास्ति यस्य) —2. Ever afraid.—श *ind* Incessantly, ceaselessly, अनिशमपि मकरकुतुमनसो रुजमावहन्प्रिमते। म S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिशित *a.* Ved. Not resting or reposing, incessant; अनिशितं incessantly flowing; Rv. 10. 89. 4.

अनिविद्ध, अनिवेश Ved. *a.* Unforbidden, unchecked, unopposed

अनिष्कृत *a.* Unfinished, not settled, —COMP.—एनस्-पाप having the guilt not settled, *i. e.* unexpiated.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1. Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable, disagreeable, ill (with gen.); द्यायत्यनिष्टं यत्किञ्चित्पाणिग्राह-स्थेतसि Ms. 9. 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband.—2 Evil, forbidden.—3 Bad, unlook, ominous.—4 Not honoured with a sacrifice.—ष्ट *A*nevil, mishap, misfortune, calamity, disadvantage; a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing; एकबुद्धि Māl. 8. 12. भयत्यनिष्टादिपि नाम दुःसहान्मनास्विनीनां प्रतिपत्तिरुद्दीर्घा Ku. 5. 42; ill-omen; प्रातरेव दर्शनं जातं H. 1.—COMP.—अनुवृत्ति *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपभोगेषु विबुध यः सुखबुद्धिमारोषपाति K. 155.—आपत्तिः *f.*—आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence.—आशंसि *a.* (‘सूचक’) indicating or boding ill.—ग्रहः an evil or malignant planet.—दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind.—प्रसङ्गः 1. an undesired occurrence.—2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule.—फलं an evil result.—शंका fear of evil.—हेतुः an evil omen.

अनिष्टश्च *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

अनिष्ट *a.* Ved. Unhurt
अनिष्टः *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिष्टपत्रं *ind.* [निःसृतं पत्रं यक्षो यत्र तादृशं न भवति] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* no with great force.

अनिष्टार्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed, set aside or got rid of.—2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge) —COMP.—अभिवाः a defendant who has

not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीक-क [अनित जीवत्यनेन; अर्. ईकर Un. 4. 16-17] 1 Army, forces; troop, host; दृष्ट्वा तु पौडवानिकं Bg. 1. 21 पदातीक्ष महोपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80.—2 A collection, group, mass; नवांशु-दानीकमुत्तुल्लङ्घने R. 3. 53.—3 Battle, fight, combat.—4 A row, line, marching column.—5 Front, head; chief; येषु नोऽनीकेऽस्वाभिभूयः Rv. 8. 20. 12; (सेनानुषेध); अभिर्वि देवानामनीकं Sat. Br.; अभिर्गमनीकं कृत्वा.—6 Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मुग्धं) (तस्य प्राणवायुविससारणात् तयात्वं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजस्य). स्वनां Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6 (mostly Ved in these two senses).—7 Edge, point.—COMP.—रथः 1 a warrior, combatant—2 a sentinel, (armed) watch—3 an elephant-driver, or its trainer—4 a war-drum or trumpet.—5 a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकवत् *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

अनीकशः *adv* In rows or columns. अनीकिनी [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयोजनतया अस्त्यस्या इति वा, अनीक-इति] 1 An army, host, forces.—2 Three chariots or one-tenth of a complete army (अश्वेहिणी); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots.—3 A lotus.

अनीच *a.* 1 Not low or vile, decent, respectable.—2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent.—COMP.—अनुवर्तिन *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (—*m.*) a faithful husband.

अनीड *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीतिः *f.* 1 Impropropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct.—2 (न ईतिः) Freedom from calamity.—COMP.—श-विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनीक *a.* Not blue, white &c.; वा जिग् *m.* ‘white-horsed’ N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26; 42.

अनीश *a.* 1 Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुतीशस्त्वं R. 10. 20.—2 Not a master or lord, having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.) powerless; गन्तवानानीशोऽस्मि संभूतः S. 2; अनौश्या शरीरस्य हृदये स्ववशं मायि व्यसतं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104.—3 Not one’s own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र—शः N. of

Vishnu (सर्वनियंता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः) —श Helplessness. (दानभावः); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति मुमुक्षुमानः Mund.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled.—2 Unable; शयिता स-विधेयनीश्वरा सक्रीकुरुमहो मनोरथार Bv. 2. 182.—3 Not relating to God; द्यानि-नानीश्वराय गुणारं देहेत् Ms. 6. 72;—4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical.—ई The godless one (with Sāṅkhyas). epithet of the world; जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्.—COMP.—वादिः atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler.—वादिश्च *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless.—हः N. of a king of Ayodhyā.—इ Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनौहया Ki. 2. 10. carelessly.

अनीहित *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant.—तं Displeasure.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्षप्रवर्धनिय) 1 After, behind, along, after (पश्चात्); सर्वे नारदस्य उपविशन्ति V. 5; प्रमदामन संस्थितः शुचौ नृपतिः सः R. 8. 72; तं गच्छत्यनु ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्प्रतिष्ठापया Mu. 1. 14; असौ कुमारास्तमजोऽनुगतः R. 6. 78; रथा च सांशकमनुप्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुप्तान् अनुसंविश सुप्तोत्थितां प्रातःपूजितवत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्टुः—विष्टोः पश्चात् P. 11. 4. 18. Sk.; तदनु कथयेत्कीर्त्तनीयामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26 afterwards —2 Along, along side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आयामः); जलानि सा तीरनिष्ठातयुवा वहत्ययो-ध्यामनु राजधानी R. 13. 61; सोऽश्वमेधस्तन्नेष्ट यमुनामनु वीर्यवार । त्रिशताक्षर सरस्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःशतान् Mb. । अनुगंघं याराणसी स गंगामन्वा-यत् (गंगादेर्वयसहस्रदैव्यापिकक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. 11. 1. 16 Sk.; आनिष्ठतप्रमममुकुलाः कंदलीशानुक्कणं Me.

21; गिरिरिधे अनुतटपृथिव्यतर्किकापटिः V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes.—3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत् P. 11. 3. 8 Sk. (हेतु-भूतजपोपलक्षितं वर्णनं) । so इक्षमनु विद्योतते विष्टुत् —4 With, along with (सहार्थे) . connected with ; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P. 1. 4. 85. Sk. (गङ्गा सह संबद्धा); उमास्तनोद्धे-दमनु पट्टः Ku. 7. 24 along with, contemporaneously; Si. 8. 56; दिवसेमनु-मित्रमयमाद्विषय 9. 17.—5 Inferior or subordinate to (ह्यने) मित्रलाभमनु लाभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हरिं सुतः—इहोनिः P. 1. 4. 86 Sk.—6 In a particular

relation or state (इन्धुभूताक्याने प्रकारवि-
शेषानुकरणे) । भक्तो विशुद्धमनु Sk. (विष्णोर्वि-
शेषभूतः, भक्तविशेषयुक्तः) an ardent devo-
tee of Vishnu; यस्तु द्रष्टि स मां द्रष्टि
यस्तु वामनं स मामनु Rām. favourably
inclined or devoted to.—7 Having
a part or share, participation, or
one that claims a share of (भागे) ।
भागेऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्त्वामो, लक्ष्मीर्हस्तिम्
(हेमन्तः) Sk., इतिस्वामिकभागत्यर्थः—8
Repetition, in a distributive sense,
mostly in comp. (वीटसार्थं, विषयतया) ।
अनुदिवसं day by day, every day ;
अनुक्षणं every moment ; एवं every
time, frequently ; वृक्षं वृक्षमनु सिचति
Sk waters tree after tree, i. e.
every tree (यावद्वृक्षलयापकः सैकः)—9
Towards, in the direction of, near,
to, at (अनुवर्तमानया P. II. I. 15) ; अनुवन्-
मशान्तिः SK.; एतद् Si. 7. 24 near the
river; प्रणिधाय कौतमनु सुभृतरः 9. 55 to
(प्रति) । on or in, with the force of
the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतत्रं विभाति 4. 39,
7. 1; तस्माद्रक्षतेऽनुकर्मन् सैराजानां प्रतीर्णा (नक्षत्रोः
कर्म) Me. 50.—10 In orderly suc-
cession, according to; अनुक्रमं in regu-
lar order, अनुगच्छेत्—अथेहस्यानुपूर्व्येण
in order of seniority; अनुपूर्वः अनुक्रमेण
योग्यं Sk.—11 Corresponding with,
like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते प्रि-
याविरहज्ञां त्वं तु व्यथामनुभूः V. 4. 25; so
अनुगन्तुं to roar after or in imitation
of.—12 Following, conformable to
(अनुगत) । तथैव सो भूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरजनात्
K. 4. 12. (अनुगतोऽर्थो यस्य)—13 With
regard to, towards; in respect of ।
अथेदामनु चोदितो वचः Si. 14. 53; साधुर्द-
वदत्तां मातरमनु.—14 On account of, by
reason of (with abl.) ; समस्तो वत्
अकारणं भगते कारणादनु । त्वं तु निष्कारणादेव
प्रियसे वरशर्णिने ॥ Rām. As a separable
adverb *an* is used only in the Vedas
and means after, afterwards; later
on, now, at this time, again, once
more, then, and further. (The
senses of अनु as given by G. M.
are:—अनु वेदाध्ययनानुष्ठानसामान्यपञ्चाङ्गावा-
नुष्ठानाभ्युद्योगविशेषलक्षणे, e. g. वेदे अनु-
वाकः ; अनुष्ठाने अनुतष्ठति; सामान्ये अनुमेध वर्षति;
पञ्चाङ्गादि तदनु; अनुबंधने अनुशेते । साम्ये अनुकरो-
ति । अभिमुख्ये मातरमनुधावति वत्सः । इति
अनु हरिं हृताः ; विसर्गे अनुजानीते । लक्षणे अ-
नुवन्मशान्तिः) . The senses of अनु may
be thus expressed in verse:—आषामे-
ऽपराधेन (पश्चादर्थे) वीटसार्थं सार्धं तथा ।
इन्धुभूते लक्षणे च भागसादृश्यवशेपि ॥ योग्यतायां
तथा; इति एतावन्तं ह्यनुक्रमे । अर्थेऽन्वये च बहुशो
ह्यनुशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अनुः Ved. I A man.—2 N. of a son
of Yayāti.

अनुक a. [अनु-क P. V. 2. 74, अनुकाम-
न्ते इति अनुकः कथिता Sk.] I Greedy ;
desirous.—2 Libidinous, lustful (as
a lover)—3 Sloping.

अनुकथ 10 P To relate after (some
one else), mention subse-
quently.

अनुकथने I Subsequent mention ;
आदशः कथनं, अन्वादेशोऽनुकथनं Kāsi. on P.
II. 4. 32.—2 Relation, narration ;
discourse, conversation.

अनुकथीय a. The next youngest.

अनुकृ I A. To take pity or com-
passion on, sympathize with, pity
(with acc.) । किमुक्तिहानजोवितां वराका
नानुकंपसे Māl. IO । कथं ब्राह्मणीं मामनु-
कपत Mk. 3; कंसे नानुकंपसे 4. 8; with
loc. also; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मय्यनुकंपसे
Mb.—Caus. To pity &c. ; शकरीं प्रथमा
वृष्टि रवानुकंपयत् Ku. 4. 39.

अनुकृपक a. Pitying, taking compas-
sion on, sympathizing with

अनुकृपन a. One who pities, kind-
hearted, compassionate — Compassion,
pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकृपा [कृ-अ-अ] Compassion, com-
miseration, pity; with gen. तेषामेवानु-
कृपा Bg. IO. III or with loc.; भक्त्या
गुरौ मय्यनुकृपया च R. 2. 63; or in comp.;
भूतानुकृपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48; अनुकृपायां कृ
P. V. 3. 76.

अनुकृपित p. p. Pitied; आत्मन having
a compassionate spirit.

अनुकृपिय a. Pitying (in comp.) ;
sympathizing with.

अनुकृप्य pot. p. Pitiable, worthy of
sympathy ; किं तत्र येवासि ममानुकृप्या R.
14. 74 ; दुहितमनुकृप्यामद्रादाय दोष्या Ku.
3. 76.—प्यः I A courier, express
messenger —2 An ascetic

अनुकक्षा Desire, wish.

अनुकाम a. [कामस्य सहस्रः अनुकामो वा] I
Agreeable to desire, according to
one's desire.—2 [अनुकामयते कृ-अ-अ]
Desirous, lustful.—य ind. At will,
according to desire or wish, as de-
sired, at pleasure.—मः [अनुरूपः कामः]
Proper or worthy desire ; desire ;
कृत fulfilling one's desires.

अनुकामीन a. [कामस्य सहस्रं अनुकामीनं, स
प्रत्ययः ; अनुकामं निमित्तं यद्येष्टं नन्ता इत्यर्थः P. V.
2. II Sk.] Going at will or plea-
sure ; one who acts as he pleases ;
अनुकामीनतां त्यज Bk.

अनुकाल a. [कालस्य योग्यः] Opportune;
timely, adapted or suited to the
time.—क ind. Opportunely, on a
proper occasion.

अनुकीर्तन Act of proclaiming or
publishing.

अनुकूल a. [अनुगतः कूलं तटं स्नेहादिबंधनं च]
I Favourable, agreeable (lit. fol-
lowing the bank or slope, accord-
ing to the current; with the *grcaia*)

as wind, fate &c. ; मंदं मंदं बुदाति पव-
नश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वो Me. 9. शानं पवनम् —
4. IO; परिणामा संवृता S 7; V. 3. 20. S
2 Friendly, kind, well or kindly
disposed.—3 Conformable to, to
pleasing, agreeable or favourable
to, conducing to, capable of ; oft
in comp. ; स्वशानुकूला इव सूर्यकंता; S. 2.
7; अननुकूलोऽभिमानस्य K. 42 not inclined
to pride ; दर्शनानुकूलमस्य न वति IO7;
कुशलविरचितानुकूलैः R. 5. 76 befitting,
suitable.—लः I A faithful or kind
husband. (एकान्तिः S. D or एकनिरतः
एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आतक्तः) a variety of
नायक.—2 'Favourable to all', epithet
of Vishnu.—ला I N. if a tree (दंती)
Croton Polyandrum.—2 N. of a
metre —क I Favour, kindness; ना-
णामनुकूलमावर्ति चेत् K. P. 9.—2 (Rhet.)
A figure in which unfavourableness
turns into kindness ; अनुकूलं प्रतिशूल्य-
मानुकूलानुबंधि चेत् S. D. ; कुपितासि यदा त-
न्नि विनाशय करणक्षतम् । बधान भुजवासाया कं-
ठमस्य दहं तदा ॥

अनुकूलता-त्वं I Favour, conformity
kindness, good will ; पवनस्यानुकूलत्वात्
R. 1. 42 the wind being favourable.
—2 Prosperity

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate,
propitiate, act in a friendly way
towards; (तं) अनुकूलयतिदोऽपि कल्पदुमवि-
भूषणः Ku. 2. 39 ; Ki. 13 71 ; Si
7. II.

अनुकृ 8. U. To be after or after-
wards ; follow ; especially to imi-
tate, do after or in imitation of,
resemble, equal, copy (with gen) ;
तत्तत्तुक्कृषाद्भेदस्य तस्याः.... स्मितस्य Ku. I.
44 । इयमनया हेरिहरानुकुर्वती K. IO; अनुकरोति
गजतो नारायणस्य 6, 282; अनु कलमेन सूर्यपते-
रनुकृत्य M. 5; (also with acc.) ; सर्वा-
भिरन्याभिः कलभिरनुचकार तं वैशंपयनः K. 76;
शैलविषस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मीं Bk. 2. 8; बहुतरं
मवंतमनुकरोमि V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 199.—2
To requite, recompense.—3 To
try on, adjust, adapt ; एवं ततोऽनुकुर्यात्
Susr.

अनुकर a. Imitating.—रः An assist-
ant

अनुकरणं, कृतिः f. I Imitation ; त्वदीय
सुचरितैकदेशस्यानुकरणं किलतत् Mu. 7.—2
Copy, resemblance, similarity,
शब्दादुच्चारणं onomatopœia; अध्यक्तादुच्चारणं.
स्यात् इतो P. VI. I. 98; V. 4. 57 ; I. 4.
62; धूमोद्गारादुक्तीनिपुणाः Me. 69.—3
Compliance ; आभिमुख्यतदनुकृतिहस्य वै
Taitt. Up.

अनुकर्तृ m. I An imitator.—2 Actor,
performer.

अनुकर्मन् n. 2 Imitation.—2 [पाश्चात्,
तं कर्म] A subsequent rite.

अनुकारः [कृ-भञ्] Imitation, resemblance; अनुभावाकारः अनु गतौ वेधो नि-
मीनसंनिवेशः Māl. 9.

अनुकारि *a.* Imitating, resembling
(with gen. or in comp.) ; भियायाः
किञ्चिदनुकारिणीम् अतामु दृष्टि विलोभयामि S. 6;
अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युगादपिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16;
I. 21; R. I. 43, 3. 50.

अनुकार्य, -कर्णीय, -कर्तव्य *pot. p.* Fit to
be imitated. -यं, -अनुक्रिया A subse-
quent rite or ceremony.

अनुक्रोः [अनु-कृ लण० वा. ई. किचच Tv.]
A kind of sacrificial rite called
साधरक.

अनुकृपायते Den. A. To sympathize
or condole with.

अनुकृष I P. To drag after one-
self, to attract (in gram.) ; see अनु-
कर्ष below. — *Caus.* To subject.

अनुकर्षः -रणं I Dragging after, draw-
ing along; attraction in general.
-2 Summoning or invoking (by
means of spells). -3 Grammatical
attraction, application or attrac-
tion of a word in a preceding rule
to a subsequent rule, word &c.;
नयवन्तु कर्णाय अकारः Mbh. on P. II. 2.
4; see also Sk. on P. VI. I. 127. -4
[अनुकृष्यते स्वसंवादेन चक्रेण] The axle-
tree or bottom of a carriage. -5
Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकृष *m.* The bottom of a
carriage.

अनुकृष्य I A. To follow duly. — *Caus.*
To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकृष्यः [अनुवृत्तः मुख्यं कर्तव्यं] I A
secondary direction or precept,
a substitute or alternative to be
used in times of necessity when
the primary one (प्रथमकृष) is not
possible; as the direction to use
शोधुम्; or तदुक्त in the absence of यव;
प्रभुः प्रथमकृषस्य शोधुम्कृषेण वर्तते Ms. II.
30; 3. 147. -2 A work connected
with kalpa (one of the six auxili-
aries of the Vedas).

अनुक्ता *a.* Unuttered, unsaid (in
gram.) = अनामिहत q. v. under अमिहा.
-2 Unheard of, extraordinary. -3
Not told; असावबुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku.
3. 21.

अनुकृष *a.* Without hymns or
songs of praise; Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनुकृष *a.* [अनुवृत्तः कर्षणं] Serrated,
dentated like a saw.

अनुकृष I P. To cry after, reply to
the sound; वाग्विदं कपोतकृजितमनुकृष्य
उवाचः Māl. 9. 7.

अनुकृष A cry in reply.

अनुक्रम *a.* U. 4 P. I To go after,
follow (fig. also); महर्षिभिरनुक्रांतं
वर्षेयान्वापरितः Rām.; to betake one-
self to; तार्थयात्रामनुक्राम्य Mb; ध्ववसं-
वमनुक्रांतं कान्ते त्वमतिशोभनं Rām. -2 To
count up, enumerate, state or go
through in order; यज्ञानुक्रांति यज्ञानुक्र-
स्यते Mbh. on P. I. I. 72; give a
table of contents, used frequently
in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम *a.* [अनुवृत्तः क्रमं] In due order.
— *n.* I Succession, order, se-
quence, arrangement, method, due
order; प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70;
श्रुमज्जनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण I. 4. 60; Y. 2. 41.
-2 A table of contents, index,
such as that of the Vedic Sam-
hitās.

अनुक्रमण I. Proceeding in order.
-2 Following. — *णी-*, *णिका* [स्वार्थे कृ]
A table of contents, an index
showing the successive contents
of a work.

अनुकृष I P. To shout at or after.
— *Caus.* To join in lamenting, con-
dole with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोशः I. Pity, compassion,
tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्काय-
देव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. II. 5; किमपि
सावुक्रोशः कृतः made to relent S. 4;
न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः S. 3. -2 One who
has gone over a krośa (2 miles)
(अनुवृत्तः क्रोशः).

अनुक्षण *ind.* Every instant, con-
stantly, frequently.

अनुकृष *m.* (ता) The attendant
of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain
temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

अनुकृष 2 P. Ved. To descry, see
from a distance.

अनुकृषातिः *f.* I Descrying. -2 Re-
porting, revealing

अनुकृषात् *m.* (ता) A discoverer;
reporter.

अनुगम I P, I To go after, follow,
attend, accompany; अनभिज्ञो गुणानां
यो न मूर्धैरनुगमयते Pt. I. 73; ओदकांतरि-
ग्वो जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4; केकारवैरनुगमयमानो
भूषणमिनादः K. 84; मार्गं अनुगम्यध्वजपत्नी
श्रुतेरिवायं स्मृतिरनुगमयच्छत् R. 2, 2; जायेव
तां मूर्धतिरनुगच्छत् 6; Ms. 12. II. 5; Ki.
5. 2. -2 To follow, practise, observe;
obey, act up to; प्रतिशब्दक इव राजतवन-
मनुगच्छति जनो भयात् K. 104; धूर्तैरयमाभिज्ञो
गता मार्गाऽनुगमयते Rām. विपत्तो च महर्षिर्लोके
चरितामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44. -3 To seek,
wander through; कान्वनं वापि शैलं वा यं
रामोऽनुगमिष्यति Rām.; कुररमं घृष्टवानुग-
च्छत *ibid.* go in quest of. -4 To
come, arrive, approach, present
oneself (as time); काले त्वनुवर्ते Bhāg.

-5 To answer or respond to; cor-
respond with, be suitable to;
imitate, resemble; धनुःश्रियं वाग्विदो-
ऽनुगच्छति Ki. 4. 36; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाक-
रिभ्युर्द्वयवीरघ्नविमन्वच्छत् R. 16. 13; न
चापि कादंबरीं कश्चिदनुगमलं K. 203. -6 To
go or die out, be extinguished;
यद्यपि उद्योऽग्निरनुगच्छत् Sat. Br. -7 To
enter into. — *Caus.* [-नमयति] To
cause to follow, follow; उदग्निवैरनु-
गमितस्य पुत्रकस्य M. I. 21 followed or
accompanied in sound.

अनुगम *a.* [अनुगच्छतांति, नम्-इ] (In
comp.) Following, going after;
corresponding or tallying with,
adequate to; सदा वृषाणुः पुं Pt. I.
59; गीतानुगं वारि घृष्टगवाद्यं K. 16. 64; Me.
47; कायकोभवशानुगं Ms. 2. 214; गोत्र-
रिक्थानुगं पिबः 9. 142 governed or re-
gulated by; 8. 239. — *n.* A follower,
(obedient) servant, companion;
तद्युतनाथाणुग R. 2. 58. 9. 82; बहूः अनुग-
मितेन, being the head of
an army.

अनुवृत्त *p. p. I.* (Used passively)
(*a*) Followed (lit. & fig.), attend-
ed; अनुवृत्तमलिहृदयं भित्तिर्विहाय R. 12.
102; M. 3. 9; Ms. II. 71. (*b*) Full
of, filled with; दारिद्र्येणाभिभूतं त्वस्ते-
हानुवृत्तं च Mk. 4. 5; वर्षापरकलमुकानुवृत्तेन
परिजनेन K. 159 consisting or made
up of; भित्तानुवृत्तसंवातरम् Mb. (*c*)
Covered, as by a dress hanging
behind; शिवविवाणुगतं रजजर्मणा Ki. 5.
2 (पश्चाद्दृष्ट्या) (*d*) Extinguished
&c. (*e*) Acquired, obtained. -2
(Used actively) (*a*) Following,
obeying, observing; स्वमतमनुवृत्तः
Mu. 5. 19; विभवानुगता माया Mk; 3
28; दिग्विजयप्रसेनानुगता भूमिभिर्मा K. 19;
come to; Ms. 9. 267; K. 166; Mu.
6. 5; H. 2. 56; R. 15. 9. (*b*) Cor-
responding or tallying with, ad-
apted or answering to, in harmony
with; सुखानुवृत्तं भवति S. B.; पाद्व्यसो
लभमानुवृत्तः M. 2. 9, in accompaniment
to the musical tune; घृष्टं तः संगीत-
मनुवृत्तः Ratn. I; शोणेः Si. II. 10. (*c*)
Adequate or suitable to, fit for;
प्रस्तावानुवृत्तं घृष्टः Pt. 5. (*a*) Imitating;
परितुष्टोऽस्मि यत्परममनुवृत्तो वरतः M. 5. I am
glad that the boy takes after his
father. — *n.* Moderate time in music,
— *Comp.* — *अर्थ* *a.* having a cor-
responding or easily discoverable
sense.

अनुगमतिः *f.* I Following; वरस्य चतुरं-
स्य नायकानुगतिर्मयः Rām.; गतानुगतिको लोकः
following, imitating; see underगतः.
-2 Consent, approval; अकामो forced
consent.

अनुगमः -मने I Following; आस्तानुगमेन
नो प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. I. 83; बृहतेवतिवार्थो-
नुगमात् S. B. -2 Comprehending,
grasping (as a sonse) रतामनुगतः S.

D.—3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.—4 Imitating; approaching.—5 Conformity, accordance; श्रुत्यनुव्यास्य S. B.

अनुगामिन् *a.* Following.—*m.* A follower=अनुग.

अनुगामुक *a.* Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज् *i.* P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित *p. p.* Roared. —तं A roaring echo. Ku. 6 40.

अनुगव *a.* [गो; सहस्रः आयायः, अञ्] Suited (the length of) the Oxen. अनुगिरि *ind.* By the mountain side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [अनुग गोः पश्चात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः; अनुग ख P. V. 2 15 Sk.] A cowherd.

अनुगादिश् *a.* [नद-णिनि] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण *a.* [अनुगुणो गुणो यस्य] Having similar qualities, of the same nature; कौतारतापसाविष्णु वंशकातुगुणौ स्मृतां Susr.; conformable to, favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to; मनोरथस्यानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य चेति Mv. 7. obedient to the will; 7. 38; गुणसंपदातुगुणतां गमितः Ki. 6. 33; 10. 13; congenial, suitable, fit; अन्न-लभात् Dk. 64, 94; अनुगुणातराणां Dk. 130 not having wives worthy of themselves; (वीणा) उत्कृष्टितस्य हृदया-तुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes ग्ना to mean तन्मयितुवर्णना itself); अत्र द्वावप्यु-पक्षगर्भायादेव न शांतातुगुणौ R. G.; रसातुगु-नामेति S. D.; ग्णं सर्वास्वस्थासु यत् U. 1 39.—णः A natural peculiarity.—णं *adv.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires; चिरेणातुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रति-पत्तिपराङ्मुखा Bk. 8. 95.—2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.) तदा देसातुगुणं भवदानमनमभूत् Dk. 11.—3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable, conciliate; bring about, secure; संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुखेतिषी Ki. 18. 44.

अनुगुप्त *a.* Covered, sheltered.

अनुगै *i.* P. 1 To sing after (a person), sing to (a tune); follow in singing; अनुगायति काचिदुद्दिष्टपञ्चमारां Git. 1; अनुगच्छद्विष्यं दुर्दुग्धैर्वाग्नाशाः Ki. 3. 60. sent back, echoed.—2 To sing; to celebrate in song.

अनुगीति Singing in response to; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः *f.* N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32 mātrās a species of the Aryā metre.

अनुग्रह *9 P.* (Ved.-गृभ्णाति). 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness; शिलातलेकदेशमनुग्रहानात् वयस्यः S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone; अयं विहरोऽनुग्रहानात् V. 5. be pleased to sit down &c.; महेंद्रग पुनरनुग्रहीता V. 3 favoured (by modifying the curse); with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation; अनुग्रहीताऽह-मनया मभवतः संभावयता S. 6; कतरकुलमनुग्र-हीतं भवत्या जन्मना K. 135; अनुग्रहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेक्षाद्भवतः V. 4. I am much obliged to you &c. (अनुग्रहीत is oft used by itself in the sense of ' much obliged ', ' many thanks ', ' I thank you ', ' I esteem it a favour ').—2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain (as fire); अग्नि-कियातुग्रहीतः स्यात् Asval.—3 To receive, welcome.—4 To hold up; support, uphold.—5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving.—6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after; आकृतिमनुग्रहन्ति गुणाः Vb. 2. क्षात्रवर्माणां अनुग्रहीता भवति U. 5.—Caus. To cause to favour, or to favour; आयस्य दर्शननात्मानमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः,—हर्ण I A favour, kindness, obligation; showing favour, obliging, rewarding (opp. निग्रह); निग्रहातुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1. पादार्पणातुग्रहपूतृ R. 2. 35; अनुग्रह इवेत्यभ्यर्थना S. 1; अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3.—2 Assistance, help (shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादिवोषणं).—3 Facilitating by spells.—4 Acceptance.—5 Rear-guard.—Comp.—कातर *a.* anxious to please or for favour.—सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्य *pot. p.* Fit to be favoured or obliged; ततः कथमेनात्मानमनुग्राह्य-मिच्छामि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुग्राहक *a.* 1 Favouring, furthering, promoting.—2 Gracious, kind. अनुग्रासकः A mouthful; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुवर्तन् Linking together with; क्षिप्ता कथातुवर्तनाय स्यापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुवर्त् *i.* P. 1 To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon; पित्रोः पादानुवर्त्त K. 368 serving.—2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander.—3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुवर्त्तः I A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनातुवर्त्तेनोः R.

2 4; आत्मानुवर्त्तय भावं जिज्ञासमाना 26, 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. attended or followed by; वानर, राक्षसः &c.—2 Following a spy (चरम-नुवर्त्तः).—ती,—रा I A female attendant.—2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुवर्त्तित *p. p.* Followed &c.—तं Walk, walk in life, conduct.

अनुवर्त्तारकः A follower, servant &c.—रिका A female servant.

अनुवर्त्तिः *f.* Ved. Repeating (in a chorus).

अनुचित *a.* I Wrong, improper —2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचित 10 P. To consider, think of, call to mind; धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचितं वक्ष्य तस्याः S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8; Ms. 4. 92.

अनुचिन्ता,—चिन्तनं I Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon.—2 Recalling, recollecting.—2 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's undergarment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to feet (Mar. लिप्ता).

अनुच्छिन्तः *f.*, अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुच्छिष्ट *a.* Not rejected; pure, holy; fresh, unused; योक्ता Dk. 112.

अनुजन् *i.* A. To be born after; arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c.; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यादं पुत्रोऽनुजायते Ms. 5. 9. 134; अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छि-लमनुजायते Mb.—2 To take after (one's parents); to be born similar to.

अनुज—जात *p. p.* Born after, later, younger; राममनुजातः P. III. 4. 72; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; पुनस-मनुकथ्य जाता पुननुजा Sk.; so रूपनुजा.—जः,—जातः I A younger brother; Ms 5. 58.—2 A cadet; born again, after born, younger, later.—3 Taking after.—4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread.—जा,—जाता I A younger sister.—2 N. of a plant (त्रायमाण-लता).—जं N. of a plant (पर्वीहरिक).—Comp.—अवर *a.* lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मर् *m.* [अनु जन्म यस्य] A younger brother; जननाथ तवाजुजन्मनो Ki. 2. 17; Si. 13 2; 14.

अनुजीव् *i.* P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something); ये च तामनु-जीवन्ति नाहं तेषां न ते मम Rām.; स तु तस्याः पणिग्राहकमनुजीविष्यति Dki. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) under, live as a subordinate to—2 To see without envy; यो तां श्रिय-

मसूयामः उरा दृष्ट्या युक्तिरे अथ तामनुजीवामः Mb.-3 To live for any One.-4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 v. 1-5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a* Dependent, living on or upon.-*m*. A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीयाः प्रभाविः अनुजीविभिः Ki. I. 4, 10; अनुश्रितानुवातित्वं सुवृत्तं अनुजीविनाम् Pt. I. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a*. To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction; तदनुज्ञानिहि मां गमनाय U. 3. 50 let me go; सेयं याति शकुंतला पतिरुहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायतां S. 4. 8. permitted to go; Dk. I. 23; M. I. 19, Ms. 2. 116; तन्मया प्रीतिमताऽनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved, agreed-to.-2 To betroth, affianc; मां जतमात्रं धनमित्रनाम्नेऽन्वजानाद्वायं मे पतिता Dk. 50.-3 To excuse, forgive.; अनु-प्रवेक्षो यद्विर कृतवांस्तदे ममाभियं सर्वे तदनुज्ञानामि Mb.-4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To request, entreat, beg; त्वां साह-मनुज्ञानामि न गंतव्यमितो वनं Rām.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मां वीर्येण वशसा...अब्रह्मद्वयन्वजानत Mb.-7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*), —*Caus.* (ज्ञायति), I To ask or beg for, request.-2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा ...गानरमनुज्ञाप्यः स्वाश्रयगतः Pt. 4. तं चक्रधरमनु-ज्ञाप्य स्वयमुहगतः 5, Ms. 4. 122, 9. 82 स मातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्थिव मनो दत्ते। जगमनुश्रयथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञान [ज्ञा-अच्-रुद्र्वा] I Per-mission, consent, sanction; उगोर-नुज्ञामाधेगम्य मातः R. 2. 66.-Permission or leave to depart.-3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults.-4 An Order, command.-Comp.—एवणा-प्रार्थना requesting per-mission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p. p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismised.

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, -ज्ञप्तिः *f.* I Authorising—2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [अनुगतो ज्येष्ठः] Next to the eldest.—*adv.* According to seniority.

अनुत्प I P. I To heat, vex, annoy (fig.).-2 (4 *a. or pass.*) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; त्रिभिरेतैर्नृपयति दयितानुजयैर्नृपस्त्रियः V. 3. 5. (*v. l.* for निमृतेत्यपत्रयति &c.); Ki. 17. 40.—*Caus.* To pain, afflict,

distress; विरहः किमिमानुतापयेद्द बाह्ये विष-हेविषश्चितं R. 8. 89

अनुत्तम *p. p.* I Heated.-2 Filled with regret, repentant.

अनुतापः I Repentance, remorse, contrition, subsequent regret or sorrow; जतानुताप्य सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse; Ms. II. 228.-2 heat.

अनुतापन *a* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

अनुतापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुतर See under अनुतृ.

अनुतर्षः [तृष्-घञ्] I Thirst. desire to drink; सोऽपचारमुपशान्तविचारं सानुतर्षमनु-तर्षपदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire.-3 Drinking spirituous liquors.-4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors). 5 Lipuor itself.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिल *a.* Following तिल (as a field). —*लं ind.* Grain after grain *i. e.* by grains or very minutely.

अनुतुर *a* Ved. Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुतूरयति Den. P To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P III. I. 25.

अनुतूलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतृ I P. I To go across or to the end.—2 To stretch length-wise.

अनुतरं [अनुतोयति अनेन; करणे अप्] Fare, freight.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, no repentant or regretful; self-complacent.

अनुत *a* Ved. [उद्-क्लृ-न. त.] I Not moistened or wet; दुष्यमिद द्विदोऽनुतं Rv. I. 80. 7.-2 Not set driven forth or urged (अपेरित); invincible (?).

अनुत्तम *a* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] I Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्वेष्ये विज्ञेयं द्रव्यमाहुर्नुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कांक्ष्य गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2. 242, Y. I. 87; अदस्त्वया नुत्तमनुत्तमं तमः Si. I. 27 all-pervading; Bg. 7. 18; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 158; 8. 81.-2 Not the best -3 (in gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.—*m*. N. of Siva or Vishnu. —*Comp.* —अभस्-अभसिकं a term in Sāṅkhya philosophy, said to mean ' indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.

अनुत्तर *a.* [नास्ति उत्तरा यस्मात्] I Principal, chief.-2 Best, excellent; अनुत्तराणि विजसितानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed.-3 [नास्ति उत्तर यस्य] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यवज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha.-4 Fixed, firm (न उत्तरति चकति).-5 Low, inferior, base, mean.-6 Southern. [न. त.] No reply, a-reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply.—*रा*: (pl.) A class of gods among Jains (' उपपातिक ').—*रा* The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पत्तिः / Failure, non-production. *a.*, लिक *a* Not yet produced.—*Comp.* धर्मश्रुतिः preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come.—*सम*:-मा a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that nothing exists from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पादः Not coming into existence, not taking effect.. *Comp.*—क्षति see अनुत्पत्तिधर्मश्रुति.

अनुत्साह *a* Destitute of energy or determination.—*ह*: Want of determination, energy &c. listlessness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not overea-ger, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सृज *a* Not deviating from the Sutra (of Pāṇini or of morality) ; not anomalous or irregular, अपदन्वा-सा सदृशः सन्निवेचना Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्तेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; * को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 63; modesty; * कः कलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; cf. " Modesty is the handmaid of heroism."

अनुत्तेकिर *a.* Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant; भाग्येभु अभिव S. 4. 17.

अनुद *a.* [न उदति or अनुददाति दुष्यं ददाति दा-क्] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving (दुष्यरूपदात्); see अनानुद.

अनुदक *a.* I Waterless (as a desert).-2 Having very little water (as a puddle).-3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of ब्राह्म).

अनुदग्र *a* I Not lofty, low.—2 Soft tender; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर *a.* I Having a slender waist; thin, lank; राजकन्या Sk. (अनुपाद्यं नञ्, see अ).

अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore, to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेवि I Restoration.—2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent) ; not elevated or raised (not pronounced) with the Udāta (accent) ; वृद्धे रुदात्तः, नीचैरुदात्तः ; accentless, having the neutral, general tone ; उदात्त-श्चानुदात्तश्च स्वरांतश्च त्रयः स्वराः ; utterer with the grave accent (as a vowel) प्रयत्नप्रेरितो वायुर्पदोर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहताऽच्च निष्पद्यति स रुदात्तः ; एवमऽनिष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तः ; अतस्मादिह सभ्योऽयं स्थावरो नाचभाषी निष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तं पदं भक्षयति Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pāṇini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udāta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence). नः The grave accent.—Comp —आदिः a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त—इत्त a verbal root having for its अनुदात्त the grave accent (denoting that it takes the Atm. terminations only). —वदय a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. —तर *a.* more than अनुदात्त ; still lower or graver accent, *i. e.* that which immediately precedes a syllable having the रुदात्त or स्वरित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly ; not high or noble. —2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great 3 (अनुगतो दारार) Adhering to or followed by a wife ; यद्विप्रसोदसि पुनः स ममत्युदारोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). —4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुकृपाः दाराः यष्टुः).

अनुदित *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered.—2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिनं-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day ; पारावतः कलु 'शिराकणमात्रमोजी कापी भेदोऽनुदिनं वद कोऽत्र हेतुः Udb. अनुदिवसं परि-ह्रायस्यैः S. 3.

अनुदिश 6 P. To point out ; assign. अनुदेशः I Pointing back ; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule ; यवान्नेष्टयमनुदेशः समानं P. 1. 3 10 ; subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second ; as in सपुत्राकृतजीविषु हरकृन्मयः P. III. 4. 36. —2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुदेशिन् *a.* Pointing or referring back ; being the object of an अनुदेश अनुद् I P. To survey, behold ; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect ; न च अयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाह्वे Bg. 1. 31 ; Bh 3. 3. —Caus. To show, tell, inform as follows. सनापतिः पुत्रमग्निमित्रं परिष्वज्य अनुदेशयति M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

अनुदर्शन Inspection, survey ; दक्षित-श्चाप्रमराश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Rām. ; consideration, regard ; जन्ममृत्युजरादयाभिदुःख-दोषाददर्शने Bg. 13. 8 perception.

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. —टिः *f.* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a.* [दैर्घ्येननुगतः] Longitudinal, lengthwise.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up तः संपूरुषाः समद्धिभिः S. 5. 12 ; humble ; modest ; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धारणं I Not removing or taking away. —2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्धारः I Non-partition ; not taking a share (विज्ञोद्धारश्चो विभागः). —2 Non removal.

अनुद्धृत *a.* Undivided ; unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c.—Comp. —अभ्यस्ततमः taking place of sunset while the अहवनाय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्धृत *a.* 1 Not bold ; soft, mild. —2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुद्यत, अनुद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यतं Repeated playing or gambling ; N. of a part of the Sabhā-parvan.

अनुद्योष *a.* Lazy, not industrious —नः Idleness, inactivity.

अनुदु 1 P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany ; धनुर्वी रागसुतेरनुदुत R. 3 38 ; 12. 67 ; 16. 25 ; si. 1. 52 ; 5 59. —2 To chase, pursue,

अनुदुत *p p.* I Followed pursued (sometimes used actively). —2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —तं A measure of time in music half *druta* or one-fourth of a Mātrā (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel) अर्धमात्र द्रुतं इयं द्रुतार्थं चाप्यनुदुतं.

अनुद्वहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्वेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension —नः Security or freedom from fear.

अनुवाच I P. 1 To run after, follow अनुवाची पुनरावाची वाचमनोऽनुवाचति U. 1. 10. the sease, follows the

words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense) ; स्वस्मि निश्चयतोऽनुवाचति Si. 16. 44 follows his own will. —2 To run up to, approach. —3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुवाचनं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing ; दुरात्र लक्षितसंज्ञः S. 2. —2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth) ; research, investigation. —3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. —4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुध्वे 1 P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. —2 To wish well of, to bless, favour ; प्रजापतिर्ब्रह्मणि वर्तमानं सुखानुध्वायत चेत्तस्येति R. 14. 60 bless ; अनुध्वेतुध्वेयं सांनिध्वैः प्रति-मागतैः 17. 36 favoured.

अनुध्या [ध्यै-अङ्] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुध्यानं *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c.—तं-च [ध्यै-ल्युट्] 1 Thought ; अनुध्यानानंतरमेव K. 262 ; meditation, religious contemplation.—2 Thinking of, remembrance ; या नः प्रतिवि-रूपाश्च त्वदनुध्यानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21.—3 Wishing well of affectionate solicitude for ; अनुध्यातेरुपेत्य वरसंयोगं द्रुमस्तु वः U. 7. 11 ; सा त्वनं च स्तुषायामनं वति सीतायां शिवायुध्यानपरा भव U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [ध्यै कर्तरि षच्] One who wishes well of.

अनुध्वेय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of, अनुद्व्युतुध्वेयं R. 17. 36.

अनुनद् I P. To sound towards or at (with acc.).—Caus. To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo, पृथिवी चतुरिंशं च सगरांश्चानुनादयन् ; साधु साधिवति नादिन पृथिवामन्वनादयन् ; विद्वद्गैरनुनादितं Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अरुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise ; Si. 7. 18 ; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादि *a.* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय—नायिका See under अनुनी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिका] 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose ; मुखसाहतनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. ; मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः P. I. 1. 81 अर्धोऽनुनासिका न ष्ही Sikshā ; अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants ष, व, ल (under certain circumstances) ; *i. e.* the letters included in the पत्याहार अम् except ह् and र.—2 The sign used to mark the nasalisation in the case of ष, व् or ल्.—कं The nasal twang.—Comp.—आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देश Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; अनुसामुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामय कर्षणम् । क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते S. D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

अनुनिर्वाप्या A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी I P. I To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon, request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); स चातुर्वीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54; वि-ग्रहश्च शब्देन पराङ्मुखीनिर्नुतुमन्नाः स तत्त्वे 19. 38. 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5. 46; त्वत्संभवेन मम तत्तद्वातुनीते V. 3. 20. pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13. 67; M. 5. K. 168. 178; Dk. 3. 4. 7.-2 To cherish love; वि-द्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; cf. Shakespeare 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'. -3 To bring near to (with dat. of person). -4 To train, discipline. -5 To honour.

अनुनय a. [नी-अन्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words). -यः I Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion; कथं तु शङ्खोऽनुनयो महर्षिर्विश्रान्ना-ञ्जायपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54; कथं वा तेषा-मनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतिवक्त्रः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4.-2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation); showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुनयैर्दयित-तनुनयेमन्मित्रैः V. 3. 5; दयितजनः 2. 22; वानरैः स्निग्धैरनुनयो संवदन्त्ये साधनं S.D. 458.-3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; भद्रं धनं नः । किंतु त्वदाभिप्रायापारिज्ञानतः रितोऽयमस्मदनुनयः Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; निवेद्य-वाक्यालंकारविज्ञासानुनये खलु Ak.; *आमंत्रणं conciliatory address. -4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct. -यं adv. Fitly, suitably.

अनुनीय a. Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीतिः=अनुनय q. v.; सातुनीतिश्च सीतायैनाकुप्यत् Bk. 8. 75. adopting a conciliatory tone; Si. 16. 55.

अनुनायक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिक a. Conciliating; भियतमेव वचनानुनायिका Si. 6. 7.-का A female character subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सर्वा प्रसजिता दासी प्रेयसा भ्रात्रेयिका तथा । अन्धाश्च शिष्यकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुन्नत a. Not raised or elevated, not lifted up.—Comp.—आन्नत a.

level (neither raised nor lowered). —गत्र a. having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्मादः, अनुन्मत a. Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप=अनुप q. v.

अनुपकारि a. I. Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received.—2. Worthless, useless.

अनुपक्षित p. p. Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्ष्णं).

अनुपमात a. Not praised.—तं ind. So that no other person accompanies in singing.

अनुपघातः Absence of damage or detriment; *अजित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपयोजन्य a. Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपठ I P. To say after, repeat.

अनुपाठत p. p. Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

अनुपाठित a. Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत् I P. I To fly to or towards. -2 To fly or run after, follow (fig. also); pursue, chase; युद्धं अनुपतति स्यदः दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7; -कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्न-प्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1; न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चतः) Māl. 9. 8. does not run after (cherish) hope or leave it; यस्यैवं भवति कुटुम्बवृत्तिमनुपातनाः Mv. 1; Si. 11. 40.-2 To fall upon, attack; प्रावीणाननुपत्य Māl. 8. 9.—Caus. 1 To fly to.—2 To throw another down along with oneself.

अनुपतन्, पातः I Falling upon alighting upon in succession—2 following, going after, pursuit; उप-वनपवनानुपातदः Si. 7. 27.-3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence.—4 [अनुपत्यः त्रैशिकिन पातः] Proportion.—5 Rule of three.—6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—तं ind. (regarded as a numeral from पत्) Following in succession, going after; कृतानुपातं कुसुमान्य-गृह्णात् Bk. 2. 11 (कृतानुपातमनुपत्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers).

अनुपातिन् a. Following as a result —m. A follower; मदनुपातिनामय पंथाः Dk. 168.

अनुपथ a. [पथानमनुगतः] Following the road.—यः A road, favourable road; अन्तरपथा अनुपथाः Rv. 5. 52. 10 (अनुह्रलमार्गाः). —थं adv. Along the road,

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To go after, follow, attend.—2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife); उतथस्य यवोर्वास्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb.-3 To enter, go to or into.—4 To fall down, come down (to the earth); वसुधामन्वपद्यतां वातुत्पान्नावेव दुनी Mb.—5 To enter upon, belake oneself to; जितान्तर्येव तानक्षान्पुनरेखाव-पद्यत, ध्यानमेवावपद्यत Râm.; पुत्रा हृद्वं सुसंभ्राता नावपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do anything else.—6 To find, discover, see, notice; दीर्घं दृष्टयो..... निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhâg. —7 To lose (with abl.); महत्वाताम्वपद्यता Mb. —8 To handle.—9 To fall to the share of (Ved.).

अनुपद् a. [पद्-क्विप्] Ved. Coming to pass.—f. Food (got every day) (अनुदिनऽन्यमन्नं).

अनुपद a. [पदाननुगतः] I Following the feet closely. —2 Following every word; *सूत्रे a commentary (of a Brâhmana) explaining the text word for word.—दः N. of a man or tribe.—दः A chorus, burden of a song, or words sung again at regular intervals.—ind. [पदानां पश्चात्] I Along the feet, near the feet; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. —2 Step by step, at every step; Si. 9. 78.—3 Word for word —4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk.; गच्छतां पुरो भवती । अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव S. 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you; *दुमुच्चलित एव K. 263, 264; oft with, gen. or in comp. in this sense: लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54] (तो) आशिषामनुपदं संमेषूयत पाणिना R. 11. 31; अमोवाः प्रतिगृह्णतामवर्षाणुपदमाशिष I. 44. 14. 81; Si. 14. 48.

अनुपदिक a. [अनुपदमस्त्वस्य गतुत्वेन, ठञ्] Following, gone-after.

अनुपदेन् a. [अनुपद्-ङिण P. V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk.; क्षणदाकोऽनुपादिभिः प्रपद्ये Si. 9. 70.

अनुपदीना [आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामनुख्या-यामः तेन बद्धा ख] A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot (अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना उपायत् Pf V. 2. 9 Sk.).

अनुपदवी A way, road.

अनुपवः 'Having no उपवा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि a. [न. व.] Guileless, without fraud; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः 1 Not mentioning ; non-statement. —2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धतात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā, p. 82 (तात्पर्यं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). —2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. —3 In conclusive reasoning ; absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभावा) ; वानो देवदशी दद्यात् न युक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः पीतत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनाऽनुपपन्नम् ; see अर्थोपपत्ति also. —4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न *a.* Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम *a.* [न. व.] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of ऊमुद्र).

अनुपमेय-मित *a.* Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्दन Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used (as food) —2 Unsuitable, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

अनुपयोग *a.* Useless. —नः Uselessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपगत *a.* 1 Not dead. —2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध *a.* Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धि *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception (प्रत्यक्षायभावा) ; नास्ति घटोऽनुपलब्धः (the knowledge of घटाभावा is possible because the प्रतियोगी or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव (that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट) ; one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas. —Comp. —समः a fallacy, trying to establish a fact (say, the eternity of sound) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलम्भः Want of apprehension ; non-perception.

अनुपवीतिर *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य *a.* Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहार *m.* A kind of हेतुभास or fallacy in Nyāya, a subdivision of the अनैकान्तिकहेतुभासा ;

वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative ; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वाद् ; अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुऽनुपसंहारी अन्येव व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टतामावात्.

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of, an Upasarga. —2 That which has no Upasarga. —3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन *a.* Having no उपसंचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

अनुपसृक्त *a.* 1 Unpolished (as silver). —2 Genuine, blameless —3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). —4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार *a.* Not elliptical (अध्याहारदोषरहित) Ki. II. 38.

अनुपस्थान Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापनं Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थापित *a.* Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थायिन् *a.* Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent, not at hand or near ; not current. —त A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Absence ; सम • ते क्षमतां भवेत् : your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence. —2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a.* 1 Not injured, unpaired, uninvited. —2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth) ; • तं दुकूल-युक्तं K. 110, 229. See अनाहत.

अनुपा 1 P. 1 To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with ; (मधु पीत्वा)... अनुपास्तयति वाष्प-दूषितं जलोत्तलि R. 8. 68, कर्मभाषान्मक्षय-न्मधु चानुपिबत Susr ; Bri. S. 76. 6. —2 To follow in drink. —3 (2 P.) = अनु-पाठ. q. v.

अनुपानं 1 A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् विविचिन्मधुसूतीरादि विषये तत्), a fluid vehicle in medicine. —2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय *a.* Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. —य An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P. पाठ 10 P. 1 To guard, watch over, protect, defend ; बालदा-यादिकं रिकथं तावद्वाजानुपालयेत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody, —2 To conform to, obey, observe ; दशयथचचनमनुपाक-य K. 21 ; सत्यानुपाकयेत्सत्यं II. 4. 23 ;

so प्रतिज्ञां, धर्मं, मार्गं &c. ; keep, pre-serve ; अनुपालयती प्रभुशक्ति Ki. 2. 10 watching.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपाकृत *a.* Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes —Comp. —मांसं flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात-तिष्ठ see under अनुपत.

अनुपाख्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपातकं [पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सहस्रं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnumṛiti ; Manu mentions 30 kinds ; See II. 54-58.

अनुपार्श्व *a.* Lateral, along or by the side. —(pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपावृत्त *a.* Ved. Western.

अनुपुरुषः [अनुगतः अन्यं पुरुषं] A follower.

अनुपुष्पः [अनुगतः पुरुष-तद्विकारः] A kind of reed (शरवृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व *a.* [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपाठे क्रमं वा] 1 Regular, having suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical ; वृत्तानुपूर्व च न चातदर्थं Ku. I. 35 ; ततोऽनुपूर्वायतवृत्तावाहुः Ki. 17. 50. (गान्धुखा कार Malli.) ; जंघे अनुपूर्ववृत्ते Dk. 131 ; 'ता-म्रगुला वाहुल्ये ibid. ; 'केश' who has regular hair ; 'पत्र' having regularly shaped limbs so 'दंष्ट्र', 'नाभि', 'पाणि'. —2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession ; coming in the order, following. —3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण) ; अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kāty.-Comp. —ज *a.* descended in a regular line. —वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः, —पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards ; from the beginning or first ; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8. 142 ; 3. 39 ; 7. 35.

अनुपूर्व्य *a.* Regular, orderly, successive. —वी = अनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठय *a.* [अनुपृष्टं धव्यते, अनुपृष्ठयत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपत *a.* 1 Not endowed with. —2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपवीत).

अनुप *a.* Not sown (as seed) ; लक्ष्य fallow, meadow (ground &c.)

अनुपित्रम *a.* Grown without being sown.

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं 1 A gift, donation. —2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular

भातुंवेच च सुखं Bg. 18. 39, 25 ; अनुवेच-
 मजानंतः कर्मणामविबक्षणाः Rām-5 Inten-
 tion, design, motive, cause ; अनुवेचं
 परिज्ञाय देशकालौ च तत्त्वतः । सारापरावौ चाकीक्य
 दंडं दंडेभ्य पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126 ; पाप of
 evil designs.-6 An adjunct of
 a thing, a secondary member (सुहृदा-
 नुयायि, अप्रयानं) ; a secondary sym-
 ptom, symptomatic affection, at-
 tendant on the principal disease
 (वातविस्तारिदोषाणामप्राधान्यं) ; सूत्रानुवेच
 विषमञ्जराः Susr.-7 Connecting link
 or adjunct of a subject or topic ;
 theme, matter of discussion ;
 introductory reasons ; (विषयवेचान्त-
 विकारसंबन्धः अनुवेचः) (an indispen-
 sable element of the Vedānta).-8
 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable
 or letter intended to denote some
 peculiarity in the inflection, accent
 &c. of the word to which it is
 attached ; as the ल in गल्, ण् in इण् ;
 रिरुपाय पराभवाय मध्यं प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोतिवानुवेचः
 Ki. 13. 19.-9 Offence, fault, -10
 An obstacle, impediment also the
 clog or encumbrance of a family ;
 domestic ties or attachment.-11 A
 child or pupil who follows the

example set by his parent or teacher (सुखानुयायो शिशुः). -12 Beginning, commencement.—13 Repeated application or devotion (यौनःपुन्येन अभिर्नवेश). -14 Course, pursuit.—15 A small bit or part, a trifle.—16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भानु-बंधपूर्णकः.—17 Base, stem (स्कृति). १०० [अनुबध्यते अतिशयिन ध्यायिते अनया] I Thirst.—2 Hiccup.

अनुबंधक *a.* Connected, related.

अनुबंधनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबंधिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) I (*a*) Connected with, attached or related to; अहो सरसरणीयानुबंधिनी जीवनकथा Māl. I having for its contents or subject matter &c.; परिचर्यानुबंधी Dk. 101 continuing. (*b*) Mixed or blended with; नील-कंठकैकानुबंधिना मंद्रङ्कुतेन मामनुमन्यते Māl. 9.—2 Followed by, accompanied with; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence; तदियमापस्तमंतोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60; अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67; शाश्वं शाश्वतरानुबंधि 156; दुःखं दुःखानुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single; K. 349; Ki. 1, 20; Bg. 15. 2; गुणा गुणानुबंधितवत्स्य समसत्वा इव R. 1. 22 being associated with.—3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted; अपि त्वदावाजितवारिसंपूर्णं प्रवल्गमासामनुबंधि वारुणं Ku. 5, 34; ऊर्ध्वं गतं यद्य न चानुबंधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading; K. 246, 303.

अनुबंध्य *a* I Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). 2 [संधार्य बंधः अनुबंधः कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the उद्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; गौरानुबंध्यः K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [अनु पश्चारिस्थत् बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुद् 4 A To awake, to recollect, learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—*Caus.* I To remind, put in mind of; अयं सम्यगनुबोधितोऽस्मि s. I well reminded.—2 To advise, inform; इति शिष्येण क्लान्तबोधयत् R. 8. 75.

अनुबोधः I An after-thought, recollection.—2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a

Brāhmana (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

अनुब्राह्मणिन्, क *a.* [तद्वीते वेद वा इति इतिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव-भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं I Repetition of an assertion to refute it.—2 Repeating what has been said.—3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

अनुभाषित् *a.* Speaking in reply; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभुज् 7. A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds); भेषमुक्तविशदो स भंदिवा अन्व-भुक्त R. 19. 39; सा मंडानमंडनमन्वभुक्त Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोगः I Enjoyment.—2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू I P. I To enjoy, taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c.); to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.); अन्वभवं च भुङ्कर इव नयमात्रिकामाद्रुसुमनसं Dk. 121; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि दीक्षाणामनुभव-वितरणं फलमात्मनैव K. 121; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीत्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7; Ku. 4. 41; संवत्सरमात्रं प्रत्यभावननुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant; षष्ठमनुभवश्च वर्षे K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old.—2 To learn, hear, understand; वदन्तानुभवसि Ch. Up.—3 To try, test, put to the test; न न्वं तेनान्वभविषा नान्वभावित्वाप्यसौ । अनु-भूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभविष्यति ॥ Bk. 5. 35.—4 To compromise include, grasp; द्वे वामलकं अनुभवति Ch. Up.—5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mosty Ved. in these senses) —*Caus.* I To cause, to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधे; Mu. 6. 15; स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 125; आभोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. I. 120.—2 To reflect on, meditate, think of; मनसा तमेव वृत्तांत-मन्वभावयत् K. 176, 279.—3 To infer, know; तस्मात्पराश्रुत्वाभि फलेः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः I Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्विज्ञं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थं right and अयथार्थं wrong, see T.

S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognise प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedantins and Mimamsakas add two more अर्थोपपत्ति and अनुपलब्धि; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sāṅkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Charvakas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mimamsakas—संभव 'equivalence', ऐतिह्य 'fallible testimony', and वेष्टा 'gesture'.)—2 Experience; अनुभवं वचसा सचि ह्यपसि N. 4. 105.—3 Understanding.—4 Result, consequence.—Comp.—सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः I Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमेयपुरुःसत्ते) अनुभावविशेषात् सेनापरिवृत्ताविव R. 1. 37; संगतवनीयानुभावा अस्याकृतिः S. 7. अनुभावसोमायमात्र-परिवेषवृत्तः (श्रीः) U. I. 3 16. 20, 41, 4. 22. K. 108, 240 i V. 1; Ki. 1. 6; Dk. 29, 113; Mv. 6. 53; अहो महाभाव पायि-बो दुह्यंतः S. 3. of great might or power; जले वा रक्षसाक्रतावनुभावपथकरो R. 10. 38. 2. 75 greatness (dignity) &c.; valour; Ki. 6. 28; महा-नुभावपशूतः कापि तत्र एवागतवती Māl. I very noble or dignified.—2 (In Rhety.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न) ; भावं मनोवर्तं साक्षात् स्वयत् व्यजयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति वृत्ताः; यथा भूभेगः कोपस्य व्यंजकः ; उन्मुद्धं कारणं ह्येः स्वैर्बहिर्भावैः प्रकाशयत् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः काठयनाश्रयो ॥ S. D. 162. 163. &c.; शिबेव रमणीयतो त्वदनुभावमावाहते Māl. 9. 35.—3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief; अनुभाववत् गुह्यस्थिरत्वात् Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative; ता understanding, knowledge; यत्पदेन विना यस्याननुभाववत्ता भवेत् Bhāṣā. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभाविन् *a.* I Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling.—2 An eye-witness; अनुभावी तु यः कश्चित्कुर्यात्साक्ष्यं विवादिनां Ms. 8. 69.—3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू *a.* [भू-क्विप्] Perceiving, understanding.—भूः *f.* Experience, direct knowledge or perception, अयमात्मा सर्वाभुभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः *f.* I Perception, apprehension, experience.—2 (In Nyāya)

Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhāṣhā P. 51-52.—3 Dignity consequence.—Comp.—प्रकाशः N of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mādhavāchārya.

अनुभू I. 3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभू m. Praising conformably, imitating.

अनुभूतु m. A younger brother (अनुगतो भ्रातरः).

अनुभू I P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

अनुभूत p. p. Intoxicated with joy.

अनुभाष pot. p. To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise.

अनुम 4 A. I To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमत्तुमुत्सहे मीववृत्ति कलभस्य आहृतम् R. 11. 39; M. 1. 12; राजन्याय स्वपुत्रिबुद्ध्याऽनुमने R. 4. 87; 14. 20; सुभूयमाणं गिरिशोभने Ku. 1. 59. 3. 60. 5. 68; कृताभिमर्शमनुमन्यमानः सुतो S. 5. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यदीयसीं मे कुमुदतो नाहांसि नाभुमत्तु R. 16. 85. be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22.—2 To follow, have recourse to; वमार्थावमिसंयज्य संरब्धं योनुमन्यते Mb.—Caus. I. To ask for leave or permission; ask the consent of; अनुमाप्यतां महाराजः V. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; यूयोऽपि सर्वो जन्मनुमानायश्यामि S. 3.—2. To ask for, request or beg; Y. 1. 240.—3 To honour.—4 To put to account.

अनुमत p. p. I Approved, consented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुमतं हृष्टं वा वैरिदं शुक्रपातकं Ve. 3. 22; यममना S. 4. 9. allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृह्यार R. 5. 10; वमयैतः साक्षां Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c.—2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; वृष्टिं च कर्षकनवा नुमतं करोति Bri. S. 5. 72—3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—तः A lover; वमनतो नमतो-नुतमाय भियाः Si. 6. 65.—तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुमतं चोरितमेतत्तस्या हृदयं V. 3. 17.

अनुमतिः f. I Permission, consent, approval, assent.—2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, where the gods and Manes receive oblation with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rājasuya sacrifice (कगहोर्नचैद्वतं शुक्रच-तुदशीयुत पूर्णनादिभिः); अनुमत्यै हविषाकपालं

पुरोडाशं निवर्पति Sat. Br. 3. 86-87.—Comp.—पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं I Assent; sufferance.—2 Independence.

अनुमन्तु a. Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent) (Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमन्तु 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्टश्च वासदे. वासुमीत्रतोऽश्चः U. 2. (v. I. for आभिमन्त्रिता); रथमारीय कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णानुमन्त्रितः M

अनुमन्त्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरण See under अनुमृ.

अनुमरः A country next to a desert

अनुमा 3 A., 2 P. I To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अलिङ्गां प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिवैरनुमिमिमे Mb.; conclude, guess, conjecture; वृमादयिमनुमाय T. S. 41; पर्याकुलत्वानुमन्ता वेगमंगो-नुमयते Ku. 2. 25; R. 15. 77; 17. 11; तेजोविशेषानुमितां दधानः 2. 7, 68; 5. 12; Ki. 5. 47.—2 To reconcile, equal—Caus. (—नापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुचतां K. 132, 202.

अनुमा [मा-अङ्] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमातु a. One who infers; न हि करिणे हृष्टे चित्तकारेण तमनुमिमितनुमातरः

अनुमानं I Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system (अनुमितिकरणमनुमानं तच्च वृमो वह्निध्याद्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं); प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविचित्रमयं. त्रयं सुविदितं कार्यं त्रयं सुद्विगमनीयतां Ms. 12. 105.—2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know; इति ते अनुमानं मया ज्ञेया भाविष्यति Rām.—3 Analogy, similarity; आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षते S. 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादंतीतेमुपप्रेक्ष्य K. 305.—4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यनलायां दृष्टिर्निश्चिताः परंति तत्र शराः। तदापरोपितशरो बाधः स्यातां पुः स्मरो मन्ये ॥ अनुमाने तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10.—Comp.—वक्ति f. reasoning; logical inference.

अनुमापक a. (पिका f.) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमितिः f Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान; परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञान-मनुमितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमितता Desire of inferring.

अनुमेय pot. p. Inferable, to be inferred; फलानुमेयः प्रारंभः R. 1. 20.

अनुमार्ग adv. Along the way; according to a (particular) way; on or in the way; अनुमार्गागतया K. 100 come by this way.

अनुमाषं adv. Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमासः [अनुगतो मासः] The following month.—सं ind. Every month, month after month.

अनुमुद I A. (P. in epic poetry) I To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathising with; सुदितामनुमादेतं Bhāg.—2 To express approval; तदेव राममातृभिरनुमादिते U. 2; approve, second, applaud; निषेधुमासादेनुमादितुं वा R. 14. 43; to allow with pleasure, permit; अनुमादितमाचर्यः K. 77; अनुमेदिता मात्रा 160.—Caus. To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुमोदः I The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure.—2= अनुमादं see below.

अनुमोदनं I Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance.—2 Causing pleasure.

अनुम 6 A. To follow in death; रदता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नानुमतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85. followed in death by you; गतिविश्रमसादनीयता नः शुचा नानुमतेव लक्ष्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुमरण Following in death; तन्मरणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि भवदुर्गातरादिमरणे देहाद्यलाभ-एव); देशांतर-मृते पत्यो साह्वी तत्प्रायुकादयं। निवायेरसि संशुद्धा प्रविशेज्जातवेदनं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brāhmana women युयक् चित्तां समारुह्य न विषा ननुमहेति Bāna—severely condemns this practice; see K 173—4.

अनुया 2 P. I To follow, go after (fig. also) अनुयाहिं सायुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77; अनुयाय्यनुमितनयां S. 1. 29; त्वामनुयायि यद्यपि Ku. 4. 21. 2 To imitate, equal; न विलायुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुंशः R. 1. 27; 9. 6; अनुयातलीलः 16 71; Si. 12. 3 followed and imitated.—3 To attend, accompany; इयं सुसलमनुयाति कलेन हुङ्कृतं Mu. I. 4. अनुयातास्वतीको वसिष्ठः U. 348.

अनुया *a.* Following—या: Ved. Food.

अनुयातु *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्रे—*त्रा* Retinue, train; attendance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राज्ञः वने वन्यम जावतः । किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rām.—*त्रे* *adv.* In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्रः अनुगमनमस्यस्य ठक्] A follower, attendant; S. 1. 2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयाविर् *a.* [P. III. 2. 78] 1 Following; attending, consequent. —2 Like, similar.—3 Following a principal person as a teacher (पुरुषस्य अनुगतां शिशुः).—*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R.; a dependent or attendant; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 4. 19.

अनुयाजः [यज्-घञ्, कृत्वाभावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञांश्च); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 No ask, question; किं वस्तु विद्वन्मुखे प्रदेयं त्वया किमद्रेति तमन्वयुक्त R. 5. 18; अन्वयुक्तं शुरुमांशः स्मृतिः 11. 62; Si. 13. 68.—2 To examine (in as accused), put on trial; Ms. 8. 79, 250.—3 To impart or give as instruction. —4 To order, enjoin.—5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c.—2 Censured, reproached.

अनुयुक्तिर् *a.* [अस्पर्धे इति] One who has ordered, examined; cf. गृहीतेरु अर्थीति.

अनुयोजितु *m.* An examiner, interrogator; inquirer; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भूतकाव्यापक).

अनुयोगः *m.* A question, inquiry, examination; अनिवर्तनानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः S. 1; निगृह्यानुयोगे P. VIII. 2. 94; वार्ता मधुरासुराया च वाचा R. 13. 71.—2 Censure, reproof.—3 Solicitation.—4 Exertion, effort; अनुयोगं विना नैकं तिलानां नीपजयते Pt. 2. 140.—5 Religious meditation, spiritual union.—6 Comment.—Comp.—कृत् I. an interrogator.—2 a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतति प्रप्रविषयसंज्ञं विनति).

अनुयोगिर् *a.* 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on.—2 Examining; questioning.

अनुयोय *pot. p.* Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof.—उयः A servant; obedient and humble servant; उमाभ्यामपि वासवानुयोयौ दुष्यतः प्रणमति S. 7; Ms. 8; 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुरुज् 4. U. 1 To be red; शुशमन् रज्यद्भुवारकः Si. 9. 7: (became red or attached).—2 To be delighted, find pleasure; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रदुष्यत्यनुरज्यते च Bg. II. 36.—3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्थमनुरज्यति विषमस्थं त्यजेते च Rām; अशुद्धप्रकृते राशिं जयता नानुरज्यते Pt. 1 301; आनुयुक्तस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्यते कामतः Ms. 3. 173.—*Caus* 1 To make red, redder, dye, colour; सरसाकिसल्लयानुरजितेवा Si. 7. 64. 8, 17. 12. 68; Dk. 168; Ki. 12. 23. 4. 27, —2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied; अनुरक्तः प्रजाभिश्च प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरेज्यते Rām.; कष्टं जनः कुत्रधनैरनुरजनीयः U. 1. 14; शिष्ययुगानुरजितमनसं Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

अनुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured; कुडलमाणिप्रमानुरक्तगंडरथकः K. 170.—2 Pleased, contented, loved, beloved, loyal, loyally, devoted; अनुरक्तः शुचिर्दक्षः Ms. 7. 64; युगानुरक्तामनुरक्तसाधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him; प्रजः—लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc or acc.); आपं वृषळमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः—अथ हिम्बद्रुसे दृढमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1; कथं वसंतसिन्धो आर्यचारिदत्तमनुरक्ता Mk. 1 एषा भवेत्तमनुरक्ता S. 6. 18; अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय विन्तु नारी जन्म Mu. 6.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरजक *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुरजनं Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरजने स्याः U. 1. 11.

अनुरजित *p. p.* pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुराग *a.* Become red, reddened.—*गः* 1 Redness.—2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः); love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.), आविर्भूतानुरागाः Mu. 4. 21; कंठकितं प्रथयति मध्यमुरागं कपोलेन S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; इगितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्वादुःपुरागजः Ak.

अनुरागिन्, अनुरागवर् *a.* 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुरागवार् H. 1; सा केनापि वाणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुरागवती भूयुव *ibid.*—2 Causing or inspiring love.—*ण* Personification of a musical note.

अनुरागणं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells,

anklets &c.—2 The power of words called व्यञ्जन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; कमश्चक्ष्यत्वादेवानुरागनरूपो यो व्यञ्जः S. D. 4.

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरथ्या [रथ्यामन्वायते स्थिता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशीकरणादर्थं च निशाबमनःशक्याः दीपवृक्षास्तथा चक्रानुरथ्यास्तु सर्वशः Rām

अनुरसित *a.* Sounding, echoing; उद्गतिरैरनुरसितस्य प्रकाश्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound.

अनुरसः, —रसितुं Echo, reverberation; गुरुमagnified by echo; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुरसः [अनुगतो रसः] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.). —2 A secondary flavour; खण्णं saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं रुक्षं खण्णानुरसं लघु । नायास्तु मधुरं स्तन्यं कषायानुरसं हिमं Susr.

अनुरहस *a.* [अनुगतं रहः] Secret, solitary, private.—*सं* *adv.* In secret, apart, privately; Si. 7. 50.

अनुरात्र *a.* Following the night.—*त्रं* *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुरात्र *a.* 1 Causing welfare; also written as अनुराधः इदं वयमनुराधं हवामहे Av.—2 Born under the asterism अनुराधा P. IV. 3. 34.—*धा* [अनुगता राधां विशाखां] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राधा or विशाखा). It consists of four stars.—Comp—*गमाः*—पुरं the ancient capital of Lanka or Ceylon; also called अनुराधपुरं, described by Rājasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called 'The Great Brazen Palace' said to have been built in 161 B.C."

अनुरुद् 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathise; गुरुशोका मनुरोदितोव मां Ku. 4. 15; अनुरोदितोव कर्णेन पात्रेण Si. 4. 47.

अनुरोदनं Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, block up; शिलाभिर्धं मार्गमनुरुधन्ति Mb. 1 to, surround, hem in; रहद्वाचमैलो महार... अन्वरेज्यते Bhāg.—2 To bind, fasten.—3 To stick or adhere to follow closely, observe, practise; अनुरुध्यादयं ग्रहं Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुमंसम. नुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male.—4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; समस्थनुरुध्वते वि-

ममरूपं इत्येति च *Ran.* । सद्भूतिमनुरूपयंतां भवेत्: *Mv.* 2 follow or adopt । स्वधर्ममनुरूपंते मतिक्रम *Ki.* 11. 78 । नातुरोऽस्य जगद्भूतिं *Bk.* 16. 23 love, like.—5 To conform to, obey, follow, adapt oneself to, act up to ; नियतिं लोक इवातुरूपयते *Ki.* 2. 12 ; हूतं तिर्यक्ताऽपि परिचयमनुरूपयते *U.* 3. remember or cherish (act up to it) ; मद्रुचनमनुरूपयते वा भवान् *K.* 181, 298 ; वारसल्यमनुरूपयते महारत्नः *Mv.* 6 feel the force of compassion ; तेनापि रावणे वैश्वामनुरूपय्येष्यते *Mv.* 5. 35 following up ; यदि सुकलनुरूपयते *Mv.* 3. regard with respect, obey ; अनुरूपयस्व भगवतो वसिष्ठ-स्यादेशं *U.* 4 । चन्द्रोक्तोर्वचनं *U.* 5.—6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe ; इत्यादिभ्यः प्रियशतंनुरूपय मुग्धा *U.* 3. 26 ; अभिनयसेवकजनेऽपि पदमनुरूपयते *K.* 207 please by carefully attending to &c. ; show regard for ; 248.—7 To urge, press ; entreat, request ; आग्रहमात्रं अनुरूपयमानः *K.* 277 । तथा चाहमनुरूपयमानस्तौ वकुलमालां दत्तवा *Māl.* 1 । सा च भिमि-धनना बलवन्नुद्धा *Dk.* 122 courted, wooed.—8 To assent or agree to ; approve ; like, comply with ; प्रकृतयो न मे ध्यसनमनुरूपयते *Dk.* 106 । यदि भगवाननुरूपयते *Mv.* 4 agree with me.

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपाक्षर] I one who obeys, conforms to &c.—2 Obeyed, observed, practised, wanted (अपेक्षित), written ar अनुरूप *Rv.* 3. 55. 5.

अनुरोधः—चर्च I Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c.—2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, consideration ; चर्च । नुरोधात् *K.* 160, 180. 192 ; अत्र नातुरोषं तर्क्ये *Mu.* 7 please or gratification ; आनातुरोधात् *Mu.* 1. 2 out of regard for ; कविप्रमातुरोधाद्वा *Ve.* 1 in consideration of ; *Mv.* 5. 3. 28 ; तदनुरोधात्-वेन accordingly, in accordance with it ; वद्विप्रश्निन्महत्तुरोधात् *Pt.* 1. 100 after great consideration ; humoring *H.* 2. 103 ; reference (of a rule).—3 Pressing, urging, coaxing ; entreaty, solicitation, request ; क इवातुरोधात् *K.* 209 । तदनुरोधात् 135 ; विनातुरोधात्सहतेऽप्यर्थः *Si.* 20. 81.—4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्, चक *a.* Compliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring for ; पतिव्रतायां समयानुरोधिनी *Rām.*

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपस्य सदृशः योग्यो वा] I Like, resembling, corresponding to ; शब्दातुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भावितव्यं *Pt.* 1 । worthy of ; आत्मानुरूपं वरं *S.* 1 । रूपानुरूप *K.* 192, 203.—2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to ; with gen. or in comp. ; नैतदनु रूपं भवतः *K.* 146, 158 ; भव विदुःतुरूपस्त्वं युगेर्लोकज्ञेति: *V.*

5. 21 ; काममनुरूपमस्या वपुषो वरकलं *S.* 1 ; स्वप्रमाणानुरूपैः सेचनचटैः *ibid.* 1 *Bg.* 17. 3 ; *R.* 1. 33 । *Me.* 13.—3 I Resemblance, likeness, conformity. 2 Suitability, fitness ; *U.* 6. 26.—4 The antistrophe, having the same metre as the strophe or strophe ; the second of the three verses (रुच) recited together, the other two being strophe and पद्यांस ; एकस्तोत्रियेकवहस्तु योऽन्योऽन्तरः सोऽनुरूपः *Asval.*

अनुरूपतः—वेण, पशः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुरूप *a.* Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after ; येन आर्वा-याः सुसिन्धा दृष्टिरुक्रमा *Mk.* 4 intently fixed.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलातः—हयः [कसू-नतैवे-वम्] A peacock.

अनुलिप् 6 P. To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c. after bathing) ; smear, daub, cover over ; वपुरावलिप्तं न वधूः *Si.* 9. 51, 9 15 ; प्रभातुलिप्तं श्रीवत्सं *R.* 10. 10 covered with ; तच्छाया-तुलिप्तधृता *K.* 131 ; हरिभिराभिरामसा तेजसा चातुलिप्तैः *S.* 7. 7 ; so स्नातानुलिप्तः ; तिमिरा-तुलिप्तं enveloped in darkness ; स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च *Dk.* 71 besmeared with perfumes &c.

अनुलेपः—लेपेन I Unction, anointing smearing.—2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c. ; any emollient or oily application ; आर्द्र-वृद्धध्वनि *K.* 28 rubbed with paste ; सुभिक्तुमुधूषानुलेपना *K.* 324.

अनुलेपक, लेपिन् *a.* One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन *a.* Hidden, clinging to, attached ; *Si.* 5. 46 ; जनाऽनुलीनः *Dk.* 104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम *a.* [अनुगतः लोम *P. V.* 4. 75.] I 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order, successive (opp. प्रति-लोम) ; (hence) 1, favourable, agreeable ; सुलो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां *Rām.* । विरेनामनुलोमामनुमाहि *Sat.* Br. ; कृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति *Sk.* ploughed in the regular direction.—2 Mixed as a tribe.—ना A woman of the lower caste than that of the man's whom she marries ; *Y.* 2. 288.—3 *adv.* In regular or natural order ; प्रतिलोमना-लिपेनातुलोमं *Susr.*—माः (pl.) Mixed castes.—COMP.—अय *a.* having fortune favourable.—अयः *a.* speaking in favour of ; जहानप्यनुलोमार्थां प्रवाचा-कृतिनां गिरः *Si.* 2 25.—ज, जन्म *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father ; said of the mixed tribes ; *Ms.* 10. 25 । *Y.* 1. 95.

अनुलोमनं I Regular gradation, se-nding or putting in the right direc-

tion.—2 (In medicine) Carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging, alleviation.

अनुशोमयति *Den. P.* 1 To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain ; तत्र प्रति-लोममनुलोपयेत् *Susr.* —2 To evacuate, purge, carry off by the regular channels.

अनुस्मरण *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less (अन्तिरिक्त, अन्यूनाधिक) ; smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?).—2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः [वंशमनुगतो वृत्ततः] I A genealogical table ; यत्रानुवंशं भगवाण् जायदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ *M.* 1.—2 Modern race or species ; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [अनुवंशे भवः यत्] Relat- ing to a genealogical table.

अनुवृत्त *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वक्रः] Very crooked ; somewhat crooked or oblique ; ०० Moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively (said of planets)

अनुवृत् 2 P. 1 To say or speak after or for one ; वेदां द्विजानां सवित्री नाऽनुवृत्ते यथाविधि *Ms.* 11. 191.—2 To repeat, recite, reiterate ; शतमनुरूप-मातृष्कामस्य *Ait. Br.* ; learn, study ; परोवरं यज्ञोऽनुवृत्ते *Sat. Br.* ; अरण्येऽनुवृत्त-मानरादाण्यर्कं *Sāy.*, see अनुवाच below.—3 To concede the point, assent to, yield.—4 To name, call.—Caus. To cause to recite ; to read to oneself (before reading aloud) ; oft used in dramas ; उभे नाम मुद्राक्ष-राण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः *S.* 1 ; निपु- (गृहीत्वा) कथं वाच्यतां ; देवी-अनुवाच्य तावत् वधाविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि *V.* 2 ; *Mu.* 1 ; अनु-वाचितलोकमात्ममवलोक्य *M.* 1.

अनुवक्त *m.* Repeating, reciting (उ-दुलोकाभितानुरूपपाठक) ; replying &c.

अनुवचनं I Repetition, recitation, teaching, instruction, lecture. *Y.* 3 ; 190. 2 A chapter, section ; lesson, division.—3 Repetition of Mantras or texts in conformity with pre or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनुवृत्ते इति, वच् वच् कृतं *P.* 11. 4. 29. Vārt.] I Repeating, reciting, reading. 2 A subdivision of the Vedas ; section, chapter.—3 Chapter or section, referring to a compilation from the *Rigveda* or *Yajurveda* (अयजुःसंह) COMP.—अनुक्रमणी *N.* of a table of contents attributed to Saunaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-प्यत्-कृतं] A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest, *Si.* 14. 20 (प्रशस्तु-पात्रा तदभाये होतृपात्रा देवताह्वानी ऋक्ष Malli.).

अनुवाच् *f.* [वच-णिच्-क्लिप्] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचन-*m.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं 1 Recitation of passages of the *Rigveda* by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (विधे) of the अध्वर्यु priest.—2 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing.—3 Reading to oneself; see above.

अनुवृत् *p. p.* Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied. क्त-*f.* 1 Subsequent mention; repetition by way of explanation or illustration.—2 Study of the Vedas.

अनुवचन *a. or n.* [अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2. 109; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनुवान् Sk.] 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनुवानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154; 5. 82; Y. 3. 24; इदमुपानुवाचाः Ku 6. 15.—2 Modest, unassuming; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सरः [अनुवृत्तौ वत्सरो दामादिविशेषाय] 1 A year.—2 The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the *Bṛhaspati* cycle.

अनुवद् 1 P. I To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.); गिरं न... अनुवदति शुक्रस्ते मनुवाहं पञ्जस्यः R. 5. 74 repeat; उक्तमनुवदति Sk. (P. & A.) to resound, echo; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk. अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य *ibid.*; सभाभिधितिप्रतिधवाभैर्मयादन्ववदन्निव Si. 2. 67. echoed; and approved also; घोषस्यान्ववदिष्टेव कंका पूतकतोः पुरः Bk. 8. 29.—2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; see Kull. on Ms. 1. 74; 2. 6.—3 To repeat, tell, say (generally); निजमनोरथमनुवदत्या Dk. 21.—4 To abuse, rail at.—*Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general); गुण° K. 206.—2 Repetition by way of exalation, illustration or corroboration; अनुवादि चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्योपपन्नासे Sk.).—3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned such as paraphrase or free translation; particularly, any portion of the *Bṛāhmaṇas* which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previous; *y* laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधिः 'authoritative or direct injunction'; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः; नानुवाददुवक्तव्योः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyāya sūtra. it is of 3 kinds :—सूतार्थः (सदेवः सौम्ये-दमत्र आसीत्); स्तुत्यर्थः (वायुर्वै शेषिणा देवता)

and गुण° (अग्निहोत्रं जुहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना जुहोति इति गुणविधानात्); see अर्थवाद also.—4 Corroboration, confirmation.—5 Slander, abuse, reviling.—6 Advertisement, notice; report, rumour.—7 Commencement of speech (वाचनं भजनम्).

अनुवादक, -वादिश् *a.* 1 Explanatory—corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration; आरम्भ साहसवानुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks.—2 Conformable to, in harmony with, -like; युक्तगीतानुवादिना Rām; तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30.—*m.* N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated.—2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्तवैव न विधेय-मुदीरित; in वृद्धिरादेर् आदेर् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन, -वर्तिश् &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश *a.* [वशमनुवतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient.—शः Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस 1 P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवसित *a.* One who dwells near; resident.

अनुवसित *a.* [वस्-क्त] 1 Dressed, clothed, wrapped up.—2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [अनुवतो वातः] The wind—ward direction; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c.; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च वासीत युष्ट्या सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास् 10 P. 1 To scent, perfume.—2 To use the oily enema (see the next word); treat by using such enema; अवश्यं स्थापनीयाश्च नानुवास्याः कथंचन Susr.

अनुवासः, -सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general) with incense &c.—2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends.—3 (नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिच्छकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself; असच्छता विकाराणां स्यादेवाधनुवा-

सगात् Susr.; द्विधा वासेनः परिक्षेपो निरूह-आनुवासनं । कथायाद्येनिरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवास-नम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासनं वा दीयते अनुवस-न्नपि नुह्यते अनुवादनं वा दीयते इति अनुवा-सनः).

अनुवासित *a.* 1 Fumingated, perfumed.—2 Administered as an enema; treated by this operation.

अनुविद 6 U. To find, discover, see, obtain.—2 To deem, consider.—3 To marry.

अनुवितिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद् See under अनुवृत्.

अनुविधा 3 U. 1 To lay down a rule, regulate.—2 To obey, act up to, follow, conform to; see अनुविधायिर् पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28 the footsteps of the great have to be trodden in.—3 To resemble, imitate.—*pass.* To be trained to follow rules; obey.

अनुविधान 1 Obedience.—2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिश् *a.* 1 Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders; सा स्त्री यामुविधायिणी H 2. 141; भवितव्यानुविधायिनीद्विधाणि V. 3.—2 Resembling; निजवृक्षसितानुवाधायिनि Si. 6. 23, 15. 69.

अनुविनश 4 P. To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविश 6 P. To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः—शनं 1 Following, entering after.—2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married; (उपेक्षातः क्रमेण कर्तव्यस्य विवाहः); यवो-यसोऽनुवेशो हि व्यवहस्य विविशोपकः Mb.

अनुवेश *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविशः (pl.) N of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत् 1 A. (sometimes P. also) 1 (Transitively used) (a) To go or roll after, follow, pursue; (fig.) to follow, conform to, act according to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by; humour; अहं तावत्स्वामिन्-श्रित्यनुवृत्तिमनुवर्तते S. 2. तेषां परिचयमनुवर्त- K. 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाले शशांकलेन कामनुवर्तते S. 3. approve of her choice; लोचिकानां हि साधुनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. 1. 10 words conform to the sense; न कुत्राप्यमनुवर्तते K. 104 follow; मधु द्विरेकः कुसुमैकपात्रे पयौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3. 36 followed his mate in drinking; drank after her; Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23. Dk. 80, 69. 126 1

कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude ; प्रवृत्तिमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते Si. 15. 41 ; Mal. 3. 2. (b) To imitate, resemble ; equal ; त. 5. स्ववर्तनं पितृन्सर्वं यज्ञसा च बलेन च Mb. (c)

To gratify, humour, please ; Dk. 65.—2 (Intransitively used) (a) To follow, come after ; संग्राह्य इत्यनुवर्तते H. 3 (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave. (d) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sūtra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows); e.g. in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sūtra 80 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk.—Caus. t To cause to revolve, turn round ; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नावर्तयतीह यः Bg. 3. 16.—2 To act up to, follow, obey ; तथापि लोकयात्रानुवर्तनीया Mv. 7 ; पुत्रैः पितरौ लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3 ; K. 367.—3 To favour, oblige; comply with one's request ; निश्चिनापि भवत्येव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73 ; यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीयः Māl. 7.—4 To put in, carry out.—5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sūtra ; केचित् विज्ञायते इति नावर्तयति P. V. 2. 13. Sk.—6 To use, employ.—7 To lead one to, attach to.—8 To speak in favour of, speak for ; to approve.—9 To imitate, do after one ; सत्तौ चरितान्मनुवर्तितं नि रेंद्रियाणि K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं I Following (fig. also) ; attending, compliance, obedience, conformity ; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तने Ak ; इदमाश्रयमथवा लोकभित्त्यनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4 ; दाक्षिण्यं Dk. 161.—2 Gratifying, obliging.—3 Approval of, concurrence in.—4 Continuance ; result, consequence.—5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तनं a. I Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp राक्षसाश्चापि युद्धंति नित्यं छंदानुवर्तिभिः Pt. I.—69 ; नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः I. 383.—2 Guided by, following the advice of ; obedient, faithful, compliant ; अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt. I. 101. 298.—3 Like, resembling ; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्तनं a. [अनुगतो वर्तनं] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्तं p. p. I. Obeying, following &c.—2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued ; अनुवृत्तस्त्वया भगवत्पश्येह प्रसादः U. 7.—3 Rounded off ; taperingly round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकार) ; दीर्घानुवृत्तपांशुबाहुना K. 179.—4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c.—2 Conforming to the character (शालानुगत).—तत् Obedience, conformity, compliance ; यूक्तेऽनुवृत्तौ च (गृहीयात्) Chān. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः f. I. Assenting to approval ; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65.—2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. व्यावृत्तिः) ; taking up ; continuity 1 व्येष्टा-नुवृत्तिर्नाटकं R. 13. 78 by following the example of ; अनुवृत्त्या प्रमादुपगतः Dk. 100 service ; ततान वदन्ति ; पवनानुवृत्त्या Ki. 16. 52 in consequence of.—3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence ; gratifying, pleasing ; कौताः चातुर्धमपि शिक्षितं वस्त्रेण U. 3 ; Māl. 9 ; Si. 9. 58 ; Dk. 55 ; K. 265 ; M. 2. 9 ; राज्यं हि नाम राज्यं सं पश्यत्युपतेमिहृदप्रतिस्थानं Mu. 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct ; U. 7. 5-4 Remembrance. Ki. 18. 18.—5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule ; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule.—6 Imitating, resembling &c.—7 Repetition ; वर्णनामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

अनुवृद्धि a. Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवेलं ind. Ever and anon, constantly ; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमाहृतः R. 3. 5 ; Si. 3. 79.

अनुवेल्लित a. [वेल्क] Bent in conformity with ; bent under.—तत् Securing with bandages, bandaging ; a sort of bandage (त्रणलेपनमैव भेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य a. [अनुव्ययति अनुवच्छति ये क] Following (अनुगत) ; व्यवविष्टः Kāty. (न्ययभूमि प्राप्ता इव).

अनुव्यजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यञ्ज 4 P. To hit or pierce again ; विद्धमनुविद्यतः Ms. 9. 43.—2 To wound, pierce ; कामशरानुविद्धः &c.—3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.—4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध p. p. I Pierced, bored ; कौतानुविद्धरत्नं दिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S. D.—2 Overspread, intertwined ; surrounded, full of ; pervaded by, replete or filled with ; abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. I. 20 । कवित्प्रभालेपिभिर्दिनैर्लुक्तामयी यष्टिर्वातुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with, emeralds, 16. 48, 6. 18 ; अलके बाहू-कुंदांनुविद्धं Me. 65 ; सौरभ्यं Mk. I ; कोपाजुविद्धां चित्तौ नाटयथ Mu. 3 ; Ku. 3. 35 ; पांडुतानुविद्धं देहच्छविः Dk. 112, 137 ; Māl. I.—3 Connected with, relating to ; adhering to ; देशवातांनुविद्धा संख्या Dk. 117, 124 ; उद्धर्षणेऽलक्ष्यैः परितोऽनुविद्धं Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.—4 Set, inlaid ; variegated ; रत्नानुविद्धाणवमकलाया

दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिण्याः R. 6. 63, 14 ; Si. 4. 49.

अनुविधेः, -व्याधः I Hurting, piercing, perforating ; न हि कौतानुविधादयो रत्नस्य रत्नस्य व्याहृतमग्निः S. D. I.—2 Contact, union ; मुलामोदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्रमर Si. 2. 20.—3 Blending, mixture ; fusion.—4 Obstructing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) . Consciousness of the perception, (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुवृत्त्यव्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sūtras &c. (मंत्राविवरण) ; especially, that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains difficult Sūtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुव्याख्यानप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं).

अनुव्याहारः, -व्याहारः I. Repetition, repeated utterance ; mentioning along with something else.—2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारिर a. Cursing ; execrating. अनुवृत्तं I P. t To follow, go after ; तत् व्रजेतमनुवर्तमानं K. 132, 210 ; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water ; lake, &c. ; as a mark of respect Y. I. 113)

तं मातरां देवमनुव्रजंयः Ku. 7. 38 ; यमिच्छन्नुपरायतं नैनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rām.—2 To visit in order, seek.—3 To go to or near ; betake oneself to, घृणा युतेः संगमनुव्रजंति Pt. I deer herd or associate with deer.—4 To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं, -व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest ; Ms. 3. 107.

अनुव्रज्य pot. p. To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत a. [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] I Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.) ; मित्तत्वा का अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103 ; वैश्याः क्षत्रमनुव्रताः Rām.—2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत) . —तः A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुशक्ति a. Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred ; *अदिः a class of words or वण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20. where both members undergo Vridhhi.

अनुशयः, -शायश् &c. See under अनुशो.

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Rākshasa.

अनुशालं [अनुवर्तनं शालं शालार्थं प्रयुक्त] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail ; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास्त्र 2 P. I (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address ; इति ध्रुवेष्वामनुशासती सुतां शास्त्रक मेमान विवेकु-मुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5 । पूर्वाहुतिः निजबाद भोज्यां R. 6. 59. (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin ; to teach, instruct (how to act) ; दशरथममनुशासिष्ठः R. 13. 75 । वस्ते रवन्मुनाऽनुशासनीयासि S. 4 ; राजपानीविद्यो-रक्षमनुशासि पुरजिन् Bk. 20. 17 ; को तु खलु मन्त्रिषु अनुशासितः V. 4. tells, directs ; मन्त्रा-वदरमनाय वृत्तद्विं भवतमनुशासितः V. 5 tells, directs ; माणवकं च मनुशासितः Sk. ; Ms. 6. 86.-2 To rule, govern.-3 To chastise, punish, correct ; इयमेव ताव-दधममनुशासनीया Ve. 2 ; अरिदुःखमनुशासनीयं 31 । स्वकर्म दयापयः प्रयागं भवाननुशासितः M. II. 100, 9. 233.-4 To praise, extol.-5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक, -शासि, -शास्त्र, or शासितृ a. One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes ; कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler, एव चोरानुशासि राजेति भयानुत्प-त्तितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command ; instruction laying down rules or precepts ; a law, rule, precept ; treatment (of a subject), (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.) ; भवत्यादिष्वपि इयानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice ; तन्मनःशुशासनं Ms. 8. 139 ; 6. 50 ; 2. 159 ; यौवनं K. 146 ; नायादिगं laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c. ; शब्दानुशासनं Sk. ; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66. Sk.-Comp.—पर obedient.—पर्वण N. of the 13 th book of the Mahābhārata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice)

अनुशिक्षः f. Instruction, teaching ; order ; command.

अनुशिक्षि a. Practising, learning.

अनुशिशुः f. [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशो 2 A. I To lie or sleep with, sleep along with ; lie upon, close or along ; lay oneself down ; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to ; शयनं चानुशोते हि तिष्ठतमनु-तिशति । अनुशोवति धावते कर्म पूवृक्षे नरे ॥ Subhāshita-2 To repent, grieve for ; दुःखमिदमपि नान्वशेत सः Si. 14 45 पुराशुशोते तव चंचलं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

अनुशयः [शी-अच्] I Repentant, remorse ; regret. sorrow ; रुद न. शयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8 ; दुःखस्तेऽनुशयः M. 3 why should you be sorry ; वाप्यं प्रमुच्य विगतानुशयो भवेत् S. 7. 25 ; इतो न तस्यानुशयो वा भूदिति V. 4 ; Si. 2. 14 -2

Intense enmity or anger ; शिशुपालो-ऽनुशयं परं वतः Si. 16. 2 ; यस्मिन्मुक्तानुशया-सैव जागर्ति भुजंगी Māl. 6. 1.-3 Hatred.

—4 Close connection, as with a consequence ; close attachment (to any object).—5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births 1. (स्वर्गाधिकर्मणो मुक्तफलस्य भवशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाम मोहादुत्सारिस्ते हृदय, दबा हि स्नेह-भावे विरिचयमानं हवीरमना न विरिचयते मोहा-नुशयैव काश्चित् स्नेहशेषोऽवशिष्टे तथानुशयोऽपि Tv.) —6. Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission ; Ms. 8. 222 ; see क्रीतानु-शय.—या A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान a. Regretting &c.—ना A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेदः) ; ohe who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इहानिजनितानुतापवती).

अनुशयि a. 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful.—2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry.—3 Hating intensely.—4 Connected as with a consequence.—5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds ; epithet of the soul.

अनुशयिनं Intent or assiduous application ; constant ; pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study ; विज्ञातसाराण्यनुशयिनेन Ki. 16. 28.

अनुशीलित a. Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied.

अनुशुच् I P. To bewail, mourn over, regret ; कथं तमेव चैरुतकमनुशोचामि Mk. 3 ; नष्टं मृतमात्मानं वानुशोचन्ति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333 ; शोचन्ते ते स्मृत्वात्मानमनुशोचामि K. 333 ; Ve. 5. 4 condole with, weep with —Caus. To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret ; तृणामिव वने शून्ने त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुशोचिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?).

अनुशोच, -शोचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret ; अनुशु (शो) चित् in the same sense.

अनुशोचक, -शोचि a. I Regretful, penitent.—2 Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P. I To hear (= श्रु) ; वातु-श्रुमं जावतत Ms. 9. 100 ; तद्यथाश्रुयते Pt. I heard, related.—2 to hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority hand down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्रोकं [अनुश्रोक्यते गीयते, श्लोक, कर्मणि अच्] A kind of Sāma (महाव्रतव्यः सामभेदः).

अनुपञ्ज (*सञ्ज) I P. To adhere or cling to, follow closely.—pass. (-प-ज्यते) I To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig. also) ; चर्मपूते च मनसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुपज्यते Dk. 43 ; sometimes occurring as अनुपज्जते (from सञ्ज also) ; यदा हि नैद्विषोऽपि न कर्मवनुपज्जते Bg. 6. 4 ; 18. 10.-2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement.—Caus. I To fasten or attach (something) to.—2 To supply (as an elliptical expression) ; इति पदमन्त्रानुपञ्जन्यं.

अनुपक्-द्व. (dv. In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुपक्त p. p. I Connected with, closely related or attached to ; निर्य-क्तः प्रकृतिकोपः Mv. 2 constant, ever- arising -2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used) मृत्युर्जरा च व्याधिश्च दुःखं चानेककारणं । अनुपक्तं सदा देहे Mb. ; इति नि-र्यानुपक्तं सति शोचिनं तत्पत्ये U. 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart ; *मद्विनीपवित्रमखलं Mv. 4.

अनुपंगः I Close adherence or attend-ance ; connection, conjunction, as- sociation ; सानुपंगाणि वरुणाणामि U. 7 good things closely follow one another (come close upon one another).—2 Coalition, commixture —3 Connection of word with word.—4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis.—5 Necessary consequence, inevi- table result.—6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act.—7 Incidental mention or relation (प्रस-ङ्गः).—8 Yearning, eager longing.—9 Compassion, pity, tenderness.—10 (In Nyāya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pro- noun इदं (उपनयनादप्यस्य अयमिति पदस्य निगमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं) —11 The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

अनुपंगि a. Following as a neces- sary result, consequent ; concomi- tant, adhering to, connected with.

अनुपंगि a. I Connected with adhering or sticking to ; अनीकजे रज-सि मुखानुपंगिणि Si. 17. 57.—2 Follow- ing as a necessary consequence ; य-स्यानुपंगेण इमे भोगादयो भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76.—3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुपङ्गं प्रसक्त) ; सप्तकस्याय-वर्षस्य सर्वज्ञेवानुपंगिणः Ms. 7. 52 ; विमुक्तानुपंगि भयमेति जनः Ki. 6. 35. connected with, natural to, greatness.—4 Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond of.

अनुबजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुबेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुष्टुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order).

अनुष्टुप् *I P.* (अनुष्टुप्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुष्टुप् *f.* [अनुनिरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुप् वाक्] *I* Following in praise; speech. -2 Sarasvati. -3 *N.* of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise *i. e.* अनुष्टुभति the gāyatrī, which has 3 Pādas), अनुष्टुभनादनुष्टुप्. In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पञ्चमं लघु संचेत सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । गुरु षष्ठं च पादाभां शेषेऽवनि यमो मतः ॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्टा *I U.* (अनुष्टा) *I* To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c.) ; bring about, effect, accomplish (business) विवाह-दक्षिणाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत Ku. 7. 1. 17; विमनुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारीचः S. 7; आज्ञायतु अर्थः को नियमोऽनुष्टुभियतामिति S. 1; यं मे मर्तामदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वामनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business. -2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c.) ; commit (a sin) -3 To rule, govern, superintend; appoint -4 To stand by or near (with loc.) ; Ms II. 112. sit on; occupy; अनुष्टास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Rām. -5 To follow, go after (lit.) स्वर्कातामनुतिष्ठति Rām.; नारान्के पति भार्या अथावदनुतिष्ठति Subhāshī follow, obey. -6 To imitate, tread in; पदं चेहानुतिष्ठति पूर्वेषां पूर्वैः कृतं Bhāg. -7 (Intrans.) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself. (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c.) अनुतिष्ठतां ब्राह्मणानां M. 5.

अनुष्टा *a.* [स्था. क. पठते] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्टातु, शापि *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं *I* Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities; कौडिपि वनोपायश्चिन्त्यां यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt. 1;

नानुष्ठानैर्विहीनाः स्युः कुलजा विषया इव Pt. 2. 95. H. I. 103-3 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि सनुष्ठेण सह वैराग्यज्ञानं कार्यं Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं माहेशः प्रतिषेधतु U. 5. 21-4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; किं वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्व. तं प्रथमपक्षेति U. 1. 8; Mv. 4. 33 -नी Performance, doing &c. -Comp. -शरीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sāṅkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the शूल or gross body.

अनुष्टापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्टापनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्टापिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संस्थाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 brought about; अथानुष्ठितं that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न युक्तं हि त्वत्तुं कार्यमनुष्ठितं Rām.; (used actively) following, practising; Ms. 10. 127.

अनुष्ठिः-ष्टुः *f.* [स्था. कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.) ; ष्टु, अनुष्ठया अनुष्ठया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेय, शातय *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to विद्वद्भिरनुष्ठेयं M. 5. what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* *I* Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णोर्नदाश्चानुष्मिः R. 12. 62.-2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस). -ष्णः Cold touch or sensation, -ष्णा *N.* of a stream. -ष्णं A water-lily, blue lotus (वत्पल). -Comp. -शुः (-शो ray) having cold rays, the moon. -वल्लीका *N.* of a plant नीलवर्णा.

अनुष्णव *a.* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food. -अं *adv.* *I* I through or after food. -2 According to food; after every sacrifice. -3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्णदः A hind wheel.

अनुसंवरणं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसंचर *I P. I* To walk along side, follow, join. -2 To pursue, seek after. -3 To visit, go towards or to. -4 To penetrate, cross, traverse. -5 To become assimilated.

अनुसंचरणं Following, pursuing. -*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुसंत 8 *U. I* To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, overspread -2 To continue, join in.

अनुसंततिः *f.* Continued succession, continuity.

अनुसंधा 3 *U. I* To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवयोग्यं स्थानमनुसंधीयतां H. 3; Ms 12. 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आरामानमनुसंधेहि शोकचर्चां च पारिहृ H. 4-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकर्तव्यमनुसंधीयतां H. 3; नैतदनुसंधाय मयोक्तं. Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतो-पालभेन द्रष्टुमनुसंधीयतां H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पुगावृत्तत्वाऽनुसंधया Malli. on Ku. 1. 21 should be sought or referred to. -4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सायस एवं दुर्गममनुसंधेहि, दुर्गशोधन-मनुसंधात्वेन H. 3-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनुसंधायमाणः Mu. 6. कर्ते निर्वहः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं Mk. 1; पतो नौ मामनुसंधेतः Mk. 2 are after me. -6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्रमवशसायऽनुसंधातः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं *I* Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; Mv. 7-2 Aiming at; H.-3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गममनुसंधाने को नियुयतां H. 3. equipping with the necessary materials. -4 A plan, scheme. -5 Suitable connection. -6 (In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपमय or application.

अनुसंधानिर्, संशायि *a.* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा संशयमनुसंहिता Mb.; अश्वधामनुसंहितं वाक्यं Rām. -तं *adv.* In the Samhitā texts; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसामि 2 *P.* (अनुसामि) *I* To go to or visit successively or in order. -2 To join in following or being guided by. -3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंग *a.* Connected with, अनुसवनं *ind.* *I* After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions. -3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसाय *ind.* Every evening. अनुसार्थकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.

अनुसूचक *a.* Indicative of, pointing out to.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसू I P. I To follow (in all senses) ; go after, attend, pursue ; to practise, observe ; betake oneself to । पूर्वादिष्टानुसारं पुरी Me. 30 go to ; उद्विग्न-दिशं 57.-2 To go over or through—*Caus.* । To lead, forward ; मायुरनुसारणीव नी Rām.-2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसरः A follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं I Following after, pursuing, going after, seeking after ; कंदमानुसरणं क्रियतां H. 3। कनकसूत्रं प्रवृत्तौ राजपुरेः Pt. 1.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.) ; इंदोस्त्वदनुसरणिक्रि-ष्टकतिः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः I Going after; following (fig. also) ; pursuit । व्याघ्रानुसारचकि-ता हरिणीव यासि Mk. I. 17 । शब्दानुसारं अवलोक्य S. 7 looking in the direction of the sound ; कपटानुसारकुशलः Mk. 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage ; किरणानुसारगलितेन K. 137. 194. 204 ; घर्मशास्त्रानुसारं Y. 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice ; अनुसारादधिका (वृद्धिः) Ms. 8. 152.-4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law.-5 Nature, natural condition of anything.-6 Currency, prevalence.-7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारातः, अनुसारेण (in comp.) In accordance, with, conformably to.

अनुसारकः, सारिण *a.* I Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on ; तामभ्यगच्छद्वादितानुसारी R. 14. 70 ; घृगानुसारिणं विनाकिनं S. I. 6 ; परिलः पवनानुसारि Dk. 91 ; कुपणानुसारि च अने Pt. I. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.-2 According or conformable to, following ; यथाशास्त्रं Ms. 7. 31.-3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinising ; Ms. 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit । तस्मात्प्राप्तयानानां कुप्यन्नात्यनुसारणा Mb.

अनुसरति *f.* I Going after, following ; conforming to, accordance with.-2 [अनुसरति कुलतरं] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा) .

अनुसरति I P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्यः A serpent-like being ; a reptile in general.

अनुसरति *a.* Created in succession.

अनुसरति *f.* I Creating in order or succession.-2 A ready-witted woman.

अनुसेविनः *c.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसेन्यं [सेन्यमनुगतं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुस्कंदं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession ; अहं मेहमनुस्कंदं Sk.

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round.-णी [करणे रुयुद] I A cover (आच्छादनं such as leather) ; अनुस्तरण्या वपामुत्तिष्ठय शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् . Asval.-2 A cow ; (सेयं गोः स्तुतं दीक्षितमनुस्तुतत्वा-दिंसितत्वाच्चानुस्तरणितुच्यते Sây.) ; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरिणी (अनुतीर्यते वैतरिणी नदी अनया तृ-करणे रुयुद एषो-सुद Tv.) .

अनुस्तोत्रं Praising after ; N. of a work relating to the Sāmaveda.

अनुस्तेहं *ind.* After adding oil.

अनुस्पष्ट *a.* Plain, obvious.

अनुस्फुर *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow) .

अनुस्मृ I. P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.) ; वरप्रार्थनानुस्मृत्य S. I ; यदेव अनुस्मृतं देवेन S. 7 ; तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनुस्मर युध्य च Bg. 8. 7 ; ह्यपगतमदरागस्यानुस्मरारुहभी Ki. 4. 38.-*Caus.* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret ; Ki. 5. 14.

अनुस्मरणं I Recollection, remembering.-2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* I. Cherished recollection ; thinking of ; अनुस्मृतेर्नदरिः S. B.-2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others

अनुस्मृत *a.* [सिद्-क्त-ऊद्] I Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly.-2 Sewn on, fastened to.-3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुसमाहारः Continuing ; following.

अनुस्वानः I Sounding conformably to.-2 An after sound ; echo ; see अनुगुण and K. P. 4 (36) .

अनुस्वारः [स्व-अप् स्वारः ; स्वरवर्णा एव स्वारः ; अनुगतः स्वारान् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel ; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3. 4.

अनुह्वयः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुहुक् I U. To roar in imitation of, reply to ; अनुहुकुरते घनध्वनिं न हि गो-मायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुह् I P. I To imitate, resemble ; देहवनेन स्वरेण च राममद्रमनुहरति

U. 4 ; Ki. 9. 67 sometimes with gen. of person ; मायुरनुहरति Sk. ; see below.-2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (यत्तत्तच्छील्ये) ; पैतृकमाश्रय अनुहरति मातुर्क मायः P. I. 3. 21 Vārt. : (यत् प्रकारः, पितृमातृश्रयात् प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयति Sk.) .

अनुहरण, -हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुहार्य *pot. p.* To be imitated.—यः Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf. अन्वाहार्य) .

अनुहोडः A cart (?) .

अनुकः कं [अनु-वच् समवाये क निपातः कृत्वं ; or fr. अच् with अनु] I The backbone, spine (वंशयाधारः आयतः पृष्ठास्थि-विशेषः) सदैव शान्तं च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sây. remarks अनुकं मृतमस्तिः स्यात् साक्ष्येति चेदं वदति च) .-2 A kind of sacrificial vessel ; according to some, the back part of the altar ; अयुरमागमनध्वमानुके.-3 Former birth or state of existence.—क I Family, race.-2 Disposition, temperament ; character, peculiarity of race ; व्याधयश्चकुलार्थैः पैतृका हि नराः स्मृताः Susr.

अनुकाशः [अनु-काश-घञ् उपसर्गस्य दर्विर्ब] Reflection (of light) .-2 Regard, reference, illustration.

अनुकृति, अनुचान &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनुचीन *a.* [अन्वच्-त्त] Ved. Coming after, successive ; अहं day after day, on the following day ; एगर्भे (गो) born in successive order.

अनुच्यं The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्द्विं कट्वानि अनुच्यसंज्ञे Sankara) ; अरान्मित्राणि शिर्ष-व्यान्मनुच्यानि Ait. Br. ; (अनुच्ये=पार्श्वद्वय-वर्तिनी रुके Sây.)

अनुद *a.* I Not borne or carried.-2 Unmarried परिवेत्तानुदोऽनुदे उयेहे दारपरिग्राह Ak.—डा An unmarried woman.—Comp.—मान *a.* bashful, modest.—गमनं (डा) Fornication.—भ्रातृ *m.* (दा) I the brother of an unmarried woman.-2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुतिः *f.* [वे-क्ति, न. त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं) .

अनुदकं Want of water ; drought, aridity ; यथा वर्षमनुदके Rām.

अनुदेशः 'Relative order', N. or a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes ; यथास्त्वमनुदेश उदिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

अनुय, अनुदित &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनु *a.* I Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood) ;

not wanting or lacking in (with instr.). इन्द्रावे वैत्रधादन्ते R. 6. 50; अन्व-मसारं निषत्रात्रेन्द्रात् 18. 1; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेना-मननवस्तुकां सभावायामि M. 10 of no inferior stuff; इमामननां सुभिरावेहि R. 2. 54; गुणै-रनुनां 6. 37; विशिद्वन्मनुष्यैः R. 10. 1.-2 Full, whole, entire; large; महर्षभक्-वनमनूनकरं Ki. 14. 40; great; Si. 4. 11; (before adjectives) very 'गुरु-लितम्; S. D. excessively big or heavy. -3 Having full power.

अनुप *a* [अनु-अप उदनेर्देशे P. VI. 3. 98, अनुगताः आपः यस्मिन्] situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy.—पः-पे I A watery place or country; स्थेदनाश्वेः सवे युष्तेद्वृते नौद्वैपेस्तथा Ms. 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानादुमलनावीश्वरिभिरप्राप्तशीतले; वने-व्याप्तमनूपे तत्संस्थेर्वीहिषवादिभिः -2 N. of a particular country (—पाः pl.); R. 6. 37.—3 A marsh, bog -4 A pond or tank of water.—5 Bank or sile (of a river, mountain); सागपस्पर्ववतानुपात् Rām.; नदी गोयुतातपो अतरत् *ibid* -6 A buffalo.—7 A frog.—8 kind of partridge.—8 An elephant. —Comp -ज moist ginger. -प्राघ *a* marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य *a*. [अनूपे देशे भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनुबन्ध *a*. Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनुबन्धवामाभेत Sat. Br.; अनुबन्धयध्वा Asval.

अनूयाज, अनूयाज=अनुयाज, अनूयाज.

अनूर *a*. [न. व.] Thighless.—रः Aruza, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —Comp.—सारथिः the sun (having अनूर for his charioteer); गते तिरश्चीन-मनूरसारथेः Si. 1. 2.

अनूभिः *a* I Not strong, weak, powerless.—2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व *a*. Not high, low; भास्व Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूर्ध्व *a*. I Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating -2 Inviolable.

अनूवृत् *m*. Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनूथर *a*. I Saline, the same as ऊथर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. —2 Not saline.

अनूह *a*. Thoughtless, coreless.

अनूथर *a*. Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनूथ-च *a*. [न. व.] I Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the *Rigveda*; अनूथं साय P. V

4. 74 Sk.-2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया वक्ष्य अथ समातः] Not conversant with, not studying the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); यथा अश्वेऽफलं दानं तपः विप्रोऽनृचाऽफलः Ms. 2. 158; अनृचो मायकः Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनृच; अनृचनहृचव्येत्येव Sk.; but sometimes अनृच् also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनृचे हविर्देवा न दाता ऊचते फले Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनृचां यत्र भुजते 131); अनृक् also in the same sense.

अनृत् *a*. Not straight; crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपादचपलो न नेत्रचपलोऽनृत् Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनृत् *a*. Free from debt; who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing; एवामनृतां करोमि S. 1; तवाऽनृतामि U. 7; प्राज्ञेर्दक्ष-रथप्रीतेरनृत् (रथे) R. 12. 54; Mv. 5. 58; पितृणामनृत् Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to sages, gods and the Manes; cf. जायमानो वै ब्राह्मणसिन्धिर्ज-णवाञ् जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणसिन्धुः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनृत् (free from debt); एव बाहृणः यः पुत्री यज्वा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also कवि-देवगणस्त्वभाभुजां भुतयागमसत्तैः स पाणिनः। अनृत्त्वमुपेयवाचनम् परिधेर्मुक्त इवोऽणदीविति R. 8. 30.

अनृत्गता, अनृत्पण्य Freedom from debt; नाकुर्यामायकारं करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury; मन्त्रेभिरु-प्रियेभ्योऽनृत्पण्यमनुभूयितः M. 5. 11; येन स्वाभि-प्रसादस्य अनृत्पण्यं बन्धनम् Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनृत्पण्य *a*. =अनृत्; एकमप्यक्षरं यन्तु गुरुः क्षिप्ये निवेदेयत्। पृथिव्यां नास्ति तद्दृश्यं यद्दृष्ट्वा सोऽनृत्पणी भवेत् ॥

अनृत् *a*: [न. व.] I Not true, false (words); तं वनं Ms. 4. 170 wrongly got; प्रिये च नास्ति ह्ययात् 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception, fraud; सत्यानृते अवपश्यज्जनानां Rv. 7. 49. 3; अतारुते Ms. 1. 29; साहसेऽनृत् वद 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशुं, भुवि, गो, पुत्रं giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पंच कथ्यामते हस्ति दश हस्ति गवानृते ॥ शत. मश्वानृते हस्ति सप्तं पुश्वानृते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनृत् personified is the son of अधर्मे and हिंसा husband and brother of निकृति, father of मय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (Opp. सत्य); Ms. 4. 5.—Comp.—देव *a*. whose gods are not true (Sây.); Rv.

7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (?)—यदर्थ, भाषण, आश्वासन lying, falsehood, वादिर्, वाच् *a*. a liar.—त्रत *a*. false to one's vows or promises.

अनृतक, अनृतिर *a*. Lying, a liar.

अनृतुः [न. त.] I Unfit season, improper or premature time; अनृतौ चाभर्द्धने Ms. 4. 104.—2 Time before menstruation.—Comp.—कन्या *a* girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a*. I Not one; more than one, many; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो मायक-रुपना Y. 2 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तपत्येकोऽन्येनेक Y. 3. 144.—2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; आकारं having many shapes or forms; diverse, multiform; आक-वारं several times, many a time; and oft.; भार्य having more wives than one.—Comp.—अक्षर, अन् *a*. having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic.—अग्र *a*. I engaged in several pursuits.—2. not concentrated or fixed on one object.—अंत *a*. I. [न. त.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable स्वादिप्यन्ययमनेकांशवत्.—2.—अनै-कांतिक q. v. (—तः) I unsettled condition, absence of permanence.—2. uncertainty, doubtfulness.—3 an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. आदः scepticism; आदिर् *m*. a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jains.—अर्थ *a*. I. having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous; as the words गो, अमृत, अक्ष &c.; अनेकाधस्य सप्तदस्य K. P. 2.—2. having the sense of the word अनेक.—3. having many objects or purposes. (—चैः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—अन् *a*. having more than one अन् (letter) P. 1. 1. 55.—आश्रय, आश्रित *a*. (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य); एतेऽने-काश्रिता गुणाः Bhāṣhā. P.; dependence upon more than one.—अन् *m*. 'doing much', N. of Siva.—गुण *a*. of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगणय्य कारणमनेकगुणं Ki. 6. 37.—गुणः N. of a king; अश्रितपादपंजनः K. 3. गोत्र *a*. belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted) *i. e.* that of his own, and that of his adoptive father.—चर *a* gregarious.—चित्त *a*. not of one mind, fickle-minded; अन्तरः not following the counsels of one; H. 4. 31.—ज *a*. born more than once. (जः) a bird (गर्भोऽभाभ्यं जातत्वात्).—पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विपः वन्धेतरानेक. पदार्थेभिर R. 5. 47; Si. 5. 35; 12. 75.—मुल (सी f.) *a* I. having many faces, many-faced.—2 scattered, dispersed,

going in various directions, taking to various ways ; (बहानि) जगद्दिग्दे-
कमुखाणि मार्गाश्च Bk. 2. 54. —वृत्तिः 'hav-
ing many forms', N. of Vishnu who
assumed various forms to deliver
the earth from calamities. —युद्धवि-
जयिष्—विजयिष् *a.* victorious in many
battles; Pt. 3. 9. II. —रूप *a.* I. of
various forms, multifarious—2 of va-
rious kinds or sorts. —3 fickle,
changeable, of a varying nature ;
ब्रह्मविष्णवे नृपतीतिनेकरूपा Pt. 1. 425 (—पः)
epithet of the Supreme Being.
—लोकेश्वरः N. of Siva ; also of Indra,
and of the Supreme Being, he being
said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c.—वर्ण
a. involving more than one (un-
known) quantity (the unknown
quantities *x y z* &c. being repre-
sented in Sanskrit by colours रजः,
काश &c.) ; समीकाणं simultaneous
equation ; युग्मं—व्यवकलनं, ह्रासः, mul-
tiplication, subtraction or division of
unknown quantities.—विध *a.* various,
different. —शकः *a.* cloven-hoofed.
—सदृश *a.* synonymous. —साधारण *a.*
common to many, the common
property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, 'vari-
ously ; जगत्कुलं प्रविशत्तमनेकधा Bg.
II. 13.

अनेकशः *ind.* [वीप्सार्थे कारके शब्] I
Several or many times, frequently ;
अनेकशो निजितराजकत्वं Bk. 2. 52. —2
In various ways or manners. —3 In
large numbers or quantities ; पुत्रा
अनेकशो मुता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिर *a.* Not alone, accom-
panied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [न पजत्] Not moving,
immovable ; of the same form, epi-
thet of Brahma or the Supreme
Soul (सर्वदेकरूपं ब्रह्म).

अनेकीकृ or अनेकी To make or be mani-
fold ; to divide or be divided into.

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person,
dolt, fool.—यूक *a.* I. deaf
and dumb ; दुक्ताद्यैश्च यत् दुर्बलसंमतम्
K. P. 7. —2. blind. —3. dishonest,
fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेश *a.* Ved. I Not to be blamed ;
praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान).—2
Not near ; infinite.

अनेन *a.* Sinless, faultless (Sây.) ;
without a variegated set (of horses) ;
Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेष *a.* Sinless, blameless ; not
liable to error.

अनेश्वरः 'One who has no superior,'
a sovereign or paramount, lord.

अनेश्वर *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेहस् *a.* [न हन्यते, हन्-असि, घातोः
प्रादेशः नासि हन् एह च U. 4. 223] (lit.)
Not killed or destroyed or obstruct-
ed ; Ved. without a rival, incompa-
rable, unattainable, inaccessible ;
an obstructed, not liable to be hurt
or injured ; संयुक्तं सर्वं देवा अनेहस् Rv. I.
40. 6, 4 ; 6. 50. 3.—*m.* (हा-हसौ &c.)
Time (not being liable to be des-
troyed).

अनेकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain,
unsteady ; occasional, casual, (as
a cause not invariably attended by
the same effects).

अनेकांतिक *a.* (की. f.) I Unsteady,
uncertain ; not to the point, not
very important ; भृत्योऽमुष्य इति 'कमेतत्'
Pt. 1. —2 (in Logic) Name of one
of the five main divisions of हेतु-
भास (fallacies,) otherwise called
सर्वविचार. It is of three kinds :—(*a*)
साधारण, where the हेतु is found both
in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument
being therefore too general. (*b*)
असाधारण where the हेतु is in the पक्ष
alone, the argument being not
general enough. (*c*) अनुपसंहारी
which embraces every known
thing in the पक्ष, the argument
being non-conclusive.

अनेक्यं I Existence of many ; ab-
sence of one, plurality. —2 Want
of union, confusion, disorder,
anarchy.

अनेकांत्य Variable nature.

अनेतिहा Absence of traditional
sanction or authority, of that which
is without such sanction ; अनगतम-
नेतिहा कथं ब्रह्मादिगच्छति Mb

अनो *ind.* No, not ; अभावे न ह्यने नापि
Ak.

अनोक्तशायि *m.* (यी) Not sleeping
in a house, a beggar.

अनोक्त *a.* [अ-शोक्त-हा] Not
leaving the house. —इः [अनसः शकटस्य
अकं गतिं इति, हन्-इ] A tree ; अनोक्तहाकं.
पितृपुत्रयोश्च R. 2. 13 ; 5. 69.

अनोक्त *a.* I Not attended with the
sacred syllable ओम् Ms. 2. 74. —2
Not accepted.

अनोदन *a.* Without food (as a व्रत).

अनोवाह *a.* To be carried in a
carriage (अनसा वाहः).

अनोचित्य Unfitness, impropriety ;
अनोचित्याहते नाव्यवस्यभेदस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनोजस्य Want of vigour, energy,
or strength ; S. D. thus defines it ;
दीर्घव्यतिरेकीजस्य दीर्घं मलिनतादिज्ञात्.

अनोद्धत्य I Freedom from pride,
modesty, humility. —2 Tranquillity,

placidity, calmness ; नदीरमोद्धत्यमप-
कता महो Ki. 4. 22.

अनोरस *a.* Not legitimate, not
one's own, adopted (as a son).

अपे I P. (अंतति) To bind.

अंत *a.* [अन्-तत् U. 3. 86] I Near.
—2 Last.—3 Handsome, lovely ; Me.
23 ; Si. 4. 40, (where, however, the
ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt'
may do as well, though Malli. ren-
ders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority
of शब्दार्णव). —4 Lowest, worst. —5
Youngest. —तः (*n.* in some senses)
I End, limit, boundary (in time or
space) ; final limit, last or extreme
point ; स सागरांतां पृथिवीं प्रशस्ति H. 4.
50 bounded by the ocean, as far as
the sea ; अपांती नेत्रयोरेतो Ak. ; उद्युक्तो
विद्यांतमविगच्छति H. 3. 114. goes to
the end of, masters completely ; श्रु-
तस्य यायादयमंतमभैरस्तथा परतो युधि
केति पार्थिवः (where अंत also means
end or destruction) ; जिवलीकुसुधानामं-

तं यवौ K. 59 enjoyed all worldly
pleasures ; आलोकितः जलु रमणीयानामं-
तः K. 124 end, furthest extremity ;
दिग्गते भूयते Bv. I. 2.—2 Skirt, border,
edge, precinct ; a place or ground
in general ; यत्र रम्यो वनोत्त U. 2. 25.
forest ground, the skirt of the forest ;
ओदक्यतात् किमपि जनोऽनुगत्यः S. 4 ;
उपवर्णांतलताः R. 9. 35 as far as the bor-
ders of skirts ; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोरेवोत्त
R. 2. 58. 2. 19 ; Me. 23.—3 End of a
texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem
of a garment ; वस्त्रं ; पवनप्रनातितंतुदेशे
दुहले K. 9 (by itself in Veda). —4
Vicinity, proximity, neighbour-
hood, presence ; नाधीयांत इमशान्तिं ग्रामांति
Ms. 4. 116 ; Y. 2. 162 ; I. 143 ; वंश-
पातांतविरुद्धशयं (गृह्वरं) R. 2. 26 ;
पुंशो यमांतं व्रजतः P. 2. 115 going into
the vicinity or presence of Yama ;
अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यरस्याज्जनांति तज्जनांतिकं
S. D. ; यां तु कुमारस्यांति वाचमभाषयास्तां
मे ब्रूहि Sat. Br. (These four senses
are allied). —5 End, conclusion, ter-
mination (opp. आरंभ or आदि) ; सेकांत
K. I. 51 ; इदानीं निहितं R. 4. I ; मासांतं,
पक्षांतं, दशाहान्ति, &c. ; एकस्य दुःखस्य न या-
वदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिषाणवस्य Pt. 2. 175 ;
व्यसनानि दुरांतानि Ms. 7. 45 ; दशांतमुपे-
यिष्याम R. 12. I going to the end of
the period of life (end of the wick)
व्यसने वर्षयत्येव तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति Pt.
2. 180 ; oft in comp. in this sense,
and meaning 'ending in or with'
'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching
to the end' ; तदंतं तस्य जिवितं H. 1.
91 ends in it ; कलहतांति हर्म्याणि कु-
वास्यांतं च सोढुं ; कुराजान्ताणि राष्ट्रानि
कुक्रमांतं यशो मुनां Pt. 5. 76 ; फलोदया-
ताय तपःसमाजये Ku. 5. 6 ending with
(lasting till) the attainment of fruit ;

यौवनांत वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62. 14. 41; विपदंता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहर्षिदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांतं दूढं Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; घरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांतं तदुत्पत्तिं R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिसती त्वदंतं 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंतं S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb.; ओषधयः कलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined. -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंतं ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुवंत, तिजंत &c. -8 The last word in a compound. -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत; उभयोरपि दृष्टोतस्त्वन्मयोस्तस्वदांशभिः Bg. 2. 16. (सदकतोः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (n. also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; पुष्पदीप्यं च जलांतं युहं Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; सुप्रयुक्तस्य दंभस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आसंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts. -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number. -14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; सुजातः [cf. Goth. *andais*, and; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. -Comp. -अवसायिन् m. [अंतं पर्यंतदेशे अवरोधे] a *chāṇḍāla*. -अवसायिन् [नखकेशानामंतं अवसातुं छेदुं शिल्पमस्य, सो-गिति] 1. a barber. -2. a *chāṇḍāla*, low-caste. -3. N. of a sage, see अंयावसायिन् (अंतं पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति). -उदात्त a. having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. -कर, -कण, -कारिन् a. causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि चिक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावैतो द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. कर्मन् n. death, destruction; गो अंतकर्मणि Dhatupatha. -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमुच्छति Mb. कृत m. death; वर्जयेदंतकृत्यं वर्जयेदन्तिलो-नलं Ram. -ग a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शास्त्रांतगमयाध्वर्युः Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् a. perishing. -गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; मारुतस्य नं

द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. -2. death, perishing, dying. -चर a. 1 walking about, going to the borders of frontiers. -2. completing or finishing (as a business &c.). -ज a. last born. -दीपकं a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). पालः 1. a frontier-guard guarding the frontiers दुर्गे M. 1; त्वदीयेनांतपालेनावस्कंय युहीतः *ibid*. -2. a door-keeper (rare). -भव, -भाज a. being at the end, last. -लीन a. hidden, concealed. -लोपः dropping of the final of a word. -वासिन् (ते) a. dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-m.) [अंतं गुरुसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36; Ms. 4. 33. -2. a *chāṇḍāla* (who dwells at the extremity of a village). -वेला = कालः q. v. -व्याप्यति f. change of the final syllable, as in मेव from मिह Nir. -शय्या 1. a bed on the ground. -2. the last bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning. -4. a bier or funeral pile. -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -सङ् m. a pupil; तदुपासते गुरुभिवांतसद्ः Ki. 6. 34. -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक a. [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधितस्य तस्य स्वयंभिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30. -कः 1. Death. -2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां वृत्त्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिमभावा-न्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तु R. 2. 62. -3 A border, boundary. -Comp. -दुह Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132. 4.

अंततः ind. [अंत-तसि] 1 From the end. -2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within. -5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् a [अंत अस्यर्थे मंतु] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवंत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb. स हेतानंतवत उपास्तोऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति Bri. Ar. Up.

अंते ind. (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp. -वासः 1. a neighbour; companion; तव वा इमंसेवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिबन्ध Ait. Br. -2. a pupil; इतानि शृण्वन्वयसां गुणोऽंतेवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगना-नां Si. 3 55; Ve. 3. 7. -वासि ind. in a state of pupilage, (in statu pupillari) -वासिनः = अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम a. Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तन्पा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर ind. [अम्-अन्तं तुङागमश्च Up. 5. 60, अनेत्तुद्व] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; 'हन्', 'धा', 'गम्', 'धृ', 'इ', 'ली' &c. (b) Under. -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अद्व्यन्तांतः R. 2. 32. burnt within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विह-रन् दिवानिशां R. 19. 6. in the palace in the harem; so 'भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं Mal 5. 20. अंतविभेदं Dk. 13; यदंत-स्तज जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतयस्य सुगम्ये V. 1. (a) Internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंत-हेत्वा गतः (हंतं परिग्रह). -3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.). निवसन्तं दारिणि लंघ्यो बह्निः Pt. 1. 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतवेदमनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्यन्तरं सुतमण्डु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतमही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7. 87. 2; अंतर्वेषाच मर्त्याश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्यमयोहं कुसरोतरव-हित आस Sat. Br. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाजे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकंचुकिर्कंचुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3; बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्रे सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिभूत् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितया भिदां गतं बहिरंतश्च सुपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरपीरं यदंतरीरिणस्तं Ak.; oft in comp. at the end; कृपांत पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्राज्ञाच Ms. 8. 79; दंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्तबोऽनंतदंभतुः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वा-सिनी ते सरस्वती Ks. 4. 11. -4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internal', 'inside', 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', 'having concealed within', or in the sense of 'inward', 'internal', 'secret', 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣa compounds; कुदमंतस्तुवारं (Bah.comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; 'तोयं' (Bah.comp.) Me. 64; अंतगिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयति तदमंतद्विहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so 'कोपः' 'कोणः' 'आकृतं' &c. -5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (Note. In comp. the इ of अंतर is changed to a Visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth.

undar; Pers. andar; Gr entos].

—**Comp.**—अंस: the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v.).—अग्नि: inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; अंतराग्नि-परिबुद्धकोष्ठ: Susr.—अंग *a* 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); अंगमंतरंग पूर्वैः Pat. Sutra.—2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिर्ग); धातुपसर्गैः कार्यमंतरंग P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.—3. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय); स्वपति सुखभिदा-नीमंतरंगः कुरंगः S. 4 v. 1. (-गं) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; सतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11; इति 21; the interior.—2. an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); मदंतरंगभूताः Dk. 81, 93. 101; राजांतरंग-भावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159.—3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन and निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma.—अवयवः an inner part; P. V. 4. 62.—आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads).—आकृतं secret or hidden intention.—आगमः an additional augment between two letters.—आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31.—आत्मन् *m.* (त्मा) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंशुमात्रपुरुषोत्तरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञोत्तरात्मन्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मद्देनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममार्थं विशदः प्रकामं..... अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.—2. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21.—आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town.—आयः, आल See s. v.—आराम *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योतः सुखोत्तरात्मस्तथांतर्यातिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24.—हृत्त्रिंशं an internal organ or sense.—उर्यं Ved. a secret abode.—करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22; सचाह्यः अंतरात्मा V. 4. the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; दयार्द्रभावमालयातमंतःकरणैर्विशिष्टैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedānta अंतःकरण is of four kinds.—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चिच्छिदं करणमंतरम् । संशयो निश्चयो गर्भः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं त्रिविधं Sankhya 33, i. e. बुद्धयहंकारमनोसि; सातःकरणं बुद्धि 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसहिता.—कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists).—कुडिल *a.* in-

wardly crooked (fig. also); fraudulent. (लः) a conch-shell.—कु (क्रि) सिः a disease of worms in the body.—कोटपुष्पी—अहंकोटपुष्पी.—कोपः 1. internal disturbance; H. 3. —2. inward wrath, secret anger.—कोशं the interior of a store-room.—गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore)—गड्ग *a.* [अंतर्मध्ये गड्गिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमेनांतर्ग-दुना Sar. S. (यीचाप्रदेशजातस्य गलमांसपिंडस्य गडोर्था निर्यक्तत्वं दत्तम्).—गड्ग-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्.—गर्भं *a.* 1. bearing young, pregnant.—2. having a germ or inside; so गभिन्.—गिरं-रि *ind.* in mountains.—गुडबलयः the sphincter muscle.—गुह *a.* concealed inside, being inward; घनव्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; विषः with poison concealed in the heart.—गृहं, गेहं, भवनं [अंतःस्थ गृहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house.—2. N. of a holy place in Benares; पंचक्रोश्यां कृतं पापमंतर्गेहं विनश्यति.—घणा-गं [अंतर्गम्यते कोडीमव्यस्मिन्, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन्कृतवर्णे पश्यन् प्रघाणे सौधसमनः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशप्रदेशः सोऽंतर्गणः). (न-गः) N. of a country of Bahika (or Balhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहिक-ग्रामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.).—घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78.—चर *a.* pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48, U. 7.—ज *a.* born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.).—जठरं the stomach. (—*ind.*) in the stomach.—जंभः the inner part of the jaws (खादन्स्थानं जंभः, दन्तकथोरतरलं).—जात *a.* inborn, innate.—जाड *ind.* between the knees.—ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge.—ज्योतिश्च *a.* enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (—*च n.*) the inward light, light of Brahma.—ज्वलनं inflammation. (—*n.*) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety.—ताप *a.* burning inwardly. (—*p.*) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13.—दहनं [अंतर्दध्यते आधीयते मादकतनिन.] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation.—दश *a* term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशार्तगतौ ग्रहाणां स्वापिपत्यकालभेदः).—दशाहं an interval of ten days; हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; हे 5. 79.—दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति

तनुमंतर्दाहः U. 3. 31; हेन दहनः सतापयति राघवं Rām.—2 inflammation.—दुःख *a.* sad or afflicted at heart.—दुह *a.* internally bad, wicked or base at heart.—इष्टिः *f.* examining one's own soul, insight into oneself.—देशः an intermediate region of the compass.—द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (गोष्ठद्वारं).—धा, धि, हित &c. See s. v.—नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town); cf. पुरं; वृक्षाननांतर्गमं दृदर्श Rām.—निहित *a.* being concealed within; अंगैरन्तराहितवचनैः सूचितः स-म्यगर्थः M. 2. 9.—निष्ठ *a.* engaged in internal meditation.—पटः—द a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united: (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives.—पथ *a.* Ved., being on the way.—पदं *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word.—पदवी—सुदुष्कान्तमध्यगतः पंथाः.—पटिधानं the innermost garment.—परीक्ष्य *a.* being between the ribs (as flesh).—पचित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel.—पशुः [अंतर्गम्ये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौ पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Katy. (सायं पशुं ग्राममध्ये आगच्छेत् प्रातश्च ग्रामादनिःसृजेत् com.)—पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.).—2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वेषु यूपं परित्यातः पात्यदेशो स्थापयति Katy.—पातित, पातिन् *a.* 1. inserted.—2. included or comprised in; falling within; दंडकारण्यं ति आभमपदं K. 20.—पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel.—पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace.—पुरं [अंतः अन्तरं पुरं गृहं, or पुरस्यातः स्थितं] 1. inner apartment of a palace (see apart for women); female or women's apartments; seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for purposes of safety); व्यायस्यापलुप्य मध्याह्ने भोक्तमंतः पुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; कन्यातः पुरे कश्चित्पतिशति Pt. 1.—2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; बिरहपुस्तकस्य राजर्षेः S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सातःपुरा स्व-गृहमानीयाम्यचिन्ति Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्वा-ज्ञोऽतः पुरं जलक्रीडां कुर्वते *ibid.*; प्रचारः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; सभापातः S. 4; also in pl.; कवाचिद-स्तथाग्राममंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचसुचितमंतःपुरेभ्यो यंशु S. 6. 4. जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; चर, अ-ध्यक्षः-रक्षकः, वती guardian or superin- tendent of the harem, chamberlain i

इदं कुलोद्गतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः । रा-
जमितः पुराण्यक्षी विनीतश्च तथेष्ट्यते ॥ (of these
five sorts are mentioned :- दामनक,
जघन्य, कुञ्ज, मंडलक and सामिन् see Bri.
S.) सहायः one belonging to the
harem. —पुरिकः [अंतःपुरे निवृत्तः, ठक्] a
chamberlain = चर. (—का, —का) a
woman in the harem; अस्मत्पार्थनामंतः-
पुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेद्य Chand. K.
—पुणं [कर्म,] the menstrual matter
of women, before it regularly begins
to flow every month ; वर्षद्वादशका-
दूर्ध्वं यदि पुणं बहिर्निहं । अंतःपुणं भवेत्येव
पन्तस्तुंबरादिवत् Kaśyapa ; °ष्पं is there-
fore the age between 12 and the
menstruation period. —पूय a. ulcer-
ous. —पेयं Ved. drinking up. —प्रकृतिः
f. 1. the internal nature or consti-
tution of man. —2. the ministry or
body of ministers of a king. —3.
heart of soul. °प्रकोपः internal dis-
sensions or disaffection; अणुरप्युपहंति
विग्रहः प्रभुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2.
51. —प्रकोपानं sowing internal dis-
sensions, causing internal revolts ;
H. 3. 93. —प्रज्ञ a. knowing one-
self, with an enlightened soul. —प्रति-
ष्ठानं residence in the interior. —चा-
ष्प a. 1. with suppressed tears ; अंत-
र्वाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यो Me.
3. —2. with tears gushing up inside,
bedimmed with tears ; कोपाद् °ष्पे स्म-
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (—पः)
suppressed tears, inward tears ; निरु-
क्ष °ष्पं Bh. 3. 6 ; Mal. 5. —भावः भावना
see under अंतर्ध्व separately. —भिन्न a.
split or broken inside, perforated,
bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4 ; (also
torn by dissensions). —भूमिः f. in-
terior of the earth. —भेदः discord,
internal dissensions ; °जजरं राजकुलं
Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions ;
अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिराद्दिनशिष्यति 'a
house divided against itself can
not long stand.' —भौम a. subterra-
nean, underground. —मदावस्थ a. hav-
ing the rutting state concealed with-
in ; R. 2. 7. —मनसु a. 1. sad, discon-
solate, dejected, distracted. —2. one
who has concentrated and turned his
mind inward, lost in abstract me-
ditation. —मुख a. (—खी f.) 1. going
into the mouth, pointing or turned
inward ; Mv. 5. 26. —2. having an in-
ward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तु-
परिदारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्ता
दि). —3. an epithet of the soul called
brahman, when it is enjoying the sweet
bliss of sleep (आनंदयुक्तं चैतोमुखः प्राज्ञः
इति श्रुतेः). (—खं) a sort of surgical
scissors (having an opening inside),
one of the 20 instruments mention-
ed by Susruta in chapter 8 of Su-
trasthana. —मातृका [अंतःस्थाः पदचक्रस्था
मातृका अकारादिर्णाः] a name given

in the Tantras for the letters of
the alphabet assigned to the six lo-
tuses (पद्म) of the body. °न्यासः a
term used in Tantra literature for
the mental assignment of the several
letters of the alphabet to the dif-
ferent parts of the body. —सुद्ध a.
sealed inside ; N. of a form of devo-
tion. —मृत a. still-born. —यागः men-
tal sacrifice or worship, a mode of
worship referred to in the Tantras.
—यामः 1. suppression of the breath
and voice. —2. °पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel
(ग्रहर्षणं सामांपरास्त्रं यज्ञियपात्रं) ; accord-
ing to others, a Soma libation made
during the suppression of breath and
voice ; सुहवा सुयोयतिर्याममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait.
Br. —यामिन् m. 1. regulating the soul
or internal feelings, soul ; Provi-
dence, Supreme Spirit as guiding
and regulating mankind, Brahma ;
(according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंत-
र्यामिन् 'the internal check' is the
Supreme Being and not the in-
dividual soul ; 'who standing in the
earth is other than the earth, whom
the earth knows not, whose body
the earth is, who internally re-
strains and governs the earth ; the
same is thy soul (and mine), the
internal check अंतर्यामिन् &c. &c.) ; अंत-
राविश्य धृतानि यो विभर्त्यात्मकेतुभिः । अंतर्या-
मीभरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. —2. wind ; °ब्राह्मणं
N. of a Brahmana included in the
Bri. Ar. Up. —योगः deep meditation,
abstraction. —लंब a. acute-angular.
(—बः) an acute-angled triangle (opp.
बहिर्लंब) (the perpendicular from
the vertex or लंब falling within
(अंतरं the triangle). —लीन a. 1. latent,
hidden, concealed inside ; °नस्य दुः-
खाग्नेः U. 3. 9 ; °युज्यगम Pt. 1 —2. in-
herent. —लोम a. (P. V. 4. 117)
covered with hair on the inside. (—सं)
[अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्यं लोम अच्] the hair to
be covered. —वंशः = °पुरं q. v. —वं-
शिकः ; —वासिकः [अंतर्वंशे वासे निवृत्तः ठक्]
a superintendent of the women's
apartments ; Pt. 3, K. 93. —वण
(वन) a. situated in a forest, °णो देशः
P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (—णं) ind. within
a forest P. VIII. 4. 5. —वत् a. being
in the interior ; having something
in the interior. —वती (वली) Ved.
[अंतःस्थस्यां गर्भः] a pregnant woman ;
अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R. 15. 13. —वसिः
[अंतः स्थित एव उद्धारशब्दं कारयति, ह्य
इन्] indigestion, flatulence ; belch-
ing —वर्तिन्, —वासिन् a. being or dwell-
ing inside, included or comprised
in. —वह्म N. of a Soma sacrifice (for
राज्यकाम and पशुकाम). —वर्द्ध —वासम्
a. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. —व
a. [अंतः अंतर्गमभावः अंतःकरणं वा बाति गच्छति
सिग्मत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part

of oneself such as children, cattle &c
°वत् a. (अस्त्यर्थे मत्पुं मस्य वः) having
progeny, cattle &c. ; अंतर्वावत्स्थाय दूधे
Rv. 1. 40. 7 ; abounding with pre-
cious things inside. (—adv.) inwardly.
—वाणि &c. [अंतः स्थिता शास्त्रवायात्मिका
वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scrip-
tures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्). —वि-
गाहः—हन् entering within, penetra-
tion. —विद्वस् a. Ved. (विदुषी f.) know-
ing correctly or exactly (knowing
the paths between heaven and
earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7. —वेगः inward
uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever.
—वेदि a. pertaining to the inside of
the sacrificial ground. (—adv.) with-
in this ground. (दि-दी f.) [अंतर्गता
वेदियं देशे] the tract of land be-
tween the rivers Ganga and Yamu-
na, regarded as a sacred region and
the principal seat of Aryan Brahma-
nas ; cf. एते भगवत्यौ भूमिदेवानां सुल-
मायतनमंतर्वेदियुर्वेण कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छते
A. R. 7 ; it is supposed to
have extended from Prayaga to
Haridvara and is also known by the
names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मवर्त (—m. pl.)
inhabitants of this land. —वेदस्मृ n.
the inner apartments interior of a
house. —वेदिकः a chamberlain. —हारः
internal arrow or disease. —शरीरं in-
ternal and spiritual part of man ; the
interior of the body. —शस्य a. hav-
ing in the interior an arrow, pin or
any such extraneous matter, rankling
inside. —शिला N. of a river rising
from the Vindhya mountain. —श्लेषः
—श्लिषणं Ved. internal support (soaf-
folding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणा-
नि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br. —संज्ञ a. in-
wardly conscious (said of trees &c.) ;
°ज्ञा भवत्येते मुखदुःखसमन्विताः Ms. 1. 49.
—सर्व a. having inward strength
&c. (—स्वा) 1. a pregnant woman —2. the
marking nut. —संतापः internal pain,
sorrow, regret. —सरल a. upright at
heart, or having Sarala trees in-
side ; K. 51. —सलिल a. with water
(flowing) underground ; नदीमिवांतः-
सलिला सरस्वती R. 3. 9. —सार a.
having inward strength and vigour,
full or strong inside ; powerful,
strong heavy or ponderous ; °रमन्निभि-
र्धायते राज्यं सुस्तर्भैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126 ;
°साराणि ह्यनानि Dk. 132 ; °हं वन तुल-
यितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वां Me. 20. (—रः)
internal treasure or store, inner store
or contents ; बमत्पुत्रैरंतःसारं H. 2 105
internal matter or essence (and pus).
—सुख a. whose delight is in self,
inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24. —सेन ind.
into the midst of armies. —स्थ a.
(also written अंतरस्थ) being be-
tween or in the midst. (—स्थः—स्थाः)
a term applied the semivowel

ए, इ, ए, ऊ, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ह्रस्वसंघर्ष अंतस्थान); or they are so called because they stand between ह्रस्व (ह्रस्व) letters and उच्चर (उ, व, स, ह).—रुधा 1. a deity of the vital organs.—2. N. of one of the Rigveda hymns. सुहृद्: the malice of the ear.—स्वेदः [अंतः स्वेदो मज्ज-लस्यं यस्] an elephant (in rut).—हृन्तः striking in the middle.—हृन्तः N. of a country बह्विह P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk.—हस्तः ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand.—हृत्तः a. being in the hand or within reach of the hand.—हृत्तः laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हृत्तः कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile.—हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर α [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); योतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चांतोरो धर्मः S. D.—2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृष्ण युजश्चिदंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9.—3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तद्वत्तमेयः पुत्रात् मेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्माद्वृत्तरं यद्यमात्मा Sat. Br.; अमृत्येतरो मम Bharata.—4 Similar (also अवृत्त) (of sounds and words); र्ध्यान्तरतमः P. I. 1.50; हकारस्य चकारोतरतमः Sabdak.; सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्द-तार्थतश्चांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1.1 Com.—5 (a) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽसु तिष्ठद्भ्योऽंतरः Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्थावरोत्तरोऽन्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्व-भावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other; उद्यतेतरं पारं Rām.—6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बह्योर्गोपस्थानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्वे in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अंतरे-रा वा युहाः बाष्पा इत्यर्थः (पंडालादिगृहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; 80 अंतरायं पुरि, अंतरायं नगरे, नमोतरस्मि अमेधसा Bop.—7 (a) The interior, inside; तत्ततरे सां-तरापरिकारः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगते भागो Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंघिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अपि वनांतरं अयति V. 4. 26; लीयते सुकुलां-तरेषु Rātū. 1. 26. Ki. 3. 58, अंतरात् from inside, from out of; प्रकारपरिचांतराभिर्वयुः Rām.; अंतरे in, into; वनं, काननं, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents; purport, tenor; अत्रांतरं बह्विदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु

बहु सुप्ताव शोणित.—2 Soul, heart; mind; सततमसुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost of secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धमतिष्ठान्तरेः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सहजं पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3.—3 The Supreme Soul.—4 a. Interval, intermediate time or space, distance; रम्यांतरः S. 4. 10; किंचिदंतर-मम Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; कोशांतरेण पथि स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोरेतरे बतं betwixt life and death; अन्नयो-गांतरेषु Rām.; तन्सुहृत्तं बाणसालांतरेषु प्रेक्षे तावदायं पुत्रं U. 3. in the intervals of weeping; बाणविश्रामोऽप्यंतरं कर्तव्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मृत्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the course of conversation; कालांतरावतिशुभा-शुभानि H. 1. v. 1. see कालांतरं; सरस्व-तीदृषद्वयोर्यदंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22; द्यावा-पृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि स्य; तं स्वयंकेन Bg. 11.20; न मृणालसूत्रं रक्षितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg. 5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तप-स्विन उपस्थिताः S. 1; तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12. 29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरालक्ष्यनिवेदुर्बिम्बं R. 13. 38 through the clouds; बह्वं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वचनांतरः P. VI. 2.166 Sk.; महानघंतरं यत्र तद्देशांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरपेक्षितदृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a window; चिदांतरण अवलोकयामि S. 1; क्षणमपि विलम्बमंतराकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or inter-vene; किंचिदंतरं वा मेघांतरेण पूरिमा-चंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3.—5 Room, place, space in general; मृणालसूत्रांतरमप्यलस्य Ku. 1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्गात्रे नृधवा-गुलमंतरं Rām.; मृषिकेः कूर्तेतरं Y. 1. 147; गुणः कृतांतरः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्याचि-दंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84 room; पौषं अयं शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way.—6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभेतरं चेतासि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind; 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरेणोपि मेहे 16. 7.—7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; सप्तैते मन्वः स्वे स्वेतरे सर्वमित्युत्पाद्याधुश्वराचरं Ms. 1. 63, see मन्वतर; इति तो चिरहंतांतरक्षमौ R. 8. 56 the term or period of separation; क्षणांतरे-नात् within the period of a moment.—8 Opportunity, occasion, time; देवी चित्रलेखमलोकयंती तिष्ठति । तस्मि-न्नेतरे भर्तृपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याये

समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at that time; अस्मिन्नेतरे Dk. 164; केन पुनरुपायेन मरणजीवणस्यांतरं संभावयिष्ये Mā. 6; कृतकृत्या लब्धांतरा भैरवसति Mu. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9; यावत्सामिन्द्रयुगे विवेदयितुं अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7. find a fit or opportune time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा काला-तरप्रेक्षिणा वस्तव्यं Pt. 3. 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity of time, सारणस्यांतरं दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Rām.—9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); शरीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यंतमंतरं H. 1. 49; उभयोः पश्यतांतरं H. 1. 66, 2. 40; तव मम च समुद्रपल्लवयोरिवांतरं M. 1; Bg. 13. 34; यदंतरं सर्वपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं प्रायसचैतन्य-योः Rām.; दुःखसाधुमतां किमंतरं R. 8. 90; 18.15; rarely with instr., स्वया समुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; सेतु विनिर्दिष्ट पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्मं Sān. K.—10 (Math.) Difference, remainder.—11 (a) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.); (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरं (अन्यइगृह); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्था-ंतरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो गृहादिवाद्वांतरं Pt. 1. 121; जननांतरस्त-इदानी S. 5. 2 friendships of another (former) existence; नैवं वारांतरं विधास्यते II. 3 I shall not do so again; आमोदानं हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; 80 दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे in the other case; देशं, राजं, क्रियां. (b) Various, different, manifold (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदर्शान्तरेषु S. 4. 2; मक्षिमिन्नान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states; 160; symetims used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c.; अन्यत्स्थानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1.—12 Distance (in space); ध्यामो बाह्योः सकाशोऽस्त्योऽस्तिर्यगंतरं Ak.; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks. 5. 80.—13 Absence तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगनां Rām.; तस्यांतरं च विदित्वा ibid.—14 Inter-mediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरं Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरासु जातानां 7; एकांतरमामंत्रितं P. VIII. 1. 55; तत्तद्वद्व्येकांतरं S. 7. 27 separated by one remove, see एकांतरं also.—15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property; a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; नीलांतरं वेषः Trik.; मीनो राश्यंतरे, वेष्टुर्द्व्येकांतरे ibid.; प्रासंगो युगांतरं &c.—16 Weakness, weak

or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; ग्रहरेवृत्ते रिपुं Sabdak. सुजयः खलु तादृशान्ते Ki. 2. 52; असहज्जिमाममित्रैर्नित्यमंतरदृशिभिः Rām.; परस्यंतरदृशिना *ibid.*; कीटकैर्नैवांतरं मार्ग-यामणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतरं Mk. 9; अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे दृदर्शं कलिरंतरं Nala. 7. 2; हनुमन्तो वेति न राक्षसोंतरं न मासतिस्तरस्य च राक्षसोंतरं Rām. -17 Surety, guarantee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सुकृतमन्तरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you; आत्मानमन्तरेऽपितवान् K. 247; अंतरे च तयोर्व्यः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांतरयोः P. III. 2. 179; धनिकाधर्मण्योंतरं यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभुः Sk. -18 Regard, reference, account; न चैतद्विष्टं माता मे यद्वचोचत्समदंतरं Rām. with reference to me; स्वदंतरेण ऋणमेतत्, -19 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). -20 A garment (परिधान). -21 Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्यं) (Malli. on R. 16. 82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अंतरदृ. q. v.). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण. (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतर्निमित्तादर्थ्यं) छिद्रास्त्रियविना बहिरवसमर्थतरास्त्रि च Ak.) [cf. L. *alter*]. -Comp. —अपत्या a pregnant woman. —चक्रं a technical term in augury Bri. S. chap. 86. —ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु मियैतासां न भूयते Ki. 11. 14 not knowing the difference. —तत् a. spreading havoc. —दृ a. cutting the interior or heart. —दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. —दृष्ट a. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मासंभवात्). —पु (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds); तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यति स्वस्वैवांतर-पूषः Ms. 8. 85. —पूजा=अंतर-पूजा. —प्रभवः [अंतराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापित्र्यां प्रभवति] one of a mixed origin or caste; अंतर-प्रभवाणां च धर्मासौ बहुमहर्षिः Ms. 1. 2. —प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned. —शायिन-स्थ, स्थायिन-स्थित् a. 1. inward, internal, inherent; स्थयुगेः शुभ्रेल्लयते नैव केन चित् Pt. 1. 221. -2. interposed, intervening, separate. -3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally; between or betwixt. -2 Within (prep. with gen.)

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. —a. A letter of the same class; for ex. see under अन्तर a.

अंतरीय [अंतरे भ्रं ङ] An under garment; अतिरिक्तचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69; संजज्ञे युतकमिवांतरीयमूर्ध्वः Ki. 7. 14; 9 48; नामौ धृतं च यद्वस्त्रमाहादयति जातुनी । अंतरीयं प्रज्ञानं तद्विज्ञानमुभयान्तरोः ॥

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अन्तर (1).

अंतर्त्य a. Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6. well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation. -2 To oppose, prevent; नैनमंधकारराशिर्नंतरयति K. 243. -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलेरंतरयोऽभूविरे Si. 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायांनंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महानवौषः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयांचकार Si. 3. 24 drowned.

अंतरा *ind.* (fr. अन्तर) 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्भिरन्तरा मोत्साह्य कोपितो ब्रुवतः Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (b) In the middle, between; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; नैनमन्तरा प्रतिबध्नीत S. 6 do not interrupt him in the middle; असेत्रे बीजमुत्सृज्यतरेव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडूकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलालुभिः । अंतरा गमने ५. 126; अंतरा शकलीकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रीतिवैदभीषांचालयोंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; रा स्था to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्युर्यदि सैद्वा दिवौकसः । स्थास्यति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहिन्यति ॥ Rām. (c) On the way, en route, midway; विलंबेथां च मांतरा Mv. 7. 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा स्वामिहस्थमुपागतः V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवी S. 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारे ममाप्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्तं त्वदीयेनांतरेणालेन अवस्कंध्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न द्रव्यामः पुनर्जातु धामिकं राममन्तरा Rām. approaching or resembling Rāma. (e) Nearly, almost. (f) In the mean time; नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (g) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now-now (when repeated); अंतरा पितृसक्तमन्तरा मानुसंबद्धमन्तरा शुकनासमयं कुर्वन्नालपं K. 118; अन्तरांतरा निपतितः here and there, at intervals; 121, 127; प्रजापुरागतेहोत्रांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49. -2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (a) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलिदत्तनया त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदन्तरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. Ar. Up.; ते (नामरूपे) यदन्तरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अन्तरा त्वां च मां च कमंडलुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चकयोरिव

चांतरा Rām.; पादयोः शकटं चक्रुस्तरोरा-बुद्धुखलं Rām. (b) Through; तिरस्कारिणमन्तरा *ibid.* (c) During; अन्तरा कथां S. D. (d) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमन्तरा चाणक्यः स्वमेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3. —Comp. —अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ ०से अभिमृद्य जपति Sat. Br. —भवदेहः —भवस्त्वं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोंतराले स्थितः प्राणी सौतराभवस्त्वं). —दिशु see अन्तरदिशु. —भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. —वेदिः —दी f. 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. —शृंग *ind.* between the horns.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अन्तरांतरेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving; हरि-मंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकार-मंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुकुलतां सहते S. 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रुमुच्छिन्नामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापरार्थमंतरेण प्रजास्वकाल-मृत्युश्चरति U. 2; मामिकः को मरद्वानामन्तरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरामः S. 2; तदस्या देवीं बहुमनुमन्तरेण महदु-पालभनं गतोऽस्मि S; 5. किं तु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैज्ञपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progressing in the dance &c., ततस्तया भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये), त्वां मां चांतरेण कमंडलुः Mbh; अंतरेण हवनीयं गार्हपत्यं च Sat. Br.; अंतरेण स्तनी वा भुवी वा विद्युज्यात् *ibid.*; Si. 3. 3. (e) During, amidst. -2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्रं तावानन्तरेणावकाशः Sat. Br. (b) At heart; अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Mk. 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं [अंतरे च्यवधान-सीमा आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लवं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दृष्टांतराललक्ष K. 30; आस्यांतरालनिःसृतेन Dk. 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26; दक्षिण-स्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; Si. 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलजांतरालवर्तिभिरिक्षणविशेषैः Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया ग-जदन्तांतरालयोः Trik.; oft used for 'room' or 'space' in general; व्रस्त-जन्तांतरालविप्रकीर्णनं शावसंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval;

बाष्पाभः परिपतनोद्गमंतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; **अहमागच्छ** अंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1; **कंचिलुरुषमंतराल** एवावलम्ब्य Dk. 15; **न मयान्येन वांतराले** इष्टा Dk. 123.-2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part; **छिद्रीकृतंतराले** Dk. 148; **विषमीकृतंतरालया** K. 223.-3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); **वर्णानां संतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते**. -Comp. -**दिश** f. the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

अंतरि 2 P. (अन्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate; **रात्रेनंतरित्ययत्** Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. 3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose; **दुर्गुरक उपसृत्य अंतरयति** Mk. 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

अंतरयः-रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; **स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः** R. 3. 45, 14. 65; **बहंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः** Pt. 3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ S. 1. Tv. standing in the way. -2 (in Vedānta.) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विषेय, कषाय and रसास्वाद. -3 An intervention, a covering, screen; **दाहयेम्या सरसधिसिनीपत्रमात्रंतरायः** Māl. 3. 12.-4 (With the Jains) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित p. p. 1 Gone between, intervening.-2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; **पादापांतरित एव विश्वस्तमेनां पद्यामि** S. 1 hid behind a creeper; **सारसेन स्वदेहानंतरितो राजा** H. 3 screened; **बिदपांतरितसिद्धि** S. 3; **नलिनीपत्रांतरितं म्रियसहचरमपश्यंती** S. 3; **शार्ङ्गलक्ष्मीतरितोरुपुष्टं** Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21, 146; K. 28, 152, 200; **पर्वतांतरितो रविः** set Ak.; **स्वगंतरितवृत्तीयलोचनं** K. 108, R. 10. 8; **उन्मादमोहानंतरितोपि** Māl. 9; **तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः** कुपैः R. 19. 2.-3 Gone in, reflected; **रुद्रिकभित्तंतरितान् शृगशावकान्** reflected in the crystal wall.-3 (a) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented; **त्वदभिमायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः** Mu. 2 prevented from being made; **त्वद्वांछांतरितानि साध्यानि** Mu. 4. 15. prevented from being actually effected

&c.; **द्विषत्यतापांतरितोऽरुतेजाः** Ki. 3. 45 obscured; **नोपालम्ब्यः पुमान्स्त्रत्र दैवांतरित-पौरुषः** Pt. 2. 133. (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; **सुहृतांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायामा** Māl. 8; **भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि विधांतरितानि** M. 3; **धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः** Dk. 36; **चन्द्रापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः** K. 338; **प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजमसंकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन्** Māl. 2; **क्रियतां कथमन्त्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया** Ku. 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased; **मेघैरंतरितः मिये तव सुखच्छायाचुकारी शशी** S. D (c) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed; **परलोकभयमौहिकदुःखेनांतरिते** Dk. 82 drowned; eclipsed, obscured; **वीरलोकसाधुवादेनंतरितः समरतूर्यरवः** Ve. 4. drowned; **विस्मयांतरितस्तोकावृत्तांता** K. 322; **कार्यांतरितोऽकंठं** V. 3. 4 forgotten, removed; **इंद्रप्रकाशांतरितोऽनुलयाः** R. 16. 65 obscured by moon-light.-4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिच्छावरसेनापतौ K. 33; **नाथदेहस्पष्टेन अंतरित एव संतापः** U. 6. has disappeared, has been removed.-5 Passed over, omitted; **अये मध्यमांवाहृतांतोऽतः अंतरित एवार्येण** U. 1; **कथांतरिणांतरितसिद्धिं** M. 5 put off, delayed.-6 Slighted, despised.-7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder.-8 A technical term in architecture.

अंतरि-री-क्षे [अंतः स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि ण्यच्, अंतः कक्षाणि अस्य वा ष्वोपदेशे ऋचः कक्षास्य रिक्चं वा Tv.; according to Nir. अंतरा यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अवस्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसति] or शरीरिष्ठतः अक्षयं न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षिप्यते] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यमाणं व्योम Sāy.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमयोः स्वः Sandhyā Mantra; **यौऽतरेणाकाश आसीत्तदंतरिक्षमभ्युदीक्षं हेतवामा ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभ्युदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं** Sat. Br.-2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life.-3 Tale. -Comp. -**उदर** a. whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-र) the interior of the atmosphere.-**क्षित्**, -**सू** a. dwelling in the atmosphere.-**गः**, -**चरः** a bird (moving through the atmosphere).-**जल** water of the atmosphere, dew.-**ग्रो** a. [अंतरिक्षं प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-विच्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere.-**वृत्** a. [अंतरिक्षं व्रतते गच्छति, वृ क्ति] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it.-**लोकः** the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव त्रयोवायं लोकः (earth) मनोतरिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसी लोकः (heaven)

Sat. Br.-**जंसित** a. sharpened in the atmosphere.-**सद्यं** [अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सदनं, सद् भावे यत्] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-क्ष्य a. [भवार्ये यत्] Aerial, atmospheric.

अंतरिपः [अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु. अवसमासः अप इत् P. VI. 3. 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by water).

अंतरे-रेण See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम्य 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude).-2 To be included or comprised in.-3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past. part. only).

अंतर्गत p. p.-**गामिन्** a. 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.).-2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; **ज्ञेये ग्रामे** Ms. 4. 108; **लघुह्रीपा जंघुदीपांतरगत एव** H. 3; **पाथिबानि च भूतानि सागरांतरगतानि च** Rām.-3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed; **अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः** Ku. 6. 60 inward; **सौमित्रिरंतरगतबाष्पकण्डः** R. 14. 53. with suppressed tears; K. 60; **तां हृदयच्छुद्धिं** 135 inward; **अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेदं सर्वं भवान्भावम्** R. 2. 43 internal, seated in the breast or heart; **फलारंभाः** 10. 59; **तो हृदयाभिलाषः** K. 143; **तेन चन्द्रापीडेन** 198; **नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यैः-स्तर्गतं मनः** inward or secret motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44; **बाह्यैर्विभाष्यैर्हिगैर्भाचमंतर्गतं नृणां** Ms. 8. 25; **गतप्रार्थनं** S. 7. 2 inwardly longing (for the same).-4 Slipped out of; memory, forgotten.-5 Vanished, disappeared.-6 Destroyed.-Comp. -**उपमा** a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted).-**मनस्**-अंतर्गम्यं q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U. 1 To place or keep within, deposit; **उदुवरशास्त्रामंतर्धाय अभिषिञ्चति** Ait. Br.-2 To receive within or into oneself, admit, take in; **तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि** R. 15. 81; contain, comprise, include; (शास्त्रमेतत्) अंतर्धारयति तत्सर्वमेतद् कथितं मया Mh.-3 To indicate, exhibit, display.-4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of. (with. abl. and used in 4th.) ; **उपाध्यायादंतर्धत्ते** P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्धत्स्व रुध्याप्रात् Bk. 5. 32; **अंतर्धानं रक्षोभ्यः** 8. 71; **मत्तो मांतर्धियाः स्तिते** 6. 15.-5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; **eclipse (fig.)**; **अदृतेनास्त्रमंतर्धाय** Ch. Up.; **भौमं (रजः) अंतर्दधे** लोकांमावृत्य स-चित्तुः प्रभां Rām. enveloped, covered;

पितुरंतर्धे कीर्ति शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured of eclipsed.—*pass.* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease to exist; इषुभिर्भ्यतिसर्पद्विरादित्योऽंतरधीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्धे निरागताः *ibid.*; रात्रिरादित्योर्द्वयंतरधीयते Nir. disappears; आत्मन्यंतर्धे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c.—*Caus.* (—आपयति) To render invisible, conceal.

अंतर्धी [धा भावे अङ्] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धीमुपययुक्त्यलाबलीयु Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धीन [धा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीय K.P. 10. भार्गव इति to become invisible, disappear.—*Comp.*—गत *a.* disappeared, invisible.—चर *a.* moving invisibly.

अंतर्धीयक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः *f.* [धा-क्] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धी येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; Si. 8. 42.

अंतर्हित *p. p.* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या S. 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापथो जलदकाल इव K. 293; शेषवानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूतो Rām. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु दर्भैतहितेषु अप आसिच्य Aśval.; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेदर्हिता न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.—2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वयमंतर्हितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि S. 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters)—*Comp.*—आत्मन् *m.* N. of Siva.

अंतर्ध 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be inherent or implied in; केचिद्वंतर्भवत्येषु K. P. 8.; गुणाधिरंतर्धेनैका ओजस्यंतर्धेनैते S. D.; अंतर्धस्य एहस्येतु तैर्वशीक्रियते हि सः Ks. 34. 204; वैदिकं कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येवात्यशेषतः । अंतर्भवति कमशस्तस्मिन्तस्मिन्क्रियाविधौ ॥ Ms. 12. 87.—*Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्धवित्प्रयर्थोऽत्र नभिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्भव *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भवः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणानामोजस्यंतर्भवः K. P. 8.—2 Inherent

or natural condition of disposition.—3 Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्भाचना 1 Inclusion.—2 Inward meditation or anxiety.—3 A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्भूत *p. p.* 1 Included or contained in; कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्भूतक्रियांतरैः । सर्वैरकर्मकैर्योगे कर्मत्वमुपजायते ॥ Hari.—2 Inward, internal, internally situated; एव वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः.

अंति *ind.* [अंत-इ] Ved. 1 Near, before, in the presence of; न ही हुवो मरुतो अत्यस्ते Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11.—2 (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); सुधमभीत-वदुपेयतुरति मात्रोः Bhāg.—तिः *f.* An elder sister (in dramas).—*Comp.*—उति *a.* ready with help. (—तिः *f.*) protection of what is near (अतनवरक्षण) Rv. 1. 138. 1.—गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house.—देव *a.* being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180. 7.—मित्र, वाम, युष्मन् *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकटस्थयना).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place.—3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलास्थीषिः).

अंतिक *a.* [अंतः सामीप्यं अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थीयः ण्; according to Nir. from आन्ति; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सन्निकृत्वात्] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. of abl. P. II. 3. 34).—2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46.—3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1. 36.—कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft in comp.; न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्णोच्चरः S. 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne.—*adv.* (with abl. or gen. or as last member of Comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्यैव चांतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Rām.; so जनांतिकं, सुमांतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.); कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; राजःकणैः स्पृशद्भिर्ग्रात्रमंतिकात् Rām.; क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपर्यार्थं मातापित्रोर्यमंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रवृत्ति

शृणुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Rām.; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; दमयंत्यास्तदंतिके नियतुः Nala. 1. 22; के स्त्रियाः Ms. 2. 22.—*Comp.*—आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतिः *ind.* Ved. Near

अंतिम *a.* [अंते भवः, अंत ङिम्च्] 1 Immediately following.—2 Last, final, ultimate; अजातमुत्तमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यो न चांतिमः H. 1.—*Comp.*—अंकः the last digit, the number nine.—अंगुलिः the little finger (इन्द्रिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a.* [अंते भवति वसति &c., अंताय हेतुः; अंत-यत्] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. 1. 1. 47; as इ of letters, Revati of asterisms, Mīna of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं कर्णं R. 1. 71 last debt; मदनं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22.—2 Immediately following (in comp.); अष्टमं ninth.—3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times; belonging to the lowest caste, चंडालस्त्रियः Ms. 11. 176; क्री-निषेविषाः 12. 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं क्री-रत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च सतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्ययोनयः (साक्ष्यं कुटुम्बः)—8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294.—रत्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste; see above.—2 N. of a plant (घृस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic).—3 The last syllable of a word, —4 The last lunar month i. e. Fālguna.—5 A Mlecchha, foreigner, barbarian.—6 (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अन्यो नित्यद्रव्यवृत्तिविशेषः परिकीर्तितः । Bhāṣā P.—रत्या 1 A technical name for निज्या in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe.—रत्यं 1 A measure of number; 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) —2 The 12th sign of the zodiac.—3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure; स्थाप्योत्तमयो द्विगुणांत्यनिम्नः Līlā.—*Comp.*—अनुपासः see under अनुपास.—अवसापिन् *m.* *f.* (°की, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chāṇḍāla or a Nishādi woman; निषादकी तु चांडालाद्युन्नमंत्यावसापिन् । स्वज्ञानगोचरं सुते चाज्ञानमपि गदितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39; the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः श्यवः क्षत्रा सुतो वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवी चैव सभेदेऽ-होवसापिन् ॥—आश्रमिन् *m.* one who

belongs to the last or mendicant order.—आहुतिः इष्टिः *f.* कर्मन्, क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; कर्म Ms. 11 198, 5. 168; अन्त्याहुतिं हावयिषुं सविमाः Bk.—अणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अणु. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. —ज *a.* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; जैष्ठिः Ms. 4.61; ॐ 8. 385. (—जः) 1. a Sūdra (अन्त्यः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्). —2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chāṇḍāla &c.; रजकश्मरकारश्च नदो वरुड एव च । कैवर्तमेदमिहान्नं सतेते चायजाः स्मृताः ॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (—जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms. 11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्, जातिः, जातीय *a.* 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; मतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्यन्त्यजन्मन् Ms. 10. 11.—2. a Sūdra; तिता Ms 12. 9.—3. a chāṇḍāla.—धनं the last term of a progression or series. —यद्-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square).—अं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती.—2. the last sign of the zodiac; Pisces.—युगं the last or Kali age.—योनि *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (—निः) the lowest source or origin.—लोपः dropping of the last letter of syllable of a word.—वर्णः, वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female.—चिपुला *N.* of a metre.

अन्त्यकः A man of the lowest tribe. अन्त्रं [अन्त्यते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अन्त्रकरणे ह्रन्; according to Up. 4. 163 अन्त्रं] An entrail, intestine; अन्त्रभेदनं क्रियते मयश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिः बाधः उच्यते इत्यर्थः).—त्री *N.* of a plant (used against colic of wind in the stomach; cf. अजानी, डगलात्री).—Comp. —आदः a worm in the intestines.—कूजः, कूजनं, विकूजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels; पक्षाशयस्थोऽवकूजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Suar.—पाचक [अन्त्रस्थं दोषं पाचयति] *N.* of a medicinal plant *Aeschynomene Grandiflora*. —मांसं a kind of roasted flesh.—इष्टिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum.—शिला *N.* of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain.—चञ्ज *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by दुष्टिः).

अन्धमणिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अन्ध 1 *P.* To bind, fasten.

अन्धः Binding.

अन्धः-ह्रिः *f.* [अन्त्यते बध्यते अनेन, अन्ध-ह्रिः कृप्रययौतः निपातः Up. 1. 93] also अन्धका, अन्धकः 1 A chain or fetter.—2 A chain

for the elephant's feet; गजमन्दूरिव निश्चलं चकार Si. 20. 51; तिनानादः 11. 7.—3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर.

अन्धिका 1 An oven, fire-place. 2 An elder sister (cf. अन्तिका).

अन्धोलयति Den. *P.* To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अन्धोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक् चामरान्धोलनात् Udb.

अन्ध 10 *U.* 1 To make blind, blind; अन्धयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19; तिमिरे जनस्य दृशमन्धयति 9. 21.—2 To be or become blind.

अन्ध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्वात्रावधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; सजमपि शिरस्यंधः शितां धुनोत्य-दिशंकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दग्धः, क्रोधांधः; कामं लोभं, अज्ञानं; सहजोऽंधः स्वदुर्नये Si. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts.—2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitehy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीदन्धंते तमसि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 8, 20; See ॐ, तमसं *infra*.—धं 1 Darkness.—2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञान or अविद्या q. v.—3 Water; also, turbid water.—धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम् । चतुष्पदा शुभं सुखत्वा परित्रास्य उच्यते ॥—2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (चन्द्रव्यलामालामोपयोग्योऽको राशिभिः); मेघो वृषो सुगेंद्रश्च रात्रावंधाः प्रकीर्तिताः । नृदुर्धृक्फेडकस्याश्च दिवांधाः परिकीर्तिताः ॥—धाः ? (pl.) *N.* of a people; see अन्ध. —Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate).

—अहिः, अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (—हिः, —हिकः) *N.* of a fish (कुनिका). —कारः [अन्धं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; कामं, मदनं; अन्धकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाणजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अन्धयतीत्यर्थः; अन्धः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c.—2. [अन्धस्य दृश्यभावस्य रूप इव] mental darkness, infatuation.—3. *N.* of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), —तमसं, —धा-तमसं deep or complete darkness; लोकमन्धतमसात्कमोदितो R. 11. 24; अन्धतमसमिह मविशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell; मन्धसितार्धतमसस्तत्रेदाहरणं रविः Si. 2. 33.

(—सा) night.—तामिस्रः-अः (सं also); 1. complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul); तामिस्रोदृशया तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः Sān. K. 48 (मयविशेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यामन्धतामिस्रमव्यधयायत् Mv. 1.—2. spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्ट इति रूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (—अः, सं) *N.* of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhūti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अन्धतामिस्रा ह्यसुर्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयते य आत्मवातिन इत्येवमप्युच्यते मर्यते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death.—धी *a.* mentally blind. —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्रष्टुं स्तनमसितारकासहिष्कारदीर्घभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिर्यमानः । दुर्बर्णः सततमधःशयोऽप्लवगं चित्तं ब्रह्मचरिभिर्यौध-पूतनातम् Suar.—मूषा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. —मूषिका [अन्धं दृश्यमात्रं मूषयाति, सुषु-ण्डुल] *N.* of a plant or grass देवताद (तस्मिन्नेन चक्षुष्मचा भवतीति वैष्णवसिद्धिः). —रात्री dark night (Ved.)—वर्त्मन् *m.* [अन्धं सूर्य-काशराहित्याद्वर्त्मन् वज्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind.

अन्धकरण *a.* Making blind (P. III. 2. 56).

अन्धमविष्णु, —भायुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अन्धक *a.* [अन्ध-कर्] Blind; अन्धकः कुब्जकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91. —कः 1 *N.* of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well; स ब्रजवन्धवयस्मान्दन्वोपि हि भारत । तन्धकोऽयं नामोति प्रोदुस्तत्र दिवाहितः ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven; whence Siva is called *Andhakaripu*, *ari*, *dvish*, &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of Ganas by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife *Parvati*.]—2 *N.* of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Kṛishṇa and his descendants, a grandson of Kṛoshṇu, son of Yudhājit who, together with his brother *Vṛishpi* is the ancestor of the celebrated family of *Andhakavṛishnis*; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.—3 *N.* of a sage, son of *Mamata* and of *Utatya*, elder brother of *Bṛihaspati*. —Comp. —अरिः, —रिपुः, —शत्रुः, —घाती, —असह्य

&c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva-वर्तः N. of a Mountain. -दुष्णि m. pl. descendants of अंधक and दुष्णि.

अंधिका [अन्-धुल्] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तया हि जनः अंध इव विवेकच्युतः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 =सर्पपी, =सिद्धा q. v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिभ्रयो जायते इति वैद्यक-प्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind. blind; कृतात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू 1 P. To become blind.

अंधसू n. [अन्-असू उम् धञ्; अदेर्दुष्णो च Up. 4. 205.] Food; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतद्धसा Ki. 1. 39; संशेष एवाधसि असावितुष्यत् Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अम् Up. 1. 27] 1 A well; आपीनोऽंधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation; बाष्पाणिवा-दप्रायश्चित्तज्ञानाद्भुमेर्नविणः.

अंधुलः [अन्-उल्ङ्] A kind of tree, Acaoa Sirissa (शिरीष).

अंध्रः (pl.) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथदूर्ध्वभागद्वारं श्री-भ्रमरात्मकात् । तावद्वर्गमिश्रो देशः]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings. -3 a man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kārāvara mother, who lives by killing game; Ms. 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जगतिः the Andhra tribe -भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्ध [अन्-क; अन्धित्येन, अन्-न्; according to Yaska from अन्, अन्धे अन्धि च भूतानि; or from आ-न्म्, आ आभि-हृत्येन सेतवतं प्रहृष्यते भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food (in general); अन्धेऽस्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्धं तदुच्यते Tait. Up.; मेवोऽ-सुहृन्मांसमज्जास्थि वद्व्यकं मनीषिणः Ms. 3. 182; अहमन्धं भवान् भोक्ता II. 1. 54. I am your prey &c.; चरणमालमचराः

Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis "the nutrititious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीर called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; अन्नेन व्यंजनं P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn (broad corn); तः (आपः) अन्न-मसृजत तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयिष्ठमन्नं भवति Ch. Up.; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्दृष्टिरन्नं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76; कृतं 9. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वादन्नमयश्चायता). -7 N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञः The sun (स हि अन्न-हेतुर्वाहेति). -Comp. -अकालः=अनाकाल q. v. -अच्छ-आदिच्छ-आहारिन् eating food. -अद् a. 1. eating food. -2. having a good appetite (दीप्ताग्नि). (दः) N. of Vishnu. -अन्नं proper food, food in general; Ms. 3. 82, 4. 112, 11. 144. -अच्छादनं, -वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessities of life. -आयुः (अन्नयुः) consisting of or living by food, desirous of food (अन्नबंधनः, अन्नजीवनः). -कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. -किङ्कः=मल q. v. -कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. -कोडकः 1. a cupboard; granary. -2 Vishnu. -3 the sun. -गतिः f. the passage of food, gullet (cf. बहिःस्रोतस्). -गंधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. -ज, जात a. produced from food as the primitive substance. -जलं food and water, bare substance. -तेजस्र a. having the vigour caused by food. -दः, दातु, -दायिन्, -प्रद a. 1. giving food; वारि-द्वस्तुसिमांमोति सुखमन्नमयमदः Ms. 4. 229. -2 epithet of Siva. -दा N. of Durgā or Annapūrṇā. -दासः [अग्निं पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. -दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food, Ms. 5. 4. -2 a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the humours of the body; आलस्यद-बन्धोपाच्च सुखविनाश्च जिघांसति Ms. 5. 4. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). -पू a. purifying food; epithet of the Sun. -पूर्ण a. filled with, possessed of, food. (-र्णा) a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty); ईश्वरी N. of Durgā or a form of Bhairavi. -प्रेषः=राज्येण q. v. -प्रलय a. being dissolved into food after death. -प्राज्ञः, -प्राज्ञं

the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Saṃskāra* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्वाहन); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन् m. Brahma as represented by food. -भक्त a. [अन्नाद्यं भक्तः दासः] =अन्नदास q. v. -धुञ् a. eating food, epithet of Siva. -मय a. see below. -मलं 1. excrement; feces, p. VI. 1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्नां Ms. 11. 94. -रक्षा precautions as to eating food. -रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधान्न-रसान् वन्यमूलफलाभ्यान् रन्तेभ्यो ददौ Rām. -वस्त्रं=आच्छादनं q. v. -विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. -2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion. -3 seminal discharge (of man); semen itself; cf. अनादेतः संभवति. -व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. -शेषः leavings of food, offal. -संस्कारः consecration of food. -होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the *Avamedha* sacrifice.

अन्नमय a. (धीर् f.) Consisting of or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; कोशा-वः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. -यं Plenty of food.

अन्नाहार a. [अन्नं वर्धते अनेन हृद्-करणे किं हृदयवर्धनं] Increasing food; hv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य a. [अन् अन्ध्यादिं यः अन्या, त्यस्तैः ऽसात्; n. अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतद् Bb. 2. 40; अन्यदेव भाग-धेयमेते निर्बर्षति S. 2.; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंसाः K. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वर्ष Bb. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft in comp. अन्यसंघात्, अन्यपरारण, अन्य-साधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितान्य-दभिमतरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35; कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4. 37; उत्थितं बहु-शेऽन्यश्च कथंभ्यो न किंचित् R. 12. 49; किमन्यद्वस्यः परिषद्ः क्षुतिसमादानतः S. 1; oft used in addition to अन्ते or विना; कृते ससुदृश्यः को विभति वत्सवान्तं p.

5. 35 ; किं सु खलु मे भियाददर्शनादृते शरण-
मन्यत् S. 3. -3 Another person, one
different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय);
बासश्च भूतमन्यैर्न धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4
Strange, unusual, extraordinary ; अ-
न्य एव स प्रकारः K. 168 ; अन्या जगद्धि-
मयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69 ; धन्या सुद-
न्यैव सा S. D. -5 Ordinary, any one ;
निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचते Mv. 1. 31 ;
cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more ;
अन्यान् दश सुवर्णप्रयच्छ Mk. 2 another
ten (coins) ; अन्यदन्त्यक्षलिनदलशयनं
K. 157 new and new (changing every
now and then) ; अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे an-
other day ; one of a number (with
gen.) ; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and
again (used to connect sentences
together) ; एक-अन्य the one—the
other ; Mo. 78 ; see under एक also ;
अन्य-अन्य one-another ; अन्यः करोति
अन्यो मुक्ते one does, another suffers ;
अन्यमुखे अन्यनिर्वहणे Ms. 5 ; अन्यदुस्तं
जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 99 ; 8. 204 ; कर्णे
लभति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विबुज्यते Pt. 1.
05 ; अन्यदुच्छ्रलं सस्वमन्यच्छानिर्गन्धितं
Si. 2. 62 ; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. ; one,
another, third, fourth &c. ; जल्पति
सार्धमन्येन पर्यवत्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः । इद्वत् चित-
यवत्यन्यं वियः को नाम योचितम् Pt. 1.
135 ; मनस्यन्यत्रचयन्यत् कर्मण्यन्यत्र दुरा-
त्मनाम् ; (in pl.) केचित् अन्ये some-
others ; एक-अन्ये-तथान्ये Ms. 10. 70,
4. 9 ; 12. 123. [cf. L. *alius* ; Gr.
allos for *alios*, Zend *anya*]. —Comp.
—अर्थ a. having a different meaning,
sense, or purpose. —असाधारण a. not
common to others, peculiar. —आश्रयण
a. going or passing over to another.
—उद्वय a. born from another. (-र्यः)
a step-mother's son, a half-brother.
(-र्या) a half-sister. —ऊढा a. married
to another ; another's wife. —कारुका
a worm bred in excrement (शकृकरीः).
—क्षेत्रं 1. another field. -2. another or
foreign territory. -3. another's wife.
—ग, गामिन्य a. 1. going to another. -2.
adulterous, unchaste ; गणिजां तु कुल-
कीं स्थिरा लसमीरनन्यगा Ks. 21. 66 ;
19. 27. —गोत्र a. of a different family
or lineage. —चित्त a. having the mind
fixed on some thing or some one
else ; see मनस्. —ज-जात a. of a
different origin. —जन्मन् n. another
life or existence, regeneration, me-
tempsychois. —दुर्वद a. difficult to be
borne by others. —देवत, -त्य, -दृत्य a.
addressed or referring to another
deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —धर्मन् a.
having another or different property.
(-र्म्) different property or charac-
teristic. —धी a. whose mind is turned
away from God. —नाभि a. belonging
to another family. —पदार्थः 1 another
substance. -2. the sense of another
word ; प्रधानी बह्वीहिः the Bahuvri-

hi compound essentially depends on
the sense of another word. —पर a. 1.
devoted to another or something else.
-2. expressing or referring to some-
thing else. —पुष्टा, -पुष्टा ' reared by an-
other,' epithet of the cuckoo, which
is supposed to be reared by the crow
(called अन्यभृत्) ; अन्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलश-
ब्दा Ku. 1. 45 ; कलमन्यभृतासु भाषितं
R. 8. 59. —पूता [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वा यस्याः]
1. a woman already promised or
 betrothed to another. -2. a remarried
widow (पुनर्भू) see अन्यपूर्व. —बीज,
—बीजसमुद्भव, —समुत्पन्न an adopted son
(born from other parents), one who
may be adopted as a son for want of
legitimate issue. —भृत् m. a crow
(rearing another, it being supposed
to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and
to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22.
—मनस्, —मनस्क, —मानस a. 1. having the
mind fixed on something else ; inat-
tentive -2. fickle, versatile, unsteady ;
अन्यमनसः स्त्रियः H. 1. 111 absent-
minded ; possessed by a demon. —मा-
तृजः a half-brother (born of another
mother) Y. 2. 139. —राजन्, —राष्ट्रीय a.
subject to another king' or kingdom
(Ved.). —रूप a. having another form,
changed, altered ; पश्चिनी चान्यरूपा
Me. 83. (-र्य) another or changed
form ; वेणु in another form. —लिंग, —ग-
क a. following the gender of another
word (i. e. the substantive), an ad-
jective ; ऊषवानृषो हाव्यन्यलिंगो Ak.
—वादिन् a. 1. giving false evidence.
-2. a defendant in general. —वापः the
cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests
of other birds. —विवाधित a. = पुष्ट
a cuckoo. —वत a. following other (than
Vedic) observances, devoted to
other gods, infidel. —शाखः-खकः a
Brahmana who has gone over to an-
other school (of religion &c.) ; an
apostate. —संक्रांत a. fixed on or trans-
ferred to another (woman) ; इद्वयः
आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4. —संगम, intercourse
with another ; illicit intercourse.
—साधारण a. common to many others.
—स्त्री another's wife, a woman not
one's own. [In Rhetoric she is con-
sidered as one of three chief female
characters in a poetical composition,
the other two being स्वीया and साधा-
रणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel
or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one
not yet married, who is hashful and
arrived at the age of puberty. As
'another's wife' she is fond of festi-
vals and similar occasions of amuse-
ment, who is a disgrace to her family
and utterly destitute of modesty, see
S. D' 168-110]. —नः an adulterer Ms.
8. 386. [Note. Some compounds un-
der अन्य will be found under अन्य.]

अन्यक a. Another, other (=अन्य)
अन्यत् a. (अन्य n.) Another &c.
—ind. Again, moreover, besides &c.
—Comp. —अर्थ 1. having a different
meaning. -2. referring to or expres-
sing another sense. (-र्यः) a differ-
ent meaning. —आशा desire of some-
thing else. —आशिस् f. another's blos-
sing. —आस्था devotion or attach-
ment to another —उत्सुक a. longing
for another. —रागः attachment to
another.

अन्यतम a. [अन्य-इतम] (declined
like a noun and not a pronoun)
One of many, any one out of a large
number (with gen. or in comp.) ;
जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76 ; 6. 32,
4. 13 ; Y. 1. 22, 3. 253 ; (अन्यतम-
तमशब्दो अव्युत्पन्नो प्रातिपदिके इति कैटयः).

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pro-
noun) One of two (persons or things),
either of the two (with gen.) ; तयो-
मुत्तिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151 ; संतः परी-
क्षायतरद्वज्जेत M. 1. 2 the one or the
other ; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3 ; Ms.
2. 111 ; 9. 171 ; other, different ;
अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one—the other ;
अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of १) either way,
in both ways, optionally ; fre-
quently used by Pāṇini in his Sūtras
in the sense of वा or विभाषा ; इकोन्यतर-
स्यां, आत्मनेपदेन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.

अन्यतरतः adv. One of two
sides ; दंत having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरेषु adv. [अन्यतरस्मिन्नहनि-एषुम्]
On either of two days, on one day
or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another ; न
चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4 ; तीर्थादिकं
च बलिश्च नान्यतः छुद्रिमर्हतः U. 1. 13 -2
On one side ; अन्यतः-अन्यतः, एकतः-
अन्यतः on the one side, on the other
side ; तपनमंडलद्विपितमेकतः सततनैरात-
मोवृत्तमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतस्तु सकलानि
निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Niti.
-3 To another place, towards some
other person or direction ; गतस्य वा
ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200 ; अन्यतोपि नय-
ने प्रेरयत्या S. 2. 2 ; आर्ये ब्रजामेन्यतः
R. 6. 82. -4 From another ground or
motive. -5 On the other side ; on the
contrary. -6 Otherwise ; in another
place, elsewhere. —Comp. —अर्यव्य
Ved. a land which is woody here
and there. —एत, —एतस्, —एनी Ved.
variegated or spotted on one side,
—वातिन् a. striking in one direction.
—वात a. suffering occasional wind
(rheumatism.) (-तः) a sort of eye-
disease.

अन्यतस्तस्यः [अन्यतो भवः, त्यप्] An
enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र adv. [अन्य-त्रत्] (oft=अन्य-
स्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1

Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अन्त्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्य-मात्रं गोत्रं P. IV. 2. 39 Com.; sometimes with विना; विना मलयन्यत्र चंदनं न प्रोह-ति Pt. 1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place.—2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft (in comp.); मधुपर्कं च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5. 41.—3 Except, without, other than; यथा कलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणं द्रव्यं ॥ Rām. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नेमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms. 4. 164; oft with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाधिभ्यां सत्त्वं निषेदुः Kaus. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्यं).—4 Otherwise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; ह्यराज्ञि देशे राजन्वाय स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राज-वान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी, चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk.—Comp.—मनस्-चित्त a. whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा ind. [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेत् तदन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतोऽन्यथा प्रवृ-त्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms. 5. 31; Bg. 13. 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सर्वभंगभयाद्वाज्ञां कथयत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्य-थाविबुतायेषु स्वैरालपेभु मन्त्रिणः Mu. 4. 8. अन्यथा कृ. (a) to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि देवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; S. 6. 13; (b) to act otherwise, vio- late, transgress, go against; त्वया क- दाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (c) to destroy, undo, frustrate baf- fle defeat (hope, plan, &c.), कर्तुम- कर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मान्यथा कृथाः Ks. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्या- द्य योन्यथा Y. 2. 195; (d) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भर- तेनान्यथा कृतः Rām.; अमात्यः प्राड्विवा- को वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; यद्गृ-मन्-संभावय-ममर्थय-विकल्पय &c. to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा शु- हीत्वा न खलु मनश्चिन्ति मया प्रयुक्तमिदं M. 1. 20; अलमन्यथास्य संभाव्य S. 1; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; S. 3. 19; जनोन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंक्ते S. 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); भू or या to be other- wise, be changed or altered, be falsi- fied; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4;

शोकातरेय प्रवृत्तो मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा Rām.: तयोमहात्मनोवोक्तं नान्यथा याति मां प्रत Rām.—2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्त नास्ति कथमन्य- था वास्तव्यपि तो न पश्यते U. 3; स्तोत्राऽन्य- था भवतु Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86, 2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary.—3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भ- दिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्य- था भदिन्य विज्ञापितं M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचन V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा व्रते स याति नरक नरः Pt. 3. 107; II. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90.—4 wrongly, er- roneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also.—5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दु- वसितः शपादयिं त्वया प्रत्यादष्टा नान्यथा S. 7. [cf I. *aliuta*].—Comp.—अनुपप- त्तिः f. see अर्थापत्ति.—कारः changing, altering (—) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27.—ख्यातिः 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work.—2. wrong conception in general (in phil.).—भावः alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहुनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P. V. 4. 53; change of view or mind; मयि भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch. Up.—वादिन a. speak- ing differently or falsely; speaking falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness.—वृत्ति a. 1. changed, altered.—2. affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप- न्यथावृत्ति चेत् Mc. 3.—सिद्ध a. proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circum- stances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a वटं or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are men- tioned in Bhāṣhā P. 19–22.—उद्-सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhāṣhā P. 16.—स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथवति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यदा ind. 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73.—2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time.—3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय a. 1 Belonging to an- other.—2 Being or existing in an- other.

अन्यर्हि ind. At another time (अन्यदा).

अन्यादृश-श-श a. [अन्य इव पश्यति, अ- न्यादृश, कर्मकर्तरि क्त, हिन्, कृत् वा P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like an- other.—2 Changed, unusual, strange; पात्रापतिमिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवंतमवधारयामि Mā. 1; अन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्यादृशोयु युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवन्ति 4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106. K. 309; अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वली- मुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येषु ind. [अन्य-पदस्य P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येषु रात्र्यामुच्चरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26.—2 One day, once.

अन्येषुष्क a. [अन्य-पदस्य, क्] Occur- ring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येषुष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Suar.—ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य a. [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्विवं, पूर्वपदे सुप्र] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्यं तादृशतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं तादृशति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्य as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः सख्यु- भीमानिःस्वनाः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यति- लुन्ति P. I. 3 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its no- minative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular com- pound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42; so कलहः, दर्श- न, &c.—अन्ये ind. Mutually.—अन्ये (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुमेरिक- क्रियायाः कर्णं मिथः। त्वया सा शोभते तत्त्वी तथा त्वमपि शोभते। रजया शोभते चंद्रश्रेङ्गापि निशीथिनी S. D. 724.—Comp.—अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अ- न्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जल्योष्मा घटाकाशो यथा सर्वस्वोहितः। तथा जीवे च दृष्टयः सोऽन्यो- न्यायास उच्यते ॥ —अपहृत a. taken from one another, taken secretly.—अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभावः it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective pecu-

harmony and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नतत्त्वविगीकृत्यो-
न्याभावः, as वदः पदो न भवति; it exists
between two notions which have no
property in common.—आश्रय *a.*
mutually dependent. (—इ-) mutual or
reciprocal dependence, support, or
connection; reciprocal relation of
cause and effect (a term in Nyāya).
—उक्तिः *f.* conversation —पक्षनयनं
transposition of numbers from one
side to another. —भेदः mutual dis-
sension or enmity; so कलह. —सिधुनं
mutual union. —विभागः mutual
partition of an inheritance made
by the sharers (without the presence
of any other party). —वृत्तिः *f.* mutual
effect of one thing upon another.
—परस्परः —संश्रयः reciprocal action
or influence; mutual relation of
cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. व.] Unjust, im-
proper; इंद्रा unjust punishment;
यः परदारपृच्छास्यवहारः S. 5.—यः 1 Any
unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय;
नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु Ms. 7. 16 acting un-
justly, following evil courses; अन्या-
येन unjustly, improperly; नापुष्टः
कक्षचिह्नं ब्रूयात् चान्यायेन पृच्छतः Ms.
2. 110.—2 Injustice, impropriety.
—3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याप्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful.
—2 Improper, unbecoming, indecor-
ous. —3 Not authoritative.

अन्यत *a.* Not defective or de-
ficient, complete, whole, entire;
अधिक neither deficient nor super-
fluous. —Comp.—अंग *a.* not having
a defective limb.

अन्योक्त *a.* Not residing in
one's own house (dwelling in an-
other's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्यक्ष *a.* [अनुगतः अक्षे इन्द्रियं गतिसमा.]
1 Visible, perceptible. —2 Following,
close on the heels of, immediately
following. —अक्ष *ind.* 1 Afterwards,
after; आतोह त्वं...सीतां चारोपयाम्बकं
Rām. —2 Immediately after, forth-
with, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्यक्षरसंविः A kind of Vedic
Sandhi, that of a vowel and con-
sonant.

अन्यच्च *a.* [अनु-अच्-क्वि; nom.
अन्यच्च *m.*, अन्यच् *n.* अनुच् *f.*] 1 Going
after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्यच्चो मा-
ता यन्ति Sat. Br.; त्वामन्यच्चो वयं स्मसि
Ait. Br. —2 Lying lengthwise, horizon-

tal; अन्यच्चि in the rear or behind,
from behind; आगच्छतोऽन्यच्चि गजस्य
पंढयोः Si. 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेश).

अन्यक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. —2 From
behind; पिदधानमन्यमुपगम्य वृक्षां Si. 9.
76. —3 Friendly disposed, favoura-
bly; अन्यक्भूत्वा, भावं, आस्ति becoming
friendly disposed P. III. 4. 64 Sk.
(अयतः पश्चेतः पृष्ठतो वायुक्लो भूत्वा आस्ते; अन्य-
सत्त्वा निष्ठति पृष्ठतो भूत्वा). —4 (with acc.)
After; तः...अन्यग्ययो मध्यमलोकापालः
R. 2. 16 went after or followed her;
तमन्वर्गिन्द्रमुखाश्च देवाः Kn. 7. 71.

अन्यन् *a.* [अनु-यनिष्] Following.

अन्यय See under अन्य.

अन्यतितृ *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्यर्थ *a.* [अनुगत. अर्थ] Having
the meaning clear or intelligible,
having a meaning easily deducible
from the etymology of the word;
hence, true to the sense, significant;
तथैव सोऽप्यन्यर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4.
12; अन्यर्थो तेनैवमुपरा Ki. 11. 64; Si. 12.
23; अन्यर्थ एवायमुपमा प्रलापो वर्तते U. 3.
अन्यर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोऽसि Mu. 5.
7 in the true sense of the word, pro-
perly so called. —Comp.—ग्रहण literal
acceptation of the meaning of a
word (opp. to रूढ or conventional).
—संज्ञा 1. an appropriate name, a tech-
nical term which directly conveys
its own meaning; e.g. भविष्यतीति a name
for 'future' is an अन्यर्थसंज्ञा compared
with लट्. —2. a proper name the mean-
ing of which is obvious.

अन्यवकिरणं Scattering about suc-
cessively.

अन्यवचारः Descending and fol-
lowing.

अन्यवसर्गः [सृज्-वच्] 1 Slackening,
letting loose (opp. आयाम). —2 Permis-
sion to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा),
one of the senses of अपि P. I. 4. 96;
see अपि.—3 Following one's own
will.

अन्यवसित *a.* Connected with,
bound or fastened to.

अन्यवायः A race, family, lineage;
अन्यवायमवदातामाकृतिः Ki. 13. 37.

अन्यवेशा Regard, consideration.

अन्यष्टका [अनुगतोऽष्टकां] The 9th
day of the dark half of the three
months following the full moon in
मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. वीष, माघ and फाल्गुन; विदु-
र्चैवाष्टकास्वर्चैस्त्रित्यमन्यष्टकासु च Ms. 4.
150.

अन्यष्टक्यं A Śrāddha or any such
ceremony performed on the अन्यष्टका
days.

अन्यष्टमदिशं *ind.* Towards the
north-west direction.

अन्यस्त *a.* [fr. अन् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwo-
ven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्यह *ind.* Day after day, every
day.

अन्याख्या 2 P. To repeat in suc-
cession, enumerate.

अन्याख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention
or enumeration; an explanation re-
ferring to what is mentioned before.
—2 Section, chapter.

अन्याचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादयः आर्चयिते
नोच्यते यच्च, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a
secondary (गौण) rite or action after
the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one;
adding an object of secondary im-
portance to the main object, one of
the senses of the particle च; चान्याचये
समाहारे Ak.; अन्यतरस्यानुवंगिकत्वेऽन्याचयः;
as भो भिक्षामष्ट गौं चानय where going out
to beg is followed to the beggar as
his principal object, and the bringing
of a cow (if he can see any) is tack-
ed on to it as a secondary object.
—2 Such an object itself.

अन्याचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्याजे *ind.* [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-
आजि-हे Tv.] (Used like उपाजे only
with कृ.) So as to assist or support
the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally
regarded as a preposition; 'कृत्व' or
'कृत्वा' supporting, assisting (a weak
person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

अन्यादिश 6 P. To name or men-
tion again; to mention or refer to in
a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after
or according to; employed again;
अन्यादिष्टः पुरुषः अष्टपुरुषः P. VI. 2.
190 Sk.—2 (Hence) Inferior, of se-
condary importance.

अन्यादेशः Subsequent or repeated
mention, referring to what has been
previously mentioned; re-employ-
ment of the same word in a subse-
quent part of a sentence, or of the same
thing to perform a subsequent opera-
tion; आदेशः कथनं अन्यादेशः अनुकथनं Kāsi
on P. II. 4. 32. (इदं and एतद् are said
to assume the forms एते, एनी, एतान् &c.
in the sense of अन्यादेशः; किञ्चित्कार्यं विधातु-
मुपात्तस्य कार्यतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्यादेशः;
e. g. अनेन व्याकरणमर्थति एनं ह्यदोऽध्यापय; अनयोः
पविर्त्तं कुले एनयोः प्रयुतं स्वं Sk.).

अन्याधानं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं]
Putting on or depositing fuel on the
sacred fires.

अन्याधिः [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-क्वि]
(In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or se-
curity delivered to a third person to
be handed over ultimately to the
right owner; अयमार्गणकार्येषु अन्याधिवच-

नामम् । दद्यात्स्वमिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिरुच्यते ॥
-2 A second deposit.-3 [अनुगतः संततः
आधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse,
repentance, regret (after the com-
mittal of bad act).

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीयन or
woman's property, presented to her
after marriage by her husband's or
father's family, or by her own rela-
tives; विवाहापरतो यच्च लब्धं भर्तृकुलादिभ्यः ॥
अन्वाधेयं तु तद् द्रव्यं लब्धं पितु- (च. I.-धनु-)
कुलाभ्याम् Kāty. quoted by Kull. on
Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 44.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधि q. v.

अन्वाधः A class of divinities.

अन्वाध्या a. Ved. Being in the
entrails.

अन्वाधतन a. Latitudinal- न ind.
In the house.

अन्वाधत् a. Ved. In accordance
with (अनुगत &c.); following after.

अन्वाधात्मा A deity invoked by
the verb अन्वाध.

अन्वारब्ध 1 A. To begin, com-
mence.-2 To touch; अस्तेऽध्वर्युमन्वारभते
Asval. यदि मां संस्पृशेद्वायः सकृदन्वारभेत
वा । धनुं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे
मतिः Rām.

अन्वारब्ध p. p. 1 Touched on the
back or on any part of the body;
विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाच्ययति रूपमन्वारब्ध-
मिति Kāty.-2 That which has touched
or has been placed on the body (as
the hand).-3 followed.

अन्वारब्ध pot. p. To be touched &-
long with.

अन्वारभः, भणं Touching, contact,
especially touching the यजमान (the
performer of a sacrifice) to make
him entitled to the fruits and merits
of the holy rite.

अन्वारभणीया An initiatory or pre-
liminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह 1 P. To follow in as-
cending, especially the funeral pile;
to ascend, climb, mount; अन्वारोहश्च
सुग्रीवः (मिर्) Rām.

अन्वारोहण A woman's ascending
the funeral pile after or with the
body of her husband.

अन्वात् 2 A. 1 To be seated near
or round; सन्वायमन्वासे Mb.; to wait
upon, serve, attend upon; सखीन्वायम-
न्वासे R. 3; अन्वासितमर्षधरा स्वाधेय
इविर्भुजं R. 1. 56; to sit after one (acc.
of person); तां अन्वासे R. 2. 24.-2 To
perform, as a religious ceremony;
संवायमन्वासे पश्चिमां Rām.

अन्वासे 1 Service, attendance,
waiting upon, worship.-2 Taking a
seat after another.-3 Regret, sorrow.
-4 A place of industry, manufactory,
work-shop &c.-5 An oily or cooling
enema.

अन्वासीन pres. p. Sitting down
after, seated alongside of.

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्य-र्यकं) [अनु मासि
मासि आह्रियते, कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 A sacri-
ficial gift or offering presented to
the priests (Sāy. अन्वाहरति यज्ञसंविदेश-
जातं परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्ये नाम कृत्वाम्यो देय
ओदनः).-2 The monthly Śraddha per-
formed in honour of the Manes on
the day of new moon; पिदुर्णा मासिकं
आदमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्भुजाः Ms. 3. 123.
-Comp. -पचनः the southern sacri-
ficial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacri-
fice.

अन्वाहिक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधेय q. v.

अन्वि १ P. [अनु-इ] 1 To follow,
come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः
पृष्ठतोऽन्विष्यात् Ms. 4. 154; एनां...प्रयता
मातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh.
3. 18; attend, accompany, accrue to;
कर्म्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति.-2. (a) To follow
(in grammar or construction): be
connected or construed with; धातु-
रादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्य below. (b)
To obey, conform to, be guided by;
यश्चित्तमन्वेति परस्य Mb.-3 To seek;
to fall to one's lot (Ved.).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तारि भावे वा अच्] 1 Go-
ing after, following; also, follower,
retinue, attendants; का स्वमेकाकिनी
भीरु निरन्वयजने जने Bk. 5.66.-2 Associa-
tion, connection, relation; गंधःकण्डु-
कान्वयः=कण्डुकान्वितः-3 The natural or-
der or connection of words in a
sentence, construing, grammatical
order or relation; पदानां परस्परकांक्षा यो-
ग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमध्यगमनं; तात्पर्य-
स्यां वृत्तिमाहः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D; logical
connection of words, अन्व (in the ex.
तिष्ठतु सर्पः) सर्पःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वयः
P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk.; परस्परनिरोक्षस्यानेकस्य
पक्षमन्वयः समुच्चयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk.-4
Drift, tenor, purport.-5 Race, family,
lineage; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12;
3. 27; 12. 33; अन्वययुगलं Mv. 4. 22
virtue of my race.-6 Descendants
posterity; ताव्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117;
सं along with the family or descen-
dants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27.-7 Logi-
cal connection of cause and effect,
logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य यतो-
ऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg.-8 Being seen
(प्रत्यक्ष); व्याप्ताहासं स्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म
यत्कृतं । निरन्वयं भवेत्तस्यै Ms. 8. 332.-9
(In Nyāya) Statement of the con-
stant and invariable concomitance of

the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य
(major term) of an Indian syllogism
(हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः) In the familiar
instance पृथ्वी वह्निमान् धूमवत्त्वात् the rela-
tion यत्र यच्च वह्निस्तत्र तत्र धूमः (wherever
there is smoke there is fire) is called
अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति. अन्वय, in fact, cor-
responds to the universal A proposi-
tion of European logic 'All A is B.'
'The 'व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति' means an assertion
of the concomitance of the absence
of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तद्-
भावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and
corresponds to the converted A pro-
position 'All not-B is not-A'; or, in
Sanskrit यत्र यच्च वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोऽपि
नास्ति; and a cause or हेतु is said to be
connected with its effect by अन्वयव्याप्ति-
रेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and
negative relations between the thing
to be proved and the cause that
proves can be equally asserted; such
a *Heitu* alone makes the argument
perfectly sound and incapable of
refutation. This process of arriving
at the Vyapti or universal proposi-
tion corresponds to the methods of
Agreement and Difference in Mill's
Logic; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन बहिर्दत्तं Mu.
5. 13.-Comp. -आगत a. hereditary;
Pt. 1, 3; १६ वैर Pt. 3.-ज्ञः a genealo-
gist; अथ स्तुते बहिर्भिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6 8.
-व्यतिरेक ('की' or 'कं') i. positive and
negative assertion; agreement and
contrariety or difference; see above.
-2 rule and exception. -व्याप्तिः f.
affirmative assertion or agreement,
affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् a. 1 Having a connection
or consequence, following.-2 Belong-
ing to a race or family; born of a
noble family, noble, high-born;
सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने. K. 7.

अन्वयिन् a. Connected as with a
consequence.

अन्वित p. p. 1 Followed or attend-
ed by, in company with, joined by;
अमात्यपुत्रैः सबयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.-2
Possessed of, having, possessing,
endowed with; full of, seized or
struck with, overpowered by; with
instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकु-
लजा निर्दिती Pt. 1. 415; धैर्यं, गुणं,
वित्तं, विस्मयं struck with wonder;
भयं, क्रोधं, लोभं, &c. &c.-3 Connected
with, linked to, following (as a con-
sequence).-4 Connected gramma-
tically; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहनिन्वितकार्य-
बोधकाः S. D. 9.-5 Understood,
reached by the mind.-Comp. -अर्थ a.
having meaning which is easily un-
derstood from the context. -वाद्ः अभि-
धानवाद्ः a doctrine of the Mimāṃsā-
kas that words in a sentence convey

meaning not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence ; see अभिवृत्तित्ववादिन् under अभिवृत्ति and K. P. 2.

अभिवृत्ति *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—*ति. f.* 1 Following.—2 Food.

अभिवृत्ति *p. p.* To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get ; अतः सिद्धिमेतत्तथायुभाभ्यामभिवृत्त्येष सः R. 17. 47. (—4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न रत्नमभिवृत्त्यति सुख्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45 ; अन्वेष्यो यदस्ति ध्रुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13 ; to inquire, investigate ; किं वृथा तर्केण अभिवृत्त्यते S. 5. —*Caus.* To seek, search &c. ; यामन्वेषयतीति प्रयाति सततं सर्वे समाप्तिं गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

अभिवृत्ति *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched ; यद्वायुरत्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेषः, **वर्ण-णा** 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching ; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषणान्मधुकर इताः S. 1. 24 ; न्याय णतत्परो Pt. 3. 91 ; दशान्वेषणदक्षिणां द्विषां R. 12. 11 ; अत्यैवान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

अन्वेषक, **अन्वेषिन्**, **अन्वेषु** *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c. ; पौरा असदन्वेषिणः S. 1 ; अनुपकारवन्ध्या P. V. 2. 90 ; अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7 ; R. 12. 54 ; H. 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view.—2 To search, seek for, inquire into ; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

अन्वीक्षण, **क्षा** 1 Search, seeking for, investigation.—2 Reflection, meditation.

अन्वीत = अभिवृत्ति *q. v.*

अन्वीप *a.* [अनुगता आपो यत्र] 1 Near the water, situated near water.—2 Attainable or friendly.

अन्वृचं *ind.* Verse after verse.

अप् *f.* [आप-क्वि-द्वस्त्र Un. 2. 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl. ; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भिः अपा and अप्स but in singular and pl. in Veda.) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः) ; खानि चैव सृष्टोद्भिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप, एव सप्तमोदो तासु बीजमवाप्नुत Ms. 1. 8. S. 1. 1 ; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्निः ; ज्योतिश्च विक्रान्तादापो सृष्टुणाः सृष्टाः । अद्भ्यो गंधर्वाणां धूमिलिखेष्टां दृष्टिमादितः ॥ —2 Air, the intermediate region. —3

The star S virgins. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97.—98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos* ; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva* ; Pers. *ab* ; Zend. *ap*. Old Germ. *aha*]. —**Comp.**—**कृत्स्नं** deep meditation by means of water. —**चरः** an aquatic animal.—**पतिः** 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuṇa.—2. the ocean. For other comps, see s. v.

अपां enters into several compounds ; c. g. **अपांसंवर्तः** destruction of the world by water ; **अपांवत्सः** 'calf of waters' ; N. of a star ; **अपांनपात्**, **नता**, **नतिवृष**, **गर्भ**, **अपांनपात्**, **अपोनपात्** Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water ; cf. Ms. 9. 321 ; **अपांपतिः**, **निधिः**—**नाथः**, **अप्पतिः** lord of waters, the ocean ; N. of Varuṇa ; **अपांपित्तं**, **अप्पित्तं** fire.

अप *ind.* [न पाति रक्षति पतयति पा-इ Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग ; अपपाति, अपनयति ; (b) deterioration (विकृति) ; अपकरोति does wrongly or badly ; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत) ; अपकर्षति, अपचिनोति ; (d) direction or mention or illustration (निर्देशन) ; अपदिशति ; (e) exclusion (वर्जन) ; अपवद, अपसृ *caus.* ; (f) joy, merriment or laughter (आनन्द) ; अपहसति ; (g) concealment or denial (चौर्य) ; अपलपति, अपवदते.—2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrihi comp. it has all the above senses ; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठ ; अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word ; अपी fearless ; कल्मष stainless ; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुराग) ; निषोदयं वर्ष Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः.—3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from ; यत्संप्रत्ययलोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसति-र्भगत् Rām. (b) without, on the outside of ; अप हरेः संसारः Sk. ; (c) with the exception of, excepting ; अप विगर्तेभ्यो वृद्धो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P. II. 1. 12) ; **विष्णु संसारः** Sk. without Vishṇu ; **विगर्ते वृद्धो देवः** excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c. ; **कामं, शोकं**. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse ; वज्रे विकृती चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः र अपकृते च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab* ; Gr. *apo* ; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off* ; Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep, indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness ; absence : f

what is dear. —*s. ind.* Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपकृ 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away ; योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीतः Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away.—2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person) ; आपदि येनापकृतं Pt. 4. 16 ; Si. 14. 78 ; न किञ्चिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt. 1 ; किं तस्या मयापकृतं 4 what harm have I done to her ? किं च राक्षस राजस्य रामेनापकृतं पुरा Rām. ; sometimes with acc. or loc. also ; अथवां सेनिकाः केचिदपकर्तुं युधिष्ठिरं Mb. ; किञ्चिन् वत् नात्मन्यपकर्तुं Bh. 3. 115 ; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकर्तुं मलिच्छुचा इव Si. 16. 52.—*Caus.* To harm, injure &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly.—2 Doing wrong, injuring ; ill-treating, offending.

अपकर्तु *a* 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive.—2 Hostile, inimical.—*m.* An enemy.

अपकर्म्म *a.* [बहु. 'स.] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved.—*u.* ('म') 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt) ; दत्तस्यानपकर्म्मं च Ms. 8. 4.—2 An improper or unworthy act ; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act.—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.—2 Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp. उपकार) ; स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मणमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1. 66 ; उपकर्त्रोरिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्ये लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; अपकारोऽप्युपकारायेव संवृत्तः &c.—2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अविश्चितं).—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity.—4 A mean or degraded action.—**Comp.**—**अर्थिन** *a.* meaning to harm, malevolent malicious.—**गिर**, *f.* (—गीः), —**शब्दाः** abusive words, menacing or insulting speech ; भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः Ak.

अपकारक, **कारिन्** *a.* Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious ; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37.—**कः**, —**रि** An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी) enemy ; अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिर्दृश्यते II. 1 ; अन्° harmless, not harmful.

अपकृत *p. p.* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c.—2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites.—*त* An injury, harm, offence.

अपकृतिः *f.* अपकृत्यं 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence.—2 Opposition, enmity.—3 A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; चतुर्थोपायसाधये तु शत्रो साद्वमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृम् 1 P. 6 U. 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, tako or draw out, extract अनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनकां R. 16. 55 drawn out; दृतायभिस्तामपकृष्ट्य निरीक्षते च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (b) To take or carry away, remove; ये ये शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām.; कित्वमुद्रानमित्यत्वे स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; शात्रं तेजोपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षद्वेषं यावत् पंचदश Susr.-3 To bend (as a bow); धनुः श्रेष्ठमपकृष्य Mb.-4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पीडयन् भृत्यवर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb.-5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमवृत्त्यर्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com.—Caus. To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; म्रदोऽपकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay decline, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविधिर्नो मध्यः Sk. (b) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोविजयभावेन ते गच्छन्ति युगे युगे । उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्ये विह जन्मतः ॥ Ms. 10 42; मूल्योत्कर्षं rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Sraddha.—3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mimamsa &c.)—Comp.—समः a sort of fallacy; e.g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a. Drawing or taking off or down, removing.—2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. उत्कर्ष); न चास्ति सदसं तेन किञ्चित्स्थो ह्यापकर्षणं Susr.—जी 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (ono) of, drawing out, extracting.—2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction.—3 Superseding.—4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed; अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याश्चङ्गुतः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so द्वोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं देवापकृष्टं मन्यते दुषिष्ठिरः Ve. 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate.—3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टेऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वसुकृष्टं या निषेधते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहापकृष्टैर्जनां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22.—ष्टः A crowd—Comp.—चेतन a. mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded.—जाति a. of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपकिरति Sk.—2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A. in this sense अपावृत्त्याच्छकुनिभ्याल्लेखे ह्रद P. VI. 1. 142) आपस्किरते द्वयो ह्रदः, कुसकुदो भक्षार्थं, आ आभयार्थं च Sk.; हृगोरपस्कीर्णमहसद्विभुषां Si. 12. 74 scratched; छायापस्किरमाणचिष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिरणं Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immaturity.—2 Indigestion.

अपक्र a. Unripe, immature, undigested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपक्रम 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामकपेलितः 3 while escaping.—2 To glide away, pass away. (इतः time).—3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat.—2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विक्षिपत्येव विक्षेपं चक्रादीनामपक्रमात् Sūrya S.—3 Gliding or passing away (of time).—a. [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order.—2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमिन् a. Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight.—2 Not belonging to, the same side or party.—3 Having no adherents or friends.—4 Opposed to adverse.—Comp.—पातः impartiality.—पातिन् a. impartial.

अपक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate.—pass. To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षीण p. p. Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिप 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down.—2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaishika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगण्डः One who has attained his majority; see अपगण्ड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपदो नापगच्छन्ति Pt. 3. 8.—2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग a. Going, turning away.—आ A river (wrongly for अमगा).

अपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; अन्यस्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; मले मगति 102.—2 Dead, deceased.

अपगमः, गमनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागताः सापगमाः H. 4. 65.—2 Faling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निमित्तद्विषय इति यः प्रकृत्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति ॥ Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्संरोधापगमविकल्पोऽप्युपायैः Ms. 70; दुराणपद्मापगमनः इतः R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 66, 193.—3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः f. A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवति Pt. 2. 108.

अपगर्गः [अप-निर्दाशं ग मने अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निंदा); अभिनवापगर्गी Kāty.—2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित a. Thunderless (as a cloud).

अपगोपुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ a. Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive.—2 Being on the side, lateral.—3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुणः A cement, fault; Si. 15. 32.

अपगुर 6 A 1 To disapprove, reject.—2 To threaten, menace; revile

censure, reproach, rail at.—3 To deprive of.

अपगारः, गोरं *ind.* Having raised or lifted up; *अपगोरं-गारं युच्यते* P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपहृद् 1 U. 'to hide, conceal.

अपगोदः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [*अपघन्यते* संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा विद्युज्यते, इन्-अप्-घन-दिशः P. III 3. 77]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (*अपघनोऽङ्गम्* III. 3. 81 ; अङ्गं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kāvika); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; लोहाद्घनघनस्कीयां ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself).—a. Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing.—2 Killing.—3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् a. Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पकुमशकः Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself.—2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (*आक्रोशे*); अपचो जाल्मः P. VI. 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart.—2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः Mb.; तद्गनास्वपाचरजरेदः Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित p. p. Gone away, departed; deceased.—तं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्वित्यसवो ममापचरितैर्विद्विभितो बिकर्था S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिंह-धोषश्च कांतकापचारं निमिष Dk. 72.—2 Want, absence.—3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; शिष्यो गुराविष कृतमयमापचारः Mv. 4. 20 ; न राजाऽपचारमन्तरेण U. 2 (v. 1. for 'अपराध'), राज्ञ्यजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47.—4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Vc. 4. 10.—5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; नापचारमगमम् कश्चिरिकयाः Si. 14. 32 ; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (*लोभ*); महाधरे विषयपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48.—6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (*अपच्य*); कृतापचारोपि परैरना-विष्कृतविक्रियः । असाध्यः कुर्वते कोपं प्राप्ति काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84 (where *अप* also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् a. Offending, doing wrong, wicked, bad; भार्यापचारिणी Ms. 8. 217 a faithless wife.

अपचाश् 1 A. 1 To fear.—2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित a. Feared, honoured.

अपचि 1 P. 1 To honour, respect.—2 To invite respectfully.—3 (5 U.) To gather, collect.—*pass.* 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायत-त्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; राजईस तत्र सैव-शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10.—2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with *abl.*); प्रकृतिः स्रयते तद्वदान्त्याकापचीयते Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (*fig. also*); कफाप-चयः Dk. 160 ; तेनास्यापचयं वांति व्या-धेरुलान्यशेषतः Susr.; H. 3. 130 ; defeat Mv. 2. 13.—2 Loss, priva- tion, failure, defect; H. 3. 133.—3 N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित p. p. 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean.—2 Honoured, respected, saluted.—तं Honouring.

अपचितिः f. (P. VII. 2. 30 Vart.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction.—2 Expense.—3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin.—4 Exclusion.—5 Punishing.—6 N. of a daughter of Marichi.—7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचितिर्महीधृता Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17 ; 15. '34 ; K. 324 ; Ki. 6. 46 ; 11. 9.

अपचिद् f. A noxious flying in- sect; that which causes decay.

अपची [अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच् कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरादीन्] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र a. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय a. [*अपगता छाया यस्मात्*] 1 Shadowless.—2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow.—3 Devoid of bright- ness, dim.—यः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21 ; अयं भजतां कियदस्य देवाच्छाया नलस्यास्ति तथापि वैशाम् । इतीरयंतीव तथा निरीक्षे सा (छाया) वैश्वे न विदशेदु तेषु —या An un- lucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

अपच्छेदः-चनं 1 Cutting off, or away.—2 Loss.—3 Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. 1. To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert.—2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत p. p. Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मानुज्ययुषो जात-स्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोपिक्स्तस्मा-दपजातोऽधमायमः ॥

अपज्युराण a. (*अपगू-यल्लुक् चानङ्*) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (*आच्छादनादि-मोचनशील*) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward off or keep off; येन मृत्युमपजयति Sat. Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; शत-मपजानीते P. 1. 3. 44 Sk. (*अपलप-ति*); आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽजयद्दिनं Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (*पञ्च*) gross elements; the five subtle elements; पञ्चप्राणमनोबुद्धिदोषाद्विषयसमन्वितः । अपंचीकृतवृत्तौ च सूक्ष्मां भोगसाधनम् ॥ Ve- dānta. P.

अपटांतर a. 1 Not separated: (by a curtain or screen).—2 Adjoin- ing, contiguous (= *अपदांतरं*)

अपटी [*अत्यः पटः पटी, न. त.*] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kanat* surrounding a teut.—2 A curtain. *Comp.*—क्षेप (*अपटक्षेपः*) tossing aside the curtain; 'क्षेपेण' (= *अकस्मात्*) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततःप्रविशति &c.

अपटु a. 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull, awkward, uncouth.—2 Ineloquent (as a speaker).—3 Sick.

अपठ a. Unable to read; not read- ing; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपठित a. Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विभूषणं मौनमपठित-नाम् Bh. 2. 7.—2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपठय a. Not salicable (the *Smritis* name several things, which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); जीविकायै चापठये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतत्रकः [*अपगतं तत्रं भिषजामधीनता एव कृत् Tv.*] A kind of watery, spasmo- dic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपक्रय अंतरांतरा तनुते तन् कर्तारि षुल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits ; सोप-तानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा Suar. —
अपतानकिन् *a.* Affected with spasmodic contraction.

अपति-तिक *a.* Without a master ; without a husband, unmarried. -तिः Ved. Not a master or husband.

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband.

अपत्नीक *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). -2 To be performed without the company of a wife ; **अपत्नीकः** पितृपुत्रः Kāty.

अपतीर्थ A had Tīrtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपतप् 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

अपतर्पण 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यं [न पतति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहुं करणे यत्, न. त. ; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock ; Yaska gives two etymologies ; अपत्यं कस्मात् अपततं भवति पितुः सकाशादेत्य युधिगिव तनं भवति, अनेन जितेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति वा] 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men) ; offspring in general (male or female) ; sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra ; अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं P. IV. 1. 162 ; अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचित्तैर्द्वैः R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhūti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः ; अंतःकरणतत्त्वस्य द्वाभ्योः स्नेहसंश्रयात् । आनन्दयथिकोयमपत्यमिति बध्यते ॥ U. 3. 17). -2 A patronymic affix ; श्रीपुंसपोरपत्यान्ताः Ak. ; अधिकारप्रकरणं Sk. -Comp. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -जीवः N. of a plant. -द *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (-दा) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष). -पथः the vulva. -प्रत्ययः a patronymic affix. -विक्रयिन् *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -शत्रुः [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भभेदेन नाशकं यस्याः सा] 1. 'having the child for its enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young). -2 a serpent. -साच *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

अपत्र *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. -त्रः 1 The shoot of bamboo ; a sprout in general (तद्वस्थायां तणोः पत्र-श्रयतयोलेनेस्तथात्वं). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रप् 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through

shame ; (-with instr. of person or thing) ; नापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb., य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य सुकुर्मवस्तुत *ibid.* ; तस्माद्दलैरपत्रे Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent. -पा-पर्ण 1 Shame, bashfulness. -2 Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिण्ड *a.* [अपत्र-इण्डिच्] Bashful ; Si. 8. 46.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from ; तरंगापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves ; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

अपथ *a.* [नास्ति पथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless ; 'यो देशः', 'था नगरी' &c. -थं, -थः (also अपथाः P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state ; a bad or wrong road (lit.) ; (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course ; अपथे पदमर्पयति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिर्मलितः R. 9. 74 ; 17. 54 ; न कश्चिद्दर्शनामपथमपकटोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10 follows evil ways ; कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया Ki. 13. 45, 64. -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). -3 The vulva. -था N. of several plants. -थं *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray ; अपथं वर्तते Sk. -Comp. -गामिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses ; heretical. -प्रपन्न *a.* taking to evil ways (as man) ; spent or used out of place, misapplied, mispent (as money &c.) ; H. 3. 123.

अपथ्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious ; अकार्य कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंभितं Rām. -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.) ; संतर्पयति कमपथ्ययुजं न रोषाः H. 3. 117 ; भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिर्मरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राज्ञापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति Mu. 6. -3 Bad, unlucky. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* an offender ; एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा ; राज्ञी क्षपणका ; अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य कलं Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -पाद् *a.* (पद् f.) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते. पद्-क्वि-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद् *a.* 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post. -दः A reptile. -दं 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode ; wrong timer चिरमपदे शंक्तिरस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place, ill-founded' ; येन पद्यति भयान्यपदेऽपि Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably. -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an infected word. -4 Ether. -Comp. -अंतर *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रं) proximity, contiguity.

—रहा, -रोहिणी N. of a parasitical plant.

अपदाक्षिणं *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम *a.* 1 Without self-restraint, -2 Of wavering fortune.

अपद्व *a.* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.-

अपदानं -दानकं [अपदायति परिशुभ्यति येन कर्मणा, द्वै करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life ; (परिशुद्धाचरणं). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q. v.). -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence ; अपदार्थोऽपि वाक्यार्थः समुल्लसति K. P. 2.

अपदिश 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show ; तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेशः Dk. 60 ; assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate ; announce, say, tell ; inform against, accuse ; अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च Ms. 8. 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse ; मित्रकृत्यमपदिशय R. 19. 31, 32, 54 ; शिरःशूलस्पर्शमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. -4 To refer to, have reference to ; रहसि भर्त्रा मदगोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश) ; pointing out, mentioning the name of ; नैव न्यायो यदातुरपदेशः Dk. 60 ; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S. ; दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kāty. -2 (a) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse ; contrivance ; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2 ; रक्षापदेशां स्तुतिर्होमधेनोः R. 2. 8 ; व्रतापदेशोऽङ्गितं गर्ववृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (b) Guise, disguise, form ; विकटवृद्धभावापदेशकालगोचरगता Māl. 7 ; मंत्रिपदापदेशं यौवराज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य) -5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation. -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकटो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् *a.* Pretending to be, as assuming the appearance of (in comp.).

अपदेश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिश *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयो मध्ये, in an intermediate region).

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्वाहिते निरिय्यासुः Susr.

अपघा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (वारणार्थं निरोधः).

अपघात 1 P. To prevaricate.

अपघातनं Prevarication.

अपघूम a. Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

अपध्वे 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally; अपध्वयात् च विप्रेण स्यतद्वरणीतले Mb.

अपध्वानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्वानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out; अपध्वंसति बहुशो वक्त्रं क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold; न चाप्यभ्यमपध्वंसेत्कदाचित्कोपसंयुतः Mb. —Caus. To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.).

अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp. -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वंसिन् a. Destroying, removing; तर्हन्तामपध्वंसांसि जघर्षन्निबन्धनसर्वेषां Ak. अपध्वंसत् p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained. -2 Poundd badly or imperfectly (अववृणितं). -3 Abandoned. —स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue; मूर्ख अपध्वंस्तोति Mk. 8.

अपध्वान्त a. Sounding wrongly. —तं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस a. Without a nose; अस्ति नोऽस्य हृद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. —न. (-न) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire; तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमासधन्वा S. 6. 28; शङ्खपनेत्यासि Bk. 16. 30; so तुण्णं, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संज्ञां, &c. (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरयतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dirt, oil &c.); अपनीताशेषशल्यं Dk. 31; दिङ्म्या शल्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताशेषराजविद्धा K. 206; एषां बन्धनान्यपमय II. 1; चरणास्त्रिगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयं तु भवत्यो मृगयायेवं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny; नैतमप्या निर्दिष्टमि-

त्यपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53. -6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतारत्यच्यावनमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII. 2. 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or conduct. -3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणाशयस्फुरा Si. 2. 14. अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.; गृहस्वदे° Me. 26; नातिभ्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c.); रोगाश्चापनयने P. V. 4. 49. -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत p. p. 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य ह-इत्येते कर्मणः फलं Rām. -3 Paddy done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनी-तेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीयते Mb. -4 Paid-off, discharged. —तं Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नस्तीणामपनु-दुर्नुनं देहखेदात् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपद्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुतिः f. -नोदः -नोदन् Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानापनुद्यत्ये Ms. 11. 210, 140, 93; Y. 3. 306; ह्युत्तल्प° Ms. 11. 107; ब्रह्महत्यापनोद्याय 11. 76; कृच्छ्रोयं सर्वपापापनोदः 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपक्व a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् a. Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अर्यं जाताः P. IV. 4. 64 Sk.

अपपात्र a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10. 51. -2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रितः [पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृतः] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद a. Having bad feet; °न having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपुत्त a. Having badly formed hips. —तो Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (स्वास्वदीव).

अपबर्हिस् a. Not having the use of Barhis (बर्हिर्हीनरहित).

अपबाहुकः A bad arm; stiffness in the arm.

अपभय a. Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; ततः प्रहत्यापभयः पुर-दं पुनर्वभाषे तुगस्य रक्षिता R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभर्त्त a. Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel; न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः f. Defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंश 1 A. To fall away or off. —Caus. To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यवृत्तः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्यारुढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशानिडा S. 4 v. 1. ending in a (precipitate) fall. -2 A corrupted word, corruption; वर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of वृह; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपशब्द. -3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛitā dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in Kāvya); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिभिः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्थनाः । शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादप्यपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kāv. 1.

अपभ्रष्ट p. p. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect)

अपम a. [अकृपं मीयते, मा बाहुं क] Ved. The most distant or remote, the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिविद्वृत्). —मः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic; परिमरता गमनसदा चलनं किञ्चिद्वेदमः Sid. Sir. Comp. —ज्या the line of the ecliptic; see क्रान्तिज्या. —मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt; ह्यहस्तिकरीपाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो न-हात् Rām.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, deapise.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्धयब्रह्ममपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; समुद्रेण मम धृत्यस्वादान्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

अपमानिन् *a.* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way; a had way. -2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमाणं) Si. 9. 36.

अपमित्य *Ved.* To be thrown away. -त्यं, -त्यकं Debt.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. -2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. -खं *ind.* Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; कलेवरं Ak.

अपमृज् 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. -2 Shaving, paring. -3 Chips.

अपमृत्युः [अपमृत्यो दृष्टेतुज्यत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death; भवसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt. 4. -2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपसृष्ट *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech. -2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असह्य, अतिशयित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपसृष्टमच्युतार्जनं यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

अपयशस् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

अपया 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U. 6. 4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छन्तु वर्धतामपयति किं H. 4. 82.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मात्); स्त्रीरनसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; of. अनुनम, अनुत्तर. -2 [न पृणति संतोषयति पृ-अच्] (a) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (b) More, additional; Ms. 11. 5. (c) Second another Pt. 4. 37; खं केशवोऽपर इवां

कमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesava. (d) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धमक्षितार्था द्वारेऽपरे Ms. 1. 85; Ks. 26. 235; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen.). (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम); परितोऽप्यपरः सुसंवृतिः Si. 16. 23. -3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्वपराश्वैश्च विदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9. 85 of another caste. -4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; पूर्वसंख्यां जंस्तिरेकत्वकाले चारारं चिरं Ms. 4. 93; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमंतः latter half of winter; कायः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षाः शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. -5 Following the next. -6 Western; पयसि पयसि परांशुनिधेः Si. 9. 1, Ku. 1. 1; Mn. 4. 21. -7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्ट); अपरेणमितस्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5. -8 (In Nyāya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhāṣya P. 8. (परं = अधिकवृत्ति higher, अपरं = न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशावृत्ति परं, अल्पदेशावृत्ति अपरं Mnktā.). -9 Distant; opposite When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको ययो वैश्वरूपमदेशान् सौराज्यरम्भानपरो विद्मान् R. 6. 60; when used in pl it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केषिन्-कश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये; केचिन्नृकपटीकृताश्च जडिलाः कापालिकाश्चारे Pt. 4. 34; एके समुह-बलरेणुसंहतिं शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभूतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शास्त्रिनः केचिदध्यवर्त्यमार्गपरं देवौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासि-वत स्वधा भयात्केचिद्वर्णेषुः । उदतारिषुर्भोधिं वानराः सेतुनपरे Bk. 15. 31. 33. -रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant; बद्धावराणि रितो निगडाम्यलापीत् S. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमावराणां). -2 An enemy (न पृणति संतोषयति). -रः 1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*. -4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. -5 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. -री *Ved.* The future, future times; उत्तपरीभ्यो मधवा विजिन्ये Rv. 1. 32. 13. -रं 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्यं) तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri. Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. -र *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरं च moreover; अपरेण behind, west

of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in *aberglaube*]. -**Comp.** -अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and महर्षयः). -2 the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremony (अग्निः). -अंगं one of the 8 divisions of अग्नीष्टुत्यय (the second kind of कर्म) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंग or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अयमवपरस्यांगं; अपरस्य रसादेवाच्यस्य वा (वाक्यायार्थभूतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुपपन्नस्य वा; e. g. अयं स रसोत्कर्षी पीन-रसनविमर्दनः । नाभ्युज्ज्वलनस्यार्थो नीलिविस्तृतः करः, where अंगार is subordinate to करण. -अंत *a.* living at the western borders. -(तः) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore. -2. (Pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4. death, ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant; बुद्धबलद्वारातोदीरिताङ्गुलिनां Si. 11. 7; 18. 32. -अंतकः 1. = अंतः Pt. 2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mātrās -अपरा-रे, राणि another and another, several, various. -अर्ध the latter or second half. -अहः [fr. अहम् changed to अह P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88.] the latter part of the day; the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; Si. 9. 4; तत्र अहोरात्रं belonging to this time; कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -इतरा the east. -कायकुब्ज *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kānyakubja. -कालः later period. -गो. दानं (also गोडानि or गोडानि) N. of a country to the west of Mahāmeru (according to Buddhistic ideas). -ज *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (-जः) the destroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. -दक्षिण *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिङ्गु class). -पक्षः 1. the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). -पंचालाः the western Panchālas. -पर *a.* one and the other, several, various; अजरपराः सार्धाः गच्छन्ते P. VI. 1. 144. Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च परे च सङ्केतं गच्छन्ति). -पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. -प्रणय *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. -भावः 1. being another or different, difference. -2. succession, continuation. -रात्रः [अपरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87); कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -लोकः

the other world, the next world, Paradise. -वक्रा, चक्र N. of a metre. -वैतरण a kind of Vairāgya mentioned by Patanjali (एष्टावृत्तिवैतरणस्य वदति-वैतरणं वैराग्यं). -वर्धन the hind thigh. -वर्धन the western point in the horizon. -वैमन a. belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11).

अपरात-त्वं 1 Being another or different (one of the 23 gunas); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपराध *adv.* In another place, elsewhere; **एकत्र** or **कचित्** -अपराध in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपराधा *ind.* In another manner; Si. 6. 41.

अपराधत् *a.* Like what follows.

अपराधर *a.* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action); अपराधरः क्रियासातये P. VI. 1. 144; इदं निपात्यते; °राः सार्थाच्छति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपरेष्टुः *adv.* On the following day; Ms. 3. 187.

अपरंज (Used in pass. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl.): नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

अपरक *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; श्वासापरकधाधरः S. 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; चंद्रयुगादपरकः Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; °दित्त्वं ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu 3; अपरागसमीरणेति: Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation (=अवर्ति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); °उज्झित uncoulted, undisputed (as possession of any thing). -2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर *a.* [अपरस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual; असत्यममतिर्ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं 1 अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहेतुकं Bg. 16 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by produced by union of male and female, caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v.).

अपराच [राट्, °राचि, °राक्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -*ind.* In front of. -*Comp.* -मुख *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2. presenting a bold front.

अपराजित *a.* Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed; °ता दिक् the

north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there; त (देवाहाराः) उदीच्या प्राच्या दिश्यत ते ततो न पराजयं चैषा दिगपराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. -तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishnu; of Siva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अमुतर divinities of the Jains. -5 N. of a sage. -ता 1 N. of Durga, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or *Dasarā* day; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयापराजिता । द्वादति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N. of several plants; दुर्वा, शेफालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, हयग्रा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet; see S. 7. (In Vikarmorvasi Act 2 Kalidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या; ननु भगवता देव्यरूपा अपराजिता नाम शिखरं धनविद्यामुपदिशता विदुःपरिषत्सालंघनीयं कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter: see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yogini.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजय *a.* Invincible.

अपराध 4, 5 P. 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing); यौवनमन्त्रापराधयति Mk. 9 is to blame; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्पुनः पूजार्होऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धस्मि तत्र भवतः कण्वस्य S. 7; महतां योऽपराधयेत दूरस्थोऽस्मीति नाश्वसेत् Pt. 1. 307; V. 2; किं पुनरुपराधलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1; sometimes with dat. also; न ह्ये सात्वतीवृत्त्यन्मह्यमपराधयति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

अपराध *p. p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense); कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; मोवाच कौशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9. 79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); सुगादेहाः पराद्धैर्नमिषुमोक्षणेः Dk. 163; °इषुः or °पृषक्तः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer, निमिषादपराद्धैर्बोधादुष्कस्येव वल्लितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -द्ध [अभिषेक] An offence, crime, injury; न तु क्रिष्णस्यैव सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error; (32 kinds are usually stated in Sāstras); कर्मपराधत्वं मयि पश्यति V. 4. 29; यथापराधद्वेष्टानां R. 1. 6; यथेष्टमपराधः स्वरतोऽपराधान् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent;

sometimes with gen. or loc. of person; अद्ः सुरैर्दृश्य कृतापराधाच्च वैद्यान् V. 1. 18; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -*Comp.* -भजनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankarāchārya in praise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually संतय्यो मेस्वरायः शिव शिवः शोभोः श्रीमहादेव शोभो.

अपराधिन् *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal; अपराधी नामाहं मसीद् रभोव V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण *a.* Destitute of descendants or offspring.

अपरिक्रम *a.* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिमह *a.* Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीत्यर्थः. -ह्रा 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation; one of the several kinds of *yamas* (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Sāstra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिचयिन्, --*परिचय* *a.* Having no acquaintance; unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद *a.* Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of disinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 Continuation, connection.

अपरिज्यातिः *f.* Not losing; not growing old or decaying; इष्टापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness; °दक्षिण not prudent, improvident.

अपरिर *a.* Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

अपरिनिष्ठित *a.* Not properly placed or established; °तस्यापेक्षया म्यायं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, **अपरिमित**, **अपरिमेय** *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

अपरिमलान *a.* Not fading, withering, or decaying. -नः N. of a plant (महासदावृक्ष) Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि [अ-परि°] Not walking, about (used in curses only); see अर्याणि.

अपरिविष्ट *a.* Ved. Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनस्य).

अपरिवृत्त *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field).

अपरिशेष *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; ^१ज्ञानं Śaṅkha K. —^२अः Absence of remainder or limit.

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

अपरिहिः *f.* [रिहोहिँसाया अभावः] Worship (पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषशून्यत्वात्).

अपरिसर *a.* 1 Not near, distant. —2 Not extensive, not current. —*r.* Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerableness.

अपरिस्कंद *a.* Motionless.

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. —2 Not to be abandoned. —3 Not to be degraded.

अपरिहृत *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined, एतञ्चापरीक्षितकयविषयं Mit.; untried, untested, unproved. —2 Ill-considered foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer'. —3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरीत *a.* Ved. Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अनभिगत). —*तः* N. of a people.

अपरुष *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरूप *a.* (पा, -षी *f.*) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped. —^१ 1 Deformity, monstrosity. —2 Delight, wonder (Ved.).

अपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. —2 Not distant or remote. —^३ *adv.* In the presence of (with gen.); अपरोक्षान् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly. —*Comp.* —अनुभूतिः *f.* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den. P. To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरोपः Extermination, dethronement; Mu. 2. 20.

अपर्ण *a.* Leafless. —^१ *N.* of Durga or Parvati; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name;—स्वयंविशीर्ण-द्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काठा तपसस्त्रया पुनः । तद्व्यापकीर्णमिति त्रियंदां वद्व्यपर्णति च तं

पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; cf. Siva P. चतुर्थं त्यक्तवर्णा च अणाल्यामवाप मा.

अपतु *a.* 1 Untimely. —2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्त्रा).

अपर्यंत *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

अपर्याप्त *a.* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. —2 Unlimited. —3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिराक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency; अमात्य-धूरिवसोरात्मजैर्यपर्याप्तिर्बहुमानस्य Mal. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order. —^२ *यः* Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित *a.* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower); not standing over till the next day; प्रतिज्ञे मारुतौ Ve. 6.

अपर्वन् *a.* Without a joint. —*n.* 1 No joint or point of conjunction. —2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i. e. not the proper time or season (the Parva days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c.); अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेदुमंडला विभावी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15. —*Comp.* —दंडः a sort of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य). —*लं* A pin or bolt.

अपलप् 1 P. 1 To deny, disown; राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8. 400; refuse; शतमपलपति P. I. 3. 44 Sk. —2 To conceal, hide. —3 To detract from, slander. —*Caus.* To outwit, overreach, deceive; अपलापयमानस्य शत्रूस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं; अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding; कृततिग्मयुतिमंडलापलपैः Si. 20. 28. —2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध-स्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S.B. —3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c.; उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनैः पिडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. —4 Affection, regard. —5 (In medicine) The part between shoulder and the ribs. —*Comp.* —दंडः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, disowns, hides, conceals &c.; conceal- ing; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः क-ल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Mā. 10; साधारणस्या-पलापिन् Y. 2. 236.

अपलापिका [लापिका पर्यायेण इच्छा; तद्वि-परीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलापिका is sometimes used in the same sense; but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलापिन्, लापुका *a.* 1 Thirsty (P. III. 2. 144.). —2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिनो भाविष्यंति कदाञ्चिन्तेऽप-लापुकाः Mb.

अपत्यूलनं Not cleansing or wash- ing; यदिदं स्नानवन्नं विहितमपत्यूलनं कृतं भवति Sat. Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिनाश्रितं); not cleansed or washed by cleaning sub- stances (as by a washerman).

अपवक्तु *m.* Ved. Speaking away, warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or warning off, removing.

अपवाद 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse, censure, reproach; परानमी यदपवादं आत्मनः Si. 17. 19; नातोप्यपवादो हि मात् Ms. 4. 236; स्वं पुत्रं अपवदति ते वा P. I. 3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तुमाभिलषे योतिते वा स्वात्); दृष्ट्योऽपवादमानस्य Bk. 8. 45 revil- ing or abusing men. —2 To disown, deny (A.); न्यायमपवदते P. I. 3. 73 Sk. —3 To argue out, refute, contra- dict; अपवदेयुस्तानिहासैः पुरातनैः Y. 3. 7. —*Caus.* 1 To blame, censure. —2 To oppose or contradict as unadvis- able.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling; cen- sure, reproach, blame, abuse; आस्ता तापवादाभिज्ञमपवाद U. 5; लोकापवादो ब- लवात्मनो मे R. 14. 40; लोकापवादाज्जयं Bk. 2. 62; scandal, evil report; चिर- कालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1; Ki. 11. 25, 14. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1; Pt. 4; Y. 2. 207; देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां साप- वादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about; न केवल- मत्पाहितं सापवादमपि U. 2; सापवादं censuringly Mā. 9. —2 An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग); मा हिंसास्वर्षधृताते इति उत्सर्गः; बाधयं शेतमालभेत इत्यपवादः; अपवादैरिदोत्सर्गाः कृतस्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7; प्रत्ययः ex- ceptional suffix; स्थूलं a case for a special rule. —3 An order, command; ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चाल निर्वृद्धचत्तु महाचम् Ku. 14. 27. —4 Refutation; (in Vedānta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुवि- वर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्त- स्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतस्वतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv.; अथार्थापवादार्थानां वस्तुत्वविनिश्चयः Vedānta; hence also, a means of refutation. —5 Confidence, trust. —6 Love; familia- rity. —7 A small bell or other instru- ment sounded to decoy deer; मधुकैर- रपवादकैरेव Si. 6. 9; (कैरैः = व्यभिः; अपवादं मधुवचनाय घटादिकस्मितवायं कुर्वति तैः Malli.)

अपवादकः; अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, reviling, traducing, de- faming; मधुयापवादिना माठव्येन S. 2. —2 Opposing; contradicting, except- ing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. —*नं* [अपकृष्टं कुवि-

मत्वास्त्वत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक, -चारक

अपवर्ग &c.
अपवर्त &c.

See under अपवृत्;
अपवृत्-अपवृत्.

अपवह 1 P. 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away; अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मासतः Mb. -2 To drive away; disperse, dispel, remove, take away; अमी जनस्थानमपोदधिगं मत्वा R. 13. 22 freed from obstacles; अथानपोदार्गल-मप्यगारं (प्रविष्टं) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained; तदुच्छिद्यमपोह Dk. 133. -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off; शमिततापमपोदमही-रजः Si. 6. 33; संभ्रमोऽभवदपोदकर्मणां (क्रावितं) R. 11. 25; तद्वक्त्यपोदधितु-राज्यमहाभिषेके (धृष्टं) 13. 70 thrown away; Dk. 67; विष्येन शून्यं बलयेन बाहु-मपोदनेपथ्यविधिर्दृष्ट R. 16. 73 before he had commenced his toilet. -4 To deduct, subtract. -Caus 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away; मलयकेतुरपवा-हितः Mu. 1. 3; कलनं 2; इमां मया साधम-पवाह M. 5; Bk. 8. 86. -2 To chase or drive away, expel; ह्यसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59. -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize. -4 To cause to carry the yoke; गामिव नासिकां विध्वा-पवाहयति Mk. 8.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal; Dk. 41; स्वराहं वास-वेद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् H 3. v. 1. bearing away men from other countries; See अभिषंद. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions). -3 N. of a metre.

अपवोह a. One who carries away or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोह p. p. Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपहत वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. -2 N. of a plant.

अपविशत a. Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपाविश a. Unobstructed, unin-
terrupted; शतं कतूनामपविशमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यय.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपविश a. Free from poison. -चा A sort of grass with aromatic roots; Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण a. Having no lute, or having a bad lute. -ण A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, dis-
close, exhibit. -Caus or 10 P. To

cover, wrap, envelop, screen, con-
ceal; बाहुबंधनापवारितपयोपरोदमां Mā. 7. covered, or concealed; विवरेनापवा-
रितशरीरा मृत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरकः-का [वृ-संज्ञायां वृत्] 1 An inner apartment, the lying-in chamber. -2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c. -2 An en-
closed or screened place (जबनिका);
°के प्रविश्य एकांति तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवारणं Covering, concealment,
disappearance.

अपवारित p. p. Covered, concealed;
तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; van-
ished, disappeared. -त, अपवारितकं
Concealed or secret manner. -ते, अ-
पवारितकेन, अपवार्य ind. Frequently
occurring in dramas in the sense of
'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्र-
काशं); it is speaking in such a way
that only the person addressed may
hear it; तद्वदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यद्यस्य
परावृत्त्य प्रकाश्यते । विपताकरेणान्यमपवार्य-
ता कथा S. D. 6.

अपवृत्तिः P. Opening.

अपवृत् 7 A. 1 To avert, destroy,
dissipate; तमः, शत्रुं &c. -2 To tear off,
pull out, take out. -3 To conclude,
finish, absolve. -Caus. 1 To leave,
quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवृत्तितच्छत्रैः
शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the
umbrellas at a (great) distance;
त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मद्व्युत्ता मतंगजेन जगि-
वापवृत्ता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left,
lost. -2 To let go, drop down, throw,
pour; हुमनसो दिव्याः सेचनैरपवृत्ताः
Bhāg.; करदुग्मपक्षमुकुलापवृत्तिः Si. 13.
37. -3 To abandon, release, dis-
charge, pay off (as debt &c.); ab-
solvio oneself from, fulfil, make
good (as a promise). -4 To sever,
separate, cut off; भद्रापवृत्तिस्तेषां
शिरोभिः (मही तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki.
17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows;
इमाम्यमुनीत्यपवृत्तिः शनैः Ki. 8. 20
plucked. -5 To overturn; empty;
Y. 3. 300. -6 To honour, respect,
esteem. -7 To give, bestow, grant,
present; अपवृत्तिं कोशजातं Dk. 36;
दक्षिणामपवृत्त्यं Mb.; अपवृत्तौ बरी.
Rām.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfil-
ment or accomplishment of an ac-
tion; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; III.
4. 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाग्राहिः or समाधि-
Sk.); क्रियापवर्गे बह्वुजीविताकृताः Ki.
1. 14; अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भगवतः पाणिनेरपि
N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; एव° coming
to an end in 5 days. -2 An exception,
special rule; अभिव्याख्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः

Sutr. -3 Absolution, final beatitude;
अपवर्गमहोदयार्थधुर्ध्वमंशाविधि धर्मयोगिनी
R. 8. 16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sankhya K.
44. -4 A gift, donation. -5 Abandon-
ment. -6 Throwing, discharge (as of
arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment;
making good, fulfilling (a promise);
discharging (debt &c.). -2 A gift
or donation; spending. -3 Final
beatitude, salvation.

अपवृत्त p. p. Left, abandoned;
fulfilled; see above; oft in comp.
in the sense of 'free from,' 'being
without,' 'destitute of,' or with in-
str.; बह्विधपवृत्तताश्रितं Bri. S. 53. 7.
80 minus 6; Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृत्त p. p. Finished, ended.

अपवृत्तिः f. Fulfilment, accomplish-
ment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn back, turn
away, depart; तस्मादपवर्तत हूरकुवा R.
6. 58; तस्मादपवर्तत कुन्दिनेशः 7. 33.
-Caus. 1 To turn back or away, turn
aside, bend; व्यपोदपार्श्वैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः
Ki. 4. 15; आसक्तियोगपवर्तितद्वि-
वृत्तं (वहंती) Mā. 1. 40. -2 (Math.)
To divide (as by a common measure)
without remainder; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य
हारभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Lila. -3
To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing.
-2 (Math.) The (common) divi-
sor which is applied to both or
either of the quantities of an equa-
tion. -3 Reduction to a common
measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring
from one place to another; स्थान°. -2
Taking away, depriving one of; न
स्वागोस्ति हिंसाश्च न च दायापवर्तनं Ms.
9. 79. -3 Abridging, abbreviation.
-4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest
terms; division without remainder,
or the divisor itself.

अपवृत्त p. p. 1 Turned away, re-
versed, inverted, overturned; agi-
tated, disturbed; °जटारशफरी Ki. 12.
49. -2 With downward face; व्य-
कीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तचंद्रखंडः Mā. 3. 17. -3
Ended, finished. -तं The celtic.

अपवृत्तिः f. End.

अपव्यय 4 P. 1 To pierce (bad-
ly); अपविद्धः शरीरं Mb. -2 To
throw or cast in general. throw or
cast off, toss away; मेखयन् परिजना-
पविद्धया (दोल्या) R. 19. 44 left, let
go; धुजस्तं भापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown
or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61
given or spent away; Ki. 5.
30; Si. 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पशुमला-
स्याः कटाक्षैरपहृतमपविद्धं पीतधुमिलितं च
Mā. 1. 28 pierced through, dis-

tracted, overcome. -3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c.); पुरा इमंज्ञाने ब्रह्मि-
बापविद्यते Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft used in the sense of 'freed from', 'devoid of'; रक्षोविमृक्तावास्तामपविद्धशुचौविब R. 10. 74. -2 Abject, mean. -जुः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. -Comp. -लोक *a.* dead, departed from this world.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [अपकृष्टः मर्यादासंज्ञं कृतः व्ययः] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान *a.* 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. -2 Denying a debt.

अपव्रत *a.* Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. -2 Disobedient, unfaithful. -3 Perverse.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. -कं *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् *q. v.*

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning) त एव शक्तिविकल्पप्रमदाल-
सतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतिरिति । दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 134 (where 'द्व' has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhash. -2 Vulgar speech. -3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाशोर्गलदप-
शब्दमजनामः Si. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation.

अपशान्य *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपशिरस-शीर्षं, शिरः *a.* Headless.

अपशु *a.* Without cattle. -शुः Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोविधः Sat. Br.

अपशुच्चा *a.* Without sorrow. -म. (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमश्लोकगुणालुवाद् एमाप विरज्येत विनाशगुणनात् Bhāg.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. -कः The *Asoka* tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थामाश्रितो मकरंद-
बाहुपरिवर्गः Māl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते राम-
स्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U. 1. v. 1. for पश्चिम); प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनाप-
श्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अत्र मेऽपश्चिम-
प्रणामः Bhāg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं Ve. 141. -2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. -3 Extreme; अपश्चिमानिनां कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवर्यई Rām.

अपश्य *a.* Ved. Not seeing.

अपश्यः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्चातः = अपान *q. v.*

अपष्टं [अ-स्था, क सस्य बलं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपष्ठ *a.* [अ-स्था कु Up. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, opposite. -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. -3 Left. -दु *adv.* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपष्ठं पठते Si. 15. 17; अपष्ठं पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठिं शठस्य ते N. -3 Faultlessly. -4 Well, properly, handsomely. -दुः Time.

अपष्टुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसृ *n.* [आरु अह्वर हस्वश्च; आपः कर्मा-
ख्यायां हस्वो तुदच वा स्यात् Up. 4. 207. अमः, अपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेमे Rv. 1. 54. 8. -2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. -3 Water. -*a.* (अपाः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपस-
f. pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L. *opus*]

अपस्तम *a.* Most active or rapid.

अपस्य *a.* [अपसि कर्मणि साङ्गः यद्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारि); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. -स्या 1 Activity. -2 Water. -3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्यति Den. P. To be active.

अपस्यु *a.* [अपसृ-क्यच्-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसद्ः [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'vile', 'wretched', 'accursed'; कापालिक Māl. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसदाः Ve. 3; नरं, ब्राह्मणं &c. -2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्रु वर्णेषु वृतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैदस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् वदे-
तेऽपसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसमं *ind.* Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षात्यये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपष्ट, अपसृ.

अपसर्जनं [सृज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 A gift or donation. -3 Final beatitude.

अपसल = अपसथ below.

अपसलवि *ind.* [अप-सल वाँ अवि] 1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि); 'वि सृष्ट्या रज्ज्वा Kāty. (अत्राक्षिप्येन). -2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; प्रक्षिप्यंशुयोरंतरा अपसलवि अपसथं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

अपसथ्य, -सथ्यक *a.* 1 Not on the left, right; अपसथ्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. -2 Contrary, opposite. -स्यं *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सथ्यं when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Śrāddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सथ्य, निषीत & अपसथ्य) Ms. 3. 279; 'स्यं कु to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसथ्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेत्यातिशयात् कथासंगोऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर इतः begone, away, hence, get you gone; अपस-
रायतः Pt. 1. -2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेघः कारणं तत्पदं Pt. 3. 43. -3 To vanish, disappear; यस्यालुडानेन मे संततिविनाश इः क्षमपसरति Pt. 1. -4 To escape, elude the sight. -Caus. To make (a

thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय घनसार K. P. 9; अपसार्यत वैत्रलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt. 3. -2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश); Pt. 3. 120; अनपसारमार्गः -Dk. 163; H. 3. 53; Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारणं-गा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mr. बाङ्ग, बाङ्ग).

अपसृत p. p. 1 Gono away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down; अपसृतपांडुपत्रा सुचैत्यभूणीव लताः S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; S. 6. -3 Discharged; अपसृतमिव शस्त्रं Mv. 2.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away; त्वरितमेन तदगहनेनापसर्पत U. 4; उत्प्रेक्षित-विकारः अपसर्पत Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy); शुद्धांतचारी दुर्ग-स्तः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्पितं प्रयुक्तः U. 1. -Caus. To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः-र्षकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सोपसर्पजनागार यथा-कालं स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

अपसृतिः f. Going away or forth.

अपसर्कभः Fastening, making firm.

अपसरः [अप-कृ अप-सृ रश्मि निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] 1 Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (र also); अपसरमपिष्ठाने हिमवान् विचर्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement. -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपसरः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्रवलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात a. [अपकृष्टं स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing,

bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नान-शिष्टं जले) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पृश a. Devoid of spies; शब्द-विद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112 (where श्ना also means without presence).

अपस्पृश a. Ved. Not letting one- self be touched.

अपस्पृश a. Insensible.

अपस्फिग a. Having badly formed hips; (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर् (-स्फूः), -र, -रत् a. Injured (Sây.); swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः, -सृतिः f. [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मर- Bh. 1. 89. -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Susr. thus derives it; स्मृतिभूतार्थविज्ञानमपश्च परिबर्जने । अपस्मार इति श्लोकस्ततोयं व्याधिरन्तकृतः ॥

अपस्मारिन् a. Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; Si. 3. 72.

अपस्मृति a. Forgetful.

अपस्य, -स्य &c. See under अपस्य.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; अपहनन्तो दुहितं हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञानं शक्तिं करोत्यपहंति वा U. 2. 4 takes away; Ms. 6. 96; अपहतपाप्मानं सविताखरुपतिष्ठस्व U. 3. -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.). -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice). -4 To shoot out.

अपह a. [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.; न दंशमसाकापहं Pt. 3. 97; सगिर्यं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46; पर-कर्मोपहः सोऽधृत् 17. 61.

अपहतिः f. Removing, destroying.

अपहननं Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल a. Having a bad plough.

अपहस 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; सहसापहसितकुमारं Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Pen. P. To seize by the neck and drive out; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

अपहस्ति p. p. Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up; सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202; बांधवे त्वया Mal. 9. 19; अयं मम लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2; Ki. 9. 36.

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon; साक्षात्प्रियायुगगतमपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15. -pass. To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानिः f. 1 Leaving, abandonment; stopping. -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय ind. Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपह 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off; पश्चात्पुत्रै-रपहतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden; तत्राद्विचारापहः पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (b) To avert, turn away; वदनमपहरति (गीतं) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (c) To rob, plunder, steal -2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue; attract, ravish, captivate; affect influence (in a good or bad sense); अपहिये खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered; उत्सवापहतचेतोभिः Ratn. 2; यथा नापहियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277; न...प्रियतमा यतमानमपहारत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of; कर्ति- R. 11. 74; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्भेषहता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume; देयं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेत्पुनः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. -Caus To cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away removing. -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तु a. 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating; सर्वदोषापह-वृणां वतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णनासावहारेण भिन्नी मे विरूपिता Rām. by the cutting of ears and nose; निद्रापहार, निष. -2 Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मा-पहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character; see अपहार below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक,-हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्यं plunderer, thief; परचित्; बाणपहारकः Ms. 11. 51.; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88. —कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off &c.; destitute of, free from.

अपहृ 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीयुतोऽपहृतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. —2 To deny, disown; गुणाश्चापहृतेऽस्माकं Bk. 5, 44; अपहृचानस्य जनय यस्मिजां (अधिरतं) N. 1. 49. —3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपहृवः 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. —2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; वे ज्ञः P. I. 3. 44; ज्ञाते मया ते हृदयं सखे मापहृवं कृपाः Ks. 10. 92. —3 Appeasing, satisfying. —4 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to or superimposed upon, it; प्रकृतं यस्मिन्विषयस्याप्येतं सा त्वपहृतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमस्य कृत्वा उपमानं संयतया यस्याप्येतं सपहृतिः); *e. g.* वेदं नमोमंडल-मबुधार्शिनताश्च तारा नवकेनमेगाः । नांयं शशी कुंडलितः फणीन्द्रो नासां कलकः शायतो मुरारिः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाह् *ind.* See अपाह्.

अपाक *a.* 1 V. d. [fr. अच् with अप] (*a*) Situated aside or behind. (*b*) Remote, distant. (*c*) Coming from a distant place. (*d*) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्य S. y.); चक्षुः of unequalled brightness; कात्-का aside, distant; करधु standing behind. —2 Raw, unripe. —3 Not matured, undigested. —4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाकः पक्वपत्राः सुखं तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110. 2. 6. 12. 2. —कः 1 Indigestion. (of food &c.). —2 Immaturity. (of being ripe or cooked). —Comp. —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. —2. natural, original; Bhāṣa P. 42, 95. —शाकं ginger.

अपाह 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तस्मैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटतां न पदेषुपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23; सुहोषि

येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुनश्चास्त्यमपाक-रिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Māl. 6. 4; R. 6. 57; Si. 8. 61. —2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हसैरियामुभिरपाकृतमुन्मनस्कैः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50. —3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. —2 Rejection, refutation; तदपाकरणायाह Prasna Up. —3 Payment, liquidation; कणवयापकरणाकास्त्यपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाकमेन् *n.* (५) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिष्णुः *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. —2 Excelling, eclipsing; वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिष्णुः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. —2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदम-पाकृतं युगेः Si. 15. 33; यत्त्वयमभियोग-दुःखेपाकृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. —2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [अपगतः अक्षमिन्द्रियं] 1 Present, perceptible. —2 [अपगते अपकृष्टे वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपांक्त, —पांक्त्य, —पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक *a.* [अपगतं अंगं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body. —2 Maimed, crippled. —गः, —गकः [अपांगतिरित्यङ्कं चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अंगं चङ्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टिं S. 1. 24; अम्मह अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4. —2 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —4 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). —Comp. —दृशं, —दृष्टिः *f.*, —बिलोकिता, —बोक्षण &c. a side-glance side-long look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners; यद्विषं पुनरप्यपांगनत्रा परिवृत्ताधंमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयोः प्रतिते नेत्रं यथा *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाच, अपाच (*m.* ह., *f.* ची, *n.* क्) [अपाचति, अच् क्चि] 1 Going or situat-

ed backwards, behind. —2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). —3 Western. —4 Southern (opp. उदङ्); probably for अवाच्. —ह् *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. —2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west; इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाचां भवः ह्] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. —2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. —3 Southern. —4 Western. —5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपाच-यत्] Western or southern.

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful. —व 1 Unskilfulness. —2 Sickness, illness.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). —2 (पाणिनीयं अष्टाध्यायीस्य ग्रंथं यो नाधीते) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्र 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. —2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. —3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. —Comp. —कृत्वा, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brāhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70 :—निन्दितेभ्यो वनादानं धार्मिज्यं सुद्वेषनं । अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमात्मस्य च भाषणम् ॥ ; see also 11. 126. —दापित्व *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —धृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; मायेपापावधृद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् अयद् १. १.

अपाद् 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाप्मानमपादुते; वृत्तिव-मपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. —2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; प्रथमपादे-पादानं P. I. 4. 24; अपादानं पंचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासीनं चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं । प्रव-मेव तद्विज्ञाचदपादानमुच्यते ॥ Hari. ; अपादान is of three kinds :—निर्विद्विषयं किञ्चिदुपाच-विषयं तथा । अपेक्षितक्रियं चेत् त्रिपापादानमिष्य-ते ॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाधवन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपाह् 2 P. [अप-अह्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्वा प्राणिनि स प्राणो यदपानिनि सोऽपानः Ch. Up. —2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण); प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यन्तरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनान्मुद्रुषादिरेपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुनाभिस्था-नः); सूत्रशक्यो वायुरपान इति कथ्यते. —नः, —ने The anus (आपारे वृत्). —Comp. —दा giving Apāna. —द्वारं the anus. —पवनः, —वायुः 1. the life-wind called अपान. —2. ventris crepitus. —भृत् *f.* a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration. —2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपानृत *a.* Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-विन्द *a.* Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous; अपापानां कुले जाते मरि पापं न विद्यते। यदि संभाव्यते पापमपा-देन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9. 37. —Comp. —काशिन *a.* 1. not ill-looking. —2. not revealing evil. —वस्वसे Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपापित्त-नपात् &c. &c. See under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपद्यते व्याघ्रादिरेन इत्यप। मार्गः; वृक्षं करोति वृक्षं कुलं दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (Mar. आषाढ) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्गं रक्षया वयं सर्वं तं वृषजम्भे; अपामार्गं ओषधीनां सर्वासामेकं इदृशी। Av. —Comp. —क्षारतैल, तैल N. of two medicated oils.

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायं-विन्द See under अपे.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. —2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; अपारस्या-प्रमेयस्य परं पारमुपाश्रिते Ram. unfathomable, of great length. —3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक); Rv. 5. 87. 6. —4 Out of reach. —5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); रावणश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे। Ram. —६ 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. —2 The opposite bank of a river. —३ The earth.

अपारक *a.* Unable, incompetent.

अपार्ण *a.* [अप-अर्ण क निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. —2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थ], अपार्थक *a.* 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless; सर्वमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रं तौ संस्पृश्यात् Mb. —2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless;

अपार्थं बहु भावते Susr. —र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric); योग्यतासत्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama; योग्ययोगादप्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकं; cf. also Kav. 3. 128; सद्युदायार्थ-शून्यं यद्यपार्थमिति ध्येते। —Comp. —करणं advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालकः N. of a plant, *Cassia Fistula*.

अपालंढः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपावृ 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover; expose, display, reveal; (शयनं) तस्य विभ्रमरता-न्यपावृणोत् R. 19. 25. —2 To cover.

अपावृत *p. p.* 1 Opened, laid bare or open; स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं Bg. 2. 32. —2 Covered, concealed; enclosed. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

अपावृत्तिः *f.*, अपावरणं 1 Opening, laying bare or open. —2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. —3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

अपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. —2 To come to nothing. —Caus. To send back, turn back; to reject, repulse.

अपावर्तनं-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection. —2 Revolution.

अपावृत् *p. p.* 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted; reversed, repelled, driven back. —2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt; प्रतिग्रहात्पावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केनचित् Mb. —३ Rolling on the ground (of a house).

अपाद्या Not a large number of snares, *i. e.* a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to; परस्परं कञ्चिद्पाश्रयंते Ram. —2 To use, practise, employ; आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्यैव धारणं Mb. —3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or refuge, helpless. —चः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; कर्णं कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. —2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. —3 Head; स्वदेकापाश्रयो तौ Dk. 34. 69.

अपाश्रित *p. p.* 1 (Passively used) (a) Restored to. (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by. —2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाहिः *f.* Ved. The heel.

अपाहः [स्था-क-सस्य बलं] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. —ह The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out; षट् barbed.

अपास् [अप्-अस्] 4 U. 1 (a) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also); सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्व फल्गु Pt. 1; किमिदं पास्वाभरणानि यौवेन धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि बल्ललं Ku. 5. 44; निरस्तगोभीयमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55; इत्यादीनामपि काष्पलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S. D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. —2 To scare, disperse, drive away; अपास्य चास्य यंतारं Mb. —3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. —2 Quitting. —3 Killing.

अपासित *p. p.* (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c.; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपासंगः [संह-वृ-कुलं] A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

अपासु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपाहा 3 P. = अपहा q. v.

अपि *ind.* (sometimes with the dropped according to the opinion or Bhāguri; बहि भागुरिरलोपमवाच्योरुपसर्गयोः पिश, पियान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अभि in classical literature).

—2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force. (समुच्चय); अस्ति मे सोदर-स्तद्वाप्येतेषु S. 1; on one's part, in one's turn; विष्णुग्रामेणापि राजपुत्राः पा-द्विताः Pt. 1; राजापि सुमित्राकर्मगोक्ष्या-तिष्ठत् Dk. 2; अपि-अपि or अपि च as well as; and also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिंच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न नापि-न चैव, न वापि, नापि, वा, न चापि neither-nor; न चापि काव्यं न वमित्यवचं M. 1. 2 nor; वापि or; अपोप्येवं महान् वापि Ms. 3. 53 whether small or great. —3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very'; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासी H. 1 the very moon; यूयमप्यनेन कर्मणा परिभ्रांताः S. 1 even you, you also; अन्यदपि also another; अपापि even;

yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now; सुहृत्तमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least: नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यापि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यापि is understood, तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 though overspread &c.; ह्यमधिकमनोज्ञा बल्ललेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her hark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि असुदर्शनं, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं...अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तते Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यवर्णमित्र-कृतादृष्टिणा कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली युवस्ते R. 5. 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं राम-सङ्गं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. I hope the Brāhmana boy comes to life. Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणनोचरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid.*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्यात् U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्ना-दुल्लेपेण पादुपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽदुल्लेपं वरं लभेयेति S. 1 would that; अपि नामाहं दुल्लेपा भवेयं V. 2. I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां विदुषवः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'undescribable', 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थान्तरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्स्य किमपि ब्रह्मं बोद्धिं यस्य प्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief.

-11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96; III. 3. 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं अपि स्तुयाद्वाजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिद्यात् Sk. ; सोयमपि सि-चेत्सहस्रं द्वाक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, III. 3. 142; धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तु-बाह्वृषलं; धिग्जालम् देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलांडुं; अपि जायं त्यजसि जातु गणिकामात्मस्ते गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or lie upon, Devadatta &c. -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्वसर्ग or कामचारानुज्ञा, the imperative being softened); अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुष्यपि सेषास्मास्तस्यसुक्तं नराशन Bk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरपि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee', 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशंकागर्हासमुच्चये। तथायुक्त-पदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च ॥ *Vieva*; अपिः पदार्थसंभावनाव्यवसर्गागर्हासमुच्चये P. I. 4. 96. G. M. adds the senses of आशीस् 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि मृति हारं).

अपिकक्षः Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. —*सं ind.* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a.* belonging to this region (Śāy. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says 'क्ष्यं छि-बस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानभूतं प्रवर्ग्यविद्या-स्यं रहस्यं').

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

अपिच्छल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

अपिज *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities. —*ज* [अपि अस्तु जायते, अलङ्कृ वेदे अशुशब्दस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जल-कीद्वारतिसापनत्वात्पार्थक्यं).

अपिस् *a.* [आपः इतो गता बस्य वेदे न जश्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river. -2 Not having the इत् or अनुबन्ध ए.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपेत्क also in this sense).

अपिश्य *a.* Not ancestral. **अपित्वं** Ved. [अपित्वरते अस्मै त्वं वांङ] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विस् *a.* Having a share.

अपिधा 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

अपिधानं, -पिधानं 1 Covering, concealment, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधान-मसि स्वाहा; नैकजलदृष्ट्यपिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment, covering. -*धिः* What is given to another's entire satisfaction वृषिपत्यदत्त.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पा-निहितं covered with tears. -2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थं गिरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहदुप-स्तनाभः Suhāsh.

अपिप्राण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदावेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपिव्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood; अपिव्रताभ्यान्वारभते यजमानं Kāty. (संहर्त साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिव्रताः अभिभक्ता दायकाः, ते हि वक्षेनापि कृष्या-दिकर्म कृतं सर्वे उपजीवन्ति Com.)

अपिशार्द्वर *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. -*र* Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदेशमुखं).

अपिशालः N. of a man, a gram-marian. (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशास् *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-इ] 2 P. (Mostly Vedio) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरादुलं पुनरेवा-पिचंति Mund. -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; स्वम-पीतो भवति तस्मादेवं स्वपीतीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up. -4 To die. -5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीति *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. -2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीते तद्वत् प्रसंगादुत्सर्जजं Br. Sutra II. 1. 8. -4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. -2 Pouring out (of rivers). -3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation.

अपीच्य *a.* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिहृदर). -2 Secret, concealed, hidden.

अपीजु *a.* Ved. Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कल्प-ने कर्मकर्तृ क Tv.] Dryness of the nose ; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh ; see पीनस.

अपीव्य *a.* Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस् *m.* (°पुमात्) Not a man, a eunuch ; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुंस्त्वे The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband ; नापुंस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a.* Without a tail. -च्छा *N.* of a tree (Mar. शीघ्र).

अपुण्य *a.* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad ; कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. -अ, -पुत्रकः (°विका *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child ; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son ; cf. अकृता. -कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. -Comp. -अन्वय *a.* not returning, dead. -आदानं not taking back or again. -आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return,' exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude. -प्राप्य *a.* irrecoverable. -भवा 1. not being born again (of diseases also). -2. final beatitude. -3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. -4. a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a.* Not maulike, unmanly. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. -2. not the principal object of the soul.

अपुष्कल *a.* 1 Not much. -2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (युक्तानुपकारिन्), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning) ; as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते बोधि विपुं मुच र्वं शिरे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to

the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प *a.* Flowerless, not flowering. -वृत् The glomerous fig-tree. -Comp. -फल, -फलद *a.* bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (-लः, -वः) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) Artocarpus Integrifolia. -2. the glomerous fig-tree (उडुवर).

अपुस् *n.* Ved. Shape, body = वपुस्.

अपुजक *a.* Irreligious, irreverent.

अपुजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशिष्यते, पू-प. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. बडा, चारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices ; भीमेना-तिबलेन मत्स्यभवनोऽपूपान न संयद्दिताः Pt. 3. 172. -2 Wheat. -3 Honey-comb.

अपुपीय, अपूप्य *a.* (अपूपाय हितं, यदृष्ट च) Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. -प्यं Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सांवरी).

अपूरुष *a.* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless. -3 Unpeopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect ; अपूर्ण-मेकेन शतक्रान्तां R. 3. 38 ; अपूर्ण एव पंच-रात्रे दोहद्वय M. 3. -र्ण Incomplete number or fraction. -Comp. -काल *a.* premature, untimely. (-लः) prema- ture or incomplete time ; ज abortive.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new ; ई नाटकं S. 1 ; ई राजकुलं M. 5 ; K. 191 ; Si. 4. 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful ; अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमान-हेतुर्येषु U. 4 ; अपूर्वो हश्यते वक्त्रिः कामि-न्याः स्तनमंडले । दूरतो दहतीवांगं हवि-लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17 ; singular, unexampled, unprecedented ; अपूर्व एव विरहमार्गः S. 6 ; अपूर्वरूपा वारिका M. 1 ; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु वो-ऽग्रमहः S. 7 ; अपूर्वकर्मचांडालमयि मृग्ये विमुंच मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. -3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger ; Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 preceded by अ or आ. -6 (In phil.) 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect.' -Colebrooke. -ई 1 The remote conse-

quence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्यं) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. -ई The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पतिः *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin ; °तिः कुमारी Sk. -वादः discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new ; it is of four kinds : -कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता, -त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature ; अपूर्व-त्वात्पबंधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्ववत् *ind.* Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वेण *adv.* Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a.* Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपुर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Unprecedented, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard-of before.

अपुच्छ *a.* Not united, uncombined.

-क्तः 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter ; अपुच्छ एकाल्पव्यः P. I. 2. 41 ; एकवर्णपदमपुच्छं Sk. -2 (In the Prātisakhyas) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपुणत् *n.* Not filling ; stingy.

अपृथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively. -Comp.

-धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी *a.* maintaining the doctrine of pantheism ; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape ; अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone ; to disappear, vanish, pass away ; die or perish also ; धर्मश्चापैति Ms. 1. 82 ; इदयात्म-त्यादेशम्यलीकमपेति S. 7. 24 ; रम्या न-वद्युतिरपैति न शाहलेभ्यः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted ; be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.).

अपायः [इ-अच्] 1 Going away, departure. -2 Separation ; ध्रुवमपाये-पादानं P. I. 5. 24 (अपायो विश्लेषः Sk.) ; येन जातं म्रियापाये कद्वद् ईंस्तकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absences ; सूर्यापाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset ; क्षणदापायशांकादईनः R. 8. 74 close of night ; जलापायविपांडुराणि Si. 4. 5 ; 4. 54 ; 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation ; कर्-णापायविभिन्नवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83 ; मालह्यपायमधिगम्य MāI. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity

danger (oft opp. उपाय) ; तदपि मरणपायचकितः Bh. 3. 9 ; तदनेनपायबुद्धि-नोपायचितितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan) ; उपायं चितयेत्माज्ञस्तथापायं च चितयेत् Pt. 1. 406 ; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपाय-संदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61 ; बहुपाये वने Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers ; dangerous ; कायः संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities ; सत्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102 ; Ks. 14. 19. -6 Loss, detriment, injury. -7 The end (of a word).

अपायिन् a. Departing, transient ; perishable ; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत p. p. 1 Gone away, disappeared ; अपेतबुद्धिभिनिवेशसाम्यः Si. 3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl.) ; अर्थाद्वनपेतं अर्थं P. IV. 4. 92 श्ल. (धर्मव्यर्थेन्यायानपेते) ; स्मृत्यपेतादिकारिणः Y. 2. 4. -3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.) ; सुखादपेतः Sk. ; उद्वहद्वनचर्यां तामब्यादपेतः R. 7. 70 faultless ; अग्निः Ms. 7. 197 ; भर्तृपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव S. 7. 32 freed from (mental) darkness. -Comp. -राक्षसी N. of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्याः राक्षसतुल्यापादिहृणाचन्नामत्वं).

अपेक्ष [अप-ईक्ष] 1 A. 1 To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect. -2 To wait for, await ; सज्जो रथो भर्तृर्विजय-प्रस्थानमपेक्षते S. 2 awaits ; क्षणमपेक्षस्व U. 7 ; K. 84 ; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7 ; न स्वयं देवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते H. 35 ; पाद्वेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमा-क्षिजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26. -3 To require, want, stand in need of ; wish or desire for ; शब्दाद्यो सत्कामिरेव ह्य विज्ञानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86 ; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वयुमुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3 ; प्रभुता रमणेबु योषितां न हि भावस्सलितान्यपेक्षते V. 4. 12 ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 2. 26. -4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to ; किमपेक्ष फलं पयोधरान् ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते मुगाधिपः Ki. 2. 21 ; यतः शब्दोऽयं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽर्थतरमपेक्षते S. D. -5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for ; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K. 35, 197, 257, 315 ; नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षिता-स्मद्वस्वो व्यापारः Mā. 9 ; अनलेपिबहवान् कस्माच्च त्वयाऽपेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 ; S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309 ; with n not to like, not to care for ; अनपेक्षित-राजराजं Mu. 3. 18 ; तद्वानपेक्ष्य स्व-शरीरमादत्तं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. -2 Need, requirement, necessity ; निरपेक्ष without hope or need, regardless of ; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्स-माप्तः ; अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्षः Bg. 12. 16 ; or

in comp. ; स्फुलिगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. -3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case ; more usually in comp. ; मध्यभ्रगानपेक्षे Ratn. 1. 17, regardless of ; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to,' 'out of regard for,' 'with a view to,' 'for the sake of' ; सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरमेकमादाय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1 ; नियमापेक्षया R. 1. 94 ; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1 ; पौरजनापेक्षया 2 out of regard for ; किमकोशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to gain some object ; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17 ; दूढं शक्त्यपेक्षे Y. 2. 26 in proportion to, in accordance with ; अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. -4 Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individuals with species ; शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. -5 Care, attention, heed ; देशापेक्षास्था यूयं यातादायंगुरीयकं Bk. 7. 49. -6 Respector, deference. -7 (in gram.) = अकांक्ष q. v. -Comp. -बुद्धिः (In Vaiśeṣika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one,' 'this is one &c.' and which gives rise to the notion of duality' see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः = विनाशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः ; cf. Bhāṣhā P. द्वित्वादयः परार्थिता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्याया एते तु परिकीर्तिताः अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशच नाशक्षेपं निरूपितः 107-8.

अपेक्ष्य, क्षितव्य, क्षणीय pot. p. To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c. ; desirable.

अपेक्षित p. p. Looked for, expected ; wanted desired, required ; considered, referred to &c. -तः Desire, wish ; regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षिन् a. Hoping, waiting for wishing or desiring for, wanting ; considering, caring ; usually as last member of comp. ; गुरुविधिबलापेक्षी R. 15. 85 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1 according to.

अपेय a. Not fit to be drunk ; अपेयेषु तदानीषु बहुतरमुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूरव्यंक्तादि P. II. 1. 72) ; 'करा, द्वितीया, 'प्रकरा, बाणिजा, 'स्माता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to' ; e. g. 'बाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded ; so 'द्वितीया &c. -Comp. -वाता N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंडः, or अपघि (वैप कर्मणि गंडः त्याज्यः Tv.)] 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant, or deficient). -2 Not under 16 years of age ; बालआपोद्ग्राह्यत्वोपगंडश्चापि संज्ञितः । Nārada ; Ms. 8. 148 ; पोगंडः पंचमाब्दा-द्वयोश्च दशमाम्बतः । -3 A child or infant (किशोर, शिशु). -4 Very timid. -5 Wrinkled, flaccid. -6 One past 16.

अपोह See under अप-वह.

अपोहक a. Ved. 1 Waterless ; water-tight (चोः Rv. 1. 116. 3). -2 Not watery, not fluid. -क [अपकृत्युदकं वस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि).

अपोदिका f. A sort of potherb (अपनद्धसुदकं यस्याः, तत्कलेषुदकत्वात्तथात्वं).

अपोह 1 U. [अप-उह or ऊह] 1 To remove, drive or push away, dispel, take away, destroy ; स हि विज्ञानपोहति S. 3. 1 ; कुंसुमानि...प्रभवत्यापुरापोहितं Y. R. 8. 44, 54 ; पूर्वहस्तवमपोहदुस्तवः (उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, displaced, supplanted ; V. 3. 10 ; अकिंचिदपि कुर्वणः सौर्यैर्दुःखान्यपोहति U. 2. 19 removes ; Bk. 17. 83 ; 15. 119 ; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108 ; कल्पनाया अपोहः कल्पनापोहः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from or beyond imagination. -2 To heal, cure (as illness). -3 To avoid, give up, leave ; Ms. 10. 86 ; पंचवट्यां ततो रामः...अनपोह-स्थितिरस्त्यौ R. 12. 31, not leaving (the path of) propriety. -4 To deny ; स्थाप्यतेऽपोहते वा चेत् S. D. 730. -5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. -2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. -3 Reasoning, arguing ; reasoning faculty. -4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतर्कनिरासय कृतो विपरीततर्कः), one of the *dhigunas* q. v. ; स्वयम्भाषाहासमर्थः Mbh. ; ऊहापोहमिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधचेतरां Bv. 2. 74 ; hence ऊहापोह = complete discussion of a question. -5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point ; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Maheśvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति i. e. तद्विच्छेदागः).

अपोहन 1 Removal &c. = अपोह above. -2 Reasoning faculty ; मयः स्मृतिज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15 (Mr. Telang translates अ° hy removal).

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय pot. p. To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin) ; to be established by reason.

अपौरुष-पौरुषेय a. 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. -2 Superhuman, not of the: authorship of man, of

divine origin; अपोऽवेया वेदाः; अपो-
द्वेषमतिः स्वर्णमिदुरित्याख्यायते Mal. 9.
not set up by (the hand of) man.
—व, —वेय 1 Cowardice, pussilanimity. —2 Superhuman power.

अप्त *a.* Ved. Obtained; watery (?)

अप्तस् *n.* A sacrificial act.

अप्तु *a.* Ved. Busy, active, industrious. —सुः (or *n.* Up. 1. 74) 1 The body. —2 Soma (घृतमल्पसोम). —3 A sacrificial animal.

अप्सु *m.* [अप्सः जलदानाय तुतोति, जलानि श्रेयति, तुर क्षिप् Tv.] 1 Active, busy, giving water flowing as water; an epithet of Indra (Sāy. अपा देव इन्द्रः). —2 Fire.

अप्त-पु-र्व [अप्तो भावः बाहुं वेदे यत्] Sending down water (वृषिरेकत्वं), giving of water; zeal (1)

अतोर्धमा, अम *m.* N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sama Veda closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अपत्य *a.* [अपति देहे भवः यत् वेदे टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). —2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अमः, अमस् *n.* [अ-अहर् बुद्धि स्वप्न, Up. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property, 2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. —3 Offspring. —4 Form, shape. —5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. ops]. —Comp. —रथ *a.* superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत); (or *m.*) proprietor of an estate. —राजः lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works; directing works to be done (कर्मवैरक).

अमवान *a.* 1 Having progeny. —2 Poor. —नाः [अमते आदायकमेवे वानं यस्य श्रुत्वा] टिलोपः Tv.] 1 The arm. —2 N. of a Rishi in the family of or connected with Bhṛigu.

अमरवत् *a.* Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

अप्पाति, अपिच्छि see under अर्.

अप्य *a.* [अपि इदं तत्र साधु संस्कृतं वा यत्; अग्निः संस्कृतं P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery; consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). —2 Obtainable. —3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अप्यदीक्षितः *N.* of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Alamkāra and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jaganatha who lived in the 16th century, (written also as अप्यदीक्षित).

अप्येच्छ [fr. अञ्] Gone into, reaching, hidden.

अप्यय &c. See under अनी.

अप्यर्थे *ind.* Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अप्रकंप *a.* 1. Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. —2 Unanswerable (as argument).

अप्रकर *a.* Not acting well.

अप्रकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्रकल्पक *a.* Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing an obligatory.

अप्रकांड *a.* Stemless (small). —हः A bush, a shrub.

अप्रकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also); प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोका इवाचलः R. 1. 68. —2 Self-illuminated. —3 Hidden, secret, concealed; Ms. 8. 251; 9. 256. —इ, —इ *ind.* In secret, secretly; अहमप्रकाशे तिष्ठामि Ms. 4; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशे निहितः V. 5 secretly. —ज्ञः Indistinctness, secrecy; a secret.

अप्रकाशक *a.* Making dark; not disclosing &c.

अप्रकाश्य *a.* Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मक्षे मेधुनं मंत्रो गृहच्छिद्रं व चंचनं । आधुर्धना-पमानं धी न प्रकाशयानि सर्वथा ॥

अप्रकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. —2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्रकृतं अकृतं 'to beat about the bush,' not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान *i. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). —2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sāṅkhya. —3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

अप्रकृष्ट *a.* Not excelled, low, vile. —हः A crow.

अप्रक्षित *a.* Undecayed.

अप्रगम *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्रगल्भ *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति निषत् वूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्रगुण *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रग्रह *a.* Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्र-वंकश *a.* Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्रवेतस् *a.* Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupid

अप्रच्छेद्य *a.* Inscrutable.

अप्रच्छुत *a.* Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.); Ms. 12. 116.

अप्रज *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless; श्लोच्यं मेधुनमप्रजं Chāp. 57. —2 Unborn. —3 Unpeopled. —जा Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific

अप्रजस्, अप्रजात *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अर्ततायाम-प्रजसि बाधवास्तदवाप्नुयुः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्रजज्ञि *a.* Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. —2 Childless.

अप्रणीत *a.* Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. —तं Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्रतर्क्य *a.* Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता *a.* Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्रतापः 1 Want of lustre, dullness, dimness. —2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति *a.* Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; क्षीर्य of irresistible prowess. —2 Unsurpassed, unequalled. —adv. Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर *a.* Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अप्रतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. —2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्रति(ती)कार *a.* Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; वैयमापदुपस्थिता K. 154. —रः Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य *a.* One from whom one must not accept anything as a gift &c.

अप्रतग्राहक *a.* Not accepting.

अप्रतिग्राह्य *a.* Unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. —2 Not to be warded or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28. —3 Not ungly.

अप्रतिद्वंद्व *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. —2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिधुर *a.* Without the fellow-horse.

अप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. —2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. —2 Neglect, omission, disregard. —3 Want of understanding. —4 Absence of determination (what

to do), perplexity; °विह्वल &c. K. 159; (अप्रतिपदिजडा स्यादिष्टानिदृशोन्मुक्तिभिः) : °तिसाध्वसजडा K. 240; Ki. 14. 43. -5 (Henoe) absence of mind or ready wit (स्फूर्त्यभाव); उत्तरस्याप्रतिप्रतिप्रतिमा Gaut. S.

अप्रतिपद् a. Not going (विकल).

अप्रतिबंध a. 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. -2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिबल a. Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्रतिभ a. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Not ready-witted, dull. -भा Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट्ट a. Unrivalled. —ट्टः An unrivalled warrior; आत्मानं °ढं मन्यमानः Dk. 3.

अप्रतिम a. Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमान; °नमोऽजः Mv. 1. 62; °रूपत्वं; °वीर्यं; °बुद्धि &c.

अप्रतिपन्नः Natural or spontaneous state.

अप्रतियोगिन् a. 1 Without an adversary. -2 Having no opposite of counterpart.

अप्रतिरथ a. or -थः 1 (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior; a matchless or unrivalled warrior; °द्वौर्ध्वमिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेष्टय S. 4. 19, S. 7. 7. 33. -2 Matchless; Mv. 1. 46. —थः N. of a Rishi. —थः, —थं N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यथात्रात्मगलं साम तदप्रतिरथं विदुः.

अप्रतिरथ a. Uncontested, undisputed; वर्षशताधिकयोगः संततोऽप्रतिरथः स्वत्वं गमयति Mit.

अप्रतिरूप a. 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. -2 Of unequalled form. -3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). -Comp. —कथा incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. —वीर्यं irresistible power.

अप्रतिवीर्य a. Of incomparable prowess.

अप्रतिशासन a. Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ a. 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. -2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180. -3 Disreputable, infamous. —ष्टः N. of a hell. —ष्टा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. —ष्टं Brahma (स्वभावाप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान a. Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. —नं Instability,

want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यानुमेयं S. B.

अप्रतिष्ठित a. Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure; unconsecrated unholy. —तः An epithet of Vishnu.

अप्रतिसंक्रम a. Having no intermixture.

अप्रतिसंख्य a. Unobserved, unnoticed; °ह्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप्य, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानिरोधं wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत a. 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °हतान् पुत्रान् K. 62; अस्मद्वृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move; U. 3. 36; °जुंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधज्यातिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect; सा बुद्धिप्रतिहता Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so °चित्तं, °मनस्. -3 Not disappointed. -Comp. —नेत्र a. of unimpaired eyes. (—त्रः) N. of a Buddhist deity.

अप्रतीक a. Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत a. 1 Not pleased or delighted. -2 Unapproached; unassailable. -3 Unopposed. -4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं शब्दं बलं शास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, i. e. a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes or works only (and not in general or popular use); e. g. सैम्यज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलिताशयताजुषः (where आशयः = वासना occurs in Yoga Sāstra only).

अप्रतीतिः f. Unintelligibility; mistrust.

अप्रतुलः 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अप्रत (°प्रद) Not given away. —ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्रत्यक्ष a. 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown. -3 Absent. -Comp. —शिष्ट a. not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय a. 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं ज्ञेतः S. 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge. -3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. -2 Not being understood. -3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपादिकं

P. I. 2. 45. -Comp. —स्थ a (in gram) not pertaining to an affix.

अप्रत्युत् a. Not attacked.

अप्रदक्षिणं ind. From the left to the right

अप्रदुग्ध a. Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान a. Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावद्व्यधानौ H. 2. —नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.)

अप्रधृष्य a. Unconquerable, invincible; यदाभीषं भीष्ममर्त्यतश्चूरं हतं पाथेनाहवेष्मधृष्यं Mb. ; यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वसुहृदः M. 5. 17.

अप्रपदने Ved. A bad place of refuge.

अप्रभ a. 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

अप्रभु a. 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent (with gen. or loc.).

अप्रभृतिः f. Little effort.

अप्रमत्त a. Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ms. 7. 142.

अप्रमद a. Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमाद a. Cautel, vigilant, cautious, steady. —दः Care, attention, vigilance. —दं ind. Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमय a. Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण a. 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized. -3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; आजन्मनः शास्त्रमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं बन्धनं जनस्य S. 5. 25. —जं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; i. e. a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy. -Comp. —आभः, —शुभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists). —विद् a. not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

अप्रमायुक a. [प्र-मि-उण् आत्वे उणः स्वार्थे कृत् Tv.] Not dying suddenly very long.

अप्रमत्त *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमत्त, **अप्रमत्तित** *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

अप्रमत्त *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अबाध) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

अप्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; महिमा Mv. 4. 30. -2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचिन्त्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वा-धित्वमुः Ms. 1. 3; 12. 94. -3 Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma). -य Brahma. -Comp. -अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. -आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva.

अप्रमोदः -दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अप्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); ँनः सुखा-र्थे Ms. 6. 26. -त्नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्रया-अनि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवनि.

अप्रयापिः -निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII. 4. 30).

अप्रयाव *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुच्यत्, **अप्रयुत**, **अप्रयुत्वन** *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अपृथग्भूत); careful, attentive.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथाम्नातमपि कविभिर्नादृतं; तथा मन्ये दैवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसो-स्या where the mas. gender of दैवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रलंब *a.* Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तक, **अप्रवर्त्ति** *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अप्रवर्त्तन Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

अप्रवीत *a.* Ved. Not approached; Rv. 4. 7. 9. -त 1 Not loved (अकमिता). -2 Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद *a.* Difficult to be found.

अप्रशस्त *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

अप्रसक्त *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

अप्रसक्ति *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

अप्रसंगः 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते।

अप्रसन्न *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसादः Disfavour, displeasure.

अप्रसव *a.* Not being prolific. -वः Not being born.

अप्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अप्रसाह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; पदं an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (= अप्रस्ताविक *q. v.*).

अप्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरंभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -Comp. -प्रज्ञसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुता-श्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds: -कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति । तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा ॥ i. e. when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed

as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषदीतं नवं श्वेतं सदृशं यंत्रयारितम् । निर्जङ्गमाक्षालितं चाप्र-हतं वास उच्यते ॥

अप्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुयाहक).

अप्रहित *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Un-attacked by foes.

अप्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not be- longing to the subject-matter; अप्रा-करणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपो-प्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary; आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1. 3 -4 Special.

अप्राग्रथ *a.* Secondary, subordi- nate; inferior.

अप्राचीन *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

अप्राण *a.* Lifeless; inanimate. णः The Almighty Being.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः । Bhāṣā P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reach- ed; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marri- ageable age. -Comp. -काल *a.* 1. in- opportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन् । लभते ब्रह्मव- ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2. under age. (-लं) an irregular dis- cussion (of any subject). -प्रापक *a.* 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed (as a young calf). -यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 42. -व्यवहार, -वयस् *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsi- bility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्त्यवहारोसो यावत् षोडशवार्षिकः Dakṣha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तमिहाहुः खविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or establish- ed by a rule before; विधिरत्यन्तमप्राप्तो नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being ap- plicable = अनुपपदि *q. v.*

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Un- authoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनम- प्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अग्रामि *a. Ved.* Unhurt, unimpaired.

अप्रायस्य *Ved.* 1 Impurity. -2 Un-governableness.

अप्रायु *a. Ved.* Not going forth (अंगु) *Rv.* 1. 89. 1 ; unceasing.

अप्रायुस् *a. Ved.* With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive ; अप्रियस्य च पथस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः *Rām.* : *Ms.* 4. 138 ; *S.* 5. 17 ; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.

—यः A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (शृंगिप्रस्यः). —यः An unfriendly or offensive act ; पाणिप्राहस्य साधनी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रिय *Ms.* 5. 156. -*Comp.* —कार, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद्, (°व°), —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words ; व-ध्यायैष्यप्रियंवदा *Y.* 1. 73 ; माता यस्य युहे नास्ति भार्या चापियवातुनी *Chāp.* 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. -*Comp.* —कर (रि *f.*) 1. unkind ; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable, disliked.

अप्रेतराक्षसी = अपेतराक्षसी *q. v.*

अप्रेमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. -*n.* Dislike.

अप्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —हा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्लव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अप्लुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्प *a.* [आप् बाहु° व, एषो° ह्रस्वः]. Attainable. —चा Disease, danger ; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अप्सः-प्ता *m.* (-प्ताः) *Ved.* [अपः स्रोति, सद्-ड] 1 Giving or yielding water ; forming the essential portion of water (अपा सारयुता रसः). -2 Not destroying. —प्त Form, see अप्सस्.

अप्सरः [[अप् स-अच्] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अप्सरस् *f.* (-रा-रा) [अद्भ्यः स. रति उद्भवेति, सु-अमुन् *Up.* 4. 236 ; of. *Rām.* अभ्य निर्मेयनादेव रसात्समाद्भ्यः । उदेयुर्मुच्यते तस्मादप्सरसोऽभवन्] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रमाय). They are called स्व-वैद्याः and are usually described as

the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful ; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिश्रितस्य सुकु-मारं प्रहरणं महदस्य *V.* 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field ; cf. *R.* 7. 53. *Bāṇa* mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see *K.* 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (द्विषा बहुवचसस्तः) ; but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occurs ; नियमविघ्नकारिणी मनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता *S.* 1 ; एकाप्सरः &c. *R.* 7. 53 and see *Mall.* thereon ; अनप्सरैव प्रातिभासि *V.* 1. -2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च). -*Comp.* —तीर्थ *N.* of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe ; probably it is the name of a place, see *S.* 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra

अप्सव *a.* [अप्सं जलरसं वाति हिनस्ति, वाक्] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water ; possessed of form or shape ; giving water (?).

अप्सव्य *a.* [अप्सु भवः यत्] Being in, or fit for, water.

अप्सस् *n.* *Ved.* Form, beauty ; or one possessed of beauty ; cheek(?).

अप्सु *a.* [नास्ति प्लु रूपं यस्य *Nir.*] 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Not beautiful. Note —अप्सु forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षित् a god.

—चर *a.* aquatic ; moving in waters.

—ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (-जाः)¹ —योनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed.

—जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras.

—मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water ; not losing one's nature in water ; (as lightning) ; getting sufficient water.

अफल *a.* [न. व.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit & fig.) ; लाओ-वधयः, लंकार्य &c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain ; यथा पटोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला । यथा चाङ्गफलं दानं तथा विमोऽष्टचोऽफलः *Us.* 2. 158. -3 Deprived of virility, emaculated ; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्मा च निराकृता *Rām.* —लः 1 *N.* of a plant (शाबुक). -2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (घृतकुमारी) ; another plant (मृश्या-मलकी). -*Comp.* —आकांक्षिन् —प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours) disinterested ; अफलाकां-

क्षिभिर्ज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः *Mb.*

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opinm (perhaps a corruption of अहिफेन ; as has here a depreciative force).

अइ अं *q. v.*

अबद्ध-बुद्ध *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory ; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मीनी ब्रह्मचारी च म विता । माता तु मम वध्यासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contra ; diotory) ; जट्टवः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितौ गायति मंगलादि । तं ब्राह्मणीं पुच्छति पुत्रकामा राजजगर्षा लवणस्य कोट्यः *Rāyamnaka* on *Ak.* -*Comp.* —बुद्ध *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अबध-धय See अबध-धय &c.

अबन्धक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अबन्धन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अबन्ध *a. Ved.* Without ligatures ; falling asunder.

अबन्धु, —बन्धव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. -*Comp.* —कृत् *a.* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously ; *S.* 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः *N.* of a plant (वृक्ष-वृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex) ; दूदं हि ते कवि-वरा विपरीतवाया ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामि-नीनाम् । यामिर्विलोतरताः कदम्बपतिः शकादयोपि विजितास्त्वबलः कथं ताः ॥ *Bh.* 1. 11 ; compare also: — हृदयं वहसि गिरिंद्री विभुवन-जयिनी कदाक्षिण ॥ अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बल-बन्धो न जानीमः ॥ *Udh.* ; जनः a woman ; *S.* 4. 3 ; *R.* 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —लं Weakness, want of strength ; see बलाबल also. -*Comp.* —अबलः *N.* of Siva.

अबलान्न *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्य 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. —धा The segment of the base of a triangle. —धः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अबाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal ; *R.* 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with ; गीतचर्ययाद्यादिव्व-बाह्यः *Dk.* 15. -3 Without an exterior.

अबिधनः [आपः एव ह्यनं यस्य] The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean) ; अबिधनं बह्निम-सौ विभर्ति *R.* 13. 4.

अविभीवस् *a. Ved.* Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise ; अपवा-दमात्रनबुद्धानां *Sān. S.*

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understand- ing. -2 Ignorance, stupidity ; मत्

foolish, ignorant. —a. Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. —Comp. —पूर्व, —पूर्वक a. 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional. —2. beginning with non-intelligence. (—र्व, —र्वक) adv. unconsciously, ignorantly.

अनुप-बुध a. Foolish, stupid. —m. A fool. —f. (अनुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अनुपय a. Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अनोध a. 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. —2 Perplexed, puzzled. —यः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; धोषहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; नि-सर्गबुद्धिर्धर्मबोधविकृषाः कृष्णतीर्णा चरितं कृ जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —2 Not knowing or being aware of; Si. 6. 41. —Comp. —गदय a. incomprehensible, inoceanicivable.

अनोधय, —नोधनीय a. 1 Unintelligible. —2 Not to be awakened.

अनुधन a. Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —धनं Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अनज a. [अन्ध जायते, जन्ड] Born in or produced from water; Ms. 5. 112, 8 100. —जन् 1 The oonch (n. als.). —2 The moon. —3 Camphor. —4 N. of a tree (निजुल). —5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the oburning of the ocean along with other jewels. —जन् 1 A lotus —2 One thousand millions. —Comp. —कर्मिका the seed vessel of a lotus. —जा, —जवा, —सू, पोनि, epithets of Brāhma, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishnu). —दृश, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन &c. a. lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधव, 'a friend of lotuses, ' the sun. —भोगा 1. the root of a lotus. —2. a cowrie (वराटक) as large as a oonch, —बाहना 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (—नर) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmi. —स्थिता N. of Brāhma. —हस्त the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अज्जा m. (ज्जा) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —f. A pearl-oyster.

अजिजनी 1 A lotus plant. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place full of lotuses. —Comp. —पतिः the sun.

अज्जस् n. Ved. Shape, beauty.

अजिजत् a. Conquering waters.

अज्द a. [अजो ददाति, दाक; said in Un. 4. 98 to be from अज्; अवतीत्यज्दः] Giving water. —ज्दः 1 A cloud. —2 A year (in this sense n. also). —3 N. of a grass (स्मृत). —4 N. of a mountain.

—Comp. —अर्ध half a year. —बाहना N. of Siva. —ज्ञतं a century. —सारा a kind of oamphor.

अज्दया adv. Ved. With a desire to give water.

अज्दः Ved. A cloud; *भूत possessors of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

अज्दुर्गा A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अज्द्वत्ताक, —द्वैत a. Having the waters for divinities, praising waters; Ms. 11. 133.

अज्द्विः [आयः धरति अज्, वा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख, काय, ज्ञान &c.; store or reservoir of anything. —2 A pond, lake. —3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —Comp. —अग्निः the submarine fire. —कफः, —फेनः 1. froth, foam. —2. the oticle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज a. horn in the ocean. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2. The conch. (—जो) (dual) N. of the Asvinī. (—जा) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —2. the goddess Lakshmi. —ज्याः a sea-fish —द्वीप 1. the earth. —2. a portion of land surrounded by the ocean. —नगरी N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna. —नयनोत्कः the moon (the hutter of the ocean). —मंजुकी the pearl oyster. —शयनः N. of Vishnu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —सारा a gem.

अज्द्वत्त a. Living upon water. —क्षः A serpent.

अज्द्वत्त Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अज्द्वत्त &c. = अज्द्वत्त q. v.

अज्द्वत्तचर्य a. Unchaste. —र्व-र्वक 1 Unchastity. —2 Sexual union.

अज्द्वत्तण्य a. 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अज्द्वत्तण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy. —2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas. —ण्यं An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disagreeable deed has been committed'; अहो ण्यं ण्यं Pt. 1; S. 6; U. 1; अत्रांतरे ब्राह्मणेन सुत-पुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सौरस्ताडनमज्द्वत्तण्य-मुद्घोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अथस्य योगनंदस्य स्याद्विना कंदितं पुरः। अज्द्वत्तण्यमुत्क्रांतजीवो योगस्थितो हिजः Bri. Kath.

अज्द्वत्त a. 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or di-

vine knowledge. —2 Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाज्द्वत्त क्षत्र-सूक्तोति Ms. 9. 322. —Comp. —विद् a. not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

अज्द्वत्तण्य a. Devoid of or without Brāhmaṇas. —णः Not a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 241-2; (= सूत); six kinds are usually mentioned.

अज्द्वत्तण्यं 1 Violation of the duties of a Brāhmaṇa; breach of vows or sanctity. —2 = अज्द्वत्तण्यं q. v.

अज्द्वत्तं Making a growling (or Ahrū) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अज्द्वत्तं [अपि लिङ्गं ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यत्] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अज्द्वत्त a. 1 Not devoted or attached. —2 Not connected with, detached. —3 Not worshipping. —4 Unaccepted. —5 Not eaten. —कं Not food; *छद्स, *छद्स want of appetite.

अज्द्वत्तः f. 1 Want of devotion or attachment. —2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अज्द्वत्तः, भक्षणं Not eating any thing; fasting.

अज्द्वत्त a. 1 Not to be eaten. —2 Prohibited from eating. —द्वं A prohibited article of food.

अज्द्वत्त a. Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अज्द्वत्त a. Not broken &c. —गः 1 absence of fracture or defeat. —2 (in Rhet.) A variety or श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अज्द्वत्त a. Undisturbed, firm.

अज्द्वत्त a. Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. —द्वं 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. —2 Sorrow.

अभय a. [न. व.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. —यः [न भये यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being. —2 N. of Siva. —3 One devoid of all worldly possessions. —4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. —5 N. of a Yoga (coujuncture or time) favorable to a march or expedition. —या 1 N. of a plant (इतिहकी Mar. हिरडा). —2 A form of the goddess Durgā. —यं 1 Absence or removal of fear. —2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; मया अभयमभयं दत्तं Pt. 1; अभयस्य हि यो दत्तः Ms. 8. 303; S. 2. 16. —3 N. of a sacrificial hymn. —4 The root of a fragrant grass (वीरजमूलं, उशीर). —Comp. —कुत् a. 1. not terrific, mild. —2. giving

safety. -गिरिवासिन् *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, *N.* of a class of Kātyāyana's pupils. -द्विष्टिः 1. proclamation of assurance or safety. -2. a military or war-drum. -द, दायिन्, प्रद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; भयदश्चभयदः Rām.; 'प्रदः' Ms. 4. 232. (-दः) an Arhat of the Jains; *N.* of Vishnu. -दक्षिणा, -दानं, -प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रद-नेष्टव्यप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247. -प्रद a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. -मुद्रा a variety of mudrā in Tantraliterature. -याचना asking for protection; 'अजलिः' R. 11. 78. -वचनं, -वाच् *f.* an assurance or promise of safety. -सन्ति *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* (अभय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तुका 1 A widow. -2 An unmarried woman.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभयै Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्तमभयमभिराच्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18, 27. -3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसां Rām.

अभय *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, inappreciable. -3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधिरय-स्थभवयाः Ki. 10. 51.

अभयवत् *a.* Not existing. -Comp. अभयवत्तयोः, -संयोगः (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभयवत् असंभव-सि मत्तः इदः योगः संयोगः यत्र K. P. 7; 'the failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; e.g. ईक्षते यश्चक्षिणस्तदा यस्मी नमोभवः, here the word यत् can have no correlation with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षते चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 ad. loc.

अभयका, अभयिका, also अभयका [अभय P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows. -2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). -2 Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [व. व.] 1 Without love or affection. -2 Non-existent. -वः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; गतो भावोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वानव्य-भावे तु बाह्याया रिच्यभगिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp. ; सर्वाभावे हरेत्पुः 119 in the absence of all, failing all; तोय°, 'अन्न', 'आहार' &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; नाभा-

व उपलब्धेः S. B.; Si. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10. -4 (in phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kaṇāda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and सत्त्वाय and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सप्तमस्याभावकथनामदेव षण्णो भावत्वं प्राप्तं तेन भावत्वेन दृष्टयुक्त्याप्तो न कृतः Mukā.). अभाव is defined as भावभित्तोऽभावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose knowledge is dependant on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds सत्ताभाव and अन्त्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties व्रताभाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव, and अत्यन्ताभाव. -Comp. -संप्रति *f.* false attribution (=अभ्यास १. व.)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावयितु *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभाविन्, अभास्य *a.* What is not destined to be or to take place; यद्भावि न तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told. -Comp. -पुंस्का a word which cannot become masculine, or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards' 'in the direction of'; अभिगच्छ go towards, अभिया, 'गमनं', 'यानं' &c.; (b) 'for', 'against'; 'लघु', 'पतु' &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', 'सिञ्च्' to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above', 'across'; 'धृ' to overpower, 'तन्'; (e) 'greatly' 'excessively' 'कृष्-2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'धर्मा' 'supreme duty'; 'तस्मै' 'very red', 'नव' 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming Adv. compounds; 'चिरं', 'मुखं', 'दूति' &c. -3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (cpp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.). -4 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense) ; अग्न्याग्नि or अग्निमभि शलभाः पतन्ति; वृक्षमभि द्युतानि विद्युत् Sk.; Si. 9. 56, 7. 40; अग्न्याग्निं विंशति S. 7. 11. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 8. (c) On, upon, with regard or re-

forence to; सायमंजनमभि त्वरन्त्यः Ki. 9. 6; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिञ्चति Sk.; सुतभूतमभि प्रभुः Bop. By P. I 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भागः e.g. (लक्षणं) हरिमभि वर्तते; (इत्यं-भूताख्याने) भक्तो हरिमभि; (विष्णोः) देवदेवमभि सिञ्चति; but यत्र ममाभिध्यात् तदीयतः; प्राज्ञो गोविन्दमभिष्टति Bop. (e) In, into, to; Si. 8. 60. (f) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. अभि has these senses: -अभि-पूजाभ्यर्थं च्छासीमभिसुख्यसीरूप्यवचनाहारस्या-ध्यायेतु; e.g. पूजायां, अभिर्देवे; श्रेष्ठे, अभि-निवेशः; इच्छायां, अभिलषः, अभिकः; सौम्ये or मादुर्ये, अभिजातः; अभिसुख्ये, अभि-सुखं, अभ्याग्नि; सौख्ये, अभिरूपं; वचने, अभि-वचः; आहृति, अभ्यवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अभ्य-स्यति. [cf. L ob; Gr. amphi; Zend aibior aivi Goth. bi; also umbi; um].

अभि (भी) क *a.* [अभि-कृ निपा-तयं; P V. 2. 74] Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयन्ममाः R. 19. 4; अपि सिञ्चेः कुशानो र्वं दुर्गं मय्यपि योऽ-भिकः Bk. 8. 92. -कः A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; कः स्त्रियमभिकामयमानो नाभिनन्दति Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम् अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, (with the object of love in acc. or in comp.); पात्रे स्वामभिकामाहं Mb. -नः 1 Affection, love. -2 Wish, desire. -मं *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकम्प 1 A. To shake or tremble violently. -Caus. 1 To stir, shake. -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकम्पनं Shaking; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; कुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिककृतः Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* *N.* of a metre containing 100 syllables.

अभिकृत्वन् *a.* (m. °स्वा; *f.* °स्वरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिकृत *a.* [आभिमुख्येन कर्तुर्दृढकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बली-यत्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रवः A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वे-
स्य वयं चार्थानिह वसु Mo. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about; prepare; गमनायाभिक्रम Rām. -Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशेरित प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, -क्रान्तिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; पुद्गलः Dk. 92.

अभिक्रान्तिन् a. [हृदिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभि क्र 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; अस्योन्ममभिक्रुक्षु Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. -2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत् a. Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षव a. [क्षद्-अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1. ; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); to insult. -2 To exel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षित p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

अभिक्ष्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -Caus. (स्थापयति) To tell; declare, make known, proclaim; कलहकंदक इत्यभिक्ष्यापितालयः Dk. 136, 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिक्षया a. [कर्तरि क्ति] Going towards; well-known, celebrated. -रय [स्था-अच्] 1 (a) Splendour, beauty, lustre; काप्यभिक्षया तयोरासीद् वज्रतोः शुद्धवेषयोः R. 1. 46; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं युष्यति स्वामभिक्षया Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym. -6 Fame; glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (माहात्म्य) -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिक्षयात् p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; *क्षेपः Y. 8. 301.

अभिक्षयात् a. Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिक्षयानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.); एनमभिगम्युर्हर्षयः R. 15 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after; अदुरागाद्वने रामं विष्टया स्वमाभिगच्छासि Rām. -3 To find meet with (casually or by chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); अभिगतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति इ Y. 2. 205; अस्यगच्छः पतिं सर्वं भजमानं Mb. -5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in; be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend. -Caus. 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. -2 To cause to apprehend; explain, teach.

अभिगन्तु a. One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman); one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; स्वाहृते नाभिगमेन तुषं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; उयेष्टाभिगमनात्पुं तेनाप्यनभिग-
विता 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. (b) Finding out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगम-
मया Me. 49. (सेवनं Malli.). -2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman) परदाराराभिगमनं K. 107; प्रसह्य दास्यभि-
गते Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; नीचं Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य pot. p. 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनभिगमनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकातेर्द्वयगुणेः ... अधुप्यश्वाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगामिन् a. Approaching, having intercourse with; Ms. 3. 45 Y. 2. 282.

अभिगायुक a, Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगृप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend; लंकायामभिगृतायां सागरेण संसृतः Rām. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगृतिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभिगृत् m. Protector, guardian.

अभिगृत् 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of (Ved.).

अभिगृत् p. p. Approved of; destined for an offering; uttered (with praise).

अभिगृतिः f. 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1. 162. 6. -2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise. -2 To accept propositionally, allow, approve

अभिगर्गः [गृ-अर्] Song of praise; praise.

अभिगे 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to. -2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs; भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Rām. -3 To sing, celebrate in song; तदाप्येव श्रोकोऽभिगीतः Ait. Br. -4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत p. p. Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेत्य-ष्टु a. [गै-ष्टुच्] Singing

अभिग्रह (Ved. ग्र्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिग्रह्य Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take. -3 To receive, (as a guest). -4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands). -5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.). -Caus. To catch or surprise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught; अयं सर्वस्य कस्यचिद् ग्रहे चोरपि स्वा रूपाभिग्राहितो बह्वः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 2 Seizing, robbing, plundering. -2 Attack, assault, onset. -3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिघर्षणं 1 Robbing, friction. -2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, -घातकिन् &c. See under अभिहत्.

अभिघ (Used only in caus.) 1 To cause to trickle down, let fall down by drops; तां (वर्षां) अश्वर्तुः कुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br. -2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [वृ-णिच्-मावे-बन्] 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices; प्रणीतपुष्पाज्यमभिघारयोरस्तनूनपात् Mv. 3. अभिघारणे Act of sprinkling (with ghee), besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, sniffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look at, view, perceive, see; अभि यो विश्वा भुवनानि चहे (रयः) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To call

to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Bv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy. —ग्र Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदुक्कणधमभुतया केच्यभिचरंतीति श्रुतं Mv. 2. -2. To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नरभिचरति मनोवादेहसंपत्ता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102. -3 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; वृष्ट्यायुःशुक्रिनामोवातथैवाभिचरन्नपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -4 To possess, occupy.

अभिचर A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as स्त्रेययाग); Mn. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upa-pātakas or minor sins); अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो पिशतो दमः Ms. 9. 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62. -2 Killing. —Comp. —कलया N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरा a fever caused by magical spells. —मंत्रः a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —यज्ञः, —होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, —चारिन् (‘रिक्ती, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. —का, —री A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade. —यं adv. In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mb. ; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामास्कोपोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्या सृष्टेय सलिलं नराः शैलेऽभिजायते Rām. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिजे a. Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Māl. 8; नरभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (b) Birth, extraction, descent; तुल्याभिजनेषु भूमिरेषु (भरेषु ?) राज्ञां वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123. -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुते तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतरपतस्त्वभिजनः संद्वह्यतां बह्विना Bh. 2. 39; M. 5. -3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वे बांधवाः Kāsi. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants. -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); cf. Sk. ou P. IV. 3. 90:—यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उष्यते Mb.).; यत्र पूर्वेष्वितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः. -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशोऽप्यभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33. -7 Attendants, retinue (= परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन a. (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born; ‘तीं मालविकां M. 5; ‘वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये दिव्यता गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजन्तुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); ‘तोः to produce.

अभिजात p. p. 1 (a) Born to or for; भवति संपदं देवोऽभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5 (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; अजातपक्षामभिजातकीर्तिं Rām. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन दूरा शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4; Māl. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1; K. 102, M. 3, Māl. 7; अनभिजाते Mu. 2. -5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजालिपतायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful. -8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नम्रबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (वेदं). —तं Nobility, noble birth. —adv. Noble, politely, courteously; ‘ते खलु एव वारिवा S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest —Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजित a. [अभि-जि-क्वि] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित. —m. 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन;

Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q. v. -3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. —n. 1 The 8th Muhūrta of the day, midday (fit for a Srāddha ceremony). -2 N. of a day favourable to setting out. —Comp. —सुहृतः The 8th Muhūrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Muhūrta indicated by it; सुहृतैऽभिजिते प्राप्ते सार्धरात्रे विभूषिते । देवकपजनयद्विष्णुं यशोवातां तु कच्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः f. Ved. Victory, conquest

अभिजुष 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; श्रियाभिजुषः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष p. p. Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (ज्ञा) नम्यजानाकलं वृषं Mb. -2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वर Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7. 13; भवदभिज्ञातं कथयतु Dk. 3. 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि स्वयं जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; (used with the Future instead of the Imperfect. Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114); of. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ a. [ज्ञा-क] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कोऽलक्षितं सुखमने तत्राप्याभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाश्चेद्वातानां क्रियते नन्दनद्वाराः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्स्वधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skilful, clever; यदि तस्मीदृशः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4; see अनभिज्ञ also. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने लट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:—(1) taking any form at will; (2) hearing in any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents. —Monier Williams.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानदेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महारमना Rām. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुभव or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say ‘this is the same man I saw yesterday’ से

हो दृष्टो नरः, अनुमध or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वस्तु योगिन्यस्मि मालस्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; Me. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Rām. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -Comp. —आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4. —पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. —शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kālidāsa in seven acts in which king Dushyanta marries Kānya's daughter Sakuntalā by the Gāndharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Duvāsas, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन स्मृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कुं नाटकं शकुंतलं; (the reading 'शकुंतलं' is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक a. Making known, informing.

अभिजु a. Ved. [अभिगते जातुनी यन्] On the knees, keeping up to the knees.

अभिहीनं Flying towards.

अभितट् 10 P. 1 To bear, knock-thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; बाहूरीरभिताडिता Rām. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bri. S. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. —pass. To suffer intensely, be afflicted. —Caus. To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt. -2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवायुनमे मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभितरां ind. Nearer to.

अभितस् ind. (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथाघृतः स्नेहेन परितस्ते K. 11. 8. -2 (a) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाभ्युपगच्छत्यं सुमंत्रमभितः स्थितं Rām.; sometimes with gen.; निषसा-

दाभितस्तस्य ibid. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वंतमिन्द्रमभितो सुमंत्रजालं Ki. 2. 59. -3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रियथगामभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides; चुदाचुञ्चितकंकपत्रमभितस्तुणीद्वयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; पदपैः दुष्प-पत्राणि सृजामिन्द्रमभितो नदीं Rām.; S. 6. 16; Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.).; कीर्त्याभितः सुरभिता Dk. 1; परिजनी यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; S. 7; यस्याभितः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout. -8 Quickly. -Comp. —अस्थि a. surrounded by bones. —भाविन् a. being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. —रात्रं Ved. near the night; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र a. Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभितृप् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं ind. To or towards the right (= प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिदापनं The being trodden under the foot by elephants (?)

अभिदृक्ष् 1 P. To look at, behold. —Caus. 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. —pass. 1 To be seen, be visible, appear. -2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible; appearance.

अभिद्यु a. 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilliant. —द्युः A half month.

अभिदु 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिदुवति सुवं युगावधौ Si. 17. 40. (b) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail; मकरंदेन प्रतिहने जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिदुवन् Māl. 7 laying violent hands on; गजा इवाव्योन्मथमभिदुवन्तः (वारिधराः) Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3. -2 To overrun; in feast, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्युजराधायाधिवेदनाभिरभिदुवन् (रेह) Mb. -3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. —Caus. To rout, put to flight; पुरस्तादभिदुवन् Dk. 14.

अभिदुत् p. p. Attacked, overrun.

अभिदुवः, -वणं An attack.

अभिदुह् 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or maliciously assail, plot against (with acc.) मित्रमस्मच्छरीरमभिदुह्युं यतते Mu. 1, 2;

करमाभिदुह्यति Sk. (sometimes with dat. also); मया पुनरेष्य एवाभिदुह्यमज्ञेन U. 6; नाभिदुह्यति भूतेभ्यः Bhāg., Mu. 5.

अभिदुह् a. Ved. Seeking to injure, inimical.

अभिदुहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, oppression; Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse; censure.

अधिर्मः The supreme truth or Metaphysics according to Buddhist dogmas. —Comp. —पिडकः 'basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिडक) of Buddhist holy writings which treat of अभियर्म.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (a) To say, speak, tell (with acc., rarely with dat.); सा तदप्यमेवाभिधाता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ma. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) To denote, express or convey directly (or primarily (as sense &c.)); state, mention, set forth; साक्षात्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिधाति सत्त्वं. (c) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in pass. (-धीयते); इदं शरीरं कौतियक्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13. 1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind; to overlay, load; assail; receive, comprehend, include; to draw oneself towards, hold, support (mostly Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा a. Ved. Naming; praised, invoked. —धा 1 A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंतादाभिधः S. D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation, one of the three powers of a word; वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोधः S. D. 2 'the expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिधा that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स मुख्योऽर्थस्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधोच्यते K. P. 2. —Comp. —ध्वंसिन् a. losing one's name. —मूढ a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावतामर्थानांभिदमभिधानं Nir.; शोऽब्दस्य वाहिकार्थाभिधानं S. D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicated something of another, as the subject of an assertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication,

assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पञ्चाक्षर्याहमश्रौषं K. 32; तवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp) called, named; क्षणाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also m.). -Comp. -क्षितामणि, N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. -माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halaṅkara.

अभिधानक A sound, voice, noise. अभिधायक (यिका f.), अभिधायिन् a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतेषामभिधायकानि कृषिं स्तुः Sk.; कर्तुः कृष्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. -2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीस्त्वभिधायिनि, प्रियतमे Amarn. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृथुमांसात् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति जपया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logio); अभिधेयः पदार्थः, अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थसामान्यलक्षणं. -च 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धः Mngdha. -4 Primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयादिनाभूत-प्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित *p. p.* 1 (a) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted; अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (d) Whispered, prompted to say; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. -तं A name, expression, word; त्वं हेिing said or spoken to, a declaration; authority, test. -Comp. -अन्वयवादः, -वादिन् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्वित्ताभिधानवादः, -वादिन्. [The *anvita-bhidhānavādins* (the *Mīmāṃsakas*, the followers of Prabhākara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वित); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; e. g. चट् in चट् आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'hiring' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitāwayavādins* (the *Naiyāyikas*, or the followers of

Kumārila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितः f. Naming, speaking &c. अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधात् 1 P. 1 To run np towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. G. 41.

अभिधावक a. Assailing, rushing upon. -क्तः An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधुष्णु a. Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिधेये 1 P. (epio 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यदभिधेयस्यैव शम्भच्छुभं वा यदि वाशुभं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिधेया [ये-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिधेयोपदेशात् Br. Sīt -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिधेयानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परद्वये-व्यभिधेयानं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिर्नन्द 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविहङ्गनामभिर्नन्दति K. 108; Dk. 75. (b) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्सवेन मज्जन्मभिर्नन्दितवान् K. 137; नाभिर्नन्दति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. -2 To congratulate hail with joy, welcome, greet; एतां परिचर्य ततकाश्यपैर्नैव अभिर्नन्दितः 4; तापसीभिर्नन्दयमाना शकुन्तला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिर्नन्दितामनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिर्नन्ध ब्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16. 64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command; यो रत्नराज्ञीनपि विहाय अभिर्नन्दते S. 2; अतस्ते चचा नाभिर्नन्दामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्यक्तमस्या अभिर्नन्दोऽभिर्नन्दितः S. 3; श्रूयते परिणीतास्तः (कन्यकाः) पितृभिश्चाभिर्नन्दिताः K. 32; नाम यस्याभिर्नन्दति द्विषाति स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense; नाभिर्नन्दति केले-

कला: Mal. 3; नाहुरमभिर्नन्दति K. 61; Dk. 159; अयं पुत्रस्त्वेव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिर्नन्दामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिर्नन्देत मरणं नाभिर्नन्देत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. -Caus. To gladden, delight.

अभिर्नन्द a. That which delights, enoconrages, praises &c. -दा 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Enconraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (हृल्लव). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. -दा Delight; wish, desire.

अभिर्नन्दनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिर्नन्दीय -नन्ध *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिर्नन्दीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिर्नन्दिन् a. (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिर्नभः, -नन्ध *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिर्नम् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिर्नम्ब a. Bent, deeply howed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तम्बकामिर्नम्बो R. 13. 32.

अभिर्नव a. [आभिर्नवेन नवः, भूशार्थे अमिर्न] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदपाकैर्नूयतेऽभिर्नवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; कंठशोणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; वाचधुः K. 2 newly married. (b) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as hody, age &c.); S. 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; शाकदायनः; भोजः &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -चः [अभिनु अच्] Praja, to win over, flattery. -Comp -उद्भिद्-दा a new shoot, or bud. -चंदापविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon -तामरसं 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2 a kind of metre. -यौवन, -वयस्क a. youthful, very young. -वैयाकरणः one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिर्नह 4 P. To hind up (as the eyes, to hind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

अभिर्नहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिर्निधन a. [अभिगतो नियन् मरणं] Aho to perish, approaching one's doom. -नं N. of certain verses of the Sāmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिर्निधानं 1 Putting on, setting np. -2 Euphonia suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after व or ओ; of. अवग्रह.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्यं Mn. 1.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिर्युक्ति *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिर्युक्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनिर्युक्त 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (a) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (b) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिर्युक्ते सम्मार्थे Sk. takes to, follows, a good path; सैव धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्मनोऽभिनिर्युक्ते Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. -Caus. To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रतिबंधवत्त्वपि विषयेषु अभिनिर्युक्त M. 3, Si. 1. 15.

अभिनिर्युक्त *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापकारं प्रति अभिनिर्युक्ता भवामि Mā. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अस्य अभिनिर्युक्तविचक्षणस्य Dk. 29; Mā. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; सुश्रित अभिनिर्युक्त (गर्भे) लोकपालादुभयैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; Si. 16. 43; Kī. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. -हं Perseverance.

अभिनिर्युक्ता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निदोक्षेपायमाना-देरमर्षाऽभिनिर्युक्ता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनिर्युक्तः 1 (a.) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application (with loc. or in comp.); कर्ममर्षि-स्ते भावाभिनिर्युक्तः V. 3 अहो निरर्थकस्या-परिष्वभिनिर्युक्तः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Mā. 7. (b) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनिर्युक्तः S. 3; अतुल्योऽस्याऽंशः *ibid.*, V. 2; अमर्युधते वस्तुभ्यभिनिर्युक्तः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Mā. 5. 27. -3 (a) Resolution, determined, resolve, determination of purpose,

firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकात्मजायां नितातरुक्षाभिनिर्युक्तमीशं R. 14. 43; अतुल्योऽतो विष्णो Ku. 5. 7; Si. 3. 1. (b) Idea, thought; Ms. 12. 5; Y. 3. 155. -4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिर्युक्तः पंच क्लेशाः Yoga S.; cf also Sāṅkhya K. 150 and Malli. on Si. 4. 55.

अभिनिर्युक्त *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणाभिनिर्युक्तः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणेष्वभिनिर्युक्तो भर्तुरपि मिया M. 3; अहो तु खलु दुर्लभं शी मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिर्युक्त *a.* Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

अभिनिर्युक्तमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Bddhists) Leaving the house to become an anachorite.

अभिनिर्युक्तः [स्त-वश्च, सस्य च वत् P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away; विस्मयनीयोऽभिनिर्युक्तः -2 A letter of the alphabet. (°नो वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

अभिनिर्युक्त 1 P. To rush on, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1.

अभिनिर्युक्तं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिर्युक्त 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. -Caus. To bring to, help to.

अभिनिर्युक्ता *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिर्युक्तः Denial, concealment.

अभिनिर्युक्त 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनिर्युक्ताभसा Ki. 8. 32; अमात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनिर्युक्तं रक्षति Mu. 1, 5; 6. 15; वृद्धा शरं ज्यामभिनिर्युक्तान् Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage-directions; श्रुतिमभिनिर्युक्तः S. 3; acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6. -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

अभिनिर्युक्तः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); दृष्ट्याभिनिर्युक्त्याक्रियारुतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनिर्युक्तपरिचैतुमिषोद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीराभिनिर्युक्तिलिचिनीः 19. 14; Ki. 1. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibi-

tion on the stage; ललितभिनिर्युक्तं तमः भर्ता मरुतो द्रुष्टुमनाः सलोकपाला V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनिर्युक्तः—भवेदभिनिर्युक्तस्यानुकारः स चतुर्विधः। आंगिको वाचिकश्च शब्दमाहायः सात्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:—(1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. -विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation art of dancing; मया तीर्थदर्शनया विद्या शिक्षिता M. 1.

अभिनिर्युक्त *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनिर्युक्ततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (युक्तं सति संवृते मर्षिण्यभिनिर्युक्तः Ak. where the word may be अमर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनिर्युक्ति *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सात्वत्पूर्वमभिनिर्युक्तिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनिर्युक्त *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; हस्यं तत्राभिनिर्युक्तं तद्व्यापारोपा रूपकं S. D. 273; M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनिर्युक्तः कृतः U. 4 apart of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनिर्युक्त *m.* An actor. -त्री An actress.

अभिनिर्युक्त *a.* 1 Not broken or ont, unbroken not split; अभिनिर्युक्तोत्तरान् R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected; क्लेशलोकोरभिनिर्युक्तः S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; गतयः S. 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जगन्मिथोभिनिर्युक्तमभिनिर्युक्तरात् Prab. -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिनिर्युक्तः A. Kind of fever.

अभिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हंतुमभिपत्तति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अधिरोदुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपत्तं Si. 9. 1; Dk. 72. 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10. 42. -2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यंता गजस्याभ्यपत्तदूजस्यं R. 7. 37; Dk. 62, 70, 96; Ki. 7. 19. -3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw,

retire; Si. 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8(4 A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.).
-Caus. To throw upon, throw down into; उल्लनमभिपतयामि Ve. 6.
अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); रात्रगावर-जातत्र रात्रं मनुनातुरा अभिपदे निदाघाती श्यालीव मलयद्वयं R. 12. 32; 19. 11; Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) Si. 3. 25; sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard; to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत ज्वेन दृष्ट्वा गगनं गंगाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si. 9. 27. -3 To help, assist; मयाभिपक्षं तं चादि न तपो धर्मेयिष्यति Mb. -4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सवैतमभिपक्षेणा धर्तार-द्वौ महाचक्षुः, चंडवाताभिपक्षानाहुर्धुना-निव हवन Mb.; see अभिपक्ष also. -5 (a) To take, assume; Ms. 1. 30. (b) To accept, receive; निरास्वाद्यतं चूर्णं (रात्रं) भरतो नाभिपश्यते Rām. -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe; स चिंतामभ्यपद्यत Rām. -7 To honour.

अभिपक्षिः f. 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपक्ष p. p. 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); स्वमभ्यमाकारमिवाभिपक्षः Ki. 3. 46. -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. -3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपक्षः साधुति सिकतासेतवो यथा Rām.; यद्वि-सं स हस्तुनाभिपक्षं Sat. Br.; दोष-कर्मलं, भाग्य &c. -4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty. -7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद् a. very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत a. Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected, attacked; shaken; शोकेन म-स्तुना &c.

अभिपित्तं a. or s. Ved. [पा मते कि-त्] 1 Come, approaching (अभिप्राय). -2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. -3 Approaching time. -4 Close or departure of day, evening. -5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपूष्य a. [अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). -वत् An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, wor-ship. -2 To honour; approve, assent to; नयेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् Rām.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वं ind. One after another, successively.

अभिपृ 3, 9 P. To fill. -pass. To become full. -Caus. 1 To fill, make full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with -3 To present with. -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master com-pletely; शोको मामभ्यपूरयत् Rām.

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिपूजा Thinking constantly of.

अभिपूजा 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; जज्ञाल लोकस्थि-तये स राजा यथाहरे वह्निरभिपूजात Bk. 1. 4.

अभिपूजयः Affection, favour, pro- pitiation.

अभिपूजयन् Consecrating; by sacred hymns.

अभिपूत a. 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिपूयन् Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिपूदक्षिण ind. Towards the right.

अभिपूद = पृथु q. v.

अभिपूह्य f. The tongue of fire (ज्वा) completely raised.

अभिपूवृत् 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into; यत्र भागीरथी गंगा यमुनाभि-प्रवर्तते Rām. -3 To become conversant with. -Caus. To roll onward or to- wards.

अभिपूवर्तन 1 Advancing up to -2 Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, com- ing forth, as of sweat.

अभिपूवृत् p. p. 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Oozing. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc.); Bg. 4. 20.

अभिपूश्चिन् a. Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिपूषणं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिपूष्य, -ति &c. = प्रापु q. v.

अभिपूषतिः f. Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [अभिप्रे-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संपदानं P. 1. 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; of. अभिप्रेत

अभिप्राय a. [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्मभिप्राये कि-याफलं P. 1. 3. 72. -यः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभि-प्राया न सिद्ध्यति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्रायः -2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः सोऽयं is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion,

belief. -4 Relation, reference. -5 N. of Vishnu.

अभिप्रेत p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, in- tended; designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया Bh. 3. 67; निवेद्यभि-प्रेतं Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभि-प्रेतमनुवृत्तिर्या H. 1. -3 Approved, accept- ed; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गीहृगम्यते Rām. -4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तथाभिप्रेतः Dk. 42; S. 6. -5 Wishing.

अभिपूषणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिपू 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards. -2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिपूते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसा भिपूता नारी Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses; Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -Caus. To wash or ripple against.

अभिपू 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice यथायन. -4 N. of the Prājāpatya Aditya.

अभिपू 1 A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिपूतमभिपूतिश्चलनं च B. D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice.' See Rām. 3.

अभिपूतिः f. An organ of apprehension, इंद्रियादि or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिपू 1 Breaking down. -2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिपू 2 P. To glitter or shine; विवि लिपता सूर्य इवाभिपूति Mb.

अभिपू 1 Ved. [अभिमा-अच्] 1 Ap- parition, phenomena; an inanspi- cious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिपू a. Very heavy.

अभिपू A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or con- verse with (with acc.); भोमवत्पूर्वकं त्वेनाभिपूषितं धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; some- times with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. -2 To speak, say (as वाणी, वचः &c.) इति अभिपूषते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिपूषणं Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिपूषिन् a. Addressing, speak- ing to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभि- भाषिणं R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिपू 1 P. 1 To overcome, sub- due, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predomi- nate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass;

अभिभवति मनः कर्तृवशात् Ki. 10. 23 ; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवी R. 8. 36 ; 4. 56 ; 6. 29, 16, 10 ; K. 52, 53 ; Mu. 3. 20 ; Ms. 7. 5 ; धर्मं नष्टे कुले कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवयुत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers ; ३० शोकाभिभूतः, विषदः, कामः &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail ; विषादोऽभिभवयन्निर्मम Ki. 2. 14 ; अश्वभावि भवताग्रजस्तथा R. 11. 16, 84 ; Bri S. 33. 30 ; समगि सखैरभिभूयते युद्धा S. 6. infested ; परित्रायध्वमामनेन मयुकरेणाभिभूयमाना S. 1 a ticked, troubled ; अश्वभक्तिलयं आत्मा Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect ; अश्वभक्तिलयं आत्मा Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved.). -Caus. To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering ; इतरेतरानभिभवेन युगास्तयुगासते युग्मिवांसदः Ki. 6 34 (of. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.) ; 8. 28 ; स्वर्गानुकूल इव स्वर्गात्तावदप्यतेजोभिभवाद्दमंसि S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy ; अभिभवः कुर एव सप्तमजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowered ; जराभिभवविच्छायां K. 346 ; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) ; न रोगशान्तिर्न चाभिभवः Sgar. -3 Contempt, disrespect ; निगभिभवमाराः परुषाः Bh 2 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride) ; अलक्ष्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतः Ku. 5. 43 ; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread ; अधर्माभिभवत्कुण्डम यदुत्पन्ति कुलक्षिया Bg. 1. 41 ; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overooming, being subjected to or overpowered by ; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव (बु) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering ; शोकाभिभावना भवेनाभिभूता K. 170. fear which conquered grief. -2 Surpassing, excelling ; सर्वतेजोभिभावित R. 1. 14 ; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभूः -भूः Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over a superior.

अभिभूति a. That which defeats, conquers &c. -ति 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation ; अभिभूतिभयादुत्पन्नं सुखमुज्ज्वलं न धाम ममिनः Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -Comp. -ओजस् a. of superior or predominant power. (-न.) superior power.

अभिभूय Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूयन् a. Ved. Prevailing or victorious over ; surpassing.

अभिभूद 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यक a. Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering (like a drunkard).

अभिमान 4 A. (P. epic) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like ; न त्वेवं उपायसीं वृत्तिमभिमानयेत कर्हिचित् Ms. 10. 95 ; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit ; give a grant (to any one. dat). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard ; तामार्यामसावन्वयाश्वमयत Dk. 154 ; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten (Ved.). -5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing) ; agreeable, desirable ; नष्टित जीवितादुत्पद्यमानतस्मिन् जगति सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35. 58 ; अभिमतकलशंसी चारु सुस्फोर बाहुः K. 1. 27 ; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so ; सर्वे अभिमतं वद Mr. 6. 21 choose which you will ; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Me. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted ; न किल भवति स्थानं देव्या युद्धे अभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32 ; पसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतनामापि कपिलकण्डुमधुवर्तनां S. B. honoured, respected -तं Wish, desire. -ता A beloved person, lover ; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68 ; 10. 9.

अभिमतिः f. 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमानश्च a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for ; भक्तोऽभिमानः समीहिते सर्वः कर्तुमुद्यम्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undantied, of fearless mind).

अभिमानायते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for ; अश्वमनावष्टि चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119 ; कर्ति (विलोक्य) नाभिमानयेत को वा स्वाद्युधमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com = सचेताः or प्रतिमनाः).

अभिमतुः f. Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying ; ततोः to destroy ; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिमतु a. Longing for ; self-concocted, referring all objects to self ; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling ; सदाभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67 ; Bh. 3. 5 ; अभिमानधनस्य गवर्धः Ki. 2. 19 ; संकल्पयेतेऽभिमानभूतं Kn. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high opinion of oneself ; शिथिलनाः संतुष्टाः M. 2, Bh 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4 ;

°वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्याज्ञानं), see अहंकार. -4 Conceit, conception ; supposition, belief, opinion ; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान) ; साधारण्याभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -Comp. -शालिन् a. proud. -यूर्य a. Void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानितं 1 Egotism. -2 Love ; copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् a. 1 Possessed of self-respect ; Ki. 1. 31 ; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self ; अभिमानिष्यपदेशस्तु विशेषाद्युगतिर्या Br. Sāt. -4 Fancying, pretending or regarding oneself to be ; नरेन्द्र Dk. 51 ; K. 194. -m. A form of Agni.

अभिमाद्यु क a. Ved. [मत् बाहुं उक्च] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमान 10 A. (P. a'so) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns ; परशुरसी योऽभिमान्य कृतो हतः Ak. ; वामदेवाभिमानितोऽयः U. 2 ; Y. 3. 326 ; 2. 102 ; 3. 278. -2 To consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms ; तदभिमानितेन चरणेन Dk. 138 ; पागीचैरभिमानितः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमान्य 1 Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras ; Y. 1. 237. मंत्रमुच्चारयन्नेव मन्त्रावलेन संस्मरेत् । शशिर्गं तन्मना मृत्वा स्यादेतदभिमान्यम् ॥ Mīmāṃsā. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting ; advising.

अभिमान्य = अधिमान्य q. v.

अभिमान्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma ; also known by the metonymio Sanbhadrā [He was oalled Abhimanyu because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अम्बुदः मयुर्यस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called ' Chakrayuḥa,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such

veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Kerna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिमरः [अ-अङ्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter.—2 War, combat.—3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party.—4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.—5 One's own party or army.—6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति *a.* [मे कर्तारि किन् न हर्षं] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical.—*तिः* *f.* 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against.—2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् *a.* [मे-क, इडादिभ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

अभिमाय *a.* [अभिगतो मायामयि] Bewildered (इति कर्तव्यतादृक्); ignorant, foolish.

अभिमि (मे) *a.* Ved. To be wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI. 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संबतमस्मिन् S. 2. 11; *खा शाला Sk.; गच्छन् अभिमुखो बहो नाशं याति पतगवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निवेदुः; पयामभिमुखो ययो Rām.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्वनापर-भिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे एणे Rām.; मयभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो धृतरा S. 1 turning towards S.; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9.—2 Coming, or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखोऽवदवाहितसिद्धिपुत्रज-तिर्निर्वातिकेपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभि-मुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40.—3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखद्वया K. 198, 233; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रस्ताभिमुखो वेधाः प्रयुवाच विषोकसः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Mā. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिमुखेन ह्येषं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखः सुखानां K. 45; प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; निद्रा निरेण नयनाभिमुखी भूय 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; कलमभि-मुखा राजांश्चुमय V. 4. 13.—4

Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय हृदिति घटयति विधिर-भित्तमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn. 1. 7.—5 Taking one's part, nearly related to.—6 With the face turned upwards.—खी One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.—खं, खे *ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभि-मुखं विष्णुं Rām.; आसीताभिमुखं शूरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्नेरभिमुखं स विकीर्ण-धाम्ना Ki. 2. 59; Si. 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेपथ्याभिमुखमलोक्य S. 1; स पुरा-भिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णं वृद्धा-त्यभिमुखं मयि भावमाणे S. 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिह-तस्य Bb. 2. 112, killed in the front ranks of battle.

अभिमुखता 1 Presence, proximity.—2 Favourableness; ता नी to win over; Ki. 10. 40.

अभिमुखीकु, मुखयति To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभि-मुखीकरणं.

अभिमुखित *a.* Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिमुद 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country).—2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमुद 1 Rubbing, friction.—2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy).—3 War, battle.—4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमुदन् *a.* Crushing down, oppressing.—न् Crushing, oppression.

अभिमुद 6. P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमुद, वच-सा, पादतलं, गदा.

अभिमुदः—र्शनं,—मर्षः,—र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उष्णांशुकराभिमुदत् Si. 4. 16.—2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमुदमनुमन्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमुदो न तवास्ति Kn. 5. 43. (Māli. = परधर्षणं); Ms. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमुदशक—र्षक,—मर्शिन—र्षन् *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with.—2 Outraging, assailing; स्वकलत्राभि-मुदी वैरास्पदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

अभिमुद *p. p.* 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently.—2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमुदिक *a.* Ved.—मुदिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to

secure every thing (सर्वव्यवसायनोवापे-दः).—2 Abusive speech, obscene ex-pression; an imprecation.

अभिमुदित—*n.* *a.* Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियुज् A sacrificial act.—Comp.—याया a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, ap- proach, go or repair to; अभिययो स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27.—2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time).—3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादभियास्पमानात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30.—4 To give or resign oneself to, de- vote, attack or betake oneself to.—5 To partake or share in, get, ob- tain—*Caus.* To send away.

अभिया *m. f.* Going to, approach- ing, assailing.

अभियाद्, यातिच् *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः, यायिच्—*m.* (—यी, —ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe.—*तिः* *f.* Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching.—2 March- ing against, attack, assault; रणा- भियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच् 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, sollicit (= याच् *q. v.*).

अभियाचनं, याच्ना Asking for, request, an entreaty, sollicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or endeavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); तद्यदि न सहते तदा स्वयमभि-युज्यस्व एते स्वकर्मण्यभिमुदयामहे Mu. 3; Dk. 65; K. 300; यस्य मनोऽभिमुज्जान-स्य Mu. 4. trying to find out a weak point.—2 To attack, assail; भवन्तमभि-योक्तुमुद्यते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियाकुमुद्यतः Mu. 1; क इदानीमभिमुदयते U. 3.—3 To accuse, charge, complain or in- form against, prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); न तत्र विद्यते किंचित्त्वरैरभिमुज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभाषितैकदेशेन ह्येषं यदभिमुज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100.—4 To wish or long for desire, ask for, request.—5 To say, speak, tell; नाभिमुकुमद्यतं स्वमित्यसे Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7.—6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.)—7 To use (with instr.)—8 To be working or operative.—9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly.—10 To hurt.—*Caus.* To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृद्वेनाभिपुज्य Dk. 163.

अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on ; स्वस्वकर्मण्यधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mn. 1. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful ; इदं विवंपालयं विधिबुद्धियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30 ; Mu. 1. 13 ; Dk. 55 ; अथावेक्षणेऽभियुक्ते Mn. 3 ; भवतु भूयोभियुक्तः स्वरूप-किमुल्लस्ये Mu. 1 ; Bg. 9. 22 ; Kām. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in ; शास्त्रार्थमभियुक्तानां पुढवागं Kumāra. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position ; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (m. also in this sense) ; न हि ग्रन्थे नैवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62 ; अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यन्ते Ve. 2 ; सूक्तमिदमभियुक्तैः प्रकृति-र्तुस्त्यजेति *ibid.* -4 Attacked, assailed ; अभियुक्तं स्वयैतं संतारस्तथातः परे Si. ; 2. 101 ; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indicted, Mk. 9. 9 ; prosecuted ; a defendant ; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken.

अभियुक् (उव) *m.* One who hurls or attacks ; an enemy.

अभियुक् *f.* (कृ-ण्) 1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियुक्त्य, —योऽय *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed ; to be accused ; Ms. 8. 50 ; assailable, indictable.

अभियुक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing. —*m.* (क्त) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader ; स्वयुत्सुकृष्टबलैः अभियुक्तरि द्वे Mn. 4. 15 ; 11. 3. 93. -2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor ; Ms. 8. 52, 58 ; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant ; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing) ; connection ; शुरुचर्यात्पस्तत्रमन्त्रयोगाभियोगजां Māl. 9. 51 ; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intentness, energetic effort, exertion ; भावः persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40 ; संतः स्वयं परितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73 ; Māl. 1. 34 ; मत्प्रियाभियोगेन Māl. 1 ; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्योगः Mn. 1 ; स्वयमभियोगदुःखः *ibid.* ; Dk. 41, K. 345 ; Si. 7. 63. -3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something ; कस्य कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves ; K. 109. (b) Learning, scholarship ; अभियोगश्च शत्रुदेवशिष्टानां अभियोगश्चतरेषां Sabarasaśāmin. -4 (a) Attack, assault ; invasion (of a town or country) ; धुमिन् वनमोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46 ; Ku. 7. 50 ; Ve.

4 ; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (b) Battle, war, conflict. -5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indictment ; अभियोगमनिर्णीयं नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assaulting. -3 Accusing ; मिथ्वाभियोगी Y. 2. 11. —*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sāy. युक्ते पुन्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help ; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षतु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.) ; command.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection ; protection in every quarter ; पशोतवाधं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 13.

अभिरक्षित *a.* Protecting ; guarding.

अभिरंज *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted. -2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. —*Caus.* To tinge, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p. p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.) दृष्टिर्दिशामि रमते हृदयं च Mk. 4, 5. 15 ; न गंधारिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमति Vb. 3 ; Ratn. 2. Y. 1. 252. -2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.) ; विद्यासु विद्वानिष सोभिरमे Bk. 1. 9. —*Caus.* To gratify, please ; मत्सपत्नीरभिरसयिष्यति Dk. 90. 92, 163.

अभिरत *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55. 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to ; performing, practising ; Bg. 18. 45. -3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction ; attachment or devotion to ; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहरत्) R. 9. 7 ; Ki. 6. 44. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting, in.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable ; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39 ; 2. 72 ; 6. 47 ; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming ; स्यादस्वानोपगतयमुनासंगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51 ; कुमार माराभिरामाः Dk. 10 ; रक्ष प्रमद्वनस्य V. 2 ; राम इत्यभिरामेन वपुषा तस्य चोदिता R. 10. 67, 13. 32 ; K. 145 ; Mv. 5. 47-8 ; S. 3. 26 —*m.* An epithet of Siva. —*m. ind.* 1 Gracefully, beautifully ; श्रीवाभंगभिरामं वृष्टदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -2 Referring to Rāma.

अभिराज् *a.* Reigning everywhere, supreme.

अभिराध *Caus.* To propitiate ; Si. 7. 1.

अभिराद् *a.* Propitiated, pleased ; Si. 1. 71.

अभिराट् *a.* Ved. Who has gained dominion or supremacy.

अभिरुच् 1 A 1 To shine, look finely ; धर्मोऽभिरुचते यस्माद्दर्शनाजस्ततः स्मृतः Mār. P. -2 To like, desire ; यदभिरुचते or अभिरुचितं भवते V. 2. —*Caus.* To be inclined to, have a taste or liking for, long, desire or wish for.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure ; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63 ; परस्परमभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Desire of fame, ambition ; splendour.

अभिरुचित *p. p.* Liked, beloved. —*t.* A lover ; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुचिर् *a.* Very pleasant or agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत *a.* Sounded, vocal ; cooed (as the voices of birds &c.). —*t.* A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* [अभिगतो रूपं] 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to, congruous ; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो वल्कलं S. 1. v. l. -2 Pleasing, delightful, handsome, charming, beautiful, well-formed ; अभिरूपेणापि स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51 ; उत्कृष्टायाम्भिरुपाय वराय सद्देशाय च (कया दयात्) Ms. 9. 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by, favourite ; यो यः प्रदशः सख्या मेऽभिरूपः S. 6. -4 Learned, wise, enlightened ; अभिरूपभूविष्टा परिषदियं S. 1 ; K. 78 ; Ms. 3. 144. —*p.* 1 The moon. -2 Siva. -3 Vishnu. -4 Cupid. -3 Comp. —*पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband', N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world ; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप q. v.

अभिरोरुद् *a.* Ved. Causing tears (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a.* Marked with signs bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a.* To be marked or noted. —*इयं ind.* Towards a mark or aim.

अभिलप् 1, 10 P. 1 To jump across or over ; Ms. 4. 54 ; Y. 1. 137. -2 To attack, rush upon ; or over, fly at ; तत्रभवत्या वदुनमभिलपति मधुकः S. 6. -3 To violate, transgress ; to offend, injure.

अभिलंबनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलप् 1 P. To talk to or address ; अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ Mk. 2.

अभिलाषः 1 Expression, word, speech; Ki. 10. 61. -2 Declaration, mention, specification; न च स्मार्तमत-
द्धमाभिलाषात् Br. Sût. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलष 1, 4 P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after तेन दत्तमभिलषुरंगनः R. 19. 12; मानुषानमिलष्यन्ति Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. -तं Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठायतां Pt. 1. अभिलाषः ('सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after; affection, longing of a lover, love, usually with loc. of the object of desire; अतोऽभिलाषे प्रयत्नं तथाविधे मनो बन्धः R. 3. 4; भव हृदय साभिलाषः S. 1. 28; Me. 110; साभिलाषं निर्बर्ण्य S. 3 casting a coveting or wistful look; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां समाभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, -लाषि (सि)व, -लाषुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; पदार्थमस्यामाभिलाषे मे मना S. 1. 22; जलाभिलाषी जम्भद्वानां R. 2. 6; S. 36; Me. 78; जयमेव भवाज्जनमरातिष्वाभिलाषुकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलावः [लघ्व् P. III. 3. 28] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed. -तं, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into; कापिलाश्वस्य क्रोडन-
म्यलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address; पराक्षिपं योऽभिवदेत्तीर्थेऽरण्ये वनेति वा Ms. 8. 356; Y. 2. 301. -2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं जगभिवदति Ait. Br. -3 To express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽभिवदितं येन वागभ्युद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्वि नेदं यदिदमुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call. -5 To salute, greet; see *caus.* -*Caus.* 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes; तात प्राचेतसा-
नेवासी लवोऽभिवदयते U. 6; भगवन्नाभि-
वादये V. 5; see अभिवाद also. -2 To

canse to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिवादयते द्वे-
भक्त भक्तेन वा. -3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवदन् 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिवादः, -वादनं 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120. 126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अतिवाद).

अभिवाक्क *a.* (द्विवा *f.*) 1 Saluting; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिवाद्यितु *m.* A respectful saluter. अभिवादिन् *a.* 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to; तदभिवादिनी एषा क्रमभवति Nir.

अभिवाद्य, -वादनीय *pot. p.* To be respectfully saluted. -द्यः N. of Siva.

अभिवद् 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवदन् Respectful salutation; पादं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं above.

अभिवयसु *a.* 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः, सनं Covering, clothing with.

अभिवारतसु *ind.* Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह *a.* Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवह्य *pot. p.* To be carried near. -ह्यं 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. -2 Presentation, offering.

अभिवान्या, अभिवान्यवत्स Ved. A cow suckling an adopted calf.

अभिविख्यात *a.* Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

अभिविधिः [अभितो विधिर्भावः] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the sense of the particle आ; आह मयादाभिविध्योः P. 11. 1. 13, the limit inceptive as opposed to the limit conclusive and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आचारं -आ चालेभ्यः -हरि-

भक्तिः, (मयादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मयादा, तत्सादिनोऽभि विधिः). -2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इत्यु P. III. 3. 44; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (= विनी *q. v.*).

अभिविनीत *p. p.* 1 Well behaved, well principled. -2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवत्यो M. 5. v. l. for अभियोगः. -3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान *a.* Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविभूत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं ध्रुवि शक्नोति काश्चिदप्यभिवीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6. -2 To aim at. -3 To prove, test, examine. -4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिवीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर *a.* [अभिवृत्तो वीरः] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृत् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any acc.; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; श्रावस्तीमम्यवर्तिषि Dk. 116; तन् चर्चमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; यतो यतः बद्धचरणोभिवर्तते S. 1. 23 turns. -2 To attack assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदन् मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते S. 1; अयमेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. -3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. -4 To stretch or extend towards; दीर्घारण्यानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. -5 (a) To turn up, arise, begin. (b) To appear, commence, break (as day.). -6 To be, exist, chance to be. -7 To procure for one (dat.). -*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. -2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्तिद् *a.* Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृद्ध 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; हरिश्वा कुण्वत्सैनं भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. -2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दाताते नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. -*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. -2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. -3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्रं लाभं, धनं &c.

अभिष्व 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon; प्रसवेनाभिष्वति (भुव) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; बाणैर्ममभिष्वति V. 4. - *Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

अभिष्व p. p. Sprinkled; rained upon, snowed; स्थली नद्याः प्रवृत्ताभिष्व R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4. 6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

अभिष्वणं Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिष्विन् a. Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिष्वः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिष्वञ्ज 7 P. (अञ्) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिष्वक p. p. 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. -क ind. Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिष्वक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्टवाभिष्वक्ये M. 1; दूतीसंवेष्टेर्नर्या भाग्यभिष्वक्तिर्यते S. D. 6. -2 Association, conco-mitance; P. VIII 1. 15 Sk. (= सह-वर्षः.)

अभिष्वञ्जक a. Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिष्वञ्जकी शब्दार्थो S. D. 1.

अभिष्वञ्जनं Manifesting, revealing.

अभिष्वदानं 1 Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिष्वधिन् a. Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिष्व्याप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं यूनास्तिः इत्याभिष्व्याप् Sk. -2 To pervade, surround.

अभिष्व्यापक, -व्यापिन् a. 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आचार q. v.; °कः आचारः P. 11. 3. 36. Sk.

अभिष्व्याप्ति f. Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिष्व्याप्य pot. p. To be included. -त्य Validity of a rule.

अभिष्व्याह 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

अभिष्व्याहर्ण, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिष्व्याहारिन् a. Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिष्वलम्बः Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

अभिष्वस् 1 P. 1 To blame, accense, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपापायां योऽभिष्वस्तेष्वेषा परं Y. 3. 286. -2 To praise, extol.

अभिष्वस्तक, -शंसिन् a. Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

अभिष्वस्तनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या° Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणो दंड्यः क्षत्रियस्याभिष्वस्तने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिष्वस्त p. p. 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिष्वस्); देवि केनाभिष्वस्तानि केन वासि विमानिता Rām.; Ms. 11, 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिष्वस्त) -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. -स्त्वं = अभिष्वस्ति q. v.

अभिष्वस्तक a. 1 Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70. -2 Cursed by imprecation or curse.

अभिष्वस्तिः f. 1 A curse. -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. -4 Asking, begging. -5 What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

अभिष्वक् 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); नाभिष्वकीर्त्तये मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6. 2.

अभिष्वका Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिष्वकित p. p. Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिष्व 1 U. To curse, execrate; **अभिष्वतः** फलमेतद्व्यभूत Kn. 4. 41. -*Caus.* To conjure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; सत्येन नाभिष्वस्त्वं वरुणस्यभिष्वाप्य कं Y. 2. 108.

अभिष्वपनं -ज्ञापः 1 A curse, imprecation. -2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; **अभिष्वया** परतकाभियोगः Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अप्याहारोऽभिष्वयाः. -4 An injury, hurt. -*Comp.* -ज्वरः fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिष्वापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिष्वदिदत् Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिष्वस् 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (= अभिष्वस् q. v.). -*f.* Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिष्वस्त p. p. Hurt, attacked.

अभिष्वस्तु m. An enemy, injurer.

अभिष्विशोऽय a. With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिष्वीत, -इयात् [इक्ष] a. Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिष्वीन, -इयान a. Congealed, coagulated.

अभिष्वीकः 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth; arbour (Ved.)

अभिष्वीच a. 1 Shining, glowing with heat. -2 Causing great grief.

अभिष्वीचनं 1 Intense grief or pain torment. -2 That which torments; a spirit or demon.

अभिष्वीचयिष्यु a. Tormenting.

अभिष्वणं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmaṇas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिष्वानः Hearing; becoming renowned.

अभिष्वी a. Ved 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining; ar ranging. -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिष्विष् -श्लिष् f. (-इ) Ved. A ligature.

अभिष्वेषणं A bandage.

अभिष्वस् m. Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिष्वता Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिष्वस्तः Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

अभिष्वञ्ज 1 P. [°स्त्र, स् being changed to ञ् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

अभिष्वङ्गः (also अभिष्वङ्गः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कन्यका दुन्वंति हव्यं मनुष्यागामीदुशाहर्भिसंगत् Māl. 7 ill attachment or union; Māl. 8; सुदुरिति वनयिभ्रमाभिष्वङ्गात् Si. 7. 68; K. 146, 290 -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिष्वङ्गो ह्यपतिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिष्वङ्गानिष्ठविषादो R. 14. 54, 77; Ku. 3. 73; °जडं विजज्ञिवात् R. 8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिष्वङ्गाभिष्वङ्गामाभिष्वङ्गाभिष्वङ्गः Māl. N. -5 An oath. -6 Embracing; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -*Comp.* -ज्वरः fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिष्वञ्जनं = अभिष्वङ्गं q. v.

अभिष्व See under अभिष्व.

अभिषेक *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच *a.* [अभि-सृच् स्वार्थे णिच्] 1 Ved. Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

अभिषाह *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच 6 U. [°णिच्, सृच् changed to च by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीह्यमभिषिचजले: Bk. 6. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23; संगे पुनर्विह्वतरामधुनाभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v. 1. अथ वपुरभिषेक्तुं तास्तदाभिमिरिषु: Si. 7. 75. -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loo. of the post of authority); अभिषेकमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13 सोऽष्टवीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः H. 2; V. 5. 23. -Caus. 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting. -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a kind, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal anction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमृत्यपरिवर्द्धं ब्रह्मि संश्रियतामायुषो राज्यमभिषेक इति V. 5; यौवराज्यं *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्सर्गाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपोधमानं R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 39, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11; S. 7. 12; H. 4. 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -Comp. -अहः day of coronation. -शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेक *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय, -वेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. -य N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°हृ) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुषंत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. उदेन संपा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90.

अभिषव [अभि सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors

&c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation. -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) -चं Sour gruel.

अभिषवर्ण 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -वेत् *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice. -तं Sour gruel.

अभिषेण *a.* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1. 25, VIII. 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभि स्तृप् अप् च] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout (सिंहनाद).

अभि (भी)ष्टि *a.* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sāy. अभिष्टय); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assaults or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). -ष्टि *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् *a.* Ved. Desirable.

अभिष्टु 2 P. (स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ ह्वतरामभिष्टुति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यद् 1 A. (सृच् changed to च by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिष्यद्-स्य-द्वे दुग्धं Sk.; सततमभिष्यद्मानमेघमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. 1. raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with; यद्वा स्वामीदृशं रामभद्रं पश्यत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहनाभिष्यदेत् U. 5.

अभिष्यं (स्यं)द् 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंद्ब्रह्मं कृतेवो-

पानिवेशितं (ओषधिरस्य) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration (अभिष्यंदः अतिरेकः अतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य ब्रह्मं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्यं (स्यं)द् *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -Comp. -रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शाखागरं.

अभिष्वंगः [स्वञ्च्] 1. Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्वंगः Mā. 1; कामं *ibid.* Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंयोगः Close contact or union, intimate connection.

अभिसंवृत *a.* Clothed, clad.

अभिसंसीन *a.* [स्यैक] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together or groups or flocks. -र *adv.* Having approached together.

अभिसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिसंस्कारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिसंस्तवः High praise.

अभिसंक्षिप् -संक्षेपः = संक्षिप् &c. q. v.

अभिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिसंख्य *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिसंचारिन् *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्त्वन् *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (of. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप् 1 P. To torment = संतप् q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जन्यं स्यादभिसंतापः Halāy.

अभिसंहट *a.* Compressed, tight-ended.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदोह)

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूलं) विक्षेप परमकुक्षौ लक्षणाभिर्संहितं Rām. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of (with acc.); पदाविद्धं यांती स्वलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my

faunt; इत्ययमभिसंधाय Mv. 5. to-wards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंधये चे च विश्वासायास्य मानवा। Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वा-नेका। सकलमभिसंधाय Māl. 1. 14 -7 To come to an understanding or agree-ment; फलं स्वनाभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एवं वच नियमो न ह्यतः) -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; ताव सर्वनाभिसंधायसामाविभिर-पक्षैः Ms. 7. 159 (वसिष्ठयोत्) -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -पक्षः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator, Ms. 4. 195. अभिसंधा 1 Sooth, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्या-भिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुसिद्धता Rām. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, delibe-
rate declaration, promise; सा हि स-
त्याभिसंधाना Rām. -2 Cheating, decoop-
tion; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य चित्तेष्टितं
R. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, pur-
pose; अन्याभिसंधानेनाप्यवादिष्वमन्यक-
तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5
Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधिः q. v.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate de-
claration, promise. -2 Intention, ob-
ject, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना
विधेयीकृतोपि Māl. 1; Dk. 38;
स्वर्ग K. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense,
the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः
(frequently occurring in expla-
natory glosses.) -4 Opinion, belief.
-5 Special agreement, terms of an
agreement, condition, stipulation;
अथावश्यमेव माधवसेनः पूजयेन् मोक्षयितव्या
श्रुतमभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7
Making peace or alliance. -8 Inno-
tion, combination. -Comp. -कृत a.
done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards,
hasten, jump upon; महीतलारकेष्वुदी-
र्घवेगा। पुनर्मुमाग्रानभिसंपन्ति Rām. -2 To
fly along; सखेभ्य दिव्यैरभिसंपन्निः Mb.

अभिसंपाता 1 Meeting together, con-
course, confederacy. -2 War, battle,
contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपद 4 A. 1 To become (any
thing); to be changed to, be similar
to, assume the state of; इष्टकामागिर-
भिसंपद्यते Sat. Br., ओत्रे हि मे सर्वे वेदा अ-
भिसंपन्ता। ibid. -2 To come or go to,
arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus.
To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपदि f. Becoming or being
effected completely; going over, tran-
sition; being changed into.

अभिसंपद f. Becoming complete;
complete number.

अभिसंपन्न p. p. Complete, complete-
ly effected; इत्ययमभिसंपन्नमार्गेण सं-
स्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his
holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Fertility.

अभिसंबंध 9 P. To bind together.
-pass. To be connected with, to re-
late or r fer to.

अभिसंबंधः Connection; relation;
conjunction, contact; sexual connection;
Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाध a. Very much contract-
ed or combined.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting;
looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन &c. see
under अभिष्ट, अभिष्टु &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing
near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां (शां) त् 10 P. To concili-
ate, propitiate, pacify, comfort,
console.

अभिसां (शां) त्वः; -त्वं Conollation,
consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about
evening; श्रितोदयाद्देशभिसायमुच्चकैः Si.
1. 16. Ki. 11. 51.

अभिष्ट 1 P. 1 To go np to, go to-
wards, approach; to go to some place
or other, go on proceed; पुरोभिस्ते सुर-
सुंदरीजनेः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail.
-3 To go or advance to meet (as at
an appointed place); सुंदरीरभिसार
K. 58; Dk. 51, 52, 91; Si. 6. 26. -Caus.
To visit, approach, go to meet; बल-
भानभिसारविष्णोः Si. 10, 20, 21; S. D.
115; Ki. 9. 38; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attend-
ant; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion;
मग्नयाभिसरा तदागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15.
-3 N. of a people.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to
meet (also with hostile intentions).
-2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation
or appointment of lovers; इत्यभिसरण-
रभसेन चलती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती
Git 6.

अभिसर्तु a. One who attacks; an
assistant.

अभिसारा 1 Going to meet (as a
lover), appointment, assignation;
रतिमुत्सारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं
Git. 5. -2 The place where lovers
meet by appointment, rendezvous;
स्वरितमुपति न कथमभिसारे Git. 6. -3 An
attack, assault; श्लोभिसारः पुरस्य नः
Rām. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower,
companion. -6 Might, power. -7 An
instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9
(तः Pl.) N. of a people. -ती N. of
a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for
making appointments; see under
अभिसारिक। below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover
&c.; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either
goes to meet her lover or keeps an
appointment made by him; Ku. 6.
43; R. 16 12; अभिसारयेते कति या मग्नय-
वशंवदा। इत्य अभिसारलेखा धोरिकाऽभिसारिका
S. D. 115; कांतायिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभि-
सारिका Ak. The directions as to dress
&c. to be observed by the different
kinds f अभिसारिका are given in S. D.
116. The S. D. further recommends
the following 8 places as eligible
spots for lovers to meet:-(1) a field;
(2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4)
the house of a female messenger;
(5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place
for pilgrims &c.); (7) a cemetery;
and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वादी
मग्नवालया दृष्टीयुं वनं। मालयं च इमशानं च न-
यादीनां तदी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, visit-
ing; attacking, rushing out, going
forth; युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. -जी 1 = अ-
भिसारिका see above. -2 N. of a species
of the त्रिभु म metre in which the Pādas
contain 12 instead of 11 syllables,
and which is therefore said to ap-
proach (अभिसरती) another metre
called जगदी.

अभिसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or
forth; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, pre-
pare; तस्य चित्तेयमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To
unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant; अ-
भिसृज्य बह्वयं Rām. -5 To fall upon,
attack.

अभिसर्गा Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2
Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing.
-2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, in-
dulgence in.

अभिसर्कः 1 An attack, as-
sault. -2 An assailant, enemy. -इ
adv. By attacking.

अभिसन्नेहः Attachment, affection;
love, desire; या सर्वज्ञानभिसन्नेहः Bg. 2. 57.

अभिसृकुरित a. Expanded to the
full, full grown (as a blossom).

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To assent or agree
to, approve of. -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिसृज् f. (or n. according to
some) [अभितः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य] Vod.
1 Invocation, calling into one's pre-
sence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिसृजः Urging towards, driving
onwards. -रे Very close or near.

अभिसृज् m. Praising; invoking.

अभिहृ 2 P. 1 To strike, smite,
beat (fig. also); thump at; अभिहंति
इतं कथमेव माधवं (स्मरः) Māl. 1. 39
लोहैरभिहंतो नयत U. 4; कल्लोलमालाभि-
हताः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure,
kill, destroy. -3 To drive or beat off,

ward off; आलोलपत्राभिहतद्विरेकं (अरविंद)
R. 6. 13. -4 To strike or beat (as a
drum &c.) Bg. 1. 13. -5 To befall,
attack; affect, overpower; Dk. 6.
—Caus. To strike &c.

अभिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck (fig. also),
beaten, smitten, attacked, injured; ध-
राभिरातपद्वाभिहतं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Amaru.
2; struck against (as sound); Sik.
9. -2 Struck, affected, overcome;
शोक°, काम°, दुःख°, क्षुत्तृण°. -3 Ob-
structed. -4 (In math.) Multiplied;
अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ Lila.

अभिहतिः *f.* 1 Striking, beating,
hurting, &c. -2 (In math.) Multi-
plication.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, (fig. also);
beating, smiting, attacking, injury,
hurt; तदाभिघातादिव लघुपके Kn. 7.
49; शीतातपाभिघातात् Ms. 12. 77 at-
tacks of heat and cold; so दुःख°,
शोक° &c. -2 (In Vaiseshika phil.)
Striking against (such as gives rise
to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind
of संयोग. -3 Striking back, driving
or warding off. -4 Extirpation, com-
plete destruction or removal; दुःख-
त्रयाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ
Sān. K. 1. -5 Abrupt or vehement
articulation of words (as of Vedic
texts); sudden shock. —तं 1 The
combination of the 4th letter of
any class with the first or third letter
of that class; of the second with
the first; and of the third with the
second letter of any class; अभिघातं
स्वातृवं वेदद्वित्र्यादिवर्णांश्वेतु नववर्णाणां नवतो धरणी-
चंद्रद्विराभायाः Sabdak. -2 A harsh pro-
nunciation caused by the neglect of
Sandhi rules.

अभिघातक *a.* Striking; keeping or
beating back, repelling, extirpating.
—कः 1 An enemy.

अभिघातिन् *Striking, hurting. —m.*
An enemy; assailant.

अभिहवः [हे-अर्] 1 Invocation,
calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or com-
pletely.

अभिहति *f.* Calling, invocation;
worshipping.

अभिहरय *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित, -ति See under अभिघा.

अभिहु 3 P. To make an oblation,
sacrifice.

अभिहुषः An oblation, a sacrifice.

अभिहोगः Offering an oblation of
clarified butter.

अभिहु 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off,
enath away, remove, take away. -2
To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring;
bring near. —Caus. 1 To cause to
take away. -2 To bring on the table;
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serve up in dishes &c. (as food).
-3 To lay or put on (as a coat).
-4 To attack.

अभिहरणः Carrying off, removing.
अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching;
R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

अभिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who takes away,
bears off, or take, by violence. -2
A ravisher, robber.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, rob-
bing, stealing. -2 An attack, assault.
-3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.
-4 Mingling together, mixture. -5
An effort. -6 A drunkard; drinker
of smoking drinks.

अभिहुत *a.* Ved. Bending, causing
crookedness, acting injuriously. —*f.*
Fall; defeat, loss.

अभिहुति *a.* Offensive, injurious;
acting crookedly. तिः *f.* 1 Causing to
fall. -2 Defeat; loss. -3 Offence,
injury.

अभिहृत्, -हृत् *a.* Falling off, crooked.
—रः Crookedness, sin.

अभी [अभि-इ] 2 P. 1 To ap-
proach, come or draw near, go up
to (with acc.); अस्मान्त्तुमिदं श्येति Bk.
7. 84; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along
or after, follow, serve. -3 (a) To go
into, enter; Bk. 5. 67; Ms. 8. 75. (b)
To go over to, reach, arrive at;
Me. 34. v. 1. (c) To fall to one's share,
come to; Bk. 7. 99. -4 To get, meet
with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said
of good or bad things); कार्यं संसिद्धि-
मश्न्येति Pt. 1.

अभीतिः *f.* Ved. Approach, attack.

अभीतन् *a.* (री *f.*) अभीत्वर *a.* Ap-
proaching, attacking, assailing.

अभ्ययः 1 Going over, approach,
arrival. -2 Entering. -3 Setting (of
the sun).

अभी *a.* Without fear; R. 9. 63;
15. 8.

अभीक *a.* [For ety. see अभिक]
1 Longing after, desirous, anxious.
-2 Lustful, libidinous, volup-
tuous; मेदुस्विना सरभसोपगतानभीकान् Si.
5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to
(अभिगत). -5 Dreadful. —कः 1 A
lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A
master. —कः Ved. 1 Proximity,
nearness. -2 Collision; combat, en-
counter, opposition. (The form अभीक
frequently occurs in the Vedas in
the sense of (a) near; (b) at the same
time or place, at the right time, just
in time; (c) in a moment instant-
aneously, or (used like a preposi-
tion with abl.); (d) from, out of; (e)
on account of, with regard to; (f)
from.

अभीक्ष्ण *a.* [अभिगतः क्षणं पुरोः; अभीक्ष्ण
अभीक्ष्णं भवति, तादृक् क्षणमाभिमुख्येन स्थितं भवति

Nir.] 1 Repeated, frequent. -2 Con-
stant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. —क्ष्ण
ind. 1 Frequently, repeatedly; क्षते
प्रहारा निपतंरभ्यर्क्षेण Pt. 2. 178. -2
Constantly. -3 Very much, exceed-
ingly. -4 Quickly.

अभीक्ष्णः ind. Repeatedly.

अभीघातः = अभिघात *q. v.*

अभीज्य *a.* [fr. यज्] To be sacri-
ficed to; one to whom a sacrifice is
offered. —ज्यः A god.

अभीत, -ति *a.* Not afraid, fear-
less. —ति *f.* 1 Fearlessness. -2 Ap-
proach, attack. -3 Nearness.

अभीद्ध [ई-क्] Inflamed, shining.

अभीपत् *m.* [अभि पत्-क्लिप्दीर्घः] One
who goes or resorts to (अभिगमनवात्
Sāy.), a pond or any spot in which
water collects; a favour.

अभीष्टित *a.* Desired, wished. —तं
A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित्, अभीष्टु *a.* Wishing for,
desirous of obtaining.

अभीम *a.* Not causing fear, not
terrific. —मा N. of Vishnu.

अभीमान = अभिमान *q. v.*

अभीमोदः Joy, delight. —मुद् Ved.
great joy, or (a.) excessively de-
lighted.

अभीरः [अभिमुखीकृत्य ईरयति गाः, ईर्,
अच्] 1 A cowerd. -2 N. of a pas-
toral people; more usually written
अभीर *q. v.* —री The language of the
अभीर people. —र N. of a metre; see
आभीर. —Comp. —पल्ली a hamlet of cow-
herds.

अभीरणी A kind of serpent.

अभीराजी N. of a poisonous in-
sect.

अभीरु *a.* (रः, -रु *f.*) 1 Fearless.
-2 Untrifling; harmless. —रु N. of
Siva or Bhairava. —रु *f.* = अभीरुपत्री
N. of a plant (Mar. शतावरी) Asparagus
Race nosus. —रु n. A place of battle.

अभीरुण *a.* Fearless, innocent. —णं
ind. Before or in front.

अभीलं 1 A difficulty, distress. -2
A dreadful scene.

अभील-लुक = अभीरु *q. v.*

अभीलापः [लप् पठ्, दर्शि] Discourse.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [वृत्-करणे घञ्] 1 N. of a
Sāman, Brahma Sāman. -2 N. of a
hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in at-
tacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A
sort of oblation (B. and R. takethis
word to mean 'existing everywhere',
'attacking successfully', 'successful
attack or victory.'

अभीवृत् *a.* Existing everywhere.

अभीवृत् *a.* Covered, surrounded.

अभिशापः A curse ; see अभिशाप.

अभीष्टः -पुः [अभि-अच्छ-उत्, पुषो० अत इत्वं] 1 A rein, bridle ; तेन हि मुच्यंता-मभीष्टः S. 1. -2 A ray of light ; प्र-कुलतापिच्छनिभेभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; °मत् resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यभुते कर्माणि Nir.). -4 A finger.

अभीष्ट 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling ; अनभीष्टदप-योः Pt. 1. 175 ; oft with gen. of person ; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. -दः, A darling. -द्वी 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. -द्वे 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत) ; अभ्यस्तै हृदयं वेदि नानभीष्टे चटामहे Bk. 20. 24. -Comp. -देवता favourite deity. -लाभाः, -सिद्धिः f. gaining a desired object.

अभीष्टं = अभिष्टं q. v.

अभीष्टया adv. Fearlessly.

अभीष्टाह a. Overpowering ; gnar- anteeing safety from enemies (प्रे-भ्योऽभ्यदाता ; अभिष्टहमाणः सपलात्, अभिष्टवति शत्रु Nir.). -f. (इ) Great power.

अभुक्त a. 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unnaed ; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c. ; cf. पीत. -Comp. -मृतं the interval between the closing part of Jyeshtha and the beginning of Mula.

अभुक् a. Ved. One who has Not experienced or enjoyed ; one who does not keep a promise.

अभुजत् a. 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

अभुय a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुज्जिह्वा Not a slave or servant an independent woman ; Mk. 4.

अभुः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been ; not true or real, false ; Mu. 3. 16, Kl. 14. 19. -Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality', a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of garbha S. D. 365. -तद्भावाः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before ; कृष्णस्तिथेः संघे कर्तरि चि P. V. 4. 50 ; अमृततद्भावे इति चकथं ; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संघते तं करोति कृष्णीकरोति Sk. ; cf. पयोपेयमृतपुः-समुदा B. 2. 3. -पूर्व a. unpremeditated, unexpressed ; अभूत् ० ० ० राजा चित्तमभि- नाम Vls. 1, Ve. 3. 2, Si. 3. 3. -मातु-भावाः becoming manifest of what has

not been before. -शत्रुः a. having no enemy.

अभूति f. 1 Non-existence, non- entity. -2 Want of power. -3 Po- verly.

अभूमिः f. 1 Non-earth, anything but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of ; अभूमिरियं माल- विकायाः M. 3 ; अभूमिरियमवेनयस्य S. 7 ; स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विसर्जनाव- सरसत्कारः ibid. far exceeded or trans- cended my (highest) expectations : Si. 1. 42 ; Sānti. 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -Comp. -जः 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not pro- duced in earth.

अभूरि a. Few, some ; several ; so अभूमन्, अभूयिष्ठ.

अभूतः, अभूतिम् a. 1 Not hired or paid ; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

अभूषा a. Not much, little, few.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike ; तयोरेवेदपतिपत्तिरिति ने Bh. 3. v. 1. -द्व 1 Absence of dif- ference or distinction, identity, same- ness ; तद्वपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, Si. 13. 25. -2 Close union ; इच्छतां सहवधूनिभेदं Ki. 9. 13 ; H. 3. 79 ; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभेदिक a. 1 Not to be divid- ed, broken or pierced through, im- penetrable. -2 Indivisible. -चं A diamond.

अभोक्तः, -भोगिन् a. Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभोगः Non-enjoyment.

अभोज a. Ved. Not sacrificing ; not giving food to the gods.

अभोजनं Not eating, fasting, absti- nence ; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

अभोजित a. Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य a. Not to be eaten, pro- hibited as food, impure, unholy ; °अ a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others ; Ms. 4. 221.

अभोक्तिक a. (की f.) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements ; mental.

अभोम = अभूमिज q. v.

अभ्यग्र a. [अभिगृह्य अग्रयय] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new ; इदं शोभि- तमग्र्ये संवहारेऽद्युत्तयोः Mb. -ग्रं Pro- ximity, vicinity.

अभ्यंक a. Recently marked.

अभ्यञ्ज 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To de- corate, adorn (Ved.). -3 To defile.

अभ्यक्त p. p. Smeared, anointed (with oil, perfumes &c.) ; अभ्यक्तमिष- र्वनातः S. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 68 ; Ms. 4. 44.

अभ्यंगः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smear- ing with oil ; अभ्यंगनेपद्यमलंकार Kn. 7. 7 ; रत्नपदानाभ्यंगयोगादिभिः पुत्रोप Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178. -2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, salve, lini- ment.

अभ्यञ्जन 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction ; Ms. 10. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes ; Ms. 2. 211. -4 An oily substance ; oil, unguent. -5 An ornament, decoration (Ved.).

अभ्यतीत p. p. Dead, passed away ; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than ex- ceeding, beyond ; सद्यःप्रवृत्ताभिया- पीताभ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. ; Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater ; एव चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Rām. ; न स्वस्तमेऽभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43 ; M. 3. 3, Ms. 7. 177 ; Y. 2. 295 ; sometimes with abl. or instr. ; धान्यं दशम्या कुभेभ्यो हरतो- ऽभ्यधिकं चया Ks. 8. 320, 322 ; Y. 2. 27 ; प्रभुः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाता चाभ्य- धिको दुष्टेः Nala. 21. 13. -3 More than ordinary, extraordinary, pre- eminent ; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2. -जं adv. Very much, exceedingly.

अभ्यध्वं adv. Towards the way, on the way. -ध्वे Near the way.

अभ्यनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, assent or agree to, approve ; अतोऽभ्य- नुजानातु भवती K. 209 ; M. 3 ; Ms. 2. 1. -2 To permit one to go, grant leave to, dismiss. -Caus. To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

अभ्यनुज्ञा, -ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission ; कुताभ्यनुज्ञा सुदृगा नरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. -2 Order, com- mand. -3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. -4 Admission of an argu- ment.

अभ्यनुक्त a. Bald agreeably to what was said before.

अभ्यन्तर a. [अभिमतमंतरं] 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य) ; R. 17. 45 ; K. 66 ; Y. 3. 293. -2 Being in- cluded in, one of a group or body ; देवीपरिजनाभ्यन्तरः M. 5 ; गवाभ्यन्तर एव Ms. 3. 154 ; R. 8. 95. -3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with ; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp. ; संगीत- केऽभ्यन्तरे स्वं M. 5 ; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्रा- दित्वा M. 2 ; अनभ्यन्तरे आवां मवृत्तमत्य- दृच्छातस्व S. 3 ; मन्त्रेऽभ्यन्तरा के स्तुः Rām., see अभ्यन्तरीक below. -4 Nearest, inti-

अभ्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयनदीरभ्यस्तमामीलनं *Amaru.* 92 ; used or accustomed to ; अनभ्यस्तरथार्याः *U.* 5 not accustomed to the use of the chariot : 'अभ्यस्त' *U.* 5

च वाणि Mā. 3. 11.—2 Learnt, studied :
ज्ञानेऽप्यभ्यासात् R. 1. 8 ; Bh. 3. 89.
—3 (In math.) multiplied; अयुते द्वा-
कृत्वोच्चारं निपुनमुच्यते Nlr. —4 (In-
gram.) Reduplicated. —स्तं Redu-
plicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः—1 Repetition in general ;
व्याख्यानं व्याख्यात इति वदाम्यस्याऽप्या-
सपरिभाषितं द्योतयति S. B. ; नाभ्यासकम-
मीक्षते Pt. 1. 151 ; Ms. 12. 74 ; Y. 3.
323.—2 Repeated practice or exercise,
continued practice or use ; आविततश्र-
माभ्यासात् K. 30. Pt. 1. 133 : अभ्यासेन
तु कौन्तेय वेदाभ्यासे च युज्यते Bg. 6. 35. 44.
by constant practice (to remain pure
and unmodified) ; 12. 12 ; योग° Y.
351 practice of concentration ; hence
sometimes used for 'concentration
of mind upon one subject' : 'नियुही-
तेन मनसा R. 10. 53 ; so शर°, अन्न°
&c. —3 Habit, custom, practice ;
मिथ्योपपदात् कुत्रोभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71 ;
तद् यथाभ्यासे अभिधीयते U. 1 therefore
address me as is your wont ; अमंगल-
भ्यासरति Kn. 5. 65 ; Y. 3. 68.—4 Dis-
cipline in arms, exercise, military
discipline.—5 Reciting, study, repeat-
ed reading or learning by heart : का-
व्यज्ञासिद्ध्याभ्यासः K. P. 1 ; K. 146. 200 ;
Ms. 5. 4 ; वेद° is of 5 kinds: वेदस्मृति-
रणं एवं विचारोभ्यासनं जयः । तद्वान् चैव शिष्येभ्यो-
वेदाभ्यासा हि पंचया ॥ Dakṣha.—6 Vicinity,
proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यासः);
अभ्यासिद्विवाभ्यासे (ने) मयी परमुरीशुखी
Kn. 6. 2 ; (अभ्यासे-ने मयी must mean
here (sneaking to) 'Madhu who was
near her,' scil. by having manifested
himself before her, which fully pre-
serves the simile of Pārvatī, herself
silent, speaking to her lover who was
near her through her friend) ; अवि-
तेयं नभ्यासात् सता पुण्यव्रता चयः U. 7.
17 given in your charge ; Si. 3. 40 ;
अभ्यासा आ-रागतः P. II 1. 38 Sk.
(regarded as an Aluk Compound).
—7 In gram.) Reduplication.—8
The first syllable of a reduplicated
base, reduplicative syllable ; पूर्वोभ्यासः
P. VI. 1. 4 ; अत्र ये द्वे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोभ्या-
सस्ततः स्यात् Sk.—9 (In math.) Multipli-
cation.—10 (In poetry.) Repetition
of the last verses or lines (as of a
oborn) ; chorus, burden of a song.
—Comp. —गत a. approached, gone
near.—परेवर्तित a. wandering about or
near.—योगः abstraction of mind re-
sulting from continuous deep medita-
tion ; अभ्यासयोगेन तत्रा ममिच्छासु धने-
जय Bg. 12. 9. —होयः dropping of
the reduplicative syllable. —व्यवयः
interval caused by the reduplicative
syllable ; 'येति though separated by
this syllable.

अभ्यासेन a. Practising, exercising

अभ्यस्यति Den. P. 1 To be angry
with, bear malice against, envy, be
jealous of (with acc.) ; न च मां योऽ-
भ्यस्यति Bg. 18. 67 ; प्रहसंति स्म तां
केचिदभ्यस्यन्ति चापरे Mb.—2 Nottolike,
detract from, calumniate ; ये स्वतेदभ्य-
स्यन्तो नास्तुतिष्ठन्ति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

अभ्यस्य a. Angry, jealous.
अभ्यस्यक a. (यिक्ता f.) Jealous, en-
vious ; a detractor, calumniator ;
मामात्मपरदेहेषु मद्रिक्वन्तोऽभ्यस्यकाः Bg.
16. 18.

अभ्यस्य Envy, jealousy, disfavour,
anger ; शुक्राभ्यस्यतवेनिदुस्तये वः R. 6.
74 ; स्त्रेणुवेनेषु च साभ्यस्यत्वा 7. 2, 9.
64 ; Ms. 39, Kn. 3. 4.

अभ्यस्तं ind. [अस्तमाने] Towards
sunset ; 'गम्-इ, -या to go down or set
(as the sun) during or with refer-
ence to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun
during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमित a. One on whom the sun
has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with
the flat of the hand as a sign of de-
fiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge,
groundless complaint.—2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं adv. By drawing to
oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं ind. By or in stepping
near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याख्यात a. Falsely accused,
traded.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge; calumny,
detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to,
draw near, approach, visit ; see अभ्या-
ग्न below ; to come, arrive (as time).

—2 To come to, fall into, go to any
state ; चिन्ताभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागतं p. p. 1 Come near, approach-
ed, arrived ; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽस्ति यिः Pt. 4 ;
क्रमाद्भाग्यं द्रष्टुं Y. 2. 119 ; तस्मिन्मभ्या-
गते काले Rām.—2 Come as a guest ;
सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गृहः H. 1. 103 ; ओत्रि-
याय अभ्यागताय U. 4 ; Si. 4. 68. —तः
A guest, visitor ; 'क्रियया नियोजितः
Pt. 2 ; K. 280 ; Si. 3. 81.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near,
arrival ; a visit : तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा
सुहः Si. 1. 23 ; किं वा मद्भ्यागमकारणं
ते R. 16. 8 ; Mv. 2. 22 ; वसन्तमास° K.
303.—2 Vicinity, neighbourhood.—3
Arriving at or enjoying a result.—4
Rising, getting up.—5 Striking, kill-
ing.—6 Encountering, attacking.—7
War, battle.—8 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमने Approach, arrival visit ;
हेतुं तद्भ्यागमने परीक्षतुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः [अभ्यागारे तत्संबन्धिर्मणि
व्यापृतः इत्] One who is diligent in
supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः 1 An attack, assault,
striking.—2 Persuading to steal ;
Ms. 9. 272.

अभ्याघातिव a. Attacking.
अभ्याचर् 1 P. 1 To approach.—2
To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचारः Ved. Approaching (as
an enemy) ; disturbing, attacking.

अभ्याज्ञायः Ved. [ज्ञा-वृश्] 1 Recog-
nition.—2 Order, command.

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take aim at, shoot
or hurl (missiles) against.

अभ्यातानः Spreading over, stretch-
ing, expansion.

अभ्यातम a. Directed towards one-
self.—स्म adv. Towards oneself.

अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize,
snatch.—2 To put on, wear (garland
&c.).—3 To take up (the conversa-
tion), to commence speaking (after
another).

अभ्याप्तं p. p. 1 Obtained, got.—2
Occupied or pervaded ; epithet of
the Supreme Being.

अभ्यादानं Beginning, commence-
ment, first beginning ; ओमभ्यादाने P.
VIII. 2. 87 ('ने = आदि Sk.).

अभ्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add
(fuel &c.), to apply, throw under ;
Ms. 8. 372 ; यथाग्निरभ्याहितं दहति
Sat. Br.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as
fuel).

अभ्याहितं p. p. Laid down, put on
'दत्तः a sort of gift or present ; P.
VI. 3. 10 Sk.

अभ्यातं See under अभ्यम्.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune,
evil.

अभ्यामर्दः,—मर्दनं War, battle, con-
flict, attack.

अभ्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch, ex-
tend, lengthen (sound), draw or pull
(as a rudder).—2 To give.—3 To
aim at.—4 To restrain.—5 To ap-
proach, visit (= अभ्यागम्).

अभ्यायंसेय a. [यम्-क्रमणि बाहु °सेय]
To be restrained, to be made subject ;
(अभितो नियन्त्रय).

अभ्यायं adv. Near, at hand ; by
going near.

अभ्यायह् 1 P. To ascend, go up
to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

अभ्यायह् p. p. 1 Ascended, gone
up to.—2 Surpassed, excelled.

अभ्यारोहः,—रोहणं 1 Ascending,
mounting, going up to.—2 Ascend-
ing in prayer or devotion, mutter-
ing holy prayers.—3 Transition from
one place or state to another.—4 Pro-
gress.

अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, he repeated. -Caus. 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री). अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तिस्तोत्रं). -तै adv. By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्तिनः a. Recurring, Si. 18. 18. अभ्यावृत्तः p. p. Come near to, repeated. -तः The residus of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषद्वयं).

अभ्यावृत्तिः f. Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याशः स See under अभ्यशः.

अभ्यासः 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; रश्मिच पुष्पकारं शैलमभ्यासताम् Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). -Caus. To attack, assail.

अभ्यासद्वन्द्वं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहन् 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूलेऽभ्याहन्वात् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहतः p. p. 1 Struck, beaten. -2 affected, smitten; अभ्याहृतं कृति-विपर्ययेण (हृत्यं) R. 14. 33; धृष्टुना °तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षो-भिराहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहृ 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; युद्धोत्तरा फलपूर्वं च रामस्याभ्याहरन् बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्यः pot. p. To be eaten.

अभ्युक्तः a. Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक्ष 1, 6 U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परमभ्युक्षणतत्पराणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (शोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण, and अवशोषण are thus distinguished; उच्यतेनैव हस्तेन शोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम्। न्यचताभ्युक्षणं शोकं तिरश्चा-वशोक्षणं स्मृतम् ॥)

अभ्युचितः a. Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चय [वि-अर्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छितः a. Uplifted, npraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युक्तुटः p. p. Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युक्कोशनं Loud acclamation; °मन्त्र a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्थ 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; नः

भ्युत्तिष्ठन्ति गुरुन् K. 108; S. 3; M. 5. 6; Si. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Start-

ing. departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थं Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity,

dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नभ्युत्थानदृष्टिन्यो नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; यदा यदा

धिधर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत। अभ्युत्थान-

मधर्मस्य तद्गमानं सूतायम्ह Bg. 4. 7. when impiety increases or is in the

ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायिन् a. Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थितः p. p. 1 Risen, arisen, gone np. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly np, to jump np to, leap upon. -Caus. To cause to fly np to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पत्तनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, sault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तनो दृपेण R. 2. 27

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [उद्-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go np (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104. -2 To rise over (one); Ms. 2. 220. 219. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीर्य) को जीवितार्थं समरेऽभ्युदीयात् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युदयः a. Rising. -यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृजति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1 success. भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तद्गतां R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. -3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; °कालः joyous or festive occasion; S 7; Ms. 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). -7 The tonsure ceremony. -8 A Srāddha performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिब्राह्मं). -Comp. -अर्थकं a Srāddha for prosperity or elevation. -वृष्टिः f. N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युदयिन् a. Rising, going up.

अभ्युदितः p. p. 1 Risen; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. -ता N. of a religious ceremony. -तं Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युदितः p. p. 1 Risen; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. -ता N. of a religious ceremony. -तं Rising; sunrise.

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अभ्युदितः p. p. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग a. Rising, uprisen.

अभ्युद्गतः p. p. 1 Gono forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः, -मनः, -गतिः f. 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्गृह्यं Beooming visible (of a star). -द्वा N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्गतः a. 1 Taken out, taken up. -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्गमः 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. -2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यतः p. p. 1 Raised, lifted np; as आद्य, °सह, °कर &c. -2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70; Bṛi. 8. 12. 6; Ms. 57; Ms. 9. 302. -3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यन्तूनेश्वरं R. 8. 15. -4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नतः a. 1 Raised, elevated; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः f. Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगमः 1 P. 1 (a) To go to or near, approach; परलोकमभ्युपगमे(भर्तरे) विश्वः Si. 9. 13. (b) To come to the help of; वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रार्थितं Hariv. (c) To have recourse to; (d) To arrive (a point of time); आश्रयमभ्युपगमो भवतः Rām. -2 To obtain, get. -3 To admit, grant, own; अभ्युपगतं तावद्दम्भाभिरेवं S. 5. we admit all this; Mn. 3. -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. -Caus. To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; माभ्युपगमय Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगतः p. p. 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. -2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Ratn. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णयः M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38; supposition, inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. -Comp. -सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमितः caus. p. p. Made to consent, obtained by free consent. -तः A slave for a fixed term.

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अभ्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्तुमातुरा मधुरा-
त्मानमर्क्षयिष्युः Ku. 4. 25; (कदा) तपः-
कुशामभ्युपपत्त्यते सर्वो ब्रुवेव सीता तद्व-
ग्रहस्त 5-61; U. 2, 3, 7; Mā. 4. -2
To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवरतलः Mk. 7. -3 To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितचलेनस्व S. 3; अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. -2 Consolation. -3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणान्भ्युपपत्तौ च ज्ञापये नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्तं Dk. 39. -4 An agreement, assent, promise. -5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपत्तं n. Protection &c.

अभ्युपपत्तिः α Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपपत्तु α Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्व-
हमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22; त्रिरहोऽभ्यु-
पयजः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water i. e. bathing; Y. 3. 3. -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सर्वं न तच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 61; ao ब्राह्मण-
ता, वैश्यता, सत्त्वित्वं &c. -3 To agree (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदायंते न खलु सहस्रमभ्युपे-
तायकृत्वाः Ms. 38; अर्ये दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. -4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, Si. 11. 67; क्षुरवेव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B.; Dk. 45. -5 To approve, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; त्रितोय मोहारापुनरभ्यु-
देवता Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. -2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्माराणां वि-
जयामुपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायर्न A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेय ind. Having approached; having agreed or promised. -Comp. —अभ्युपेया one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to go so.)

अभ्युप, अभ्युपः, अभ्युपः [अभिः उ-ऊ-
प्यते अभिना द्यते, उ-ऊ-ए बाहु क] 1 A sort of oake or bread (Mar. पोकी or रोटी) (अर्धस्तिवचनविद्युतादिना भर्जितवर्षादिना वृत्तकाकर
पोकी इति स्यात्स्व नाम). -2 Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु (भ्यु)व्य-वीय, अभ्युव, अभ्युवीय
α. Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

अभ्युवेत α [वस-क] Dwelling near or with. —तः A servant who is in attendance.

अभ्युह α [वह-क] Brought near.

अभ्युह 1 U. 1 To cover over, clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against. -3 To infer, guess. -4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्युहः [ऊह-वह] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. -2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्पान-
न्यपि तदुतराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14. -3 Supplying an ellipsis. -4 Understanding.

अभ्येवणं [इव-वह] 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 Going towards, attack.

अभ् 1 P. [अभिः, आभिः, आभिः] To go, wander about; वनेष्वानत्र निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र [अभ्र-अभ्र; but more correctly अभ्र-भ्र; अपो विभिर्भि, भ्रू क. अभ्र अभ्रणात् Nir. being filled with water] 1 A cloud; अभ्रिर्वै धूमो जायते धूमावध्रमभ्राद्बुद्धिः Sat. Br.; अभ्र वा अपो भ्रमः धूमो भ्रूत्वा अभ्र भवति अभ्र भ्रूत्वा मेघा भवति मेघो भ्रूत्वा प्रव-
र्धति Ch. Up. (these quotations show the conception of the ancient Rishia about the formation of clouds). -2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विपांडु वृक्ष-
क्षिरः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. -3 Talc, mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camphor. -6 A kind of reed; Calamus Rotang. -7 Cyperus Rotundus (मुस्ता). -8 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. [cf. L. imber; Gr. ombros, approx; Zend avara, Pers. abr.] -Comp. —अवकाशः clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain -अवकाशिक; का-
शिक α. exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23. —उत्था 'sky born, 'the thunderbolt of Indra. —कूर्द a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. —नंगा the heavenly river; K. 50. —वनः a mass of clouds; R. 13. 77. —जा α. Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. —नागः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airāvata. —पयः 1. atmosphere -2. balloon. —पेक्षाच, —वका 'sky-demon' epithet of Rāhu. —पुष्पः N. of a oane (Mar. रेत) Calamus Rotang. (—व्यं) 1. water. -2. 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. —पु (ह) f. sprinkling of clouds, rain. —मांसी N. of a plant (जटामांसी). —मार्तवा Indra's elephant Airāvata. —माला, —हृद् a line, an accession, or mass of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25. —रोह the lapis lazuli. —लिप्ती 1. sky covered with a few clouds. -2. A

woman smeared with mustā grass. —वर्ष α. Ved. rained upon, sprinkled with water. (—वः) downpour of rain. —वाटिकः, —का N. of a tree (आवातक). —विलाय ind. just as clouds melt away; Ki. 11. 79.

अभ्रलिह α. [अभ्र लेति स्त्रुतिः; खद्युमु-
गमत्र P. III. 2. 32.] 'Cloud licking', touching or scraping the clouds, (very high); अभ्रलिङ्गायाः प्रासादाः Me. 64; प्रासादमभ्रलिहमाचरोह R. 14. 29; K. 270; Si. 5. 65. —वः Wind.

अभ्रकं [स्वर्णि कर्] Talo, mica; said to be produced from Pārvatī's men-
strual discharge. —Comp. —भस्मन् n. calx of talc. —सस्व steel.

अभ्रक α [अभ्र कयते पट्टयति तुल्यत्वात्; खद्युमुगमत्र P. III. 2. 42.] Touching; or scraping the clouds, very high; आवायाभ्रकं पाषाणमलं कलशालिनं Bk.; K. 33; Dk. 110. Mr. 6. 7. —वः 1 Wind, air; अभ्रकयो वायुः Sk. -2 A mountain.

अभ्रायते Den. A. To create clouds, make cloudy; अभ्रं कयति अभ्रायते Sk.

अभ्रित α. [अभ्रित यस्य संजानानि; अभ्र-
इत् तारकादिगण] Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12

अभ्रिय α. [अभ्र भवः, व] Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. —यः Lightning. —यः A mass of thunder-clouds.

अभ्रवः 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascetic who is stark-naked.

अभ्रम α. Not mistaking, steady, clear. —भः Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रमुः f. The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant; Si. 1. 52. —Comp. —मिवा, —वल्गुः Airāvata.

अभ्राव्य α. Without a rival or enemy.

अभ्रांत α. Composed, steady.

अभ्रातिः f. Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रिः —अभि [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात्
or येन; अह-इत्] 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). -2 A spade, hoe in general; Ms. 11. 134. —Comp. —वार्त 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

अभ्रवः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety; P. III. 3. 37.

अभ्रव α. 1 Huge, large (महत् Nir.) -2 Mighty, strong or powerfnl. —स्व 1 Immense power, immensity. -2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great pervading principle of the universe; water; a cloud; embarrassed state, calamity; a monster; closeness; offspring, given by B. and R.)

अभ्र ind. 1 Quickly -2 A little.

अम् 1 P. (अमति, अमितुं, अमिन; Ved. प्र. अमिति; अमीति] 1 To go; to go to or towards. -2 To serve, honour. -3 To sound. -4 To eat. -10 P. or caus. (अमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. -2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased. -With सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. -2. to ally or connect oneself with. -3. to fix or settle oneself.

अम a. Unripe (as fruit). -मः 1 Going. -2 Pressure, weight; strength, power (बल). -3 Fright, terror. -4 Sickness, disease. -5 A servant, follower, an attendant. -6 Vital air, life-wind (वायु). -7 This, self. -8 Unmeasured state. -मा 1 Soul. -2 Unmeasured state.

अमवत् a. Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also). -2 Persevering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper. -4 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by diseases. -6 Possessed of self. -ind. Violently.

अमत्तः [अम्-अतत् Up. 3. 110] 1 Sickness, disease. -2 Death. -3 Time. -4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमतिः [अम्-अति Up. 4. 59] 1 Time. -2 The moon. -3 (Ved.) Form, shape (Nir). -4 Want, poverty. -अ- , -अमतीवत् a. Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अमहासवदुद्धिम् Say.). -2 Fool.

अमंगल-ह्य a. 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill ; R. 12. 43 ; 'अमंगलसंज्ञा' Ku. 5. 65 ; अमंगल्यं शोलं तव भवतु नामैवमखिलं Pnshpadanta. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -लः The castor-oil tree (ररि). -लं Inauspiciousness, ill luck ; evil ; oft used in dramatic literature ; शांतं पारं प्रतिहतमंगलं ; cf. God forbid.

अमंड a. 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -डः the castor oil tree (ररि).

अमत्त a. 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. -Comp. -परार्थता 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (सप्रदीप); अमत्तः प्रकृतविद्वद्भ्यः परार्थो वत्, e. g. in राममन्थशरणे ताडिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगारस्य is opposed to the proper rasa of the passage which is either वीर or वीरस्य ; K. P. 7.

अमति a. Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -ति A rogue, cheat. -ति f. 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought ; अमत्येतानि बहु जगत्वा Ms. 5. 20 ; 4. 222. For some of the

other senses see under अम्. -Comp.

-पूर्व a. unconsoled, unintentional.

अमत्त a. Ved. [अम्-अतत् Up. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील); Rv. 1. 61. 9. -त्रं [अमतिं मुक्ते अमत्त, अधरि अतत्] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

अमत्तिन् a. Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद् a. 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

अमत्त a. Sober, sane.

अमत्तर a. Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमधव्य a. Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अमनस्, अमनस्क a. 1 Without the organ or desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Devoid of affection. (नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention -m. The Supreme Being. -Comp. -गत a. unknown, nought of. -नीत, -ज्ञ a. disapproved, condemned ; reprobate. -योगः absence of concentration of mind, inattention. -हर a. displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् a. 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

अमनिः [अम्-अनि; अमति गच्छत्यन Up. 2. 101] Motion (गति); way.

अमनाक् ind. Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य a. 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. -इय 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (= रक्षः विशावादि Sk. on P. II. 4. 23).

अमत्त a. Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent. -3 Despising.

अमत्त, -वत् a. 1 Not accompanied by Vedio verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedio texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c.; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts ; अवतानाम-संज्ञायां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations ; as a cure &c. ; अतया कथमन्वयावलीढा न हि जीवति जना मनानाम्नाः Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -तत्र a. without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. -विद् a. Not knowing Vedio hymns.

अमंद a. 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent ; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent ; अमं-

मदुविन U. 5. 5 ; अमंमिलिद्विद्विरे नि-खिलमाधुरीमंदिरे Bv. 4. 1 ; वृष्टीडकरावधु-ननं Ki. 8. 6. violently bit. -वः N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान a. Ved. 1 Not under-standing ; offering no homage. -2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत a. Ved. Not bearing ill-will towards another.

अमम a. Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires ; शरणेयममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतना Ms. 6. 26. अममता, -त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमत्रि a. Ved. Immortal.

अमर a. [अ-पचायच् न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable ; अजरा-मरुत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -रा 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (सुदीपक). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine. -7 The number 33 (that being the number of gods). -8 N. of Amarasimha, see below ; N. of a mountain. -9 Mytical significance of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. -रा 1 The residence of Indra (of. अमरावती). -2 The naval string ; umbilical cord. -3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्तुम्भ). -5 N. of several plants ; इन्द्रावली, वटी, महानीली, वृत्तुमारी, सुदी, सुदी, इत्यादि. -रा The same as अमरा. -Comp. -अंगना, -जी a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel ; सुवाण रत्नानि हरामरांगना Si. 1. 51. -अग्नि 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. -अधिप-इन्द्रा, ईशा, ईश्वरा, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods,' epithets of Indra ; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. -आचार्यः, -गुरुः, -इन्द्रा, 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Brihaspati. -आपगा, -तटिनी, -सति f. the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges ; 'तटिनीरोधसि वसत् Bh. 3. 123. -आलया the abode of the gods, heaven. -उत्तम a. the best of the gods. -उपम a. god-like. -कंदक N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmada. -कोटः 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajaput state. -कोशा, -वः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमर-सिंह. -जः N. of a tree, a kind of शद्वि. -तला, -दारुः 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra ; अमर-तलकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2. देवदारु. -3. the wish-yielding tree. -द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol ; or one who superintends a temple. -पुर 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various

other towns. —पुष्पः, -वृक्षः 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत). —2. N. of a kind of grass. —3. The wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष). —पुष्पिका N. of a plant (अयःपुष्पिकृष्ण); a kind of anise. —पुष्प, -पत्र a. like an immortal. —पुष्पः one of the 1000 names of Vishnu. —माला N. of a lexicon. —रत्न a crystal. —लोकः the world of the gods, heaven ; ता heavenly bliss ; तेषु स-स्यं वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकता Ms. 2. 5. —चतुर्थी N. of a plant (आकाशवल्ली). —सिंहः N. of the author or Amarakosha ; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kālidāsa, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kālidāsa as the terminus ad quem.

अमरणं Not dying, immortality.

अमरता, -त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the son's orb ; cf. Ki. 7. 2) ; सप्तर्षिभेदमुत्पत्तिर्गता निर्मलित-ताक्षीव त्रियासमरावती K. P. 1 —2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरविष्णु, अमरं a. Ved. Immortal. —अमर्य a. Immortal, divine, imperishable ; भावेति R. 7. 53 ; शुभं च heaven ; ता immortality. —अम्यः A god. —Comp. —आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges ; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमर-शतकः.

अमृतेन्द्र a. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. —Comp. —जात a. not produced in a vital organ. —वेदि a. not injuring the vital parts ; mild, soft.

अमर्यादा a. [न. व.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper ; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः धियस्तित्ति स-र्वा Pt. 1. 142 ; तादृशं त्वम-मर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rām. —2 Boundless, infinite. —दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्य a. Not enduring or bearing. —र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience ; अमर्यं शून्येन जनस्य जेतुना न जातहर्षेन न विदिषाद्भरः Ki. 1. 33 ; jealousy, jealous anger ; किं तु भवतस्त-

तमतापोरकषेप्यमर्यः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्य is one of the 33 minor feelings or अभिचारिभाव See S. D. ; R. G. thus defines it 1 परकृताङ्गादिगणपरायणज्यो मौनवाक्यारुण्यादिकारणभूताश्चेतवृत्तिविशेषाः —2 Anger, passion, wrath ; पुत्रवध-मर्याद्विषयेन गांडीविना Ve. 2 ; सामर्यं angry, indignant ; सामर्यं angrily. —3 Impetuosity, violence. —4 Determination of purpose. —Comp. —ज a. arising from anger or impatience. —हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्यण, -र्यित, -र्यित्, -र्यित् a. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving ; विशेषा-स्परिपूर्यस्य याति शत्रोरमर्यणः अभिमुख्यं Pt. 1. 326. —2 Angry, indignant, passionate ; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्यणः R. 3. 53 ; अभिमन्युप्रधानर्यितः पंडितुष्वैः Ve. 4. —3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल a. [न. व.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stain-
less, spotless ; Kn. 7. 32, 33 ; अमलाः सुदुः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. —2 White, bright, shining ; कर्णावतक्त-मलद्वैतपक्व Kn. 7. 23 ; R. 6. 80. —ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. —2 The navel cord. —3 N. of a tree (Mar. आमला) Emblica Officinalis Gaertn ; also of a plant (सतलवृक्ष), also n. in this sense. —ल 1 Purity. —2 Talc. —3 The Supreme Spirit. —Comp. —आत्मन् a. of pure or un-
defiled mind. —पतत्रिन् m. (नी) the wild goose. —रत्नं, -मणिः a crystal.

अमलयति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten ; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन a. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also) ; कुलममलिनं न स्वे-
वायं जनो न च जीवितं Māl. 2. 2.

ममलानकं Globe-anaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु a. Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अ-असत्] 1 Disease. —2 Stupidity. —3 A fool. —4 Time.

अमसृष्य a. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु n. Curds.

अमा a. [न मा-का] Measureless. —ind. Ved. 1 At home, in the house ; कामश्चरताममाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. —2 In this world, here below (इहलोक). —3 With, near, close to ; अमेवासां तद्भवति Sat. Br. —4 Together with, in con-
junction or company with, as in अ-
मात्य, अमावास्या q. v. ; अमाकृ to draw near, have near oneself. —f. 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the con-
junction of the sun and moon ; अमा-
यां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. —2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —3 The fifteenth digit also. —m. The

soul. —Comp. —अक्त a. Ved. mot, come together. —अंतः the end of the day of new moon. —जुर् f. living at home during life, growing old at home ; Rv. 10. 39. 3 ; being with-
out husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृ-
वद्) Rv. 2. 17. 7. —पर्वन् n. the sacred time of अमा day of new moon.

अमांस a. 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. —2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeebled. —सं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. —Comp. —ओदृन्तिक a. (की f.) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् ind. Ved. From near, at hand. —a. Not measuring.

अमातृ -तृक a. Motherless.

अमातृभोगिण a. Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वसति, अमा-त्यद्, P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). —2 A companion or follower of a king, minister ; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिर-
न्वितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र a. [नास्ति मात्रा इयदा यस्य] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not elementary. —4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. —त्रं 1 Non-measure. —2 Not a measure or quantity. —त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवत् 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. —2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं, -ना Disrespect, insult ; disobedience.

अमानव a. 1 Not human ; animal. —2 Superhuman.

अमानस्यं Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति). —अमानिन् a. Modest, humble.

अमानिता, -त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमातुष a (की f.) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman ; आकृतिरेवा-
नुमापयत्यमातुषतां K. 132 ; आकृतिः K. 131, 132, 258 ; शक्तिस्त्वं 103 ; गीतस्त्वं 126 an unearthly melody. —2 Inhuman, monster-like ; ill-dis-
posed towards man. —3 Tenantless, desolate ; वै वन-135. —यः -की One not a man, an irrational animal ; Ms. 9. 284, S. 5. 22.

अमातुष्य a. Not human, super-
human &c.

अमाम(मा)सी = अमासी or अमास्या q. v.

अमाय a. 1 Not cunning or saga-
cious, guileless, sincere, honest. —2 Immeasurable. —य 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. —2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of

delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —^२ Tho Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, -मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमारः Not dying.

अमार्ग *a.* Pathless. —^१ Not a road absence of road ; a bad road.

अमावस्या, -वास्या, -वसी, -वासी (also written अमावसी-मासी) [अमा वस्यत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्रार्कौ असौ सा P. III. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction ; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month ; पूर्वाचंद्रमसीः यः परः सन्निकषः सप्तमावास्या Gobhila. —2 A sacrifice offered at that time. —3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्या, -रथक *a.* [अमावास्या, उन्-अ P. IV. 3. 30-31 ; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense ; मितं वृद्धति हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं सुता । अमितस्य हि वृत्तारं भर्तारं का न पूजयेत् Rām. —2 Neglected, disregarded. —3 Unknown. —4 Unpolished. —Comp. —अक्षर *a.* Not having a fixed number of syllables ; prosaic. —अशनः powerful devourer, epithet of परमेश्वर ; of Vishnu. —आम *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (—भः) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. —अजस्र *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, almighty ; Ms. 1. 4. —ऋतु *a.* of unbounded wisdom or energy. —तेजस्, -यति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —विक्रमः 1. of unbounded valour. —2. a name of Vishnu. —वीर्य *a.* of immense strength.

अमित्रः [न मित्रं ; by Up. 4. 173 fr. अन्तु गो against ; अमेद्विषति चित् ; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent ; स्वात्मानमित्रो मित्रे च सहजमाकृतवाचि Si. 2. 36 ; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101 ; Dk. 109, 171 ; M. 1 ; प्रकृत्यामित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21 ; Ms. 7. 83 ; 12. 79 ; 2. 239. —त्रा An enemy ; °युष् Ved. subduing one's enemies. —Comp. —खाद् *a.* devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —घातं, घातिन्, —घ्न, —हन् killing enemies. —जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies ; अमित्रजिग्मिन्नजिद्वोजसा यत् N. 1. 13 ; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. —हृषन् *a.* Ved. hurting one's enemies. —स(सा)ह *a.* enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —सेना a hostile army.

अमित्रता, -रत्नं Enmity ; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयति Den. P., अमित्रायते A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate ; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रिय, —य o. Hostile, inimical.

अमिथित *a.* Ved. Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely truly ; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिन *a.* Ved. Inviolable (अहिंस्यः) imense (?).

अमिनत् *a.* Ved. Not hurting ; unhurt.

अमिलालतं Globo-amaranth.

अमिश्र, —अित *a.* Unmixed, unblended ; not shared by others.

अमिष *a.* [न. ब.] Free from guile or deceit. —^१ [अग्नि-योग-कर्मणि इषत्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. —2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. —3 Flesh.

अमीत *a.* Unhurt ; °वर्णः of unhurt or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अमृ-वृ-ईशमः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. —2 Distress, terror. —3 A demon ; tormenting spirit. —वः An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. —ई Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* [अमृ-टोकृ उत्वमवे Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name) ; मतं मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यद्वदोपरि लिखितम् Y. 2. 86-87 ; उभयाभ्यामर्थितेनैतन्मया ह्यमुकमुत्तुना । लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकोति ततो लिखत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. —2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —कं A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. —Comp. —हस्त *a.* one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense) ; frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense) ; सदा ब्रह्मया भाष्यं व्यये चामुकहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्ति *f.* 1 Non-liberation. —2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुक्त् *f.* Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुक्ती *f.* Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमुत् *ind.* 1 From there, there. —2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. —3 Upon this, thereupon ; henceforth.

अमुत् *ind.* (opp. इत्) [अदृक् वृत्] 1 There, in that place, therein ; अमुत्तासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. —2 There in what precedes or has been said, in that case. —3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come, यावज्जीवं च तत्पुण्यधेनामुत् सुखं वसेत् ; यत्तु वाणिज्ये वृत्ते नेह नामुत् तद्वदेत् Ms. 3. 181 ; Bg. 6. 40. —4 There ; अनेवाभकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत् भक्षिताः Ka. —5 Thither, that way. —Comp. —भूय Ved. being in the other world ; dying.

अमुत्स्य *a.* Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुया *ind.* Thus, in that manner, like that ; °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for 'to fare very ill.'

अमुया *ind.* Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुहि *ind.* Then, at that time.

अमुवत् *ind.* Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अदृक्) Of such a one (in comp. only). —Comp. —कुल *a.* [अदृक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (—लं) a well-known family. —पुत्रः —त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin ; see आमुष्यायण.

अमुश, —श-अं *a.* (—शी, —शी *f.* cf. अन्वाश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमुर *a.* Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. दूर्त where Mukṭa. says दूर्तं = अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्). —ती N. of Siva. —Comp.

—गुणः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as चर्म, अधर्म &c. ; धर्माधर्मौ भावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्यादयोपि च । पतेऽमूर्तगुणाः सर्वे Bhā. shā P.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —तिः N. of Vishnu. —ती *f.* Shapelessness. (m. pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमूर्तिम् *a.* Formless &c. —m. N. of Vishnu.

अमूल, —लक *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.) ; पञ्चोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिन्यः Sat. Br. ; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. —2 Without authority ; not being in the original ; नामूलं लिखते किञ्चित् Malli. —3 Without material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas ; द्रव्यं मूलाभावाद्मूलं. —4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. —ल N. of a plant (अग्निशिला).

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमुक्त *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. —2 Unwashed.

अमृणाले [सादृश्ये नञ्] The root of a fragrant grass (बीज, Mar. काला बाज) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead; अमृते जारजः कुंभः Ak. -2 Immortal; अमृत सोममृता अमृत Rv. 8. 43. 3; U. 1. 1; Bg. 14. 27. -3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. -4 Causing immortality. -5 Beantiful, agreeable, desired. -सः 1 A god, an immortal, deity. -2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajapati, of the soul, Vishnu and Siva. -3 N. of a plant (वनमुद्र). -4 N. of the root of a plant (बाराहीकुंद). -स्र 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of various plants; e. g. आमलकी, हरीतकी, यूहवी; मागवी; तुलसी, इन्द्रावली, ज्योतिष्मती, गोरक्षदुग्धा; अनिलवा; रक्तविन्दु; दुर्वा, स्थूलमांसहरितकी. -3 N. of one of the Nādis in the body; Mā. 5. 2. -4 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58. -सं 1 (a) Immortality, imperishable state; न चक्षुरापीदमृतं न तद्धि Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. b) Final beatitude, absolution; तपसा क्लिबं हंति विद्यया मुक्तममृतं Ms. 12. 104 : स भ्रिये चाभुगच्छ Ak. -2 The collective body of immortals. -3 (a) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. -4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवादेवमृतं नृनिभिमये Ki. 5. 30; विश्ववृषस्यं ब्रह्मा Ms. 2. 239; विश्वममृतं कविर्द्धयेदमृतं वा विश्वीश्वरेभ्यः R. 8. 46; of used in combination with words like वायु, वचन, वाणी &c.; कुमारवन्मायुतसंनिता R. 3. 16 : अद्यायितोसौ वचनामृतेन Mb.; अमृत शिशरे बहिरमृतं क्षीरभोजने Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. -5 The Soma juice. -6 Antidote against poison. -7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष); Ms. 3. 285. -8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; मृतं स्वायाचितं भैक्षममृतं रगादुपचितं M. 4. 45. -9 Water; अमृतप्रभातजीमूत U. 6. 21; अमृतामृतमयानां K. 136; of. also the fo mulas अमृतोपस्करणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतविधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. -10 A drug. -11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नालं यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वं कुक्षति Si. 2. 107. -12 Milk. -13 Food in general. -14 Boiled rice. -15 Any things sweet, anything lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. -16 Property. -17 Gold. -18 Quicksilver. -19 Poison. -20 The poison called सर्पाश. -21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). -22 N. of a sacred place. -23 N. of particular conjunctions of

Nakshatras (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारक्षययोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिवाययोग). -24 The number four. -25 Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrotos*, *ambrosia*; L. *immortalis*]. -Comp. -अमृतः, -करः -दीधितिः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतादीधितिरेव विदुर्भजे N. 4. 104; अमृताद्युज्ज्व born from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishnu. -अक्षर *a.* immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरिः Svet. Up. -अंशस्, -अशनः, -आशिनम् 'one whose food is nectar' a god, an immortal. -अमृत *a.* whose soul is immortal. -आशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a god. -आसंगः a sort of collyrium. -आहरणः N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. -इष्टता a kind of sacrificial brick shape like the golden head of men, beasts &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Siva. -उरुका *a.* fly. (-भं), -उद्भवं a kind of collyrium (क्षीरितुल्यं). (-वः) N. of the Bilva tree. -कुंडं a vessel containing nectar. -क्षारं sal ammoniac. -गतिः N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables. -गर्भ *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (-र्भः) 1. the individual soul. -2. the supreme soul. -चितिः *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. -ज *a.* produced by or from nectar. (-जः) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. -जटा N. of a plant (जटामांसी). -तरंगिणी moon-light. -तिलका N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called स्वतिलगति. -द्रव *a.* shedding nectar. (-वः) flow of nectar. -धर *a.* shedding nectar. (-रः) 1. N. of a metre. -2. flow of nectar. -यः 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3 one who drinks wine; ध्रुवममृतपानमांबध्यास्तावधमसं नृपुणस्तवाजिहीते Si. 7. 42 (where *an* has sense 1. also). -यक्षः 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. -2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. -3 fire itself. -कलः N. of two trees, पटोल and पारावत (-ला) 1 a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). -2. = आमलकी. (-लं) a sort of fruit (रुचिकल) found in the country of the Madgalas according to Bhāva P. -चक्षुः Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. -2. a horse or the moon. -भद्रातकी a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. -युक् *m.* an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -यु *a.* free from birth and death. -मतिः = गति *q. v.* -मथने churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -मलिली N. of Durgā. -योगः see under अमृत. -रसः 1. nec-

tar, ambrosia; काव्याभुतरसास्वादः H. 1; विविधाकाव्याभुतरसान् पिबामः Bb. 3. 40. -2. the Supreme Spirit. (-सा) 1. dark-coloured grapes. -2. a sort of cake (Mar. अनसी). -लता, -लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant (यूहवी). -वाक *a.* producing nectar-like sweet words. -संवाचं a sort of dish mentioned in Bhāva P. -सार *a.* ambrosial; रणि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (-रः) 1. clarified butter. -2. a sort of अयःपाक. ०जः raw sugar, molasses (गुड). -स्रः, -स्रतिः 1. the moon (distilling nectar) -2. mother of the gods. -सोदरः 1. 'brother of nectar,' the horse called उश्नेःश्वस्. -2. a horse in general. -स्रवः flow of nectar. (-वा) N. of a plant and tree (रुंदी). -स्रुत् *a.* shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतता, -स्व Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2; Ms. 6. 60.

अमृतमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. -2 Immortal.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality. **अमृताफलं** The fruit of the Trichosanthes (पटोलफल).

अमृतापत Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4.

अमृतेशयः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमृतरु *a.* Immortal; causing immortality. -रुः 1 Not death, immortality. -2 N. of Vishnu.

अमृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. -2 Unremitting, unceasing.

अमृषा ind. Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट *a.* Unrubbed. -Comp. -युज *a.* of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क *a.* Fatless, lean.

अमेधस् *a.* [अमेधा; नित्यमचिस् P. V. 4. 122] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमेध्य *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामेध्यं प्रक्षिपेद्विष्टौ Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. -3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bb. 3. 106. -स्व 1 Excrement, ordure; ससुरक्षजेद्राजमार्गे यस्वमेधममनापवि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. -2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen, अमेध्यं बुद्ध्या स्वयमुपपि-
डेत Kāty. -Comp. -कुणपाशिन *a.* feeding on carrion. -युक्, -लित *a.* smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. -लेपः smearing with ordure.

अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower. -2 Not injuring or hurting.

अमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. -2 Unknowable. -Comp. -आमन् *a.* possessing an immeasurable soul,

magnanimous, large-minded. (-m.) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ अ. [अमा-इह] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोघ्य अ. Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचन Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष अ. Not liberated, unloosed.

—अ. 1 Bondage, confinement -2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ अ. 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark ; धनुस्त्वमोघं समश्च बाणं Ku. 3. 66 ; R. 3. 53 ; 12. 97 ; कामिलकवे-र्यमोघैः Me. 73. -2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.) ; अमोघाः प्रति-युक्तं तावत्पर्यायपदमाश्रितः R. 1. 44 ; युत-ममोघतया Ki. 6. 40. -3 Not vain or use-
less, efficacious, fruitful, productive ; यदमोघमपामंतवत् बीजमज रत्नं Kn. 2. 5 ; १० बल, शक्ति, तीर्थ, कौशल &c. —पा 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness.

-2 N. of Vishnu. (or of Siva according to some). -3 N. of a river. —पा 1 N. of the plant पाटला (Mar. पाटली) (the trumpet flower). -2 N. of another plant विंश (Mar. वाखिलि) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कुमिन्न. -3 = पर्या. -4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of Siva's wife. -6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant ह. —Comp. —इह, unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. —वृत्ति, वृत्ति अ. of unerring mind or view. —बल अ. of never-failing strength or vigour. —वाच f. words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (अ.) one whose words are not vain. —वर्णित अ. never disappointed. —विमलः of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत अ. [अमा-उत] Ved. The hems or kirts of which are not out ; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home ; पुत्रकृता maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home (as a child). -2 A weaver (?).

अमोनि 1 Non-silence. -2 Knowledge of the son's.

अमनसु ind. Ved. (ह being changed to रु by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1 Unaware, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अम् 1 P. 1 To go. -2 (A.) To sound.

अम्बः 1 A father. -2 Sound ; the Veda. -3 One who sounds. —पा See below. —अं 1 The eye. -2 Water. —व ind. A particle of affirmation ; 'well,' 'well now,'

अम्बक 1 An eye (in अम्बक). -2 A father. -3 Copper.

अम्बया Ved. A mother ; good woman (as a courteous mode of address) ; or, conveying water.

अम्बर [अम्बः शब्दः तं रानि धत्ते, रा-ञ्च] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether ; तावत्तर्ज्य-वम्बरं R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress ; दिव्यमालयां-वरं Bg. 11. 11 ; R. 3. 9 ; दिग्म्बर, सागर-वम्बरं मही the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron. -4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume (Amhergris). -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.) -10 Lip. -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroyer of elephants (नागमिन् Tik). —Comp. —अंतः 1. The end of a garment. -2. the horizon. —ओकम् म. dwelling in heaven, a god ; (मत्सरजः) विलिप्यते मोहिलिर्मरवीकम् Ku. 5. 79. —ग अ. sky-going. —वम् cotton. —मणिः the sun —युगं two principal garments used by men ; upper and lower. —लेखित अ. sky-touching ; R. 13. 26. —शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. —स्थली the earth.

अम्बरति Den. P. To bring together.

अम्बरीष [In some senses अम्बरीषः also ; *वः only by Up. 4. 29 ; कृत्विष्वरी-षं ब्राह्मणा Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. -2 Regret, remorse. -3 War, battle. -4 One of the bells. -5 A young animal, colt. -6 The snail. -7 The hog-plum plant (आम्रतक). -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 N. of Siva. -10 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishnu.

अम्बुः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe ; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्याया म्बुडो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15 ; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अम्बु is the curing of diseases ; अम्बुतामं विकल्पितं) -2 An elephant-driver -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants ; (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tāk, comprising the modern district of Lahore). —ह्य N. of several plants :—(a) गणिका, सूचिका (Mar. लुई) ; (b) पाठा (Mar. पाठावृक्ष) ; (c) उक्रिका (Mar. लुका) ; (d) another plant (Mar. अम्बाडा). —ह्य, —ह्यी An Ambashṭha woman.

अम्बुती = अम्बु (पाठा) See above.

अम्बुतिका N. of plant (ब्राह्मी).

अम्बा [अम्बयम्] (Voc. ओरे Ved. ; अम्ब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother ; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address ; 'good woman', 'good mother' ; किम्बाम्बा विप्रितः ; अम्बानां निर्दयः S. 2 ; कृतार्जलिहस्तं यदम्बं सखायं R. 14. 16. 2 N. of a plant (अम्बा d). -3 N. of

Durgā, wife of Siva. -4 N. of an Apsaras ; of a sister of Pāṇdu's mother, a daughter of Kāsirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra Virya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to him ; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhishma's death] -5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid Amma ; Germ. amme ; old Germ. Amma].

अम्बाडा (Ved. —ला) A mother ; P. VI 1. 118.

अम्बायुः f. A mother.

अम्बालिका 1 A mother ; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment). -2 N. of a plant (Mar. अम्बाडा) -3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāsirāja, wife of Vichitra-Virya. She became the mother of Pāṇdu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Virya who had died without issue.

अम्बिः f. Ved. Water ; woman ; mother ; nurse.

अम्बिका 1 A mother. good woman, also used like अम्बा as a term of respect or endearment ; अम्बिके अम्बिके श्रुतं मम विज्ञप्ति Mk. 1. -2 N. of a plant (अम्बा 2) ; of another plant कटकी. -3 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva ; अम्बिकामिरेयामाहा पुरा पाकाभिरम्बिका Ku 6. 90. -4 N. of the middle daughter of Kāsirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Virya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र. —Comp. —पतिः, —भर्ता N. of Siva. —पुत्रः, —सुता N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

अम्बिकेय, —यकः N. of Gāṇesa, Kārttikeya or Dhritarāshṭra ; more correctly written अम्बिकेय q. y.

अम्बु न. [अम्बः शब्दश्च] 1 Water ; गन्ध-मंजु सितमंजु बाहुनं K. P. 10. -2 The watery element of the blood (of imber). -3 N. of a metre. -4 A term in astrology (लग्नाधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं). —Comp. —क्षयः a drop of water.

—संज्ञः (short-nosed) alligator. —किरातः alligator. —कीशः, कुमी a tortoise (सिन्धुमर) ; particularly Gaugetic. —केशरः lemons-tree (छालगुड). —क्रिया libation of water ; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. —ग, —वर, —चारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.). —घनः hail. —वरवरं a lake. —चामरं an aquatic plant (शेवाल). —ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp स्थलज) ; सुगंधिनि चामर्यानि रमलजम्पुजानि च Rām. (—ज) 1. the moon. 2. camphor. —3. the Sārasa bird: —4 the conch. —5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (—ज) 1. lotus ; हंसीवरेण नयनं सुखमंजुनेन S. Til. 3. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. *भूः, आसनः 'the lotus-boru god,' Brahmā ; आसना the goddess Lakshmi. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. (m.) 1. the moon. —2. the conch. —3. Sārasa. —उत्कटः 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). —जालः = चामर. —व a. giving or yielding water. (—व) a cloud ; नंबांजुनानीकसुहृत्तलंछने R. 3. 53. —धर [धरति धरः, अंबुना धरः ; धृ-अच्] 1. a cloud ; धरिणेन्यांजुनराश्या योनयः Ku. 4. 43 ; शरत्पद्मद्विजयोरपराधः R. 6. 44. —2. the plant सुस्तक. —3 talo. —धिः [अंबुनि धीयते अत्र ; धा-कि] 1. any receptacle of waters ; such as a jar ; अंबुधिर्वजः Sk. —2. the ocean ; सात° Bh. 2. 6. —3. the number four (in Math.). —पसना N. of a plant (पुतङ्गमारी). —निविः 'treasure of waters', the ocean ; देवास्तुरैरुत्तमंजुनिधिमंये Ki. 5. 30. —प a. drinking water. (—प) 1. the ocean. —2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters ; रक्षोभुषानिलशशिशिराणि चाष्टौ Sid. Sir. —3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्क). —पत्रा N. of plant (उच्छता पुष्प). —पङ्क्तिः f., —पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade ; गंगांजुपातप्रतिमा गृहेभ्यः Bk. 1. 8. —पसादः, —प्रसादनं [अंबुनि प्रसादयति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum ; (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water ; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains ; कतकवृक्षस्य स्यन्धुपुससर्कः । न नामग्रहणं च तस्य वारि प्रसीदति । —भवं a lotus —पुत् m. 1. water-bearer, a cloud. —2. the ocean. —3 = पत्रा q. v. —4. N. of a plant सुस्तक. —5. talo. —मात्रज a. produced only in wats. (—ज) : a conch shell. —मुक् m. a cloud ; ध्व-निस्तद्वृत्तिसंयुक्तं चपे Ki. 5. 12. —प्राजः 1. the ocean. —2 Varuṇa. —राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean ; स्वपि उल्लस्योर्वेह्वांजुराशौ S. 3. 3 ; चक्रोदपात्रं हवांजुराशिः Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57 ; 9. 82. —रह n. 1. a lotus. —2.

Sārasa. —रहः-ह a lotus ; विपुलिना-दुहवा न सरिद्वरः Ki. 5. 10. (—ह) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपत्रिनी). —रोहिणी a lotus. —वाक्ती [अंबु तद्वर्णं वाचयति सूचयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Āshāḍha when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited ; *प्रवृत्तिः the 10th day ; *व्यापः the 13th day. —वासिनी, —वासी N. of a plant (पाटल), the trumpet flower. —बाहः [अंबु वहतीति] 1. a cloud ; तद्विस्वतमिवांबुबाहं Ki. 3. 1 ; भर्तृमित्रं विममविषये विद्धि भामेजुबाहं Me. 99. —2. a lake. —3. Water-bearer. —4. the number 17. —5. a sort of grass. —वाहिन् a. carrying or conveying water. (m.) 1. a cloud. —2. = सुस्तक (—नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. —2. a woman fetching water. —3 N. of a stream. —विहारः sporting in water. —विस्वा म्बुकुमारी. —वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —गिरीशिका N. of a plant. —सरणं flow or current of water. —सर्विणी a leech (अंबुनि सर्पति). —सेक्नी a wooden bailing vessel.

अंबुमत् a. Watery, containing water. —नी N. of a river.

अंबुकृत a. Spattered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the month ; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. —तं A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear ; वधति कुहरभाजाम्बु मलुकयुनामसुस्तक-गुणानि स्थानमंबुकृतानि Ū. 2. 21 ; Māl. 9. 6 ; Mv. 5. 41.

अंबयः Ved. A chanter.

अंभू 1 A. [अंभते, अंभति] To sound.

अंभर [By Ū. 4. 209 आप-अम्ब ; or अंभु शब्दे अम्बुः] 1 Water ; कथमप्यंभरांतरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37 ; स्थेयमानउभरं प्राज्ञः कोभिसा परिचिंचति Si. 2. 54 ; अंभराकृतम् done by water P. VI. 3. 3. —2 The sky. —3. The fourth sign of the zodiac. —4 Mystical name of the letter व. —5 A god. —6 A man. —7 The world of the Manes. —8 A Rākshasa or Asura. —9 (In phil.) तृति or acquiescence of the soul. —10 Power ; splendour ; fruitfulness. —(dual. अंभसी) Heaven and earth. —(pl.) Collective name for gods, men, Manes, and demons. [cf. L. imbes ; Gr. ombros] —Comp. —ज a. produced in water, aquatic. (—ज) 1. the moon. —2. the (Indian) crane or Sārasa. (—ज) a lotus ; बलि तव सुखांभोजे कथमिदीवरह्यं S. Til. 17 ; सोपाव°, नेत्र° ; खंडः a group of lotus flowers ; कुमुद्वनमप्राप्ते श्रीमदंभोजखंडं Si. 9. 11, 64 ; जम्बन् m. जनिः, योनिः, the lotus-

boru god, epithet of Brahmā. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. —द्व, —धरः 1. a cloud. —2. the plant सुस्तक. —धिः निधिः, —राशिः 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean ; संयुवांभोधिमयेति महानद्या नमोपमा Si. 2. 100 ; यावुवांभोनिधीन्स्त्रे वेलेव भवतः क्षमा 58 ; 80 अमसां निधिः, सिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवांभसां निधिः Si. 1. 20 ; बलुभा a coral. —रह n. (ह), —रह a lotus ; हेमांभोरहस्यपानं तद्वाप्यो धाम सांयते Ku. 2. 44. (—m.) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl —सुः smoke ; cloudiness. —स्थ a. living in water ; what holds or contains water.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers ; इवनिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. —2 A group of lotus flowers. —3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अंभुण a. Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty (महत्). —2 Roaring terribly. —णः 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing the Soma juice. —2 The father of Vāch.

अम्बय a. (यो f.) [अम्बय] Watery, formed from water.

अम्बक Ved. Towards, near.

अम्ब = आम्ब q. v.

अम्ब्रातः—तकः A species of hog-plum ; see आम्ब्रातक.

अम्बल a. [अम्बल Ū. 4. 108] Sour, acid ; कटुम्ललवणाद्युष्णतीक्ष्ण-रसविज्ञादिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. —म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v. ; यो देवर्षयुरादयति सुखात्रावं जनयति अद्वां पोषाद्यति सोऽम्लः (रसः) Suar. —2 Vinegar. —3 Wood sorrel. —4 = अम्बवेतस् q. v. —5 The common citron tree. —6 Belch. —म्ली = बागिरी. —म्ल Sour curds, butter-milk, with a fourth part of water —Comp —अक a. acidulated. —अंकुशः a variety of sorrel (वेतस). —अम्बुविषं a disease of the eye. —उद्धारः sour eruption —काहं N. of a plant (लवणतृण). —केशरः the Citron tree. —गंधि a. having a sour smell. —गोरस sour butter-milk. —बुक्रिका—चूडा a sort of sorrel. —जंबीर, —निंबकः the lime-tree. —चापकः = वेतसः q. v. —निजा N. of a plant (शटी). —पंचकं—पंचफलं a collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits ; कोलं च दहिमं चैव वृक्षम्लं बुक्रिका तथा । अम्बवेतसमियोतदम्बुफलं स्मृतम् ॥ or जंबीरं नागं च तथा म्लं वेतसं पुनः ॥ तितीडीकं बज्राम्बुफलं स्मृतम्. —पुत्रः N. of a plant (अश्मवक). (—त्री) फलाशीला and सुदाम्बिका. —पनसः N. of a tree (लवच) —विषं acidity of stomach, sour bile. —पूरं = वृक्षम्लं q. v. —फलः the tamarind tree. (—लं) tamarind fruit. —भेदः = वेतस q. v. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रस a. having an acid taste (—सः) sourness, acidity.

—बह्म a kind of betel (मालवदेशजन-
यन्त्रिदः). —लोणिका, -लोणी, -लोलिका
wood sorrel (Mar. लुका). —वर्गः a
class of sour things including plants
with acid leaves and fruits. —बह्मी
N. of a plant (विपरिणका नामः कंदविशेषः).
—बाटकः hog-plum. —बाटिका a sort
of betel —बस्तुकः a sorrel (लुकं).
—वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः a
kind of sorrel (Mar. लुका, बागेरी).
—शाकः a sort of sorrel (शाकाम्ल, शुक्रा-
म्ल, अम्ल, बुक्रिका, वृद्ध) commonly used
as a pot-herb. (-क) = वृक्षम्लं, लुकं.
—सारः 1. the lime tree. —2. a sort of
sorrel (°वेतस). —3. N. of a plant
(हिताल). (-रं) rice water after fer-
mentation (काजिकं). —हरिद्रा N. of
a plant (°निष्ठा).

अमृत्कः N. of a plant (लकुच), a
sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लि (म्लो) का 1 Sour taste in
the month, sour eructation. —2 The
tamarind tree. —3 Wood sorrel; also
पलशालिता, शेरालिद्रा, and सुदासिका.
—Comp. —बटकः a sort of cake.

अम्लिमय m. Sourness.

अम्लः Sourness.

अम्लान् a. 1 Not withered or faded
(flowers &c.). —2 Clean, clear,
bright (face); pure, unclouded ;
परार्थस्यायवादेषु काणोप्यम्लानदर्शनः. —नः
Globe-amaranth (Mar. आवोली). —नं
A lotus.

अमृशान् a. Vigorous, not fading.
—निः f. 1 Vigour. —2 Freshness ;
verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A col-
lection of globe amaranths.

अय 1 A. (Sometimes P. also, es-
pecially with लुक्) (अयति, अयाचके, अ-
यितुं, अयित) To go.

अय a. Going, moving. —यः 1 Go-
ing, moving (mostly in comp., as
in अस्त्रमय). —2 Good actions of
former birth. —3 Good fortune, good
luck (शुभाशुकी विधिः); शुद्धपाणिग्रया-
न्वितः R. 4. 26. —4 A move towards
the right (in chess). —5 A die or
cube (to play with); कलिः सर्वानयान-
भिभवति Sat. Br. —Comp. —अश्वित,
अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभः सदा
नयवत्तुयवत्तु Ki. 5. 20. —शोभिन् a.
bright with good fortune.

अयन a. [अय-ल्युट्] 1 Going (at
the end of comp.); यथेमा नयः रयं-
मानाः समुद्रायनाः Pras. Up. —2 (As a
patronymic affix) Descended from ;
e. g. शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving,
walking ; as in समायन. —2 A walk,
path, way, road ; अगस्त्यचिह्नादय-
नत् R. 16. 44. —3 A place, site,
abode, place of resort ; ता यदस्यायनं
पुनं Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the de-
rivation of the word नायन). —4 A

way of entrance, an entrance (to
an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु
च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11.

—5 Rotation, circulation period ; अं-
गिरसा अयनं, इष्टिं, पशुं. —6 A particu-
lar period in the year for the per-
formance of particular sacrificial or
other religious works ; N. of certain
sacrificial performances ; as गवामयनं.
—7 The sun's passage, north and
south of the equator. —8 (Hence)
The period of duration of this pas-
sage, half year, the time from one
solstice to another ; see उत्तरायण and
दक्षिणायन ; cf. also सयन and निरयन. —9
The equinoctial and solstitial points ;
दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice ; उत्तरं अ-
यनं summer solstice. —10 Method,
manner, way. —11 A Sāstra, scrip-
ture or inspired writing. —12 Final
emancipation ; नान्यः पथा विद्यतेऽयनाय
Svet. Up. —13 A commentary ; treat-
ise. —14 The deities presiding over
the ayanas. —Comp. —अंशः, —भागः the
arc between the vernal equinoctial
point and the beginning of the fixed
zodiac or first point in Aries. —कालः
the interval between the solstices.
—त्रः a month caused by ayana's a.
—संक्रमः, —संक्रांतिः f. passage through
the zodiac. —वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयश्म a. Ved. 1 Not consump-
tive, healthy. —2 Causing health.
—इन् Healthiness, freedom from dis-
ease. —Comp. —करग a. causing
health, making healthy and sound.
—ततिः f. health.

अयजुष्क a. Without a sacrificial
formula or verse.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice.
—ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice ; Ms.
3. 120. —Comp. —साय a. not per-
forming a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक a. Unfit for sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice
(as माय). —2 Not fit to perform a
sacrifice (as a boy not invested with
the sacred thread). —3 Profane, vul-
gar, common.

अयज्यु a. Ved. 1 Profane, impi-
ous. —2 Obstructor or destroyer of
sacrifices.

अयज्वन् a. Not sacrificing accord-
ing to the rites ; godless, impious ;
Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् a. Not attempting.

अयत a. Uncontrolled, unchecked.
अयतिन् a. Of unshodded desires or
passions, incontinent.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort ;
°वडासातां R. 4. 55. —रनः Absence of
effort or exertion ; —अयत्नेन, —रनात्,
—रनात् ; without effort or exertion, easi-
ly, readily. —Comp. —कारिन् a. mak-
ing no effort or exertion, indifferent.

idle. —कृत, —ज a. easily produced,
spontaneous. —लभ्य a. easily obtain-
able ; Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, log.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or
is intended to be, unfitly, improper-
ly, wrongly. —यं Ved. Without effort.
—Comp. —अयं a. 1. not true to the
sense, nonmeaning, nonsensical ; Mn.
3. 4. —2. incongruous, unfit, false, S.
3. 2 ; incorrect, wrong ; अनुभवो द्वि-
वि-चो यथायथं स्यात् T. S. ; °अनुभवः in-
correct or untrue knowledge, wrong
notion ; तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽ-
यथायथं अनुभवः । यथा शुक्रा रजतमिदमिति
ज्ञानं तेन अप्रमेत्युच्यते. —इष्ट a. 1. not as
wished or desired, disliked. —2. not
enough or sufficient. —उचित a. un-
fit, unworthy. (तं) unfitly. —तय a.
1. not as it should be, unfit,
unsuitable, unworthy ; इदमयथातथं
स्वामिनश्चेष्टिं Ve. 2. —2. vain, useless,
profitless. (-यं) 1. unfitly, unsuita-
ble. —2. in vain, uselessly ; तदुच्छति
a° Ms. 3. 240. —3. wrongly ; Ve. 5.
—तयं unsuitableness, incongruity ;
uselessness. —द्योतनं intimation or oc-
currence of some thing or act which
is not expected. —युर, —युर्व a. unprece-
dented, unparalleled, unusual. —मुखीन
a. having the face turned away.
—वृत्त a. acting wrongly. —शास्त्रकारिन् a.
not acting according to the Sāstras,
irreligious ; अव्याशास्त्रकारी च न विमो-
हिना प्रभुः Nārāda.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly, erroneously,
improperly.

अयंत्रं 1 Non-restraint ; having no
restraint. —2 A powerful weapon for
restraining enemies.

अयन्त्रित a. Unrestrained, unchecked,
self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, un-
checked. —2 Untrimmed, undecorated
(as nails &c.) Ms. 92.

अयव a. 1 Deficient. —2 Having
worthless or no barley, such as a
religious ceremony (also अयवक in
this sense). —नः 1 Name of a worm
bred in excrement. —2 (अयवन् m.,
अयवन् n. also) The dark half of the
month ; पूर्वपक्षा वै यथा अयवपक्षा वा अयवराते-
हीदं सर्वं युवते पायुवते च ; Sat. Br. —3 An
incongruous enemy.

अयव्य a. Unfit for barley.

अयशस् a. Disreputable, infam-
ous, disgraceful ; also अयशस्क in
this sense. —नः (झः) Infamy, dis-
grace, ignominy, ill repute, stain,
dishonour, scandal ; अयशो महदाप्नोति
Ms. 8. 128 ; किमयशो ननु धीरमतः परं
U. 3. 27 ; स्वभावलोकेत्ययशः प्रमुष्ट R.
6. 41. —Comp. —कर a. (री f) dis-
graceful, ignominious.

अयश्शस्त्र *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् *a.* [इ-गती-अध्व] Going, moving; nimble. -*n.* (-यः) 1 Iron (एति चलाति अयस्कांसेनिकर्ष इति तत्प्रायः) । अभितस्तमयोपि मर्दिवं भजते कैव कथा श-रिरेषु R. 8. 43 -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloo wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. -*m.* Fire. [cf. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *aiz, eisarn*; Ger. *eisin*]. -*Comp.* -अयस्, -अयस्कं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. -अपाहि *a.* Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. कंता -सं an iron goblet. -काहि 1. an iron-arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. -कान्तः (अयस्कान्तः) 1. 'beloved of iron,' a magnet, load-stone; शोभयितव्यमाकृष्टमयस्कान्तेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स च कर्षय परस्मात्तदयस्कान्तं इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2. a precious stone; 'मणिः a load-stone; अयस्कान्तमणिजालकिव लोहात्तुमंतःकरण-माकृष्टवर्तते Mā. 1. -कारः 1. an iron-smith, black-smith. -2. the upper part of the thigh. -कौटि rust of iron. -कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so 'पात्रं. कुशः a rope partly consisting of iron. -कृतिः *f.* a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकृष्टचिकित्साभिः). -ग्रा an iron hammer. -गुहः 1. a pill; one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron ball; Ms. 3. 133. -घनः [अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P. III. 3. 82] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभितस्तं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जाल *a.* having iron nets; of impenetrable girdles. (-लं) An iron net work. -ताप *a.* making iron red-hot. -दंष्ट्र, -दंष्ट्र *a.* Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as charlotes); having iron weapons. -वसी a proper name; (P. V. 4. 143). -दंष्ट्रः an iron club, K. 76. -पातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -पानं (अयःपानं) N. of a hell (where red hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). -प्रतिमा (अयःप्रतिमा) an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so 'रजः, 'रसः -सुख *a.* (की *f.*) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. -2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (-खः) an arrow (iron-pointed), भेस्वययजः कुंभमयोसुखेन R. 5. 55. -शंकुः 1. an iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. -शय *a.* lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). -शूल 1. an iron lance. -2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (शिष्टः उपायः Sk.); cf. आयःशूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अविच्छेदनीयायःशूलिकः). -स्पर्ण *a.* (अयं or यः) having iron pillars or stakes. -हत Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who

wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.). -हृदय *a.* iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्र-तिगजतात् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय (अयोमय) *a.*, (यी *f.*) : Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. -यी N. of one of the ree habitations of Asuras.

अयोश्चिह्नं Rust of iron. अपस (At the end of comp.) See कर्णायस, कालायस &c. अया *nd.* Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक *a.* One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अयूतं स्यादया-चितं Ms. 4. 5; 11. 212. -तः N. of the sage Upavarsha. -तं Unsolicited alms. -*Comp.* -उपगत, -उप-स्थित *a.* got naked or without soli- citation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंडु केवलं Kn. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः -वृत्तं subsisting on alms got without begging or solici- tation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.). -2 (Hence) Ont-oast; degraded, not admissible to or inca- pable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -*Comp.* -याजनं, -संयाज्य sacrificing for a person for whom one must not per- form sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not gone. -*Comp.* -पूर्व *a.* following, succeeding, sub- sequent to. -याम *a.* not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; 'मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; 'मं वयः 158; छंदस्य यातयामानि Bhāg. (where Sridhara says अं = विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (-मं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yājñavalkya. 'यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vi- gour, purity.) -यामत् *a.* Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु *a.* Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. -तु Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not des- tructive.

अयाथाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) : 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper. -2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd. अयाथाय्य 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. -2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposi- tion, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तयाः समाहारः] Good or bad luck. -यः A particular

position of the pieces on a chess- board (आनीयते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः ; अ- येन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसंयगमनेन आनयः अयानयः शीर्षस्थानं Saralā).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-ञ] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थल- विशेषः तं नेयोऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Śr. अयावक *a.* Naturally red.

अयावनं Not causing to unite. अयाहु *a.* Ved. 1 Unfit for oo- pulation. -2 Destructive of good things.

अयासु *a.* [fr. इ 'to go' Nir.] Ved. Agile, nimble. -या *ind.* [इ-आसिः Up. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, in- exhaustible, valiant, invincible. -स्यः 1 A mystical name for the chief life-wind -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयासोमीयं N. of some verses of the Sāma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'oh', 'ah' (कोमलाभने) ; or simply as a voca- tive particle; अयि निवेकीवभ्रातमभि- हितं M. 1; अयि कठोर U. 3. 27 Ohyon- rthless one; अयि भो महर्षिषुभ S. 7; अयि विद्युत्प्रमदात्तं स्वमयि च दुःखं न जानाति Mk. 5. 32; अयि मातृद्वयजन- संभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. -2 As a particle of entreaty or soliloquy (अयुय), ' I pray ', ' prythee ' ; अयि संपति देहि दर्शनं Kn. 4. 28; also of encouragement or per- suasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं तन्वति यदि मनाक्कुरुवे Bv. 2. 150.-3 As a par- ticle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Kn. 4. 3; अयो- दमेनं परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीवे रमि- लस्य सार्धवाहस्य युद्धं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 Not yoked or harness- ed. -2 Not joined, united or connect- ed. -3 Not devout or pious, inatten- tive, negligent. -4 Unpractised, un- used, unemployed; ' बुद्धि, ' चार. -5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्ता- यं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. -6 Un- true, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8 Opening externally. -9 Reduced to straits, miserable. -*Comp.* -कर्मन् *m.* an official (perhaps for आयुक्त) -कृत् *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. -पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; ' व किमतः परं वद Kn. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Disunion, separation. -2 Unreasonableness, want of con- formity to correct principles. -3 Un- fitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग, -गल *a.* 1 Separate, single. -2 Odd, uneven. -*Comp.* -अयिस् *m.* Fire. -नेत्रः, -नयना, -शरा 1 See under अयुग. -सतिः having seven horses; Si. 11. 61.

अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -Comp. -ग्रहणः apprehending gradually. -भावः successive order, successivevenesa.

अयुगः *f.* A woman that bears only one child. (= काव्यव्या q. v.)

अयुग्म *a.* 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. -2 Odd, uneven (as a number) अयुग्मासु रात्रिषु Ms. 3. 48. -Comp. -छद्मः. -यत्रः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तयम् tree; Ki. 1. 16. -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. -बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. -वाहः, -सतिः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज् *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज् even); अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च वृष्टिताया V. Ratn. -Comp. -इषुः, -बाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). -छद्मः = सप्तपर्ण (Mar. सातपण); वदुरयुक्छद्मयुक्छद्मसंग्रहः Si. 6. 50. -पलाशः = सप्तपलाश. -पाद्यमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, -शक्तिः N. of Siva.

अयुज् *a.* 1 Having no equal or companion. -2 Separato, single, odd.

अयुग *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

अयुत *a.* 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. -2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed (Ved.). -तं Ten thousand, a myriad. -Comp. -अर्यापकः a good teacher. -सिद्ध *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. -होम a kind of sacrifice.

अयुद्ध *a.* Ved. 1 Not fighting. -2 Unconquered, irresistible. -द्ध Absence of fighting or war. -Comp. -सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies (or arrows), irresistible.

अयुद्धी *ind.* Without fighting.

अयुध *a.* A non-combatant.

अयुध्य *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

अयुधिवन् *m.* Not a warrior.

अयुव *a.* 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. -2 Unconnected.

अये *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (= अयि); अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो भिनयन Bh. 3. 123. -2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये मातलिः S. 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मणः मातः U. 1; अये मय्येव भुक्तुदीधरः संवृत्तः U.

5; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपञ्चोपजीविनोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 (also 1); (c) 'angor'; अये अन्धमेध इति विश्वविजयिनां सत्रियाणां महादुःखवर्णिकः U. 4; (d) 'fear', 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोग *a.* 1 Unconnected with. -2 Indistinctly connected. -3 Making vigorous efforts. -गः 1 Separation, disjunction, interval. -2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. -3 An improper conjunction. -4 Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine (as of a purgative or emetic). -5 Strong or vigorous efforts. -6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. -7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. -8 A sort of disease (caused by prescribing emetics). -9 -widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). -10 A hammer (for अयोग्य, अयोग्यन). -11 Dislike. -12 A conjunction of two planets (also inauspicious). -Comp. -वाहः a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनिय, उपस्थानीय and जिह्वाभूल्य as standing between vowels and consonants; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च क पी चैव पराश्रितौ । अयोगवाहा विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानमाभिनुः ॥

अयोगवः (क or की *f.*) The son of a Sūdra man and Vaisya woman; Ms. 10. 32; see अयोगव; (his business is carpentry).

अयोग्य, -जाल &c. See under अयम्.

अयोग्यः A blacksmith.

अयोग्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, unsuitable, useless. -2 Not ascertainable by senses.

अयोद्ध *m.* 1 No warrior, a bad warrior. -2 One who is not equalled by other warriors.

अयोध्य *a.* Not to be warred against, unassailable; irresistible; अयायोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः Rām. -द्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayu. [It is said to have extended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called Saketa, and one of its suburbs was Nandi-grama where Bharata governed the kingdom during the absence of Rāma. The town plays an important part in the story of the Rāmāyana; the second book (अयोध्याकाण्ड) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Rāma.].

अयोनि *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्व Ku. 2. 9. -2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -निः *f.* 1 Not the

womb; Y. 2. 293; Ms. 11. 174. -2 Not a particular verse of the Sāmaveda. -निः 1 N. of Brahmā and Siva. -2 A pestle. -Comp. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनिजं चेति T. S. तन्मयो अयोनिजं B. 11. 47, 48; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. (-जः) N. of Vishnu. ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. (-जा), -संभवा N. of Sītā, daughter of Jānska, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोनिक *a.* Without the words एष त योनिः.

अयोग्यपदं Absence of simultaneity.

अयोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अयोग्यक *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

अर *a.* [इति गच्छत्यनेन, ऋ-अच्] 1 Speedy, swift. -2 Little. -3 Going (at the end of comp.). -रः 1 The spoke or radius of a wheel; (रं also); अरैः संधार्यते नाभिनीमौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. -2 A spoke of the time-wheel; a Jaina division of time. -3 A corner (कोण) or angle; त्रिचारे पीठे Syāmāstava. -4 Moss (झैवाल). -5 = पर्यट q. v. -Comp. -अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spoke; V. 1. 4 -घट्टः, -घट्टकः [अरैः घट्टयते रच्यते असौ] 1. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel); 2. खेलयमानः Pt. 4 turning this machine; 3. घट्टी a bucket so used; 4. कूपमासाद्य ०टीमारोणं सर्परत्नेनीति Pt. 4. -2. a deep well.

अरक्षन् *a.* 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. -2 Harmless, honest.

अरंछ, -गम् See under अरं below.

अरंजिन् *a.* Passionless; सत्त्वः a passionless being; a class of divinities with Buddhists.

अरजत्, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). -2 Free from passion (रजस्). -3 Not having the monthly courses. -जः (-जाः) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

अरजायते Den. A. 1 To become dustless or pure. -2 To lose the monthly courses.

अरज्जु *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -न. A prison-house.

अरण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote; (opp. स्व, निय, or अमा); (Sāy. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. -जी 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

अरणि: *m. f.*, -जी *f.* [ऋ-अनि Up. 2. 101; अरणि: अग्नेर्योनिः] A piece of wood (or the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -जी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -जि: 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमय -जि: *f.* 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. -चेतुः = अग्निमय Pienma Intergrifolia. -सुतः N. of Suka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyāsa fallen upon an Arani at the sight of the nymph Ghṛitāchī).

अरणिमत् *a.* Related to the two Aranis; to be produced by them.

अरण्यं (Sometimes *m.* also.) [अर्यते ण्यते शेषे ष्यति ऋ-अण्यच्चात् Up. 3. 102] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; विद्यानाशे कृत्स्नं किल जगद्वर्ण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्य चापियवादिनी । अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं Chap. 44; oft used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; 'बीजं wild seed'; 'कार्पासी, कुलथिका'; 'कुशं' &c.; so 'मार्जारः, मूषकः' -ण्यः N. or a plant कटफल. -Comp. -अध्वक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest-keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यद्वरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch. Up. -ओजस, -सद् *a.* 1. dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किं सद्यो वयं अण्यस्तरचर्याः U. 5; वैकुण्ठं मम तापदीपूषमपि ज्ञेहाद्वरण्यैकसा S. 4. 5. -2. especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कृणः wild cumin seed. -कटुली wild plantain. -कांडं N. of the third book of the Rāmāyana which embodies Rāma's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Viśvāmitra. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -गानं N. of one of the four hymn-books of the Sāmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). -चटकः a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just

as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on खीणां विद्यालोक-फलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः -चर (°ण्येचर also). -जीव *a.* wild, living in woods. -ज *a.* wild; 'आर्द्रका wild ginger. -जीरं wild cumin. -दमनः N. of the pilant called dona. -द्वादशी, -त्रतं N. of a ceremony performed on the 22nd day of Mārga-Śrāgha. -धर्मः 1. wild state or usage, wild natural; तथारण्यधर्मो द्वितीयो ज्ञानस्य धर्मो नियोजितः Pt. 1. -2. the duties of a Vānaprastha or anchorite. -धान्यं, -शालिः wild rice (नीवार). -द्वपतिः, -राज (इ), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. -वंडितः [अरण्ये एव पंडितः, नृप नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish, person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -भव *a.* growing in a forest, wild; यथा वासिस्तलाः Pt. 2. 86. -माक्षिका a gadfly. -मुद्रकः a kind of wild bean. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः conservator of forests, forest-keeper. -राज्यं sovereignty of the woods. -रुदितं (°ण्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; योक्तं अद्वाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्वलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः Amaru. 76. -बायसा a wild orow, raven. -बासा, -समाभया 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; 'योन्मुखं पितरं R. 8. 12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. -वासिन *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-*नी*) N. of a plant अश्वत्थ-पर्णी. -वास्तु (स्तु) *a.* N. of a plant वनवेत. -विलपितं, -विलापा (°ण्ये) = °रुदितं above. -श्वम् *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -वृष्टी N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyeshthā. -सभा a forest-court. अरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

अरण्यानि. -नी *f.* [अरण्य-आनुक्, क्री-प्च; P. IV. 1. 49; त्वमारण्ययोर्महोवे] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यस्यामुस्त्यध्वरता Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अरण्यीय *a.* 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

अरण्येऽनुच्यः (scil. प्रोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनुच्यः पटनीयाः मंत्र यस्य). -2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्येतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

अरत् *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -तं Non-copulation. -Comp. -त्रप *a.* Not ashamed of copulation. (-*पः*) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. -ति: *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टवशवलाभेन चेतसो यानवस्थितिः । अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संयते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dizziness. -6 A bilious disease. -ति: [ऋ-अति] 1 Anger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अरतिः (*m.* or *f.*) [ऋ-कलि रतिः स नास्ति यत्] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कनिष्ठेन मुष्टिना Ak; मध्याह्नलीङ्गपर्योर्मध्ये प्रामाणिकः करः ॥ बद्धमुष्टिकरो रतिरस्तिभिः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Halāy.; Ki. 18. 6. -3 The arm. अरानिकः The elbow; Y. 3. 86.

अरथिन् *a.* One who does not fight in a oar.

अरथी: Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरद् *a.* 1 Toothless (as a child). -2 Whose teeth are broken.

अरध *a.* Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

अरंधनं Absence of cooking (as on सिद्धि and कन्या संक्रांत).

अरण्य *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अरण्यचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं *ind.* Ved. [ऋ-अम्] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंकु To prepare, make ready, serve; °कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; °कृतिः decorating, gratification.

अरंगम् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.

अरंगमः Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगरः 1 Praising readily. -2 Factions or made up poison.

अरंगुव *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

अरमणक्ष *a.* Ved. 1 Hostile. -2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

अरम *a.* Low, vile.

अरमति *a.* Not resting, active, going everywhere. -ति: *f.* 1 Splendour. -2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Veda as a goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

अरमिप *a.* Ved. Going near quickly.

अरमण, अरमण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं [अरत्; अरश्चि स्थात् Up. 3. 132] 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटं); सरभममरराणि द्वागपावृहय Mv. 6. 27. (-र, -रि also); चंचूनाटि विपाटितार-पुनो वासयाम्यहं पञ्जरत् Bv. 1. 58. -2 A door. -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (कटिरकोप). -4 A covering or sheath in general. -रः 1 An awl. -2 A part of a sacrifice. -3 War, fighting.

अररि The leaf of a door; a door.

अररिदं Ved. Water (अररि विषाद्योप-शमं ददाति).

अररिबन्ध *m. f.* 1 Not giving or offering. -2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

अररु *a.* Ved. 1 Moving (गमनस्वभाव), -2 = अररिबन्ध above. -कः [अं: अरु Up. 4. 79] 1 An enemy. -2 A weapon. -3 N. of an Asura.

अररे ind. A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः G. M.

अरर्यति Den. P. 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

अरविदं [अरान् चक्रांगनीव पत्राणि विदंते विद् श P. III. 1. 138 Vart.] 1 A lotus; (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see und पञ्चाण); शक्रमरावैश्वर्यमभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सूर्याशुविभि-जमिवारविदं Ku 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, सुखं &c. -2 Also a red or blue lotus. -दः 1 The (Indian) crane. -2 Copper. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -रूपं *n.* copper. -नाभिः, -नाभः N. of Vishnu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmā; हृदये मदीये देवश्चक्रास्तु भगवान-रविदनाभिः Bv. 4. 8. -सद् *m.* N. of Brahmā.

अरविदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतमधुका मुने सुविचारविदिनी Bk. 5. 70. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, not juicy, tasteless, insipid. -2 Dull, flat. -3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious. -मः No juice, absence of juice. -Comp. -आश 1. eating sapless food. -2. maceration of the body. -आशिन *a.* 1. eating sapless food. -2. macerating the body.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). -2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c); अरसिकेषु कविस्त्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अरहसु *n.* Absence of secrecy.

अरहायते Den. A. To become known.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वेद Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rām. : Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जावलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरैः । पंडितैरेव न हि विचेष्टुं प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्चिन्दा ॥ Mb. शोक्यं राजमराजके Chan. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -Comp. -भोगिन *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराजेन् *a.* Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

अराटकी Ved. N. of the plant अमर्शुमी

अरातिः [न राति ददति सुखं, रा-क, न. त.] 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोयमराति-जोगितजलैर्ममिभ्यः प्रेरितः Ve. 3. 31; (in the Veda) non offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity; malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (used in *f.*). -2 The number six. -3 The sixth position (in astronomy). -Comp. -दूषण, -दूषि, -ह *a.* Ved. destroying adversities or enemies. -भंगः destruction of enemies.

अराति (तं) यति Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

अरातीयत् *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

अरातीयु *a.* Ved. Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

अरातीचत् *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

अराद्धेः *f.* Transgression; sin, offence; envy.

अराधसु *a.* [राधः धनं—Nir. न. व.] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

अराय *a.* [नास्ति रा वा यस्य वेदे वच् स-मासः] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts. -3 Stingy, niggardly. -यः, -यी Any malignant of evil spirit.

अरान *a.* [अ-विच् अरं आलानि, ला-क] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पादावराणां मुनी M. 2. 3. —लः 1 A bent or crooked arm. -2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta (सर्जस्त). -3 An elephant in rut. —लः 1 An unchaste woman harlot, courtesan. -2 A modest woman (अपुष्टा). -Comp. —केशी a woman with curled hair; भ्रिषा निराकामद्वारल-केशयः R. 6. 81. —यक्ष्म *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरायन *a.* Ved. Not offering, malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

अराहं Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

अरि *a.* [अ-इर्] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). —रिः 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Up. 4. 138); (used in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping' or 'devoted', 'hostile') : विजितारिपुरासरः R. 1. 59. 61; 4. 4. -2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोधस्तय-लेभो मदमोहौ च मरसः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9. -3 A species of खदिर or Mimosa (विटखदिर). -4 N. of the number six (from the six enemies). -5 N. of a condition in astronomy. -6 Any part of a carriage. -7 A wheel. -8 A lord, master. -9 The wind. -10 A pious or religious man. -Comp. —कृपण *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. —कुल 1. a host of enemies. -2. an enemy. —गुर्न *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted men or worshippers. —हनः destroyer of enemies. —चिंतनं, —चिन्ता schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. —त्र *a.* protecting from enemies. —धायस् *a.* possessed by lords only (i. e. very precious). —नन्दन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. —भियात् invasion made by enemies. —भद्रः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14, 31. —मर्दः 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant (काममर्द). —मर्दन *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies. —मेढः N. of a tree (विटखदिर); N. of a country; Bri. S. 14. 2. —मेदकः N. of an insect bred in excrement. —स्थानकं consternation, defeat. —सूदन, —हन, —हिसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिदम *a.* [अरीन् दाभ्यति दमयति वा-
इच् मुम्] Subduer of enemies, victo-
rious conquering.

अरिक्वभाज्, **अरिक्वोय**, *a.* Not en-
titled to a share in the ancestral pro-
perty (as an heir incapacitated by
impotence &c.)

अरिणिन् *m.* A oock.

अरिन् [कृ-वृच्-इङागमः] A rower,
helmsman (Ved.).

अरिन् *a.* [गच्छत्यनेन ; कृ-इङ P. III.
2. 134] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging
onwards. -2 Protecting on all sides.
—अरि 1 An oar ; लोलैररिष्वैश्वर्यैरिवामितः
Si. 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm. -3 A
ship, boat. -4 A part of a carriage.
-5 / Soma vessel. -अरि A Soma ves-
sel. [cf aratrum ; Gr. eretmos].
-Comp. —गाथ *a.* 'oar-deep,' shallow
(water). —परग *a.* Ved. crossing by
means of oars.

अरिन् *m.* (रि) A wheel ; disons.

अरिन् *a.* [रिं पापनाम Nir., तन्नासि
यस्य] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blame-
less.

अरिफित *a.* Not changed to र (said
of the Visarga).

अरिक् [न रिण्ते निच्छिद्यते] A conti-
nuous downpour of rain. —अरि A sort
of disease in the anns.

अरिषय *a.* Ved. Not harming or
injuring, inoffensive.

अरिषयत् *a.* Ved. Not being hurt
or injured.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt ; perfect, com-
plete ; imperishable, undecaying,
secure, safe ; अरिष्टं गच्छ पथानं, अरि-
ष्टं मार्गमनिष्टत् पुण्यं वा तु निषेविर्न Rām-
—अरि 1 A heron (कंक). -2 A raven,
crow. -3 An enemy ; अरिष्टस्वाङ्गस्य
Mv. 4. 18. -4 N. of various plants :—
(a) the soap-berry tree (Mar.
रिडा) ; (b) another plant (Mar. निरि).
-5 Garlic. -6 A distilled mixture -7
N. of a demon killed by Krishna ; a
son of Bali. —अरि 1 A bandage. -2 N.
of a medical plant (कट्का). -3 N. of
a daughter of Daksha and one of
the wives of Kasyapa. —अरि 1 Bad or
ill/luck, evil, misfortune, calamity.
-2 A portentous phenomenon fore-
boding misfortune, unlucky omen
(such as earth-quake). -3 Unfavour-
able symptom, especially of ap-
proaching death ; रोगिणो मरणं यस्माद्-
वश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तल्लक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्विदु-
मस्यमिधीयते ॥ -4 Good fortune or
luck, happiness. -5 The lying-in-
chamber, delivery-room, women's
apartments (अंतपुरं) ; अपस्नात इषा-
रिष्टं प्रविशेज सुहोतमं Rām. -6 Butter-
milk. -7 Spirituous liquor ; Si. 18.

77. -Comp. —अरु *a.* Ved. having
one's life unhurt. —वातु *a.* Ved.
dwelling securely. —युहं the lying-in-
chamber. —ग्राम *a.* Ved. of undivided
group, having a complete troop.
—नाति *a.* Ved. making for-
tune or happy, auspicious. (-तिः f.)
safety, security, succession of
good fortune, continuous happiness
(अरिष्टं करोतीति तातिः ; अरिष्टस्य भावो वा P.
IV. 4 143-4 Sk.) ; तद्व्यभवता निष्प-
न्नाशिषां काममरिष्टतानिमाश्रमहे Mv. 1.
—दुष्प्रभी *a.* apprehensive of death,
alarmed at the approach of death.
—पुरं N. of a place ; cf. अरिष्टाश्रितपुरं
P. VI. 2. 100 —मन्यन् *a.* granting se-
curity. —मन्यन् *N.* of Siva or Vishnu.
—शय्या a lying-in couch ; अरिष्टशय्या
परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15. —युद्धन्, —हन्
m. killer of Arishta, epithet of
Vishnu.

अरिष्टकः = अरिष्टा The soap-berry tree.
अरिष्टिः f. Security ; safety.

अरिष्यत् *a.* Not hurt.

अरिच्छिहं *a.* (= अरिष्ट) Ved. Not
licked.

अरुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of a
plant (रक्तद्विर्).

अरुंषिका [अरुंषि ममस्थानाम्यधिक्य
जाता] Scab on the head (Mar. खबडे).

अरुच् *a.* Ved. Lightless, dark.

अरुचिः f. 1 Aversion, dislike in
general ; क्व सा भोगानाहुपरुचिः K.
146. -2 Want of appetite, disrelish,
disgust ; सत्तिपातक्षयश्चासक्तताद्विहार-
च्युत्तु Suar. -3 Absence of a satis-
factory explanation.

अरुचिर, **अरुच्य** *a.* Disagreeable,
distinguishing.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Free from disease,
sound, healthy. -2 Not festering
(as a boil.)

अरुग् *a.* Not broken, not diseas-
ed, sound.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Sound, healthy ; याव-
त्स्थायमिदं शरीरमरुज् Bh. 3. 88. v. 1.
-2 Not breaking, not suppurating.
—जः N. of a plant (आरुग्वथ).

अरुण *a.* (-णा, -णी f.) [कृ-उन्नत् ; cf.
Up. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny,
red, ruddy (of the colour of the
morning as opposed to the darkness
of night) ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं
इयामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5 ; नयनान्यरुणा-
नि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12. -2 Perplexed,
embarrassed. -3 Dumb. —णः 1 Red
colour, the colour of the dawn or
morning twilight. -2 The dawn per-
sonified as the charioteer of the sun ;
आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतर्कः S. 4. 1, 7.
4 ; विभावरी यदरुणाय कल्यते Ku. 5. 44 ;
R. 5. 71. [Aruna is represented as
the elder brother of Garuda, being the

son of Vinata by Kasyapa. Vinatā
prematurely hatched the egg and the
child was born without thighs, and
hence he is called *Anuru* 'thighless,' or
Vipāda 'footless'. He cursed his
mother that since she had brought
him forth before the due season she
would be a slave to her rival *Kadru* ;
but at her earnest entreaties, he
modified the curse and said that her
next son would deliver her from
bondage. Aruna now holds the office
of the charioteer of the sun. His wife
was *Syeni*, who bore him two sons
Sampāti and *Jatāyu*. -3 The sun ;
रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30, 5
8 ; संक्षुब्धते सरसिजे रूपांशुभिरे R. 5.
69 ; S. 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy
with red spots and inescapability of
the skin. -5 A little poisonous
creastre. -6 N. of a plant पुनाग ;
also a synonym of अर्क q. v. -7
Molasses (युद्ध). -8 N. of a peak of the
Himālaya situated to the west of
Kailāsa. -9 N. of one of the 12
Adityas, the one presiding over
Māgha. —णा 1 N. of several plants
(a) अतिविषा (Mar. अतिविस्) ; (b) Mad-
der (मंजिडा) ; (c) विवृत् commonly
called *Teori* ; (d) a black kind of
the same (इयमाका) ; (e) bitter ap-
ple (इंदुवार्णी) ; (f) the *Gunja* plant
that yields the red and black berry
(गुंज) used as a weight by jewellers
&c. ; (g) मुंडातिका. -2 N. of a river.
—णी 1 A red cow (Nir.). -2 The
early dawn. —णं 1 Red colour. -2
Gold. -3 Saffron. -Comp. —अरुणः
N. of *Gāruda* (अरुणः अग्रजो यस्य).
—अरुणः —अरुणः N. of *Gāruda*, younger
brother of *Aruna*. —अरिस् *m.* the
sun. —अरु *a.* having red horse,
epithet of the *Maruts*. —आत्मजः 1.
son of *Aruna*, N. of *Jatāyu* -2 N.
of *Saturn*, *Sāvartī* Mann, *Karna*,
Sugrīva, *Yama* and the two *Asvins*.
(-जः) N. of *Yamunā* and *Tāpti*.
—ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed. —उद्धं N. of a
lake. (-जः) N. of a river. —उदयः
break of day, dawn ; चतस्रो पटिकाः
प्रातररुणोदय उच्यते. —उपलः a ruby.
—कमलं a red lotus. —उज्योतिस् *m.* N. of
Siva. —दुर्वा reddish fenel. —मिय
a. 'beloved of red flowers and
lotuses', N. of the sun. (-या) 1. the
sun's wife. -2. shadow. —रु *a.* [अरुणं
यु रूपं यस्य] Ved. of reddish shape or
colour. —रुधु *a.* reddish yellow
—युज् *a.* furnished with red rays of
light, epithet of the dawn. —लोचन
a. red-eyed. (-नः) a pigeon. —सारथिः
'having *Aruna* for his charioteer,'
the sun.

अरुणित, **अरुणीकृत** *a.* Reddened,
dyed red, impurpled ; स्तनांगरागाणि-
ताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5 11.

अरुणीमन् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour; अरुणिष्ठा पिहितोऽपि शुक्लभावः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः, -योगः The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुतुद *a.* [अरुणि मर्मणि तुदति, अरु-तुद, खड्गं मृगामश्न P. III. 2. 35; VI. 3. 67] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fiz. also); canstio; अरुतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य वंसिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55; Si. 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, snarl (disposition); Ms. 2. 161.

अरुंधती [न रंयती प्रतिरोधकारिणी] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 N. of the wife of Vasishtha; अरुणासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56. -3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishtha; one of the Pleiades. -4 N. of the daughter of प्राचेतसदक्ष, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajapati by Devahuti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same even more veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12; तामगिरिवभेदेन सुवीक्षापश्यदीश्वरः। श्री-पुमानित्यनारथेया वृत्तं हि महितं सताम् ॥ cf. also Janaka's remarks in U.; 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached; cf. Susruta-n. पश्यति सनक्षत्रं यस्तु देवी-मरुंधती। ध्रुवमाकाशगंगा च ते वदंति गतादुर्ध्वं ॥ see H. 1. 76 also]. -5 The tongue (personified). -Oomp. -जानिः, -नाथः -पतिः N. of Vasishtha one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. -दर्शनस्यायः see under न्याय.

अरु-ष्ट *a.* Not angry, calm.

अरु-*a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). -*a.* 1 The red horse of Agni; a flame. -2 The sun; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. -*वी* 1 The dawn. -2 A flame. -3 N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Arva.

अरु-*(व्य)*ति Den. P. To go.

अरु-*कः* [अरुर्मनःस्थानं कायति पीडयति] N. of a tree (भृगुवृक्ष).

अरु-*क* [ऊ उप् Up. 2. 116] Wounded, sore. -*m.* (-*वः*) 1 The Arka tree.

-2 Red Khadira. -*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-*m.* also). -3 An eye. -Comp. -*कर* *a.* [अरु-कृटः P. III. 2. 21.] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-*रः*) N. of a tree अरु-कृ-*q. v.* (-*रः*) the nut of this tree. -*कृत* *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुसिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा N. of a plant (धूम्रामली).

अरुक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft; bland.

अरुक्षित, अरुह्य *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरु-*a.* 1 Formless, shapeless.

-2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. -*र* 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. -Comp. -*हार्थ* *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरुह्यार्थं मदनस्य नि-ग्रहात् Kn. 6. 53.

अरु-*a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरु-*ता* -*वं* Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरु-*वः* [ऊ-ऊप् Up. 4. 73] 1 The sun. -2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे दृढ-स्यः श्रोतव्यः न वा अरे पटुः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति, Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). -*n.* (-*णु*) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेप-*a.* [नास्ति रेपः पापं यस्य] 1 Sinless, spotless. -2 Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्गंधं नम्रुह्वाः कुम्बलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट *bid*; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भ-भारधुत सुतापसद् *ibid*.

अरोक *a.* [-*n. v.*] 1 Without holes (अभिद्र). -2 Without splendour, obscured, dim. -Oomp. -*दत्*, -*दंत* *a.* [P. V. 4. 144] 1. having black teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth (निबिडदंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगः सर्वसि-द्धार्थश्चतुर्वर्षशतायुषः Susr. -*गः* Sound health; न नाममत्रेण करोत्यरोगं H. 1. 167.

अरोग *a.* Ved. 1 Freeing from disease. -2 Free from disease.

अरोगिन्, -अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. -2 Causing loss of

appetite, producing loathing or disgust. -*कः* Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining. -2 Not attached; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining. dark. -2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोपः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरोद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce; an epithet of Vishnu.

अर्क 10 P. [अर्कवति, अर्कयितुं, अर्कित] 1 To heat or warm. -2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [अर्क-कुर्वं Up. 3. 40] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय). -*कः*

1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.). -2 The sun; आविष्कृता-रुगुरः सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1. -3 Fire. -4 A crystal. -5 Copper. -6 Sunday. -7 Membran virile. -8 N. of the sun-plant, Calotropis Gigantea (Mar रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतासि नव-मल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8; यमाश्रित्य न वि-श्रामं ध्रुवायं यति सेवकाः। सौख्यं चन्द्राति-स्त्याज्यः सदायुः फलोऽपि सत् Pt. 1. 51.

-9 N. of Indra. -10 A sort of religious ceremony. -11 Praise, hymn; praising, extolling, song of praise.

-12 A singer (Ved. in these two senses). -13 A learned man. -14 An elder brother. -15 Food (अर्क also).

-16 N. of Vishnu. -17 A kind of de-
coction. -18 The seventh day of a month. -19 The उत्तराफल्गुनी asterism.

-20 The number 12. -Oomp. -अंशः, -कला a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. -अश्मन् *m.*, -उपलः 1.

the sun stone, heliotrope, girasol. -2. a sort of crystal or ruby. -आह्वा the swallow wort. -इंदुसंगमः the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या).

-कांत 1. N. of a plant commonly called हुडुडिया. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's shadow. -क्षेत्र 1. the field of the sun; the sign Leo, pre-
sided over by the sun. -2. N. of a holy place in Orissa. -चंदनः a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). -जः epithet of Karna, Yama, Sogriya. (-जौ) the two Asvins regarded as the physi-
cians of Heaven. -तनयः 'a son of the sun,' an epithet of Karna, Yama, Manu, Vaivasvata, Mann Sā, arni and Saturn; see अरुणात्मनः. (-यः) 1. N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tapti. -तिव-
f. light of the sun. -दिनं, -वासरः Sunday. -दुग्धं milky sap or exuda-
tion of arka. -नंदनः, -धुवः, -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Saturn. Karna, or Yama.

-नयन *a.* one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (-नः) an epithet of Virāj Parusha. -नामन् *m.* the red arka

tree. —पत्रा, —पर्णः N. of the plant अर्क-
(—त्रा) a kind of birthwort (सुन्दरा,
अर्कमूला) with wedge-shaped leaves
(—त्रं, —र्णं) the leaf of the अर्क plant.
—पादपः N. of a plant (निर्व); another
tree (आकंदः). —पुष्पः a flower
of arka. (—ष्पः), —पुष्पिका N. of a
plant (कुटुंबिका). —त्रिया N. of a plant
(जवा). —चंद्रः. —चांधवः 1. N. of Bu-
ddha, Sākyamuni. —2 a lotus (the
sun-lotus). —मं 1. an asterism influen-
ced by the sun. —2. the sign Leo. —3.
उचराकल्पनीयक्षत्र. —भक्ता = कान्ता q. v.
—मंडले the disc of the sun. —मूरः,
—ला = पत्रा; धिलिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हतोः
Bh. 2. 100. —वर्षः a solar year. —वल्लभः
1. N. of a plant (बंधूक). —2. a lotus.
—विवाहः marriage with the arka
plant (enjoined to be performed
before a man marries a third wife,
who thus becomes his forth); चतु-
र्थविवाहार्थं तृतीयांशकं सधुदहेतुः Kāśy-
apa. —वेषः N. of a tree (ताजोदपत्र).
—व्रतः—तं 1. a vow performed on माव-
शुक्रसमी. —2. the law or manner of the
sun; when a king exacts taxes from
his subjects only to add to their ma-
terial comforts and happiness, just
as the sun draws up water during 8
months of the year, only to give it
back increased a thousandfold, he is
said to follow अर्कव्रत; अष्टौ मासान् य-
थादित्यस्तोयं हरति रहिमग्निः । तथा हरिरेकं
रादाक्षित्यमर्कव्रते हि तत् Ms. 9. 305;
of. R. 1. 18 (the point of compari-
son may also be the imperceptible
way in which the sun absorbs water,
see Pt. 1. 221). —शोका Ved. brilli-
ancy of rays. —सातिः f. 1. finding
of rays. —2. poetical inspiration;
finding out hymns. —सौदरः 'brother
of the sun', an epithet of Airāvata.
—हिता = कान्ता q. v.

अर्कवत् a. Containing flashes of
lighting.

अर्किन् a. Ved. 1 Shining, bright
—2 Praising. —3 Praised or worship-
ped

अर्कीय, अर्क्य a [अर्क-य; अर्च-न्यत् कुञ्च]
1 Belonging to arka. —2 To be praised
or worshipped.

अर्गहः = अर्गल below.

अर्गलः—ला-ली-लं [अर्ह कलत् न्यंवा-
दि* दुषं Tv.] 1 A wooden bolt, pin,
bar &c. (for fastening a door or
the cover of a vessel) a bolt, latch-
bar; पुराणलादीधुसुतो बुभोज R. 18. 4;
16. 6; अनायतागेन Mk. 2; ससंभ्रमद-
द्भुतपातितार्गला निमीलितार्कव भियांसरा-
क्षी K. P. 1; वृचं च बाहिरर्गलं Ka. 4.
62 bolted from without; oft used
figuratively in the sense of a bar,
impediment, something intervening
as an obstruction; वाक्यार्गलया निवा-
हिता; Pt. 2; Si. 2. 118; इदित्तं तद्व-

ज्ञानाद्विद्धि सागलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 ob-
structed; वाक्यार्गलायं इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45;
कंठे केवलमर्गलेन निहिता जीवस्य निर्गच्छतः
K. P. 8; see अर्गल also. —2 A wave
or billow. —3 The leaf of a door
(कपाटं). —4 A kind of stotra or
hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small
bolt.

अर्गलित a. Fastened by a bolt,
chained, bolted; °द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलाय, —त्य a. Belonging to a bolt
or pin.

अर्घ 1 P. [अर्घति, अर्घिर्, अर्घित] To
be worth; have value, to cost; परी-
क्षका यत्र न संति देशे नार्घति रत्नानि सधु-
दज्ञानि Subhāsh.

अर्घः [अर्घ-यत्] 1 Price, value; कु-
श्रुर्थं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251;
कुश्याः स्याः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो वैरथतः
पातितः B. 2. 15 reduced in their
true value, depreciated; so अर्घ्य
priceless; मन्त्रार्घ्यं very costly. —2 A
material of worship, respectful offer-
ing or oblation to gods or venerable
men, consisting of rice, Durvā grass
&c. with or without water; दुर्वसर्प-
पुष्पाणां दत्तार्घ्यं पूर्वमंजलिं Y. 1. 250;
कुटजकुसुमैः कलिपातार्घ्यं तस्मै Me. 4;
(the ingredients of this offering
are:—आपः क्षीरं कुशार्घ्यं च दधि सर्पिः सतंडुलम् ।
यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अटगोर्ध्वः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see
अर्थ below. —Comp. —अर्ह a. worthy
of a respectful offering. —दानं pre-
sentation of a respectful offering.
—चलाचलं rate of price, proper price,
the cheapness or dearness of articles,
fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329.
—संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price of com-
modities, appraising, assizes of goods;
कुर्वीत चैषां (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं
नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्गशिः N. of Siva.

अर्घ्य a. [अर्घ-यत् अर्घमर्हति] 1 Valu-
able; अनर्घ्यं invaluable; see a. v. —2
Venerable, deserving respectful of-
fering; तानर्घ्यान्तद्वामादाय दूरात्समुद्ययो
गिरिः Ku. 6. 50, Si. 1. 14; Y. 1.
110. —र्घ्यं 1 A respectful offering or
oblation to a god or venerable per-
son (see अर्थ); अर्घ्यं पूजाविधिः तर्प्यं द्रव्यं
अर्घ्यं Sk.; अर्घ्यमर्हते V. 5.; वदतु तवः
पुष्पांश्चैव कलेश्च मधुपुञ्जतः U. 3. 24; अ-
र्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वदिनं हरे R. 11. 69; 1.
44; Ru. 1. 58, 6. 50; (it often con-
sists only of water given in a dropa
and forms part of the Madhuparka
ceremony). —2 A kind of honey.

अर्घट Ashes.

अर्च 1 U. [अर्चति-ते, आर्चं, आर्चीत्,
अर्चिर्, अर्चित] 1 (a) To adore, wor-
ship, salute, welcome with respect;
R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89;
Ms. 3. 93; आर्चीद् द्विजातीय परमार्थवि-

दात् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5; यस्या-
र्चत्यसौ शासनं Mv. 1. 29. honours, res-
pectfully obeys. (b) To honour, i. e.
decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. —2 To praise
(Ved.). —3 To shine. —10 P. or Caus.
1 To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गोक्-
रामिचितमर्चयित्वा Kn. 1. 59. —2 To
praise. —3 To cause to shine. —Desid.
[अर्चिषिषति] To wish to worship.
—With अतु to congratulate, hail with
joy. —य 1. to praise, sing praises
of. —2. to honour, worship; प्रान-
चुर्यार्थं जगद्वर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20; (—caus.)
to honour. —सं 1. to worship, adore.
—2. to fix, settle, establish.

अर्च a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चक a. [अर्च-यत्] Worshipping,
adoring. —कः A worshipper; गुरुदेव-
द्विजाचकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चनीय a. Ved. [अर्च वेदे बाह्य° अग्नि]
Adorable, venerable (Sāy.) : roar-
ing aloud, singing loudly.

अर्च्य a. Ved. To be praised or
worshipped.

अर्चन a. [अर्च-यत्] Worshipping,
praising. —नं, —ना Worship, rever-
ence or respect paid to deities and
superiors.

अर्चनीय अर्घ्य pot. p. [अर्च-अनयि-
यत्] To be adored or worshipped,
venerable, adorable, respectable R.
2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च-अह] 1 Worship, adora-
tion. —2 An idol or image intended
to be worshipped; मोक्षहिंस्याधिभिर-
र्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is some
dispute among scholars as to the pre-
cise meaning of this passage).

अर्चिः f. [अर्च-इत्] Ray, flame (of
fire or of the morning twilight); आ-
सीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपाक्षिरिपोषति R.
12. 1; नैशस्याविर्हृतमुज इव छिन्नधुविष्ट-
धूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिष्मत्, —वत् a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चित p. p. Worshipped, respect-
ed, honoured; R. 10. 55; Ms. 4.
235; Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चित्विन् a. Honouring, adoring.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Praising, honouring,
worshipping. —2 Shining as a ray of
light, radiating. —m. (ची) A ray of
light.

अर्चिस् n. (—चिः) [अर्च-इति Up. 2.
107] 1 A ray of light, flame; यत्ने-
पवित्रनक्षिदग्नेषु विततमंदरा Bv. 9. 67. 23;
प्रदक्षिणादिहिविरग्निरावदे R. 3. 14. —2
Light, lustre; प्रज्ञामर्चिर्वा Kn. 2. 20;
Ratn. 4. 16 (said to be also f.) —f.
N. of the wife of कृशाश्व and mother
of धूमकेतु. —m. 1 A ray of light. —2
Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् a. [अर्चयं मत्पु] Flaming,
brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. —m. 1

Fire, the god of fire. -2 The sun -3 A sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of Vishnu. -नी 1 N. of the town or world of Agni. -2 One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.

अञ्ज 1 P. [अञ्जि, आनञ्ज, अञ्जिष्यति, अञ्जितुं, अञ्जित] 1. To procure, secure, gain, earn, win in the *caus.* in this sense ; निवृत्त्याविरोधेन यत्नपरस्वयमाजितं Y. 2. 118. -2 To take up ; आनञ्जितुञ्जोन्नाणि Bk. 14. 74. -10 P. or *caus.* 1 To procure, acquire, obtain ; स्वयमजित, स्वाजित obtained by one's own exertions, self acquired. -2 To work or manufacture, make, prepare (सतो उत्पातसाधनं). -WITH अति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to remove, despatch, make away with. -अनु to let go, set free, deliver. -अपि to add to. -अन्वय 1. to cause to go after or in a particular direction. -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. -अपयति to add, append ; say something in addition to what is already said. -अव to permit to leave, release, let go. -उद् to drive out, remove. -न *caus.* to furnish, supply, procure.

अञ्जक a. [अञ्ज-कृत्] (-जिक f.) Procuring, acquiring ; one who acquires or gets ; अञ्जको ह्यज्ञाहरेत् Smṛiti. -कः N. of several plants सितपर्णास, वर्षाभिद, सामान्यतुलसी.

अञ्जने [अञ्ज-कृत्] Getting, acquisition ; अर्थानामञ्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्जयितुं यथापारोर्जने Day. B.

अर्जुन a. [अर्ज-उत्तर णिङ्क् च Up. 3. 58] (ना-नी f.) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day ; अर्जुनः कृष्णमहर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1 ; पिशांगमौ-जुजमर्जुनमर्जुनं Si. 1. 6. -2 Silvery. -नः 1 The white colour. -2 A peacock. -3 A sort of cutaneous disease. -4 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसाडा), with usef. rind. -5 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuṇṭi by Indra and hence called द्वेदि also [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (पृथिव्यां चतुर्तायां वर्णे मे दुर्लभः समः । करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः)]. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parashrama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dvaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in

marrying Suonadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalays to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata ; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishtira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed ; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvaraka amid the intestine struggles of the Yādavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pāṇḍavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pāṇḍavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Pārtha, Gṇḍākēsa, Savyasāhī, Dhananjaya, Phālguna, Kīrtin, Jishnu, Svetavāhana, Gāndīvin &c.]. -6 N. of Kārtavīrya, slain by Parashrama. See कर्तवीर्य. -7 N. of a country Bri. S. 14. 25. -8 The only son of his mother. -9 N. of Indra

-नी 1 A procnress, hawd. -2 A cow. -3 A kind of serpent. -4 N. of Ushā wife of Anuruddha. -5 N. of a river commonly called करुवेया. -6 (स्त्री, न्यः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalguni. -नं 1 Silver. -2 Gold. -3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. -4 Grass. -नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. -Comp. -उपनः the teak tree ; also शाकद्रुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. -कांड a. having a white stem or appendage. -हवि a. white, of a white colour. -ध्वज 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. -पाकी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक a. Belonging to Arjuna. -कः A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस a. [उष्णादि गण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण a. [ऋ-ण] 1 Being in motion, agitated ; restless. -2 Foaming, effervescing. -र्णः 1 A flood, stream ; water (Ved.). -2 The teak tree. -3 A letter (of the alphabet) ; एच्चाणं मनुष्यैरितः. -4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Dandaka. -र्णः A river (Ved.). -र्णः Tumult or din of battle, confused noise.

अर्णव a. Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.) ; full of water (Śāy.). -पः 1 अर्णवसं सति यस्मिन्, अर्णवसं व सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vārt.] 1 A stream, flood, wave. -2 The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also) ; शोकं ocean of grief ; सो चित्तां ; जनं ocean of men ; संसारार्णवमलं च Bn. 3. 10. -3 The ocean of air. -4 N. of a metre. -5 N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). -Comp. -अंतः the extremity of the ocean. -उद्भवः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजरा. -2. the moon. (-वा) Lakshmi. (-दं) nectar. -ज a. sea-born, marine. (-जं, -जः) cuttle-fish. -पोतः, -यानं a boat or ship. -संदिवा 1. inhabiting the ocean. N. of Varuna, regent of the waters. -2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्णस् n [क-अवृत्-वृत् Up. 4. 196] 1 Water ; a wave, flood, stream ; सर्ववर्णमर्गः कथमन्यथास्य Si. 12. 69. -2 The sea, ocean (usually °सः). -3 The ocean of air. -Comp. -दः 1. a cloud. -2. N. of a plant मुक्तकः. -भवः conch-shell. -वृत् a. Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् a. Having much water. -m. The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन a. [ऋ-लुट्] 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Sorry, grieved. -नं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अतिः *f.* [अर्द-क्रिन्] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. -2 The end of a hew.

अतिका [कृत्-ण्डल्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [कृत्-बाहुः उक्त्वा] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्कः)

अर्थ 10 A. [अर्थयते, epic अर्थते ; अर्थयाचके अर्थवियन्त्रे, आर्तयत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.) ; स्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71 ; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb. ; प्रहस्तमर्थयाचके योद्धुं Bk. 14. 88. -2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थ ; in others from अर्थ-उप 2. 4 ; अर्थते ह्यस्ति अर्थिभिः Nir.] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim ; wish, desire ; ज्ञातार्थं ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते ; सिद्धे, परिपेक्षी Mu. 5 ; वशात् 5. 8 ; तन्मत्स्योस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary ; Y. 2. 46 ; M. 4. 6 ; oft used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' on account of, 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns ; अर्थेन तु नित्यमसां विशेष्यमिन्द्रता च Vārt. संतानार्थो विधये R. 1. 34 ; अं देवता-पित्रितिथिक्रियार्थी (धेत्तुं) 2. 16 ; द्विजार्थं यवाग्रः St. ; यज्ञार्थं तर्कमनोऽप्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force ; (a) किमर्थं for what purpose, why ; यद्यर्थं for whom or which ; बेलो-पलक्षार्थं S. 4 ; तदर्थानां धृष्टं भोर्धृयां द्वा-र्यामादरः Ku. 6. 13 ; (b) परार्थं प्राज्ञ उच्यते H. 1. 44 ; गार्थं ज्ञातार्थं च Pt. 1. 420 ; मद्यर्थं त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9 ; (c) सुखार्थं Pt. 4. 18 ; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र न लक्ष्यार्थं देवताः Nala. 13. 19 ; क्रतुप-रिण-स्य चार्थोय 23. 9. -2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means ; अनुस्रस्य ह्यनः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause ; अतोऽर्थात् Ms. 2. 213. -3 Meaning, sense, signification, import ; अर्थः is of 3 kinds : -वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested ; तद्वद्वोचो शब्दार्थो K. P. 1 ; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः B. 2. 2 ; वाच्यमर्थवि R. 1. 1 ; अर्थस्य धातोर्ग-मनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. -4 A thing, object, substance ; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21 ; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense ; इन्द्रियं H. 1. 146 ; Ku. 7. 71 ; R. 2. 51 ; न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थोक्तिराहुः Nir. ; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्थो अर्थस्य परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five स्वर, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work ; प्राह-प्रतिपक्षोऽयमर्थोऽपराजाय Ve. 3 ; अर्थोऽयम-धर्तरमाय एव Ku. 3. 18 ; अर्थोऽर्थोऽर्थोऽर्थो

Dk. 67 ; संगीतार्थः Mo. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing) ; संदेशार्थः Mo. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object ; स्वार्थं माधनत्वरः Ms. 4. 19 ; द्वयमेवार्थमाधनः R. 1. 19 ; 2. 21 ; दुरापेक्षं 1. 72 ; सर्वार्थोऽन्तः Ms. 7. 121 ; मालविकार्थानं न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 38 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.) ; स्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Mo. 1 will acquaint you with the matter ; उत्तरोऽयं लेख्यः *ibid.* ; तेन हि अस्य गृही-तार्थो भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its contents ; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5 ; तथा भवतोऽस्मि यमं तरणे परि-गृहीतार्थो कृता देवी M. 4 made acquainted with ; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अत्रभवती कथं न वारिता 3 ; अगृहीतार्थो आवा S. 6 ; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कुत्वा *ibid.* -6 wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds : -शुद्ध honestly got ; शब्द got by more or less doubtful means and कृष्ण dishonestly got) ; त्यागाया संभ-तार्थानां R. 1. 7 ; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्थनामजने दुःखं *ibid.* ; ययार्थ-स्तस्य मित्राणि 1 3 ; तेषामर्थं नियुजोत सूरान् वृक्षान् कुलदूतान् Ms. 7. 62. -7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष ; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad ; or. Ku. 5. 38 ; अयमर्थकामो तस्यास्तौ धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good ; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यास्तत्र परार्थक-फला युगाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others ; अर्थानर्थो दुष्प्रो बुद्धा Ms. 8. 24 good and evil ; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52 ; य-नानर्थ उद्वाने सर्वतः संस्तोतुके Bg. 2. 46 ; also व्यर्थ. निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern (with instr.) ; कोऽर्थः युगेण जातेन Pt. 1. what is the use of a son being born ; कथं तेनार्थः Dk. 59 ; कोऽर्थ-स्तिरर्थो युगेः Pt. 2. 33. what do hntes care for merits ; Bh. 2. 48 ; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66 ; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18 ; यदि प्राणोऽपि रात्रौ नो निवर्तयेत् Rām. ; कोऽर्थ-मे जीवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 95 -9 Asking ; begging ; request, suit, petition. -10 Action, plaint (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter ; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, 'तत्त्वविद्'. -12 Manner, kind, sort. -13 Provention, warding off ; मशकार्थं धूमः ; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्थ). -15 Fruit, result (फलं). -16 N. of a son of धर्म. -17 The second place from the लग्न (in astr.). -18 N. of Visbpu. --Oomp. —अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer ; १ न निचोक्तयो H. 2.

—अधिकारिन् *m.* a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. —अन्वेषणं inquiry after a matter. —अन्तरं 1. another or different meaning. -2. another cause or motive ; अर्थयमर्थतरमाय एव Ku. 3. 18. -3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. °न्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is added to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition ; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa* ; उक्तिरर्थतरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमान्निमित्तमर्द्ध-दु-ष्करं किं महात्मना ।। (२) गुणवद्भूतसंसर्गायाति नी-चोपि गौरवं । पुष्पांशुनुषंगेण एव शिरसि धार्यते Kuval. ; cf. also K. P. 10. and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in the works of Kālidāsa, Māgha and Bhāravi). —अन्वित *a.* 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. —अर्थिन् *a.* one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकारः). —आयमः 1. acquisition of wealth, income ; गमाय स्यात् ; Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense ; S. D. 737. —आपत्तिः *f.* [अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्ति-सिद्धिः] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsakas. It is 'deduction of a matter from that which could not else be' ; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved' ; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency ; as in the familiar instance पितो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fat-ness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night' ; पितृत्वविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दादनुक्तस्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof ; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a प्रतिरेक-याति ; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa* ; it corresponds to what is popularly called केसुतिकन्याय or दंडाग्रन्याय ; e. g. हारोय हरिणाक्षिणी लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुकानामप्यव-स्थेयं के वयं स्मरंकिंकराः Amaru. 100 ; अमिताभ-मयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिष्ठ R. 8. 43

S. D. thus defines the figure:—इहाप-
थिकान्यायमोर्ध्वपरिचर्यते.—उत्पात्तिः f. ac-
quisition of wealth; so उत्पादनं.—उपप्रे-
षकः an introductory scene (in
dramas); अर्थोपप्रेषकाः एव S. D. 308.
—उपमा a simile dependent on sense and
not on sound; see under उपमा.—उष्मन्
m. the glow or warmth of wealth;
अर्थोष्मणा चिरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2.
40.—ओषा, —राशिः treasure, hoard of
money.—कर (रि. f.), —कृत a. 1. bring-
ing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च
विद्या H. Pr. 3.—2. useful, advantage-
ous.—कर्मन् n. a principal action (opp.
गुणकर्मन्).—काम a. desirous of wealth
(—मौ dual) wealth and (sensual)
desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25.—कृच्छ्रं 1.
a difficult matter.—2. pecuniary diffi-
culty; न सुहृद्व्यकृच्छ्रेषु Niti.—कर्यं do-
ing or execution of a business; अमुपे-
तार्थकृत्याः Me 38.—क्रमः due order or
sequence of purpose.—गत a. 1. based
on the sense (as a द्वेष).—2. devoid of
sense.—गौरवं depth of meaning; भार-
वैर्यगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27.—ह्र a. (ह्री
f.) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal;
Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80.—चित्तक a. 1.
thinking of profit.—2. having charge
of affairs; सर्वार्थचित्तका Ms. 7. 121.
चिता, —चित्तनं dharge or administra-
tion of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्वार्थ-
चित्तायां S. D.—जात a. 1. full of mean-
ing.—2. wealthy (जातपन).—(तं) 1. a
collection of things.—2. large amount
of wealth, considerable property;
Dk. 63, S. 6; Mk. 2. 6.—3. all matters;
Si. 11. 6.—4. its own meaning; Ki.
3. 48.—ज्ञ a. knowing the sense or
purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्येकं भद्रमस्ते Nir.
—तत्त्वं 1. the real truth, the fact of
the matter; H. 4. 94.—2. the real
nature or cause or any thing.—द a. 1.
yielding wealth; Dk. 41.—2. advanta-
geous, productive of good, useful.—
3. liberal, munificent; Ms. 2. 109.
—4. favorable, compliant. (—दः) N.
of Kubera.—दर्शनं perception of
objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155.—दूषणं
1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115;
Me. 7. 48.—2. unjust seizure of prop-
erty or withholding what is due.—3.
finding fault with the meaning.—4.
spoiling of another's property.—दोषः
a literary fault or blemish with re-
gard to the sense, one of the four
doshas or blemishes of literary com-
position, the other three being पददोष,
पदादोष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions
&c. see K. P. 7.—निरय a. = अर्थप्रधान
Nir.—निबन्धन a. dependent on wealth.
—निश्चयः determination decision.—पतिः
1. 'the lord of riches'; किञ्चिद्विद्वत्पर-
थयति बभावे R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3. 18. 1;
Pt. 1. 74.—2. an epithet of Kubera.
—पर, —लुब्ध a. 1. intent on gaining
wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous.

—2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2.
47; Pt. 1. 425.—प्रकृतिः f. the leading
source or occasion of the grand
object in a drama; (the number of
these 'sources' is five:—वर्जं विदुः प-
ताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च || अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा
योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317).—प्रयोगः 1.
nursery.—2. administration of the affairs
(of a state).—प्राप्त a. derived or
understood from the sense.—बंधः 1.
arrangement of words, composition,
text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थ-
बंधं V. 2. 14 pnt or expressed in
elegant words.—2. connection (of
the soul) with the objects of sense.
—बुद्धि a. selfish.—बोधः indication of
the (real import).—भाक् a. entitled to
a share in the division of property.
—भूत a. receiving high wages (as a
servant).—भेदः distinction or
difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्द-
भेदः.—मात्रं, —त्र 1. property, wealth;
Pt. 2.—2. the whole sense or object.
—युक्त a. significant, full of meaning;
Kn. 1. 13.—लाभः acquisition of wealth.
—लोभः avarice.—वाद् 1. declaration
of any purpose.—2. affirmations, de-
claratory assertion, an explanatory
remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion
having a certain object; a sentence
(it usually recommends a विधि or pre-
cept by stating the good arising from
its proper observance, and the evils
arising from its omission, and also
by adducing historical instances in
its support; स्तुतिर्निदा परकृतिः पुराकल्प
इत्यर्थवाद्: Gaut. Sât.; (said by Lau-
gākshi to be of three kinds:—गुणवादो
विधिस्वादुवादोऽस्वभावितः। धृतायैवाद्स्त्वानादर्थ-
वादश्चिदा मतः; the last kind includes
many varieties).—3. one of the six
means of finding out the *tatparya*
(real aim and object) of any work.
—4. praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एव। दोषं
तु मे कंचिच्छेय U. 1.—विज्ञानं compre-
hending the sense, one of the six
exercises of the understanding (वीक्षण).
—विद्व a. sensible, wise, sagacious.—वि-
प्रकृषः difficulty in the comprehension
of the sense.—विकरणं = अर्थविक्रिया change
of meaning. विकल्पः 1. deviation
from truth, perversion of fact.—2.
prevarication; also वैकल्प्यं.—विशेषणं
a reprehensive repetition of some-
thing uttered by another; S. D. 490.
—वृद्धि a. accumulation of wealth.
—व्ययः expenditure; —ज्ज a. conver-
sant with money-matters.—ज्ञानं 1.
the science of wealth (political econ-
omy).—2. science of polity, political
science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अर्थ-
ज्ञानकारास्त्रिविधा सिद्धिसुप्रवर्णयन्ति Mu.
3; 'इयमहस्त्रि one dealing with pol-
itics, a politician'; Dk. 5.—3. science
giving precepts on general conduct,
the science of practical life; Pt. 1.

—शौचं purity or honesty in money-
matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं
स्मृतं Ms. 5. 106.—संस्थानं 1. accumula-
tion of wealth.—2. treasury.—संग्रहः;
—संचयः accumulation or acquisition
of wealth, wealth, treasure, property.
—समाजः aggregate of houses.—समाहारः
1. treasure.—2. acquisition of wealth.
—संपर्ज f. accomplishment of a desired
object; Ki. 1. 15.—संबंधः connection
of the sense with the word or sen-
tence.—साधक a. 1. accomplishing
any object.—2. bringing any matter
to a conclusion.—सारः considerable
wealth; Pt. 2. 42.—सिद्ध a. understood
from the very context (though not
expressed in words), inferable from
the connection of words.—सिद्धिः f.
fulfilment of a desired object, suc-
cess.—हर a. inheriting wealth.—हीन a.
1. deprived of wealth, poor.—2. un-
meaning, nonsensical.—3. failing.

अर्थतः ind. [अर्थ-तसि] 1 With re-
ference to the meaning or a particu-
lar object; यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7
depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28.
—2 In fact, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थ-
तोऽपि Si. 3. 56; इत्यादिद्वयमर्थतो भवति
Mv. 3.—3. For the sake of money,
gain or profit; ऐश्वर्याद्वननेतमैश्वरमयं
लोकोर्यतः सेचते Mu. 1. 14.—4. On account
of, by reason of.—5. By reason of
wealth or a particular purpose; अर्थतः
पुरुषो नारी या नारी सायतः पुमान् Mk.
3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, pe-
tition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1. Wealth, rich; R. 14.
23.—2. Significant, full of sense or
meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S.
5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51.—3. Having
meaning; अर्थवद्वातुपरमयः प्रातिपदिकं
P. I. 2. 45.—4. Serving some purpose;
successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा
Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62.—adv. According
to a purpose.—m. (—वान्) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.
अर्थोत् ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a
matter of course, of course, in fact;
सूचिकेण वंदो भवित इत्यनेन तत्तद्वचरित-
सुप्रभक्षणमर्थोदायातं भवति S. D. 10.
—2 According to the circumstances
or state of the case; as a matter of
fact.—3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थोपयु = अर्थ.
अर्थिकः [अर्थयते इत्यर्थी कर्] 1 A orier,
watchman.—2 Especially, a minstrel
whose duty it is to announce
(by song &c.) the different fixed
periods of the day, such as the
hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.
अर्थित p. p. Requested, asked, de-
sired.—तं [मन्त्रे-क] Wish, desire;
application, petition.

अधिता, -स्व 1 State or condition of
a suppliant, begging, request; न

व्यवहृत्य कदाचिद्विधा R. 11. 2; M. 3; K. 141; तेनाप्यर्थं त्वयि विधिवशाद् दूर-
बन्धुगतेऽहं M. 6; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish,
desire; R. 14. 42; अनर्थित्वान्मनुष्याणां
Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् *a.* [अर्थ-इति] 1 Seeking to
gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous
of, (with instr. or in comp.); तुष्टैरार्थि-
नः Dk. 132; कोपद्वेषाभ्यां Mu. 5; को
वधेन ममार्थी स्यात् Mb. Ve. 6 25;
अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4. 6. -2 Entreating or
begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी
वरकाचमेऽस्तु Ks. -3 Possessed of de-
sire; अनर्थी प्रार्थनावहः R. 10. 18. -*m.*
1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a
beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थी
तार्थिनी R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27;
कार्यं गतो गौरव Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नम-
यानिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1.
30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complain-
ant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थमन्त्रः श-
वदाथिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान्
व्यवहारात्तद्वित्तः R. 17. 39. -3 A
servant, follower. -4 A master or
lord. -Comp. -भावः state of a sup-
pliant, begging, request; Māl. 9 30.
-मात *adv.* at the disposal of beggars;
विमज्ज मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय *a.* [अर्थ-छ] (In comp.) 1
Destined or intended for, doomed to
suffer; शरीरं यातनायार्थं Ms. 12. 16.
-2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव
तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27

अर्थ्य *a.* [अर्थं कर्माणि पृथक्] 1 Fit to be
asked or sought for. -2 [अर्थोदनेतेन,
अर्थ-यत्] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थो-
विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not
deviating from the sense, signifi-
cant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिर्यथाभिहितस्य सर-
स्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich,
wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. -र्थ्य
Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [अर्द्ध, आनर्द्ध, आर्द्ध, अर्द्ध,
अर्द्ध, or अर्ध] 1 To afflict, torment;
strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणां चतु-
र्दशार्द्धा Bk. 12. 52, see *caus.* below.
-2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितं दुर्गमं
शरद्वयनं नादति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -3
To go. -4 To move, be agitated or
moved; be scattered (as dust); fly
in pieces, dissolve (Ved.) (The
past participle is usually अर्द्ध, but
अर्ध when the root is preceded by अभि,
नि, वि, स; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5).
-*Caus.* (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict,
torment, distress; तत एनं महोत्प्रेरद-
यामास तोमरः Mb.; कामार्द्धित, कोप-
भयं &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure,
kill; यनार्द्धितं देवपुत्रं विनाशं Bk. 2.
46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir up,
rouse, agitate, shake vehemently,
make agitated or restless. -3 To
distort; अर्द्धित्वानिलो वक्त्रमर्द्धितं जन-
यन्मतः Suarnta. -With अति to tor-
ment excessively fall upon or at-

tack; अत्यार्द्धित बालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15.
115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain,
oppress; अम्यर्द्धितो वृषलः (शीलेन पीडि-
तः) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. -नि Ved. to
stream forth, flow out. -प्र to over
work, to work or exert oneself be-
yond measure; to cause to flow away.
-प्रति to oppress or press hard in
return, assail in return, return an
attack. -वि Ved. to go or move
away; to oppress, harass, pain.
(-*Caus.*) to cause to be scattered
or dissolved, destroy, annihilate.
-सं *caus.* to pain greatly, wound
disrepute.

अर्द्धन *a.* 1 Distressing, afflicting,
tormenting; दुर्, यत्. -2 Moving
restlessly, being agitated. -नं [भाव
लुट्] Distressing, afflicting; pain,
trouble, anxiety, disturbance, excite-
ment, agitation, restlessness -नं,
-न 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking
begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving
pain.

अर्द्धनिः 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sick-
ness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्द्धित *p. p.* [अर्द्ध-छ] Tormented,
afflicted; begged &c. -त A disease,
spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or
hemiplegia (paralysis of the muscles
on one side of the face and neck).

अर्द्धित्व *a.* [अर्द्धित्वस्य-इति] Suffer-
ing from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध *a.* [ऋ-णि-अ-; according
to Nir. from धृ or ऋ] Half, form-
ing a half (divided into 2 parts);
-अर्ध-अर्ध the one half-the other half.
-धः [ऋ-वृ-] 1 A place, region,
country; house, habitation (Ved.).
-2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A
part, portion, side. -ध, -धः 1 A half,
half portion; सर्वनाशं मधुराजं अर्धं द-
त्तजितं पण्डितः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; पु-
रार्धः first half; 80 उत्तरं latter half;
दक्षिणं southern half (half on the
right side) 80 जघनं, अवरं, परं,
ग्रामं &c.; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9 divid-
ed in half; ऋज्वायसार्धं M. 27; R. 3.
59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तदर्थं गतं Bh. 3. 107; one
part of two, apart, partly (Ved.).
-2 Nearness, proximity; see अर्धेव
(अर्धं may be compounded with
almost every noun and adjective;
as first member of compound
with nouns it means 'a half of',
and forms an एकदेशिमास or तपुःक-
र्मायः = अर्धं कायस्य; विपरीतं, मार्गः,
दुःखः &c.; with adjectives, it has an
adverbial force; 'दयाम् half dark';
'शुक्रं half eaten'; 80 विष्ट, पूर्णं &c.;
with numeral adjectives it may
mean either 'a half of' or 'with an
additional half'; 'ज्ञतं half of 100 i. e.
50; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं i. e. 150; with
ordinal numerals 'with a half or that

number'; 'तृतीयं containing two and
the third only half; i. e. two and a
half; so 'चतुर्थं three and a half.
-Comp. -अक्षि *n.* side-look, wink;
Mk. 8. 42. -अंशं half the body.
-अंशं half the distance; 'एकत्रयं a
fault in composition; see S. D. 575.
-भ्रंशः a half, the half. -अंशिक *a.*
sharing a half. -अर्धः -ध 1. half of a
half, quarter; चरार्धभागाभ्यां नामवे-
ज्यतामुभे R. 10. 56. -2 half and half.
-अर्धभृक् pain in half the head,
hemiplegia (Mar. अर्धशिरी). (-कं) di-
viding in equal parts. -अर्धशेष *a.* hav-
ing only a half left. -आकारः 1. half
the letter अ. -2. N. of अवह q. v.
-आसनं 1. half a seat; अर्धासनं गोत्र-
भिद्वेधिनो R. 6. 73; मम हि विष्वाकर्षां
समसमर्थासनावेक्षितस्य S. 7 (it being
considered a mark of very great
respect to make room for a guest
&c. on the same seat with oneself).
-2. greeting kindly or with great
respect. -3. exemption from cen-
sure. -इंद्रः 1. the half or crescent
moon. -2. semicircular, impres-
sion of a finger-nail, crescent-
shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25. -3.
an arrow with a crescent-shaped
head (= अर्धेव below.). -मोले N. of
Siva Me. 59. -इंद्र *a.* that of which
a half belongs to Indra. -उक्त *a.*
half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अ-
र्थोक्तं महाराजः U. 1. -उक्तिः *f.* a broken
speech; an interrupted speech. -उद-
नं water reaching half the body. -उदयः
1. the rising of the half moon -2. par-
tial rise. -3. a kind of *parvan*; 'आसनं
a sort of posture in meditation.
-उदित *a.* 1. half risen. -2. half utter-
ed. -ऊरुक *a.* [अर्धमूर्धः अर्धं केशं]
reaching to the middle of the thighs.
(-कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar.
परकर); see चंडाकर. -2. mantle, veil.
-ऊत *a.* half done, incomplete. -केतुः
N. of Rndra. -कोशः a moiety of
one's treasure. -कोटविक *a.* measuring
half a kudava. -खरं, -रौ a kind of
measure, half a Khâr; P. V. 4. 101.
-गंगा N. of the river Kâverî; (लानादी
गंगास्नानार्थं कलदायिनी); 80 जाह्नवी -गर्भ *a.*
Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb.
-2. N. of the rays of the sun. -गुच्छः
a necklace of 24 strings. -गुंज half a
gunja. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चक्र-
बन्तिव, -चक्रिन् *m.* N. of the nine black
Vasudevas and the nine enemies
of Vishnu. -चंद्र *a.* crescent-shaped.
(-द्रः) 1. the half moon; सार्धचंद्रं विभक्ति-
यः Ku. 6. 75. -2. the semioircular
marks on a peacock's tail. -3. an arrow
with a crescent-shaped head; अर्धचंद्र-
सुवैषाणैश्चिच्छेदं कदलीसुखम् R. 12. 98.
-4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. -5.
the hand bent into a semicircle, as
for the purpose of seizing or clutch-

in anything ; °दं द्रा to seize by the neck and turn out ; दीयतामेतस्यार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. (-द्रा) N. of a plant (कणस्केट). —चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. (-रः, -तिः f.) a meniscus. —चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant. —चोलकः a short bodice. —जरतीयः व्यायः a kind of व्याय, see under व्याय. —तनुः f. half the body. —तिकः N. of a plant (नेपालनिंब). —तूरः a kind of musical instrument. —दिनं, -दिवसः 1. half a day, mid-day. -2. a day of 12 hours. —देवः 1. demi-god. -2. Ved. being near the gods ; (देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Sây.). —द्रोणिक a. measuring a half dropa. —धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Susruta). —नाराचा a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow ; सुधलक्ष्मणी अर्धनाराचः V. 5. —नारायणः a form of Vishnu. —नारोशः, —नारोश्वरः a form of Siva, (half male and half female). —नारं half a boat. —निशा mid-night. —पंचाशत् f. twenty-five. —पणः a measure containing half a pāpa. —पथं half way. (-थे) midway Y. 2. 198. —पादः half a pāda or foot ; अर्धपादं किं कुर्विषं भुङ्क्षुः Dk. 109. —पार्श्विक a. having half a foot ; Ms. 8. 325. —पांचालिक a. born or produced in the ardhapanchāla. —पारावतः a kind of pigeon (अर्धनागेन पारावत इव). —पुलायितः a half gallop, canter ; चित्रं चकार पद्मर्धपुलायितेन Si. 5. 10. —प्रहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. —भागः a half, half a share or part ; तदधभागेन लभस्व कांसितं Ku. 5. 50 ; R. 7. 45. —भागिक a. sharing a half ; सुते पितरि कुपुस्तं भ्रातरस्त्वर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. —भाज् a. 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half ; Ms. 8. 39. -2. a companion, sharer. —भास्करः mid-day. —भोटिका a kind of cake. —भ्रमः, —भ्रमका a kind of artificial composition ; for instances see Ki. 15. 27 ; Si. 19. 72. —The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus :—आहुर्वध्रमं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. —माणवकः, —माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). —मात्रा 1. half a (short) syllable. -2. a term for a consonant (व्यंजनं चार्धमात्रकं). —मार्गे ind. mid-way ; V. 1. 3. —मासः half a month, a fortnight. —मासतम °मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. —मासिक a. 1. happening every fortnight. -2. lasting for a fortnight ; Y. 2. 177. —मुष्टिः f. a half-clenched hand. —यामः half a watch. —रथः [अर्थः असंपूर्णः रथः रथी] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी) ; रणे रणेऽभिमानो च विमुखश्चापि दृश्यते । वृणी कर्णो प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्थरथो मतः Mb. —रात्रः [अर्थ रात्रेः] 1. mid-

night ; अयार्धरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4 ; स्थितेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109. -2. a night containing half a whole day or 24 hours. —रात्रार्धविवसः equinox. —लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakshmi. —विसर्गः, —विसर्जनार्थः the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, प् and क्, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga (ः). —बोक्षणं a side-look, glance, leer. —वृज् a. middle-aged. —वैनायिकः N. of the followers of Kanāda (arguing half perishableness). —वैशर्ष half or incomplete murder ; निधनं कृतमध्वैशर्षं मनु मां कामवधे विमुचता Ku. 4. 31. —व्यासः the radius of a circle. —शतं fifty. —शर्न [अर्धमशय शर्न] half a meal. —शफरः a kind of fish. —शब्द a. having a low voice. —शेष a. having only a half left. —श्याम a. half clouded. —श्लोका half a Sloka or verse. —सम a. equal to a half. (-नं) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and Ganas ; such as पुष्टिताया. —सस्य a. half the crops, half grown. —सौरिन् m. 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour ; Y. 1. 166. -2. = अधिक q. v. —हर, —हारिन् a. occupying the half (of the body) ; Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. —हारा a necklace of 64 strings. —ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable. —अर्धक a. Half ; see अर्ध. —अर्धचः च Half a verse, hemistich ; °आदिगणः a class of words either m. or n. —अर्धिक a. (की f.) [अर्धमहति ठ्ठ] 1 Measuring a half ; तदधिक Ms. 3. 1. -2 Entitled to half a share ; Y. 2. 296. —कः A half-caste man ; वैदिकन्याः समुपजो ब्राह्मणेन तु संसृताः । अर्धिकः स तु विज्ञेयो मौज्यो विवेकं संशयः Parāśara. —अधिन a. [अर्ध-अंशस्येति] Sharing or entitled to a half ; Ms. 8. 210. —अर्धुक् a. Prospering, succeeding. —अरुप a. 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). -2 Fit to be increased. —अर्पण [अर्पण-इष्ट] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon ; पादपण-सुग्रहपुष्टं R. 2. 35. -2 Inserting, placing or putting in. -3 Giving, offering, resigning ; स्वदेहापणानेककणेन R. 2. 55 ; सुखापणेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः 13. 9 ; तत्कुर्वन्मदपणे Bg. 9. 27. -4 Restoration, delivery, giving back ; व्यास° Ak. -5 Piercing, perforating ; तक्ष्णं हुंभापणमीवां नखैः सर्वां व्यदारयत् Rām (Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire. -Tv.). —अपिसः [अर्पण-इष्ट] Up. 4. 2] The heart ; flesh in the heart. —अर्ध 1 P. (अर्धति, आनर्ध, अर्धितुं) 1 To go towards. -2 To kill, hurt.

अर्धु (वृ) दः, -दं 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds) ; मांस°, नामा°, शोणित &c. -2 One hundred millions. -3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Ahn). -4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. -5 A serpent. -6 A cloud. -7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jains). -8 A long round mass, lump of flesh ; चक्षुः पिंडः पुमाश्चो वत् पेशी नपुंसकं चेदुर्ध्वं Susr. ; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपिंड). -9 N. of a people. -10 N. of a hell. —अर्धुद्दि 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. -2 All-pervading lord.

अर्धुद्दि a. Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्ध a. [अ-भृत्] Up. 3. 152] Ved. Little, small, nimportant. —र्धः A child, pupil. [of. L. orbus].

अर्धक a. [according to Nir. अर्ध- हन् भवति ह्रस्वं तस्मादर्थकः.] 1 Small, minute, short ; नमो महद्भ्यः नमोऽर्धकेः स्यः Rv. 1. 27. 13. -2 Weak, emaciated, lean. -3 Foolish. -4 Young, childish. -5 Like, similar. —का 1 A boy, child ; शुनस्य यावाद्यमंतमर्धका R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. -2 The young of an animal. -3 A fool, idiot.

अर्धेण a Ved. Youthful, young. —अर्ध-मे [अ-भृत् Up. 1. 137] 1 A disease of the eye. -2 A country to which one should go (गंत्यदेशः or चिरंतनग्रामनिवासः). -3 A cemetery. —अर्धक a. Narrow, thin. —कं Nar- rowness.

अर्धेण A measure of one dropa. —अर्धन n. [अ-भृत्] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्ध a. [अ-भृत्] 1 Excellent, best. -2 Respectable. -3 Attached, true, devoted. -4 Dear, kind. —र्ध 1 A master, lord ; अर्थः प्रेम्णा नो तथा बहुभ- र्थ Si. 18. 52 ; Sānti. 1. 18. -2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. —र्ध 1 A mistress. -2 A woman of the Vaisya tribe. —र्धि The wife of a Vaisya. —Comp. —जारा the mistress of an Arya. —दरनी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. —वर्धः a Vaisya of rank.

अर्धार्णी [अर्थ-आर्ध-कीर्ण] A woman of the Vaisya tribe.

अर्धमन् n. [अर्थ अर्धं मिमोते, मा-कविर् निपातोऽयं Up. 1. 156] 1 The sun ; योषि- तार्यमणं मेरोरंधकारस्तदीमिव Si. 2. 39. -2 The head of the Pitrīs or Manes ; पितृणामयमा चास्मि Bg. 10. 29. -3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. -4 N. of the arka plant. -5 One of the Adityas. -6 A bosom-friend, play- fellow. —Comp. —देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्थमिक a. Compassionate ; (dimi- nutive of अर्धमद P. V. 3. 84).

अर्थस्यः The sun ; a bosom-friend.
अर्ते 1 P. To kill.

अर्वे Aheva.

अर्वन् a. [ऋचन्ति] 1 Going, moving, running. —2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गृध्रे Up. 4. 112; कुसित 5. 54). —m. (अर्वो, अर्वतो, अर्वतः &c.) 1 A horse ; श्रुषी हनमग्रमर्चनो व्रजाः Si 12. 31. —2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. —3 One of the ten horses of the moon. —4 Indra. —5 A short span (गोक्षेप परिमाण) —ती 1 A mare. —2 A bawd, prostitute. —3 A nymph. —Comp. —वसुः one of the principal seven days of the sun.

अर्श a. Possessed of ooursers, quick.

अर्वाच् a. [अरे काले देशे वा अचानि दृशेः अर्वादिभ्यः] 1 Coming hitherward (opp. पश्च.). —2 Turned towards, coming to meet any one. —3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river) (opp. पश्.). —4 Being below or behind (in time or place). —5 Following, subsequent. —इ ind. 1 Hitherward, on this side. —2 From a certain point. —3 Before (in time or place). पश्चुद्वेष्टकमलिलनयं ब्रह्मादिसधूः K 125; अर्वाक् सवत्सरास्वर्गमा हरेन् परतो वृषः Y. 2 176, 113 ; 1. 234 ; Ms. 8. 30 ; 5 59. —4 On the lower side, behind, downwards (opp. ऊर्ध्व.). —5 Afterwards, subsequently. —इ ind. 1 Hitherward, on this side. —2 (With loc) Within, near ; एते चार्वाग्रवन्मुविदिक्षुर्दक्षीकुर्यात् S. 1. 15. —Comp —कालः posterior time. —कालिक a. belonging to proximate time, in dem ; 'ता modernness, posterity of time ; Ms. 12. 96. —कूलं the near bank of a river. —विल a. Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. —वसु v. offering riches. (—सुः) 1 rain. —2. a cloud —सामन् n. Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. —स्रोतस् m N. of a oreaton of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके ind. In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन a. [अर्वाच्-च] 1 Turned towards ; favouring. —2 Being on this side, below. —3 Born afterwards, posterior. —4 Modern, recent. —5 Reverse, contrary ; 'न state of being posterior or recent ; state of being contrary. —नं ind. (With abl.) 1 On this side of. —2 Thenceforward. —3 Less than. —4 Later than ; यद्वर्षे प्रथिव्या अर्वाचीनमंतरासीत् Sat. Br.

अर्वावत् a. [अवरहातोऽस्यस्य मत्पुत्रोऽ] Later, modern. —f. Proximity.

अर्वावसु N. of the Hotri of the gods (देवानां होता).

अर्बुक् [अर्बु-हिनेन बाहुं उक्त्वा] N. of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahābhārata and conquered by Sahaदेव्य ; N. of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श a Bringing misfortune, sinful ; indecent —शः 1 Damage, hurt. —2 = अर्शस् q v.

अर्शस् n [ऋ अश्वत्थाद्यो रुद्रश्च Up. 4. 135] Pile. —Comp. —घ्न a. destroying piles (—घ्नः) 1 N. o. the plant रुद्र, so called because it is said to cure piles. —2 one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. (—घ्नः) 1. N. of the plant Carculigo Archioidea Lin. —2 the marking nut plant (महातक). —युक् a. afflicted with piles. —हित a. oming piles. (—तः) the marking nut plant.

अर्शम् a. [अर्शस् अस्यैव-अर्] Afflicted with piles ; Ms. 3. 4.

अर्शिन a. [अर्शमस्यस्य इति] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान a. [ऋश-असातुश् रुद्रश्च] Striving to hurt, malicious. —नः 1 Ere. —2 N. of a demon.

अर्पण a. [ऋ गवौ लुट्] Flowing, moveable. —न् Going, moving. —णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. —2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हते, अर्हति, आर्हते, अर्हति] (epic A. as रावणो नाहते पुनः Rām.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.) ; किमिव नायुद्मानमरेवराजाहति S 7 ; so दूढं, प्राप्यश्चित्, वधे &c. —2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.) ; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति S 6 ; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9 3 ; also with inf. ; न स तल्लभ्यमर्हति Ms. 8. 147 ; 11. 7, 18. —3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft implying duty or obligation ; नान्यस्त्री वायुमर्हति Y. 2. 49 ; इमां प्रसादयितुमर्हति R. 1. 88. —4 To be fit or deserve to be done ; अर्थना मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5, 112 ; Dk. 137. —5 To be equal to ; be worth, न ते गात्रायुषचारमर्हति S. 3. 18 are not equal to ; सर्वे ते जययज्ञस्य कलां नाहति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86 ; 3. 131. —6 To be able, translateable by ' can ' ; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; विनाशमन्यथास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17 ; अनुद्योगिन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तमर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. —7 To worship, honour ; see caus. below. —8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्ह represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by ' pray ', ' deign ', ' be pleased to ', ' will be pleased to ' ; द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हति सोढुमर्हद् R. 5.

25 pray wait. &c. ; नाहमि मे प्रणयं वि. हंतु 2. 58 ; सं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it ; Ku 6. 32 ; Ms. 1. 2 ; Bg 10. 16. 2. 17 ; R. 1. 72 ; 1. 89 ; 3 46. —Caus. or 10 P. To honour, worship ; राजानिहितं मत्पुत्रकपाणिः Bk. 1. 17 ; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह a 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving ; अर्हो कर्भोजपत्न्य विप्रो दंडमर्हति मायकं Ms 8 392. —2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to (with acc., inf., or in comp) ; ने-बाहः पैतृकं रिक्थं पत्न्योऽप्यदिनो हि सः Ms 9. 144 ; संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लक्ष्यसे Rām. ; तस्मात्तस्माद् वयं हंतुं घातताम्यं स्व-बांधवान् Bg. 1 37 ; पद् क्षेमकियाहोवां R. 1. 76 ; so मानं, वधं, दंडं &c. —3 Being required, obliged, or allowed (with inf.). —4 Becoming, proper, fit , के-वन् यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3 ; with gen. also ; स भृत्योर्हो महोभुजा Pt. 1. 87-92 ; or in comp. : तद्वहणं प्रायश्चित्तेन 1. 275 ; so हृष्टं, यज्ञं Ak. —5 Worth (in money), costing ; see below. —र्हः [अर्ह-वत्] 1 N. of Indra. —2 N. of V śhpun. —3 Price (as in महाह) ; महा-हैशम्यापरिवर्तेनच्युतेः Ku. 5. 12 (महानहो यस्याः Malli.). —4 Fitness, propriety. —5 Motion, course (गति). —र्हा Worship, adoration ; Ki. 2. 58 ; R. 1. 76.

अर्हण-णा [अर्ह भवेत्त्युट्] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration ; अर्हणमर्हते चक्रुर्भुनयो नयचक्रुर्हे R. 1 55 ; Si. 15. 22 ; 14. 58, R. 11 23, Ms. 3. 54.

अर्हणा ind. Ved. According to what is one ; according to one's means.

अर्हणीय pot. p Fit to be worshipped, adored.

अर्हत a. [अर्ह शतृ] 1 Worthy, deserving, deserving respect, respectable, adorable : S 5. 15 ; R 5. 25 ; 1. 55 ; Ru. 6. 56 ; Ms. 3. 128. —2 Praised, celebrated (स्तुत. स्वात.). —3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.). —m. 1 A Buddha ; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy. —2 A superior divinity with the Jainas ; सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिशेषलोक्यपजितः यथारिथतायवादी च देवोर्हत् परमेश्वरः । see the word जैन also.

अर्हत a. [अर्ह-वा-इ] Worthy, deserving. —नः 1 A Buddha. —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 N. of Siva.

अर्हती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration ; श्रीनारदीतीचणैर्गुणैः Sk.

अर्हो pot. p. [अर्ह-यत्] 1 Worthy, respectable. —2 ' it to be praised. —3 Right, fit, proper. —4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्हरिष्याणि a. Ved. Making enemies cry aloud ; exultant.

अल 1 U. (अलति-ते, अलितुं, अलित)
1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or
able. -3 To prevent ward off ; see
अलम्.

अलं [अल-अञ्] 1 The sting in the
tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpi-
ment ; cf. आ

अलकः [अल-क्व, अलति सूषयति मुलं]
1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in gene-
ral ; ललाटिकाचन्दनधूसरालका Ku. 5.
55 ; अस्पृष्टालकचन्दनै R. 1. 42 ; 4. 54 ;
अलकभंता गतः K. 4 ; अलके बालकुं-
दाडुविन्द Me 65 (the word is n. also,
as appears from a quotation of Malli ;
स्वभाववकाण्यलकानि तासां). -2 Curls on
the forehead. -3 Saffron besmeared
on the body. -4 A mad dog (for अ-
लकं). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten
years of age. -2 N. of the capital
of Kuberā (situated on a peak of
the Himalaya above the peak of Me-
ru, inhabited also by Siva), and of
the lord of the Yakshas ; अलकामति-
वाह्ये Kn. 6. 37 ; विभाति यस्यां ललित-
लकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2.
10 ; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वरा-
णाम् Me. 7. -Comp. -अपिचः, -पतिः, -ई-
श्वरः 'lord of Alakā', N. of Kuberā ;
अत्यजीवदुमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15. -अंतः
the end of a curl or ringlet ; Si. 4.
9 ; Me. 8. -नंदा 1 N. of the Ganges,
or a river falling into it. -2 a girl
from eight to ten years of age. -प्रभा
N. of the capital of Kuberā. -वियः
N. of a tree (पीतसाल). -संहतिः f.
rows of curls ; Si. 6. 3.

अलकं ind. In vain, for nothing.

अलकः -लकः [ल रकोऽस्मात्, रस्य लल्यं,
स्वार्थे क्व Tv.] The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip) ; (दंतवाससा)
चिरेज्जितालककपाटनेन Ku. 5. 34, 68 ;
7. 58 ; विभाधरालकः M. 3. 5 ; अल-
ककांकां पृथ्वीं ततान K. 7. 7 ; स्त्रियो ह-
तार्थाः पुरुषं विरथं निष्पृष्टितालककवर्य-
जंति Mk. 4. 15. -Comp. -रसः red lac,
juice ; अलकरसरकाभावलकरसवर्जितौ ।
अद्यारि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशमभयो
Rām. -रसः the red colour of alaka.

अलक्षण a. 1 Having no signs or
marks. -2 Having no characteristic
or distinguishing marks, undefined,
undistinguished ; Ms. 1. 5 -3 Having
no good marks, inauspicious,
unfortunate, ill-omened ; क्लेशावहा
भर्तुरलक्षणम् R. 14. 5. -ण 1 A bad
or inauspicious sign ; Ms. 4. 156.
-2 That which is no definition, a
bad definition.

अलक्षित a. 1 Unseen, unperceived,
unobserved ; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1 ; अल-
क्षिताभ्युपगतो ह्येव R. 2. 27. -2 Un-
characterized ; not marked. -Comp.

—अंतक a. suddenly dead. —उपस्थित
a. one who has approached unobser-
ved.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having
no particular marks. -4 Insignificant
in appearance. -5 Having no pre-
tence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or
secondary (as meaning). -Comp.
—गति a. moving invisibly. —जन्मत
unknown birth, obscure origin ; वपु-
विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्य-मता Kn. 5. 72. —लिंग
a. disguised, incognito. —वाच a.
addressing words to no visible ob-
ject ; Kn. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मीः f. Evil fortune, bad
luck, distress, poverty ; कामाच इन्द्रे
विमर्कव्यलक्ष्मी U. 5. 31.

अलगर्दः [Ety. ?] A water-ser-
pent, the black variety of the Cohra
de Capello (also written अलगर्थ).
—र्दा A large poisonous leech.

अलरल a. 1 Speaking unconnect-
edly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (बु-क्षी f.) 1 Not light,
heavy, big, weighty (as breast, hips
&c.) ; आयासादलघुतरससैः Si. 8. 1 ; 7.
5. -2 Not short long (in prosody).
-3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense,
violent, very great. -Comp. -उपलः
a rock. —ऊर्मन् m. intense heat. —प्रति-
ज्ञ a. solemnly pledged or promised.
अलाघवं Meanness, niggardliness ;
R. 9. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not
transgressing, not passing over or
beyond.

अलंघनीय a. Insurmountable, im-
passable, inaccessible, beyond the
reach of ; त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीये कृते
स्वः V. 2 proof against injury ; V. 4.
Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, in-
surmountableness, inaccessibility ;
Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability ; respect-
ability. -3 Authoritative or absolute
rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य a. 1 Not to be transgressed,
overcome &c. ; Si. 3. 64. -2 Beyond
the reach of, impossible to be done ;
Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or at-
tain, unattainable ; K. 10. 6, 13 ; Si.
8. 57 ; °ता state of being proof
against an attack or injury ; Ki.
11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye ;
a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज a Shameless. —जा 1
Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः जुजरः [अलं सामर्थ्यं जृणाति,
जृ-अञ्, प्रो-उत् Tv.] An earthen jar.

अलतिः [अल-वा°-अतिर्] Commence-
ment of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध a. Unobtained. —Comp. —अ-
भीप्सित a. disappointed in one's
desired object. —नाथ a. friendless,
without a patron.

अलभ्य a. Unobtainable, unat-
tainable.

अलम् ind. [अल-बाहु° अम्] 1 (a)
Enough, sufficient for, adequate
to (with dative or inf.) ; तस्यालमेष्ट
क्षुधितस्य नृपये R. 2. 39 ; Kn. 6. 82 ;
अन्यथा प्रातराया कुप्यम त्वामलं वयम्
Bk. 8. 98 ; Si. 2. 40, 106, 110 ; K.
133 ; Bh. 3. 22 ; Ms. 11. 77 ; R. 2.
39, 9. 32 ; 15. 64 ; Me. 64, 88. (b)
A match for, equal to (with dat.) ;
वैश्येभ्यो हरिरल Sk. ; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय
Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with
inf.) ; अलं भोक्तुं Sk. ; वरेण शमितं
लोकानलं ददुर्धु ति तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56 ;
V. 3. 10 ; with loo also ; त्रयाणाम-
पि लोकानामलमसि निवारणे Rām. -3
Away with, enough of, no need of, no use
of (having a prohibitive force),
with instr. orgerund ; अलमन्यथा गृही-
त्वा M. 1. 20 ; अलमलं बहु विकल्प M.
1 ; आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रोर्यस्त दारानपाहरत्
Si. 2. 40 ; अलं महीपाल तव भ्रमेण K. 2. 34 ;
Ku. 5. 82 ; अलमियाद्विः कुसुमः S. 4 so
many flowers will do ; Si. 10. 75 ;
sometimes used, though less cor-
rectly, with the inf. in the same
sense ; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2, 3 ;
अलं सुसज्जनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 (a)
Completely, thoroughly ; अहंस्तेन ज-
यितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53 ; स्व-
पि विततयः स्वर्णिगः प्रीणयालम् S. 7. 34 ;
R. 10. 80 ; K. 169 ; Si. 3. 58 ; 4.
39. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a
high degree ; तदति अलम् K. 2 ; यो
गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. ; Mv. 6. 40 ;
इत्यलमन्वज्ञानं सुनिर्मा Ki. 13. 13 again
and again, pressingly. -5 In vain.
-6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of
अति and सूषण also. —Comp. —कामण
a. [अलं समर्थः कश्चि स] competent to
do any act, skilful, clever. —कुमारि a.
[अलं कुमारि] sufficient to support a
maiden (धन) ; P. 1. 2. 44. —ह्र, —कार
&c. see separately below. —नामित्व a.
[अलं पयति गच्छात्, गितं] going after, fol-
lowing in due or proper manner ; P.
V. 2. 15. —जीविक a. [अलं जीविकयै च.
त.] sufficient for livelihood. —जुष a.
[अलं जुष्यते कमणि बाहुं] sufficient,
adequate to eating. —तम a. able,
sufficient, having power. —धन a. [अलं
प्रभूतं धनमस्य अच्] possessing suffi-
cient wealth, rich ; निरादिष्टधनश्चेतु
प्रतिभूः स्यादलं धनः Ms. 8. 162. —धूम
a. [अलमस्यो धूमः] thick smoke,
volume of smoke. —पशुः [अलं येति नि-
रर्थः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for
sacrifice). (-a.) able to keep cattle.
—पुरुषीण a. [अलं समर्थं पुरुषावः स्वार्थे-
ख] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man.
-2 sufficient for a man. (-णः) a man

who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. —बल *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. —2. an epithet of Siva. —बुद्धिः 1. sufficient sense. —2. false notion (मिथ्या-बुद्धिः). —बुध्य *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्यं बुध्य] able, competent; विनाप्यस्मदलपूयुरि-
ज्याये तपसःसुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंकृ 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. —2 To ornament, decorate, grace; तत्र च शयनीयमलंक-
कार K. 207; कतमो वेशोऽलंकृतः S. 1. —3 To prevent from, impede (with
gen.).

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. —2 An ornament (lit. and fig.);
सुजति तावद्वेशेषणकारं पुरुषस्मलंकरणं
युवः Bh. 2. 92. —3 Preparation.

अलंकरिण्यु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments,
—2 Decorating, skilled in decorating.
—3 Ornamented. —व्युः An epithet of
Siva.

अलंकर्तु *a.* A decorator, skilled in
decoration.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of de-
corating or ornamenting. —2 An
ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य
V. 1; अनुत्सेकाः खलु विकमलंकाराः *ibid.*
—3 A figure of speech of which there
are three kinds :—शब्द, अर्थ, and
शब्दार्थयोरेस्थिरा ये धर्माः शोभाति-
शायिनः । सादीशुपकुर्वतोऽलंकारास्तं अशब्दोक्तं ॥
S. D. 631; उपबृजितं तं संतं वैशगद्वारेण जातु
बिम् । हारादिबदलंकारास्तेषुमासोपमादयः K. P.
8. —4 The whole science of Rhetoric.
—Comp. —चंद्रिका a commentary on
Kavalayānanda. —शास्त्रं the science
and art of Rhetoric, poetics. —सुवर्णं
gold used for ornaments. —सूत्र N. of
a kind of meditation in Buddhism.
—हीनं *a.* unadorned.

अलंकारका Ornament, decoration;
Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. —2 An
ornament; कर्णालंकृतिः Amaru. 13. —3
A rhetorical ornament, a figure of
speech; तद्वदौ शब्दार्थौ सयुगावनलं-
कृतिं पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते
कार्यं शब्दार्थवनलंकृतिः । अतो न मन्यते
कस्माद्वैयुगमनलं कृतिः ॥ Chandr. 1;
सालंकृतिः अरणकोनलवर्णराजि Bv. 3. 6.
(where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलंक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting,
decoration (fig. also); प्रशमस्तस्य
भवत्यलंक्रिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste.
—एतः Women's apartments.

अलंबुपः 1 Vomiting. —2 The palm
of the hand with the fingers extend-
ed. —3 Prabasta, the minister of Rā-
vapa. —4 A demon killed by Ghāṭo-
tācha. —एतः 1 N. of a nymph or of a
class of nymphs. —2 A kind of plant
(हज्जालु). —3 A barrier, a line of

water drawn to prevent entrance
(अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलेखा).

अलय *a.* [नास्ति लयः अवस्थानं यस्य] 1
Houseless, vagrant, moving about;
Si. 4. 57. —2 Without destruction
or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-
destruction, permanence. —2 irth,
production.

अलंबुसा N. of a country.

अलंकः 1 A mad dog or one rendered
furious. —2 A fabulous animal
like a hog with eight legs. —3 A
kind of worm. —4 N. of a plant
(शैतार्क).

अलपस *n.* Merit.

अलं *ind.* A word of no import,
occurring in the dialect of the Pīṣa-
cha (mostly used in dramas).

अलवाल A basin for water at the
root of a tree; see आलवाल.

अलस *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* [न लसति व्याधियते, लस-अल्] 1
Inactive, without energy, lazy,
idle, indolent. —2 Tired, fatigued,
languid; मार्गश्रमादलसशरीरे दारिके M.
5; Amaru. 4. 90; खेवालतेव K. 143,
197, 211, 62, 98; Si. 8. 7; V. 3. 2;
Dk. 20, Si. 13. 48; 9. 39; U. 1. 24;
Ki. 10. 60, V. 5; गगनमलसं Māl. 1.
17. —3 Soft, gentle. —4 Slow, dull
(as in gait or motion); श्रेणीभारवै-
लसगमना Me. 82; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भ-
भारालसायाः U. 3. 28. —सः 1 A sore or
ulcer between the toes. —2 A kind of
tree. —3 N. of a sage. —4 N. of a
small poisonous animal. —सा N. of a
plant (हंसपदी). —Comp. —ईशणां a
woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. —कः
Flatulence, intumescence of the
abdomen, with constipation and
wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाप्येतादाहारो न च पच्यते ।
आमाशयोऽलसकस्तस्मै सोऽलसकः स्तुतः ॥

अलस्य *a.* Idle, lazy.

अलांडुः N. of a small noxious in-
sect or other animal.

अलातः —तः [लाक, न. त.] A fire-
brand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणीलात-
लायवं Ku. 2. 23 coal; सद्गुरुक्षणा Rām.
चक्रपतिमं V. 5. 2.

अलातुण *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to
afflict or injure very much. —2 Not
granting anything. —णः A cloud.

अलाडुः —बुः *f.* [नलंबते; नलंब-उणिप्
न लोपश्च बुद्धिः Tv.] The bottle-gourd.
—बु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd.
—2 A fruit of the gourd which is very
light and floats in water; किं हि ना-
मेतत् अंबुनि मज्जंयलाडुनि यावाणः कृतं
इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —Comp. —कटं
the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-
gourd. —णयः a jar made of the
bottle-gourd.

अलाडुमय *a.* Made of a bottle; Y.
3. 60.

अलाभ *a.* [न. व.] Without gain
or profit. —भः 1 Non-acquirement, Ms.
2. 43; 6. 57, 2. 184. —2 Loss; Ms.
9. 331, 11. 81; Bg. 2. 38.

अलास्य *a.* Ved. 1 Going for-
ward (to meet). —2 An assailing
enemy, an assailant. —3 Epithet of
Indra.

अलारं A door.

अलासः Inflammation and abscess
at the root of the tongue.

अलास्य *a.* Devoid of dancing,
idle, unengaged; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [अल्-इन् Up. 4. 138.] 1 A
black bee. —2 A scorpion. —3 A crow.
—4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The sign
of the zodiac called बुधिर. —6 Spiritu-
ous liquor. —Comp. —कुलं a flight or
number of bees; संकुलं full of a
swarm of bees; अलिकुलसंकुलकुलुम-
निराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1; संकुलः
the *kubja* plant. —जिह्वा, —हिका
[अलिरेव क्षुद्रा जिह्वा] the uvula, soft
palate. —दूर्वा N. of a plant; (मालादूर्वा),
—पानिका, —पर्णी N. of a tree. (बुधिरपवा-
ह्यवृक्षः). —गिय *a.* pleasing to the bees.
(—यः) the red lotus. (—यः) the
trumpet flower. —माला a flight of
bees. —मोदा N. of a plant (गणितकारी).
—विरावः, —रुतं song or hum of a bee.
—बलम = गिय q. v.

अलिम् *m.* [अल्-इन्] 1 A scorpion.
—2 A bee; मलिनिमासलिने साधवयोवि-
ताम् Si. 6. 4. —नी A swarm of bees;
अरमतालिनी शिलिभिः Si. 6. 72; अलिनी-
जिष्णुः कचानी चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिंशः Ved. A kind of demon.

अलिकं [अयने भूयते अल्-कर्मणि इकन्]
The forehead; अलिकेन च हेमकातिना
Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिक्रवः A kind of carrion bird.

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिग *a.* 1 Having no charac-
teristic marks, having no marks. —2
Having bad marks. —3 (In:gram.)
Having no gender. —गः An epithet
of the Supreme Being. —यः Absence
of marks.

अलिग्न *m.* An impostor, a pre-
tended ascetic.

अलिजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिन *a.* [अल्-वाडु इन्] Greatly
advanced in penance (तपोभिरतिवृद्धः).
—नः N. of a tribe.

अलिंदः [अत्यते भूयते, अल्-कर्मणि-किंद्व]
1 A terrace before a house-door;
सुखालिंदोरनं M. 5, Dk. 74. —2 A place
(like a square) at the door. —3 (pl.)
N. of a country or its inhabitants;
or its ruler also.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. -2 A hee. -3 A dog.

अलिप्ता Freedom from desire or cupidity.

अलिमकः = अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक -चक see अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* [अल्-कीन् Up. 4.25 निपातः] 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. -2 Untrue, false, pretended; °सुग्यः K. 84; अलीक-कोपकानि K. 147; °वचन Amarn. 23, 33, 43. -3 Little, not much, few. -कं 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगता गतः K. 4. -2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth. -3 Heaven. -Oomp. -मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling taste of fish ('mock-fish').

अलीकायते Den. A. To be deceived.

अलीकीन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasing. -2 False, deceiving.

अलीक्य *a.* False.

अलीगर्दः A snake; see अलिगर्द.

अलुः [अल्-उत्] A small water-pot. अलुक्, समासः [नास्ति विभक्तः लुक् लोपोश्च] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिजं, आत्मनेपदं, जनु वाचः &c.

अलुप्त *a.* 1 Not cut off, undiminished. -2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुब्ध *a.* Moderate, content; not covetous; °स्व contentment.

अलुक्ष *a.* Soft (Ved. for अरुक्ष).

अले } *ind.* Unmeaning words
अलेले } in the dialect of the Pisāchās chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. -कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलेश *a.* Not little, much, large. -हं *ind.* Not at all.

अलेशज *a.* Firm, steady.

अलोका *a.* 1 Not having space (Ved.). -2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोका लोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्यत इत्यलोकः Malli.); see लोका-लोक also. -3 Having no people. -4 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. -2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सत्त्वानि-मोहोकात् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām. -3 The immaterial or spiritual world. -4 The nether world (मातल). -5 A Ritvij or any such priest. -6 One who is not a seer or observer. -का A kind of bird. -Oomp. -सामान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; °युगस्तन्त्रः Māl. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोकनीय *a.* Invisible.

अलोकित *a.* Unseen.

अलोक्य *a.* Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ms. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग *a.* Not defective in a single limb.

अलोभः 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation. -2 Non-confusion right process.

अलोभिन् *a.* Not wanting or desiring anything.

अलोला *a.* 1 Tranquil; unagitated. -2 Firm, steady. -3 Not fickle. -4 Not thirsty, free from desire. -लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

अलोलु *a.* Indifferent to sensual objects; °स्वं indifference to sensual objects.

अलोल्प *a.* 1 Free from desire. -2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित *a.* Bloodless, not red. -तं Nymphæa Rubra, a red lotus.

अलौकिक *a.* (-की f.) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural. -2 Unusual, rare. -3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedio; अधिश्चरि हरि स्त्रिद्व्यलौकिकं -4 Theoretical; °स्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकात्वादमरः स्वकोषे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिख विलोप्य तैत्थ्यधुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Erik. 1. -Oomp. -संनिर्गमः proximity not common to the world (of three kinds).

अलकः 1 A tree. -2 A member of the body.

अल्प *a.* [अल्-प] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or बृह); Ms. 11. 36. -2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचा-त्तरा V. 4. 26. -3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up. -4 Young. -5 Seldom, rare. -ल्पः Very little. -ल्पं लप्तेन लप्तात् *adv.* 1 A little. -2 For a slight reason; मीतिरल्पेन भिद्यते Rām. -3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. -Oomp. -अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little; Ms. 7. 129; °भासं Me. 81. -असु = °प्राण q. v. -आकांक्षिन् *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived; Ms. 4. 157. (-युः m.) 1. a young one, cub. -2. a goat. -आरम्भः a small or gradual beginning. -आहार, -आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (-तः) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. -इच्छु *a.* moderate in wishes, seeking little. -इतर *a.* 1. other than small, large. -2. other than few,

many; as °ताः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ईशस्व *a.* named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin -ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -कार्यं a small matter. -केशी 1. N. of a plant (श्वकेशी). -2. the root of a sweet flag. -क्रीत *a.* hought for a small sum, cheap. -गंध *a.* having little scent or odour. (-धं) a red lotus. -चेष्टित *a.* inert. -छद्, छाद् *a.* scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तनु *a.* 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short. -2. weak, thin. -3. having small bones. (-नुः) a kind of tree. -दक्षिण *a.* defective in presents (as a ceremony), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ms. 11; 39. 40. -दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. -घन *a.* of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor, Ms. 3. 66; 11, 40. -धी *a.* weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. -पद्म 1. N. of a plant (a species of the Tulsi). -2. a tree having a few leaves. -रक्ष a red lotus. -पशु *a.* Ved. having a small number of cattle. -पञ्जस् *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -प्रभा *a.* of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °स्वं insignificance. -प्रमाण, प्रमाणक *a.* 1. of little weight or measure. -2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. (-णः -णकः) common cucumber. -प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -प्राण, -असु *a.* having little power or strength, having a short breath, asthmatic; °णश्च क्रियासु भवति Sur. (-णः) 1. slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2. (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet (in pronouncing which little effort is required); अयु मीतिं वर्णयन्ना यन्महात्मासवः स्मृतः Sk. i. e. the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals and the letters ह्रस्व इत् पृथग् ज् इद् व्. -बल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. -बाध *a.* causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. -बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. -भाषिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. -मध्यम *a.* slender-waisted. -मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely. -2. a short time, a few moments. -मारिषः [अयः मारिषः शाक. कर्म] a kind of amaranth (शाक) Amaranthus polygamus. -मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-तिः f.) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of small value cheap. -मेधस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. -वादिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. -विद्य *a.* ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. -विषय *a.* 1. of limited range or capacity; क चास्त्वविषया मतिः

R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. —शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. —शमी a small tree-like shami. —शरू *n.* a hasin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (लिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 Contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 28; नप्रियश्चिदपि अल्पका प्रतिपद्यते U. 4. —कं Little. —कः N. of a plant (यवः).

अल्पता, लम्ब 1 Smallness, minuteness; R. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37. -3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पवच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —च अ Miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आम्बु-दायिकेषु, अल्पशः आदिषु P. V. 4. 42 Com., P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately. -3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल्, कृतार्थे जिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न च केऽल्पित-कल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्टः] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, commute.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः ईयस्] Smaller, less; very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voo. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अव् 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवीत्, आवि-प्यति, आवित्, अवित or ऊत्] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थिता R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ता-भिरवाभिराशः S. 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्वाप रत्नचुरपि मेदिनी 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love. -4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; *e. g.* गति, कति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वागमर्थ, or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दक्षि, अवाति, यशः, याति, आलिंगन, हिसा, आदान, दहन, भाव, भाग and वृद्धि). —Caus. To consume, devour. —WITH अतु to encourage, inspire. —उद् 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. —उप 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. —सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव-लुट्] Protecting, defending; अनवनी नवनपिवनावालि, Si. 6. 37. —न Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (The initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वपरो तोयनिधी वगा Ku. 1. 1.) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from; down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधु, अवसो; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ, -कीर्ण; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन; (d) littleness; वीहीनवर्द्धति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रून् (परामर्शित); (h) commanding; अवकल्प; (i) depression, bending down; अवहृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवह -3 As the first member of 'Tat. compounds it means अवकुट; अवकोकिलः = अवकुटः कोकिलाय; Sk.

अवंशः A bad family, wrong family; पतितो राजा Chāṇ. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कटच् P. V. 2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर, -कर्त &c. See under अवकृ-कृत्.

अवकर्ष 10 P. To hear; Si. 15. 67.

अवकर्षणं Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शैवाल) growing in marshy land. —Comp. —अद *a.* eating moss. —उल्ल *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश 1, 4 A. To be visible, to be manifest. —Caus. To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापह्वितये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहंरत्या K. 204, 265; साहाय्यदानावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft used with लम्ब in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविष्यमन्तं तत्र दग्धो मनोभवः Ks. 1. 41. -2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोद्वान् न्रामायाम्बधितो ददौ R. 4. 58; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; M. 3. 201; यथावकाशं नीतो take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथं चिदिहावकाशः Pt. 5. 8; अवकाशो विविक्तोऽयं महानद्योः समागमे Rām; सदो-पावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. your unfinished sentence shows that there is room to find fault. (b) Footing admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे हृदये तले सुलभावकाशः S. 7, 52; oft used

in these senses with लम्ब; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकाविवृण्विते मे मनसि धिवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prāh.; also with कृ or वा 'to make room for,' 'admit,' 'give way to'; अतो हि दृष्ट्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्माद्द्वयो विपुलमभिनिर्वाका-शोऽधमानं Pt. 1. 366; जयने दत्तोऽवकाशः Amaru. 18; अदत्तावकाशो मत्तरस्य K. 45 not swayed by malice; Ms. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; ददौ च निजचित्तेऽपि सोऽवकाशं मनोभुवः Ks. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं रुध् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलोऽपि दृष्ट्वा अवकाशं (निद्रा) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time. -4 An aperture, opening. -5 A glance cast on anything. -6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāśa* verses.

अवकीर्ण -गिन् See under अवकृ.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards, backwards. —र Deformity See अवकट.

अवकुटित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंठनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंठित *a.* 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, revile, condemn.

अवकुत्सित *p. p.* Blame, reviled &c. —तं Blame, censure.

अवकृत् 6 P. To cut off or away. —Caus. To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तनं संशीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्थस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्तिव *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्म Ms. 4. 218.

अवकृ 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down; or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed. -3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन सुजयते Rām. —एः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त);

रणो देवोऽवकृष्टस्य षडुरकृष्टस्य वेतनं Me. 7. 126.

अवकृ 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; Si. 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रसूतैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्यन्तिरीयाणि Mh. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out; Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (Atm.) (Used reflexively) (a) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरन्ते हस्वा स्वयमेव Sk. (b) To fall asunder. (c) To pass away, fall off. (d) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कु अप] Dust, sweepings; अवकरानि करं विकिरति Bh. 2. 124.

अवकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपि रजोभिरपि ररेरवकीर्णस्य मणेरुर्हार्धतः Si. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकीर्णम् a. [अवकीर्णमेव इष्टां इति] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. -m. (-र्णी) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी मवेदुषा ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम् । गर्दभं पशुमालम्ब्य नेकतं स विदुष्याति ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155, 11, 118-9; अतन्तं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवकल्प 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B. -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); जगिरिणं संसृतयेऽवकल्पते Bhāg. -Caus. 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mh. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्पयामिदं गृहयेद्यत्तद्वदेषु भवानपि Bk. 19. 17; यत्तत्र भवान्नुपलं जाययेन्नावकल्पयामि P. III. 3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित p. p. Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवकृतिः f. 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव भोदयसे अनवकृतावेव Sk. (अनवकृतिर्संभारः) । -2 Suitableness.

अवकेश a. Having the hair hanging down,

अवकेशिन् a. 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [अवसजाः केशा विद्यन्ते अस्य इति] Having small or very few hair. -m. A fruitless tree.

अवकीर्ण a. [अवकृष्टः कीर्णः] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्तव्य a. 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवकत्र a. Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र a. Not crooked, straight; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रान्तिन् [अव-कृर्णि गतिः पू०] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रान्तिं वृषभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1 2.

अवक्रन्द 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रन्द a. Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. -दः A cry.

अवक्रन्दन् Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रेणैवैनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 To descend, come down. -Caus. To canse to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रान्तिः f. 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रामिन् a. Ved. Ruoning away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omissions non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री 9 A. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राज्यांशं दत्तं Sk.)

अवक्रुश 1 P. To oall down to; to revile.

अवक्रुष्ट p. p. Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Disoordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रिन्न a. Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्रन्दः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्रन्दन् Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्राथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्रामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्रि 1, 5, 9 P. To remove, carry off, destroy. -Pass. To waste away; decay.

अवक्रयः 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लघ्वं रक्षेदवक्रयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगारं.

अवक्षीण p. p. Wasted, emaciated. -जं Loss, destruction.

अवक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सुहमवक्षमवक्षिप्य मुनिवक्ष्णाण्यवस्त ह Rām.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, slander; मदलेखामवक्षिप्य K. 317; अवक्षिपद्वासुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. -Caus. To cause to fall down.

अवक्षित p. p. 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman* q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कृत् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195 -4 Overcoming, subduing. -णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षु 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवक्षुत p. p. Sneezes upon; द्विषत्सं नगर्गजं पतितान्नमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

अवखंड 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां ति. भाष्ये K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखंडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं [निम्नः खातः] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [अवखातः निन्दितः खादः खातः] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति मावकीर्णः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण a. Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

अवगण्डः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगथ a. [निपातः Up. 2. 9] Bathed early in the morning (प्रातःस्नानं).

अवगदितः 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम् 1 P. 1 To go down, descend अंजः समुद्रमवगमुरापः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (a) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतपरायमिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मामेव

मवगच्छति V. 2; कथं ज्ञातमित्यभिहिते श्रोत इत्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1; न खल्ववगच्छामि, परस्तादवगम्यत एव S. 1; तत्तद्वेषावगच्छत् स्वं मम तेजोऽंशं भवं Rg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. (b.) To consider, regard, look upon. -5 To assure oneself, be convinced. -Caus. 1 To bring near. -2 To inform oneself of, find out, know; तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिमवगमयितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mn. 5; सर्वमिदं पित्रारवगमय Dk. -4 To indicate, show; संनद्योऽयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. 96; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगत p. p. 1 Gone away or down. -2 Known, learnt, understood; sometimes used actively; तद्वेषयानादवगतोऽस्मि S. 7 I learnt; उदपूर्वं तद्वहितमवगतोऽहं ibid. came to know. -3 Assented, promised.

अवगतिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception, comprehension. -2 True or determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः. -गमन् 1 Going near, descending. -2 Understanding, comprehension, perception, knowledge, being acquainted with. -3 True or determinate knowledge; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्मं सुसुक्तं कर्तुमवयस् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगाढा A small wooden basin for bailing water out of a boat.

अवगाह 1 A. 1 (a) To bathe oneself in, plunge into, dive into; with acc. or loc.; तमोपहंती तमसां वगाह R. 14. 76; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहिये V. 4; स्वमेवगाहतेत्यर्थं जलं V. 1. 272; Bk. 6. 29, 16. 38. (b) To go deep into, be absorbed into (fig.); अमात्यराक्षतेनाप्यनवगाहितमार्गज्ञानक्यस्य चरितमवगाहितमिच्छति Mn 6. -2 To enter, penetrate, fully pervade; विमानशृङ्गाण्यवगाहमानः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40; पूर्वोपरि तोयनिधौ वगाह Kn. 1. 1; पूर्वपरसमुद्रावगाह S. 7; Mk. 2; see अवगाढ also. -Caus. To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढ p. p. 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; जलावगाढस्य वनद्विपस्य Mk. 2; अमृत-हृदमिवावगाढोऽस्मि S. 7; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rām. -2 De-pressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अम्युक्ततां पुस्ततादवगाढा जघनगौरवात्पश्चात् S. 3. 8; मयुरभजदवगाढतरः Si. 15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes; अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनरायास्तमं कुलं Mh. -4 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः. -हन् 1 Bathing; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3; अवगाहप्रस्थितमिह वनमहिषयुधं K. 29; सदावगाहक्षमवारिसंचारः R. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, immersing (in general); entering into; हृत्पुष्पवगाहनसाहसिका Dk. 16; परदेशावगाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षणमात्र-

ज्ञाता R. 5. 47; दुग्धानामवगाहनाय विधिना रम्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. -3 (fig.) Mastering, learning, studying completely; सकलशास्त्रावगाहंभीरुद्विः K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A bucket.

अवगाह्य pot. p. 1 Fit for bathing. -2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवयुगः A fault, defect, demerit; अवयुगोऽयं परावयुगं Malli. on K. 13, 48.

अवयुग् 10 P. 1 To come with, shroud; परुषचर्मवयुगुंति] . 1; Ms. 4. 49. -2 To draw over, conceal; veil.

अवयुगन् 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. -2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवयुगनसंघाता कुलजाभिसरेद्यपि S. D.; चांढालस्तिमिरावयुगन्तपटकेषु विधत्ते विधुः ibid.; कृतज्ञावयुगन्तं Mn. 6; उत्सृष्टसत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावयुगन्तानां Ve. 3; Mk. 4. 24; Si. 5. 17. -3 A covering, mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping broom. -Comp. -सुद्रा [अवयुगनाय सुद्रा] a sort of religious ceremony; सव्यहस्तकृता सुहिर्दिघोषो मुखतर्जनी । अवयुगनसुद्रेयमभितो धूमिता नता ॥

अवयुगन्तवत् A. Covered with a veil, veiled; वती नारी S. 5. अवयुगन्तिका 1 Veiling, hiding, covering. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवयुगित p. p. 1 Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिरावयुगिते Ku. 4. 11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness. -2 Powdered, powdered.

अवयुगित a. Powdered, ground.

अवयुगित a. Woven.

अवयुग् 6 U. To assail with threats, to attack, to raise a weapon for the purpose of striking a blow (with loc. or dat.); न कादाचिद् द्विजे तस्माद्विद्वानवयुग्रेद्यपि Ms. 4. 169; ब्राह्मणावयुग्रेव 165; 11. 207.

अवयुगणं-गोरणं Menacing, assailing with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवयुह 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide, conceal; (रविः) पञ्चांजुवयुहः Mb. -2 To put into or inside; उष्णोऽयं संवेष्ट्य निर्वीतेऽवयुहतं Kāty. -5 To embrace; यामोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावयुहते Pt. 4.

अवयुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 Embracing.

अवगो 1 P. 1 To sing in a discordant tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly, satirize in a song, revile, reproach (mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीत p. p. 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. -2 Reproached, abused, censured; अवगीतः पाश्चयः U. 2. 2; अवगीतां गमिसे दशमिमां Ki. 2. 7; मोदावगीतप्रथमाधुरय 17. 28; Si. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Satirized in a song. -5 Seen frequently,

well-known (सुदृष्टे). -सं 1 A satire in song, derision. -2 Reproach, blame. -3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रह 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go (as reins). -2 To divide, separate (as words or parts of words); विनुगणमित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्यकारोऽवग्रहते P. VIII. 2. 46 Com. -3 To break off, discontinue; to distinguish, discriminate, discern. -4 To punish, chastise; मन्त्रोपि नाम न महानवग्रहा साध्यः Si. 5. 49. -5 To seize, choke; गद्गदिकावग्रहमागच्छता K. 307, 328. -6 To capture, take in possession, overpower; स्वामिनमवग्रमच्युहन्ति Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46. -7 To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct. -8 To hold of (with the feet). -Caus. To knead, make dough.

अवग्रहीत p. p. Obstructed, impeded, restrained.

अवग्रह्य a. Separable. -घ्न A padabaving the name प्रग्रह.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. -2 The mark or interval of such a separation; समासेऽवग्रहो न्यस्तमकालः. -3 The syllable or letter after which such separation occurs; ऋद्वग्रहात् P. VIII. 4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक् तां च ते च मदनं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 2. -5 The mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision of an after and ओ. -6 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; दुर्हिर्भवति ज्ञस्यानामवग्रहविशोपिणां R. 1. 62; रावणावग्रहकृतमिति बाणमुतेन सः 10. 48; नभोनभस्योर्ध्वमिववग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -7 An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, restraint; संसारं Māl. 1 the bonds or fetters of worldly existence; प्रसह्य रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Rām.; see अवग्रह and निग्रह. -8 A herd of elephants. -9 The forehead of an elephant. -10 Natre, original temperament. -11 A sort of knowledge, a false idea. -12 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रहयोर्विधाता Si. 1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term of abuse. -14 An iron hook with which elephants are driven.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3 Knowledge.

अवग्रहाः 1 Breaking, separation. -2 Impediment; अवग्रहस्ते घृयात् Sk. -3 A curio; see अवग्रह.

अवघट् 1 A. 1 To push or brush away or off. -2 To split, break or cut asunder; पंचबाणात् अवघट्यंती Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub; जलौकौघाणामधुनाऽवघट्येत् Susr. -4 To stir up, agitate.

अवघट्टः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, a stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 Striking up, shaking.

अवघट्टनं Ru bbing away or off.

अवघुष 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. -2 To send for, summon, convoke; as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant; नदीषु कौचावघुषासु Mb.

अवघोषः, -घणं Proclaiming, denouncing. -णा A proclamation.

अवघूर्ण 1 U. To whirl round, handish, move to and fro; as in अवघूर्णमानताम्रदृष्टिः; वने यथा शाल इवावघूर्णितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवघूर्णः Whirling round, a whirlpool.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling orwhirling round.

अवघृष 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder; मृदुना सलिलेन खन्यमानान्यवघृष्यति गिरिरपि स्थलानि Pt. 1. v. 1. -Caus. To rub off, scratch.

अवघर्षणं 1 Rubbing into. -2 Grinding. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलैः छुद्धिरैवा गोवालैश्चावघर्षणात् Y. 3. 60.

अवघटित a. Covered on all sides, concealed.

अवघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch with the mouth; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To kiss (as the head) मूर्धनि त्रिवद्राय Aeval. ; अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. -Caus. (घ्रापयति) To cause to smell at.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवच a. Lower.

अवचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.). -2 To perceive, observe.

अवचक्षण a. One telling a censured tale. -णं Looking down upon.

अवचन a. [न. व.] Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला साध्वसाद्वचना तिष्ठति S. 1. -नं [अभावे न. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽग्निहोमः KAty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर a. not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent; (language); वादेऽवचनीयेषु तदेत द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable; not blamable, free from censure; लौकैरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ता impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुती ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर a. Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

अवचंद्रमनं The looking down of the moon (Ved.).

अवचर 1 U. 1 To move or come down. -2 To go down towards. -Caus. 1 To cause to move or

descend upon -2 To employ, use, apply; लेयान्, शूकं, कषायं &c.

अवचार a. Going or moving down in or upon. -रः A place of descent, road; field of action.

अवचारण a. Moving, going. -णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of saline preparation (क्षारपकविधि).

अवचार्य a. To be cast down, to be given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3 P. 1 To worship, honour, respect. -2 (5 U.) To gather pick up, pluck (with two acc.); गता स्वाद्वचिन्वाना कुसुमान्याश्चन्दमान् Bk. 6. 10; वृक्षमवचिनोति फलानि Sk. -3 To take off. -4 To let down behind, to open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमावचयमभिनयंयो सख्यौ S. 4.

अवचायः [अव-चि-वञ्] Gathering flowers (with the hands); अवित-कुसुमावचायखेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचायिन् a. Gathering, picking off. अवचित p. 1 Garbered. -2 Filled, inhabited.

अवचूडः-लः [अवचता चूडा अयं यस्य वा. डो लः] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a chowri) hanging from the top of a hanner; पिच्छावचूडमनु माधवधाम जगुः Si. 5. 18; दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलापः K. 26, 114, 116; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

अवचूर्ण 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust. -2 To cover, put on or over, overlay; चूर्णैः शनैर्नैर्गन्धसुखमवचूर्ण्य Sugar. ; भेष्यो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिताः Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. -3 A kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित a. 1 Pounded coarsely; त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133. -2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

अवचूल = अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलका, -कं A chowri or hrnsb (formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. -2 To conceal, obscure, leave in darkness.

अवच्छ (च्छा) ष्टः A cover, covering; कौचनावच्छादान् (खान्) Rām.

अवाच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. -3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c.) used in Nyāya; see अवच्छिन्न below. -4 To detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt.

अवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off. -2 Separated, divided, detached, excerpted. -3 (In logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. -4 Bounded, modified determined; द्विकालानवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. -5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized as by an attributive word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion (अवयव). -2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation. -4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). -5 Determination, decision, settlement; शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषसंज्ञितैतवः Vāk. P. -6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. -7 Bounding, defining. -8 Pervading (व्याप्तिः). अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing, distinctions.

अवच्छेदक a. 1 Separating. -2 Determining, deciding, प्रतियोगिकावच्छेदकावच्छिन्न. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4 Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, particularizing. -6 Peculiar, characteristic. -कः 1 That which distinguishes. -2 A predicate, characteristic property. -3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदनं Cutting off, separating; determining, hounding &c.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. -तं A horse-laugh.

अवाञ्जि 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive by conquest); to win; अवजिय च तद्धनं Mb.; Ms. 11. 81; युष्मकं नाम विमानं वीर्यवञ्जितं Rām. -2 To recover; हतां कुण्णामवाजयत् Mb. -3 To ward off, prevent. -4 To conquer, अवजितमधुना तवाहमङ्गो Si. 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over; येन-द्रोकावजयाय दूतः R. 6. 62.

अवजित p. p. Conquered; contemned, disregarded.

अवजितिः f. Conquest, defeat; Ki. 6. 43.

अवजुष्ट a. Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with contempt, disregard; अवजानासि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77; अवजानंति मां मूढा मातुर्भी तनुमाश्रितं Bg. 9. 11; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अव-ज्ञा अहं] Disrespect, contempt; slighting, low opinion; नामान्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये नाम केचिद्विद नः प्रथमंयवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6; Sānti. 3. 23; अवज्ञावज्ञेय परितपति मोक्षेति बुधं Udb. -Comp. -उपहत a. treated with contempt, humiliated. -दुःखे the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धेति जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञात *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, disregard, contempt; ईदित्तं नवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्ग-लमात्मनः R 1 79

अवज्ञाय *pot p.* To be treated with disrespect; contemptible; विषा हि क्षत्रियाः मानो नावज्ञायः कदाचन Y. 1. 153.

अवट्ट *a.* [अव-अट्] Produced in a hole. —ट्टः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 A pit; अवट्टाणि मे राम पक्षिषेम् कलिवरः अट्टे ये निधिर्यते Rām. —3 A well. —4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवट्टश्चैवमेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरे Y. 3. 98. —5 A juggler —0omp —कण्ठयः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. —नितोयनः N. of a particular hell.

अवट्टि, ट्टि *f.* [अव-अट्टि] 1 A hole. —2 A well. —3 A sinus.

अवट्टीट्ट *a* [नासिकायाः नतं अवट्टीट्टं, अवट्टीट्टं नासिकायाः संज्ञायाः; नासिकापर्वट्टोटा, पुरुषोपपट्टीटा P. V. 2. 31 Sk.] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवट्टुः [अव-ट्टि-मितं ट्टु] 1 A hole in the ground. —2 A well. —3 The hack or nape of the neck —4 The depressed part of the body. —5 A kind of tree. —ट्टु *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —ट्टु *n.* A hole, a rent. —0omp. —जः a hind owl, the hair on the back of the head; Si. 10. 12.

अवट्टथ *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

अवट्टंगः —कः A market, a mart.

अवट्टीर्ण [अव-ट्टी-भवे-क] The flight of a bird, flying downwards.

अवट्ट *a.* Ved. Not without a tail said of a cow).

अवट्टतः [अव-अट्ट-वेदे वृ-ट्टयतः] A well, cistern.

अवट्टतसः —सं [अव-ट्ट-वृ-भृ] 1 A garland —2 An ear ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear ornament (fig. also); गंगा नदीवृत्तसगवतसः Ku 1. 55 स्ववाहनप्रोभवृत्तसगवतसः 7. 38. चन्दन-पद्मवृत्तसगवतसः K 11, 12, 140, 97; R 13 49; Dk 5. 88; Ki 3 11; Si. 3. 81; *उत्पलं a lotus used as an ornament; Ku. 4 8; oft with an omitten; वै-स-कुमुदेः शिवमेताः S. 10 67. —3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; 'decked with'; नामरमावतसः जलसं-निवेशा Ohāt. 2. 3; पुनरि कावतसः निःप-स्थानिः Rām.; पुष्पावतसं सलिलं Susr., कल्याणावतसा कल्प-गणसंपद Māl. 6.

अवट्टतस्यति Den. P. To use as ear-rings, make ear rings of अवट्टतस्यति रूपमाना ममदा शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4; अवट्टतस्येति M. 3.

अवट्टतसकः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general; अवट्टतसकमेव

विष्णुसुखावतसक V. 5. 3; मासादाडा-वतसका (लंका) Rām.

अवट्टसित *a.* Having a garland, crested; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवट्टक्षणं 1 Anything out in pieces. —2 Chopped straw.

अवट्ट 10 P To strike downwards; विद्युद्वताडयति Nir. ; to crush noder, trample down upon.

अवट्टाहनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नै. गिकी सुरभिणः कुसु-मस्य सिद्धा मूर्धनि स्थितिर्न चरगैरवट्टाहनानि U. 1. 14 —2 Striking.

अवट्टत् 8 U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards; ऋज्वीदधानैरवट्टत् कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावततः (व्यग्रोयः) Hariv. —2 To overspread, cover; नभ-सि मेवावतते Susr.; खमवतस्य सलिलदा Bri S. 24 19. —3 To loosen, undo (especially a howe string).

अवट्टत *p. p.* 1 Overspread, covered; लताशतैरवतता (नदी) Rām.; तुरंगमैरवतता (यू.) ibid. —2 Loosened, slackened; धनवत् whose how is unbent.

अवट्टतिः *f.* Stretching, extending; मालेयावततिग्लान Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall).

अवट्टानः 1 Stretching. —2 The unbending of a bow. —3 A downward fsee. —4 The spreading of a plant; लता-शतैरवततामवट्टानशतैस्तथा Rām. —5 A cover (in general); an awning.

अवट्टप 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. —Caus. 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावतत्पृथ्वीं पृथा दिवस-संक्षेपे जगामास्तं Mb. —2 To illuminate.

अवट्टस *p. p.* Heated, irradiated; अवट्ट-तसेन कुलस्थितं auichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man) P. II. 1. 47; अवट्टतेन कुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवट्टापिठ *a.* (A place) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवट्टमसं [अवट्टतं व्याप्तं तमः अवट्टमसः P V 4 79.] 1 Slight or dim darkness; 2) अट्टमसं तमः Dk —2 Darkness (in general); अवट्टमसमिदृशे भस्वता-म्युदुतेन Si. 11. 57. (where Malli says यद्यपि क्षीणेऽवट्टमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधा द्विशेषानादरेण सामान्यमेव शब्दः). —3 Obscurity.

अवट्टरं *ind.* Ved. Farther away, more distantly.

अवट्टसु *ind.* Below, in the lower world; Ki 5 27.

अवट्टर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवट्ट 1 P 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथावट्टतार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसन्त वृद्धशिवतरनं मरुत् Si. 1. 1; यद्वनातटमवट्टीर्णः Pt. 1; मेघपद्वीमवट्टीर्णः रवा S. 7, कद्वैतवट्टरिष्यति चक्रं मस्त-कान् Pt. 5; (fig. also) इति मतिर्व न बोधपद्वीमवट्टरति K. 289 fails to see; पागेव मे नाभिधयविष्णुमवट्टरति अपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame.

—2 To flow or run into, discharge contents, join (as a river); सागरं व-र्जयित्वा कुत्र वा महानद्यवट्टरति S. 3; see अवर्णनं Iso. —3 To enter, enter into, to come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32; स्वदीर्घं देशमवट्टीर्णं M. 5. —4 To begin, commence; अवट्टरतु भवान् Dk. 152; तथैवसीमाह्वय संगीतकमवट्टरति, Dhāt. 1. 5 To present oneself, appear forth, come; प्रसभमव-ततार वित्तजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. —6 To des- cend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal; शापावट्टीर्णं Ks. 2. 21; सुनिकन्या च सा शापात्तर्यो जाता-ववातत् 2. 31. Rāj T. 1. 130; 5. 66. विष्णुदेवावट्टीर्णोऽसौ Mār. P. —7 To get over, subdue, conquer; अवट्टीर्णोऽस्मि य-द्भोगमतिदुस्तरं Ks. 21. 194; अव तस्य बलं तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5 —Caus. 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down; मार्गे कथंचिद्वतार्यं Mu. 3. 9; रथात्, वृक्षात्, शूलाद्यात् &c. —2 To take down, put or set down अवतारय सलिलसमीपं K. 38; मात्रां कक्षांतराद्वतार्य Pt. 1; स्वयुजाद्व-तारिता R. 1. 34; अवतार्यत रथः V. 1. —3 To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगात्राद्वतार्य भूषणानि Mu. 2, 5; अर्थांगराजाद्वतार्य चक्षुः R. 6. 30; अधोऽवट्टाद्वतार्य पादं Ku. 3. 11, Si. 9. 36. —4 To bring downwards. —5 To bend down. —6 To introduce, set a-go- ing, make current, begin; तेन विद्याव-तारित Rāj. T. 4. 585; तत्र तथा सत्प्रव-तारिते 2. 58

अवतरः Descent, N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., गंगा, अपतरस्थि; descending or alighting (in general), coming down; स्तम्भ. —2 An incarna- tion; see अवतार. —3 Crossing. —4 Sudden disappearance. —5 Steps or stairs leading to a river. —6 A holy bathing- place (तीर्थ). —7 Translating from one language into another. —8 Intro- duction. —9 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so ad- dressed to descend from heaven. —2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [अवतरति ग्रंथोऽनया अवतृकणे ल्युट्] 1 Preface. —2 Succession, order, method,

अवतारः [अव तु कणे भृश्] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पाण्डिपथावतारः Dk. 7; advent, setting in; वसेतावतारसमये S. 1. —2 Form, mani- festation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैरवतारयता व- तावतारसुधा Sankara. —3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; वसेतावतारोऽपि नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारोऽपि सुपतिः Ks. 7. 18. —4 An incarnation of Vishnu;

विष्णुर्देव दशावतारगणे शितो महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu ; the following verse from Git. describes them; वेदानुद्धते जगन्निबहते भूगोलमुद्विन्नते दैव्यं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षयस्य कुर्वते ॥ पोलस्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते ग्लेच्छान्मुह्ययते दशकृत्कृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोयवामनः ॥ रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं क मलादिबोःपलम् R. 3. 36, परीचावनवावतारः S. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Śānti. 2. 26; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30. -6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). -7 Aiming at an object. -8 A landing-place; रुद्धे गजेन सतिनः सकृदावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; रं लुं to gain one's object (with gen.). -Comp. -कथं account of an अवतार, N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. -संज्ञा the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Cansing to descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The ends or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्णं p. p. 1 Descended, alighted, come down; शैलराजावतीर्णो जज्ञोः कस्यां Me. 50; जलनिधिमुत्तुर्णं जलकन्यावतीर्णो R. 6. 85; संसारपथमवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in; उदधिनिषावतीर्णो K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मलियोमाश्चतुर्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणपोचरं Mā. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows; दर्शनपथमवतीर्णो S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णोऽयं तस्य यमिन्यां K. 269; भरेणावतीर्णो रजन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. -क्षण a. absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Den. P. To rub with cotton; तूलैश्चकुण्याति तूलेन तृणाग्रमश्नयति Bop.

अवतोका [अवतिंतं तोकं अस्याः; प्रा० व०] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवन, अवतिन् See under अवदो.

अवव्रस्त a Terriod.

अवव्रस्तीय a. Not suitable for a calf.

अववृक्षः [अववृक्ष्यते पानरुच्यर्थः; अववृक्ष्य कर्मणि वृक्ष] Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्तं a 1 Given away -2 Finished, accomplished

अवदह 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदाहः 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः हं [अवसादिता दाहो येन; प्रा० व०] 1 N. of the root of a plant (शिरण). -2 Burning down, heat; इह-कापथं the root of the शिरण plant.

अवदात a. [अवदत्तं] 1 Beantiful; अवदातकतिः Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेतः K. 36; सो विद्यावदातं सुखं; शाखं. -3 Bright, white; अपिङ्गावदातया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128, 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजनिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुदावदातं कलहंसमाला Bk. 2. 18; cf. also Bb. 2. 25; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25; 13. 37; Śānti. 3. 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious; अश्वस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. -5 Yellow. -ता White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीयमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; Si. 7. 2, 13, 16; प्रायश्चित्तमवदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21; Ki. 17. 16; तत्त्वप्रबोधवदानेऽप्यो न रोचते Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य a. Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवदु 9 P. To split or force open to tend or tear asunder. -Caus. 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split; ममाशिलागिरेः शृंगं वज्रेणवावदारितं Rām. -2 To dig down, excavate; तदर्थं शृंगमिवदारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चावदारयेत् Rām.

अवद्वरणं Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवद्वारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणेऽनुट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्णं p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुटमुक्तमौक्तिकप्रकरः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed; भयावदीर्णः संज्ञासादृश्यं बहु भाषते Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त p. p. [अव-दो-खण्डणे कर्मणि क] Cut off.

अवतिन् a. [अवचमनेन इडा° इति]

One who divides or cuts off; पञ्च° dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अव-दो-लुट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces. -2 A part, portion; इदं पात्रं अवदानमात्रं S. B. -3 The root of a plant. -4 The root of a plant; see अवदान also.

अवदाहः 1 Milking -2 Milk

अवद्य a 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काश्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्या करिकुम्भजो माणः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्याद्वेता R. 7. 70; see अवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. -द्य 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्याद्वेता R. 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp. -मोहन a. concealing or keeping off want. -भीः f. fear of vices or sin.

अवद्यवत् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्रंगः A market.

अवध्य a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. -द्य Exemption from death; Me. 5. 39.

अवध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; त्र, भावः, त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधाहीनामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सर्वेषां वध्यमभिन इतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवध्यर्थ a. To be defied.

अवधाय 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय स्वप्ने मृषिपदं Kāty. ; यथा श्रुतः क्षुरधानेऽवहितः Sat. Br. ; ततस्तस्तेषु कुण्डेषु गर्भानवधाय तदा Mb. ; वासुदेवा इत्ययं यत्तमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive ; इतोऽवधाय देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतं listen, hear.

अवधातव्य } pot. p. To be attended
अवधानीय } to, deserving attention and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रत्ययोऽभिहिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2 ; अवधानं दीयमानं पार्थवे Ve. 1 ; intentness, attentiveness ; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively -2 Devotion, care, carefulness ; अवधानात् carefully or attentively ; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रियामिमां कालिदासरय V. 1. 2. v. l.

अवधानिन् a. Attentive.

अवधि [अव-धा-ति] 1 Application, attention. -2 Boundary, limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); conclusion, determination; एकैकस्य जगत्प्रपञ्चमध्यनञ्जावधिर्योग्यता Mv. 1. 46; रवितेजसावधिनाधिबद्धितम् Ki. 12. 22. -3 Furthest limit; दृष्ट आह्ला-दनीयानामवधि: K. 124; स्मरज्ञापावधिर्वा सस्वर्गी Kn. 4. 43 conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as', 'till'; एव ते जीवितानावधि: प्रवाद: U. 1; तत्प्रत्या-गमनकालावधयोपि तावत् धियेतां प्राणा: K. 171; यथाही राक्षसं मे देहि ततः प्रत्यागमा-वधि Ks. 4. 100; स्कंध: स्यान्मूलाच्छाखा-वधितस्तो: Ak. -4 Period of time, time; सर्वे निद्रापावधिना प्रमुष्टा: R. 16; 52; शेषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्था-वधिर्वा Me. 87; अपि समाप्तः वनवासस्याव-धि: Mv. 7. 2. 48; विवाहं मासावधिकम-कल्पयत् Dk. 54. 174; K. 328; Ki. 12. 17; यदवधि-तदवधि from or over since, till, Bv. 2. 79; अयं वेदवधि: प्रतीहयते Ki. 2. 16. -5 An engagement, ap- pointment; रमणीयावधिरितिना विसर्वा- दित: S. 6. -6 A division, district, department; जनपदतदवधयोश्च P. IV. 2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. °ता, °त्व limit, limitation.

अवधिम् *a.* Limited, bounded.

अवधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed down or deposited. -2 To be attended to, to be believed. -3 To be known or apprehended. -यं Attention.

अवहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Attentive, careful; शृणुत मनोभि-रवाहितै: V. 1. 2; शृणु मेवद्विता वचः Rām; Me. 100. -3 Celebrated known. °ता application, attention. -Comp. -अञ्जलि *a.* with joined hands.

अवधात् 1 U. To run down, to drop down, to run after.

अवधावने 1 Running after, pursu- ing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधावित *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued. -2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधार 10 P. To disregard, dis- respect treat with contempt, slight; अवधीतिदुर्दृष्टनस्य H. 1.; Si. 9. 59, Amarn. 83, to despise, repndiate, re- pndise; तत्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5.

अवधारणं Treating with disrespect. अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising; repulse; कृतवत्यति नावधीरणाभ्यरा- द्देश्यि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; M. 3. 19; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोद्युक्तो विज्ञातसंभी- यतोवधीरणा S. 3. 14.

अवधारित *p. p.* Disrespected, dis- regarded, slighted; अवधीरितानवधुणं Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught अचेतनं नाम धुणं न लक्ष्येन्मयैव कस्माद्- वधीरिता भिया S. 6. 12.

अवधीरि *a.* 1 Despising, scorning. -2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move, wave, cause to tremble; रेणुः एवनाव- धूतः R. 7. 43; लीलावधूतः चामरैः Me. 35; Ra. 6. 15; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 13. 36. -2 To shake off or out, shake, toss (lit. and fig.), remove (fig. also); overcome, get the better of; राजस- र्वमवधूय मातुर्कं R. 11. 90; मुरवधूवधूत- भयः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears of; अवधूय तद्वधूयां 3. 61; त्रजंति शत्रू- नवधूय निस्तुहाः श्वेन भिदिं सुनयो न भू- धूतः Ki. 1. 42; इरावधूय रक्षांसि Rām. -3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat with contempt, disregard; चंडी मामव- धूय पादपतितं Ve. 4. 38; Kn. 3. 8; अव- धूयमणिपाताः V. 3. 5; अवधूतदुहितृ- प्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. -Caus. (-धूतयति) To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken, waved. -2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Ex- celled, surpassed; Ratn. 2. 8. -5 Attacked, overcome. -6 Serpented from worldly attachments. -तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connec- tions; यो विलब्ध्याभ्रमान्वर्णानामन्येव स्थितः पुमान् ॥ अतिवर्णाभ्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यस्यात् धूतसंसारबंधनात् ॥ तव- मस्यसिद्धत्वाद्बधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥. -Comp. -वेश *a.* undressed, naked.

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving; पाद- र्शस्त रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीनवधूतनं Ms. 3. 239; अमंदवधूतकारवधूतनम् Ki. 8. 6. -2 The practice of medicine, uring. -3 Agitation, trembling. -4 Disre- garding. -5 Trampling; on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent powders on sores.

अवधू 10 U. 1 (*a*) To determine, fix, resolve; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1; यन्म- यावधारितं Mk. 4; चयस्तिष्ठामिस्वधा- रितं पुरा Si. 1. 3; विदुर्भगतममुदेयमवधा- रितं M. 5. (*b*) To ascertain, determine accurately, make out; know, perceive, understand; न विष्मन्मूर्तेवधारयते बधुः Ku. 5. 78; Mn. 3. 4. -2 To consider or regard, think, look upon; सुतां मा- मवधारय Mb.; कुलीनस्यवधारयतां Ks. 21. 124; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to, become acquainted with; वानमस्यस्व धर्मे ते कथयाम्यवधारयतां Mār. P. -4 To reflect, consider, think; बालकोयमि- त्यवधार्य Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation; सर्वत्र यद्वधारणोच्यते स एकांतः Sust.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accura- tely; इष्टावधारकं चाक्यं आशीः Bharata. -2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting. -ज-णा 1 Ascertainment, determina-

tion; मान° Dk. 161. -2 Affirmation, emphasis. -3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावद्वधारणे एवावधा- रणे; मात्रं कात्स्न्येवधारणे Ak.; तुरन्नाव- धारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclu- sion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य *pot. p.* To be ascertained, determined or consid- ered; विष्णोरिवारस्यानवधारणीयं R. 13. 5; परिणतिरवधार्या यततः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained, known, well observed, marked; सम्प्रगवधारितं Ratn. 1.

अवधूय *p. p.* 1 Determined, resolv- ed, settled. -2 Heard.

अवधय See under अवय.

अव (व) ध्र *a.* Ved. Not injurious, innoxious, beneficent.

अवध्वस् 1 A. 1 To apply oneself to, set about. -2 To strew over, scat- ter, spread; चूर्णेनवध्वंसते Sk. -Caus. 1 To cast down. -2 To strew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Powder, dust. -3 Disrespect, cen- sure, blame. -4 Falling off or from. -5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed, perish- ed. -2 Censured, disrespected. -3 Pounded coarsely or badly. -4 Aban- doned. -5 Sprinkled. -6 Scattered.

अग्नं [अव-ल्युद्] 1 Protection, de- fence; धृजोऽग्नये P. I. 3. 66, Nalod. 1. 4. -2 Gratifying, pleasing. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Delight, satisfaction. -5 Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of the stars.

अवनम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to bend down, stoop; Si. 9. 74. -2 To bend oneself, hang down; त्वय्यादातुं जलमवन्ते Me. 46. See अवनत also. -Caus. (अवन-ना-मयति) To bend down, bend; अवनमय द्विषतां शिरसि K. 1. 9; श्वधुश्चमवाचमितम् Pt. 4.

अवनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, hung down, downcast; विनय°, मन्त्रय°, ल- उजा°, उत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; फलपुष्पैरवन- तात् Rām. -2 Verging in the west, setting; रजनिरवनते दुर्लज्जयाधोमुखी च Si. 10. 91. -3 Bending, stooping, deepened, not projecting. -4 Hum- ble. -Comp. -अंग *a.* with stooping limbs; Kn. 5. 86. -काय *a.* bending the body, crouching down. -मुख *a.* with down-east countenance. -शीर्ष *a.* bowing the head.

अवनति *f.* 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिमवने: Mu. 1. 2, 3. 8; Si. 9. 8. -2 Declining in the west, setting; Si. 9. 8. -3 A bow, prostration. -4 Bending (as a bow); धनुषामवनतिः K. (where अ° also

means 'stooping').-5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनम्र *a.* Bowled, bent ; पर्याप्तपुष्प-स्तवकावनम्रा Kn. 3. 54 ; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवनमः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet ; गस्तिनयनवारोपनि पादावनमं Si. 11. 35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनमक *a.* What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनमिन् *a.* Bending or bowing down ; Ki. 7. 19.

अवनह 4 U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Formed, made. -2 Fixed, seated ; स्यानावनद्धचनशोणितशोण-पाणिः Ve. 1. 21. -3 Covered, encircled ; तीव्रलीलावनद्धपुष्पक्षंडमंडितैः K. 19 ; Si. 3. 7 ; bound on, tied ; चर्मवनद्धं दु-ग्धिपुष्पं मूत्रपुरीषयोः Ms. 6. 76 ; हेममाला वनद्धः (रथः) Mb. ; पुष्पभारवनद्धः (पादपः) Rām. ; Bri. S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84 fastened, woven, put together ; जगव नद्धमनोरमपल्लवा Si. 6. 53 ; 7. 52. -द्ध A drum.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः अव-नाटच् see अवशीट] Flat-nosed. -द्ध The Condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः -नी *f.* [अव-नि Uq. 2. 101] 1 The earth ; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground' 'place' ; काननावनो Dk. 7. 13 ; लीलावनो place of recreation 25. -2 A finger (Nir.). -3 A river ; Rv. 1. 190. 7. -4 N. of a plant. -5 Course, bed of a river. अव-निगत *a.* fallen prostrate on the ground. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः lord of the earth, king ; पति-रवनिपतीनां तैश्चकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. -वरः *a.* roving over the earth, vagabond. -ग्रः a mountain ; Si. 16. 78. -तल the surface of the earth. -मंडलं the globe. -रुहः, -रुद्ध a tree.

अवानज 3 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. -Caus. 1 To cause to wash off. -2 To fill with, pervade ; सुसुगंधतपावनेजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवनिक *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Searched.

अवनेज *a.* Used for washing.

अवनेजन 1. Washing, ablution ; न कुप्यदुपुत्रस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. -2 Washing off, ablution. -3 Water for washing, foot-path ; आपः पादावनेजनीः Ait. Br. -4 Sprinkling water on the darbha grassata Srādh-dha ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीयनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into ; अवानपोऽवनीयमाना Kāty. -2 To cause to descend or flow. -3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over.

अवनायः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. -2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक *a.* Causing to descend.

अवंतिः -ती *f.* [अव-वाह् उश्च Uq. 3. 50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness ; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी कांचिरवंतिका ॥ पुरी द्वापर्वतो चैव सेवेता मोक्षदायिकाः ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts : cf. आनंयं च निपुणा सुदृशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. -2 N. of a river. -m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants ; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु ; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवंति is synonymous with Malava or the modern Malavā ; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as Bana applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi] अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदयवाहः R. 6. 32 ; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसनदूरे किल चंद्रमैलेः 6. 34, 35 ; प्रायपावर्तद्विदुयनकथाकोविदु ग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30 ; अवन्तीवृजयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. -3 Comp. -पुर the city of उज्जयिनी. -महाः [अवन्तिषु ब्रह्मा अच् समासः P. V. 4. 104.] a Brāhmapa residing in Avanti. -सोमः [अवन्तिषु सोम इव] son of grnel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (काजिकं).

अवंधय *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive ; अवंधयवांछितफलवदान K. 260 ; अवंधयपातेन बाणेन V. 2. 2 ; H. 2. 12.

अवपद् 10 P. To split. -pass. To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon ; द्येनावपातमव-पश्य Prab. ; कलेर्वृक्षावपतितैः Rām. -Caus. To thrown, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down ; जलं कुलाव-पातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk. 9. 24 ; अधश्च-रणावपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet (tig) bringing. -2 Descend,

descending ; शस्त्रावपातः Y. 2. 277. कपोत° H. 1 ; द्येन° चक्षिता Mal. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit. -4 Particularly a hole or pit for catching elephants ; अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गर्ते लुके तुगादिना Yādava ; रोधांसि निघनजवपातमग्नः करीव वन्यः पक्षैररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down ; दुग्मण° Ms. 11. 65 ; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down ; to descend, fall down as केश, गर्भ &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. -Caus. To cause to glide or go down.

अवपज *p. p.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपादः falling down.

अवपाक *a.* 1 Badly or ill-cooked. -2 Without a net. -कः Bad cooking.

अवपाक *a.* [अवर् भोजनयोग्यं पार्थयय] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित *a.* [अवपात्र कुर्यर्थे निचूक] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel ; see अपपात्रित (= भिनोदकीकृत Day.)

अवपालित *a.* Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित *a.* [अवपाशः समंतात् पाशो जातोऽस्य तार° इव] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides) ; पश्या-म्येव हि कंठे त्वां कालपाशावपाशितं Rām.

अवपीड 10 P. To compress ; ममज-च मही तस्य भूमिरावपीडिता Mb. ; पादौ शिरोमिरवपीडितौ Rām. ; to press or squeeze together ; एकीकृतस्त्वचि निवि-क्त इवावपीड्य Māl. 6. 12.

अवपीड *a.* Pressed on all sides. -द्धः 1 Pressing down, pressure -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down -2 Sternutatory. -ना Damage, violation ; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूणी *a.* Full of, filled.

अवप्रजनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवपः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अववधा Sogmenl of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (tig also) ; नीचा कर्म गौरवेणावबद्धः Si. 18. 19 -2 To atreat, rivet ; शिल्प-कुशलतयावबध्नाति दृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अवबंधः 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Blepharoptosis ; व्याधिर्नैत्रावब-

धकः Snr. -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अववाधा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अववाहकः [अववाहो वाह्येन प्रा० सं०] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध 4 A. 1 To awake; to recognise; तं चावबुधयाम्यम् Dk. 127.

-2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वत्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यते Mb. ; एकांतमौग्यान-बुद्धिबिम्बैः Si. 12. 39; Bk. 15. 101; Ms. 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबु-ध्यते तत्त्वं प्रकृतेः पुद्बस्य च Bhāg. knows. -Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्मचो-दनामुपबोधमवबोधयेत् केवलं S. R. ; प्रागेव धिदुरो वेद तेनास्मरन्वबोधयत् Mb.

-3 To remind, put in mind of; आर्यं सम्पद्यवबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1. v. 1. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध p. p. 1 Known. -2 [कर्तरि-क्त] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न) ; यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौतौ भूतानां प्रलोदयौ Kn. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभर्तृनाम्य-ह्णाद्भव सांक्षे रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः R. 7. 41; भाषावबोधकलया दयितेव रात्रौ 5.64; प्रतिकूलेषु तैश्चर्यावबोधः कोप इत्यते S. D. : M. 3. 10; स्वप्नावबोधं महः Prabh. 1. 1-3 Discrimination, judgment; अवबोधवारि रजसः ज्ञानं Ki. 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक a. Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमावबोधकानि चरितानि Dk. 175. -कः 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; मन्त्रवबोधकं प्रकटय-त् Dk. 153; त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रवः [कुपितः ब्रवः] Ill-report, defamation.

अवबंज् 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं ब्रज इवावबज्य Ku. 3. 74; अवभ-ग्रश्च मे मानः Rām. broken down, humbled.

अवभंगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating; मानावभंगनिपुणं त्वममोघमञ्जं V. 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभाष 1 A. 1 To shine; नात्यर्थ-मशैरवभाषवानः Ki. 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभाषते Mb. -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहारिण्युत्तमवभाषते युवत्याः S. 8. 29. -3 To appear; seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्स्वर्यं तस्याः पिबद्वेकस्वेनावभाषते Vedānta. -Caus. To irradiate, illuminate; अधिकावभा-सितदिशो निकरः Si. 9. 37.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनास्य तत्त्वेण कृतेष्वभासे Ki. 3. 26. -4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. -Comp. -करः N. of a divinity. -प्रभाः (pl.) N. of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक a. Luminous, irradiating. -कं The Supreme Spirit; त्वं lomi-nousness.

अवभासित p. p. 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, mani-fest.

अवभासित्व a. Shining, bright. -नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter. अवभेद्ः Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदित्व a. Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज् 6. P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुज्य p. p. Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुज्यभोगकण्ठहला भुवं Si. 15. 54.

अवभृथः [अव-भृ-थन् Un. 2. 3] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; नावभृथं सरस्वत्यां Kāty. ; भुवं काष्ठेन कुंडोदनी मेधेनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84; श्रीराश्वमेधावभृथाद्वैमुतेः 6. 61; 9. 22; 11. 31. 13. 61; Y. 3. 244; Ms. 11. 83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यवभृथे तत्स्वयि Si. 14. 10. -Comp. -स्नानं ablution after a sa-crifical ceremony.

अवभ्रः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रट् a. [नतं नासिकायाः, अव-भ्रट् P. V. 2. 31] Flat-nosed; see अवदीट्. -इ The state of having a flat nose.

अवम a. [अव-अमन् Un. 5. 54.] 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. -3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अनलकानल-कान्तवर्मा पुरिं R. 9. 14; see अवमः या त उक्तिरवमा या परमा Rv. 6. 25. 1. -4 Next, intimate. -5 Last, youngest -6 decreasing. -मः 1 A protector. -2 A class of Manes; त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा ऊवाः कात्यायन. -मं 1 Sin. -2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chāndra (29 days, 31 Chātika and 50 Palas) and a solar month (30 days); तिथ्येन-द्वयेको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं Jyotisha.

अवमन् 4 A. (or Poet. P.) 1 To despise, contemn, disregard, dis-

respect; चतुर्विंशतिनामवमन् मानिनी Kn. 5. 53; Ms. 2. 11, 4. 135, 7. 150; V. 2. 11. -2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of; तद्वीक्षितारं चैदी-नां भनोस्तमवमन्स्त मा Si. 2. 95; जगन्मगल-मार्तानं कथं स्वमवमन्यसे U. 7. 8; Bk. 8. 81; 12. 25; 15. 14. 66. -Caus. To despise &c.; या चैनं नावमानयेत् Ms. 2. 50, 4. 136.

अवमन्त p. p. Despised, contemned &c. -Comp. -अंकुशः a restive ele-phant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमन्तंकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.

अवमतिः A master, an owner. -तिः f. 1 Disregard, disrespect. -2 Aver-sion, dislike.

अवमंत्य, अवमान्य pot. p. 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted; बालोऽपि नावमंत्यो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः Ms. 7. 8. 9. 82. -2 Contemptible, mean.

अवमन्तु a. 1 Disrespectful, contempt, tious, despising. -2 Arrogant.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, dis-regard; अमृतस्यैव चाकोक्षेऽवमानस्य सर्व-दा Ms. 2. 162, Bg. 14. 25. ता, -त्वं dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं, ना Despising, disrespect-contempt; अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमंत्रितैः Si. 15. 18.

अवमानित्व a. Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing; धिक् मा-नुषस्थितश्रेयोऽवमानिनं S. 6; अपि आत्मगु-णावमानानि S. 3.

अवमथ a. [अवमथ्यति अव-मथ्-अच्] Producing swellings. -थः A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration, investi-gation. -2 One of the five principal parts or Sandhis of a play; यत्र मुख्य-फलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः शापयिः सांसार-यश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति रसतः S. D. 336; also written विमर्ष. -3 Attacking; वीर्याव-दानेषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience, -2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुच् 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse). -2 To take off (a garment &c.); मेखला, किरिट, वासांसि भूष-णानि &c. -3 To unharness.

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, loosen-ing, letting go.

अवमूधन् a. [अवमनो मूर्धाऽस्य] With one's head hanging down. -Comp. -शय a. [अवमूर्धा सन् शयते ; शी-अच्] lying with the head hang-ing down. (-यः) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, snob as man (opp. देव); उच्चानशया देवा अव-मूर्धशया मनुष्याः

अवमृज् 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip off, remove; लेपमवमार्ष्टि. -2 To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवमृद् 9 P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; crush, tread down, trample upon; अवमृद्न्त राष्ट्रानि पार्थिवानां ह्योचनः Mb. -2 To rub. -Caus. To pound down &c.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. -2 Pain, toil; रणावमर्दमासाद्य Rām. -3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression; अवमर्दः मर्त्तयास्तथा चैव बलीयसां Mb. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्दन a. Trampling down, grinding, crushing; शत्रुबलं Rām. -नं 1 Rubbing, shampooing; हस्तपादं Pt. 1. -2 Oppression, crushing down.

अवमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch; अवमृ-शंती कलहस्तकात् K. 232. -2 To consider, ponder, reflect. -Caus. 1 To cause to touch. -2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज् 1 A. 1 To expiate (sin) drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. -2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि &c. Tāpdyā Br. (अपगमनसाधनं).

अवयज् f. [अवयज्-णि] A partial portion of a sacrifice. -m. (-याः, -याजी) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवय्व्यते कार्यद्वयेण संबध्यते, अव-यु-कर्मणि-अच्] 1 A limb (of the body); सुखावयवद्वयोर्ना तः R. 12. 43, Amarn. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिद्वि जीवति नंदावयवावयवे Mn. 1. -2 A part, portion (as of a whole); पदेन वर्णा विद्यते वर्णेष्ववयवान् च Bhartṛ. ; द्रव्याणां केनचिद्वयवत्वे Dk. 61; केनाहोरात्रावयवाः P. II. 1. 45; I. 1. 46. -3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -4 The body. -5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. -6 A means (साधन, उपकरण). -Comp. —अर्थ the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवशः ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविच् a. [अवयविच् कारणत्वेनास्यस्य इति] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); अवयविना सह पुत्रवियः समस्यंते P. II. 2. 1. Sk. —m. (वी) 1 A whole, any substance of several constituents; नद्य अवयविनि किं मानं Sid;

Mukt. -2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 P. 1 To go down, to give away. -2 To desist from, turn off or away. -3 To know, understand; अथवा न धर्ममसुबोधसमयमवयात् बालिशाः Si. 15. 19.; न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसः Ki. 12. 5. -4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया, -यात् a. Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; °हेला Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयातु a. 1 One who separates. -2 Turning away, averting. -3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat. Ved.). -2 Appeasing, pacification. -3 Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन a. [वयुर्न प्रज्ञा निरुं न. व.] Having no intellect (Ved.).

अवर a. [वृ-वां. अप्र. न. त.] 1 (a) Younger (in years); मातेनावरं मासाधरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Rām; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभि-विद्यते Rām.; यद्वरं कौशावयः, यद्वर-माग्रहायण्याः P. III. 3. 136-7 Sk.; रामादूर्ध्वगावोऽसौऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (यवराः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णाद्वरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अस्वंगम-वरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दुरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनं जय Bg. 2. 49; श्रद्धां न ह्यभां विद्यामाद्वीताचराद्वि Ms. 2. 238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्यमेव प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; द्वयवैः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12. 110; त्रयवपरिवद ज्ञेया 112; Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यंतश्रेष्ठ). —तः 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone. —रा 1 A direction. -2 N. of Durgā. —रं The hind thigh of an elephant (also °र). -Comp. -अर्थ 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of body. (-र्थ) ind. in a certain succession of parts, successively. —तः ind. from below. —अर्थ a. [अवरार्थे भवः भू] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3. beginning from below. -4. defective (भूत). (-र्थ) the least or smallest part. —अवर a. lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यास्तु प्रेष्यंयवाचरान् kām. —उक्त a. named last. —ज a. 1. younger, junior, horn afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior. (-जः) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sūdra. (-ज) a younger sister; विद्वर्धराजावज्जा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. —परं ind. one after another. —पुरुषाः (pl.) one's descend-

ants. —वर्ण a. belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-जः) 1. a Sūdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. —वर्णकः, —वर्णजः a Sūdra. —व्रत a. having no vow (हीनव्रत or अधमव्रत). (-तः) [अवरं अत्यंतश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the sun. -2 a kind of tree (arka). —शैलाः [अवरः पश्चादूर्ध्वं शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः ind. [अवर-तासिन्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् ind. [अवर-प्रथमायर्थे अस्ता-ति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण a. Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अवरीण).

अवर्येण ind. (With acc.) Below.

अवर्यति Den. P. To become lower. अवर्स् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in p. p.)

अवरत p. p. Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः f. 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरहस्य ०. [अवततं रहः अच् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुण a 1 Broken, torn; अवरुण-तुंगमुखाद्वरुणः Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा ह्यवयव-रुध् या S. 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवरोधेण गौर्गोपेन; अवारुध् गौः (स्वयमेव) P. III. 1. 64. Sk.; 1. 64. Sk.; 80 पुरमवारुणत्; to confine, lock up (oft with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; व्रजमवारु-द्धि गां Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मान-माम्बन्धववरुध् Bhāg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one); get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं. -4 To suspend, attach oneself.

अवरुध् p. p. 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 Incognito, disguised; अ-रुति काश्चिद्वाजसुतववरुध्श्चरन् Dk.; अ-रुद्धोऽचरत्यर्थो वर्षाणि विद्वद्भिराच Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. —वेष्ट a. incarcerated.

अवरुद्धिः f. [रुध्-क्त्वि] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इन्द्रियाणां वीर्याणां चारुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; कनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Snar. -2 Restraint; अंतःभागवरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apartment, harem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतैर-वरोधद्वक्षे Ku. 7. 73; Si. 5. 7; अवरोध-जनः K. 57; °गृहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft pl.); अवरोधे महस्यपि B. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mr.

6. 20. -5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege, investment, blockade; दुर्गोदरोधः H. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen. -9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow. -11 Layer (plant) see under अवरोह. -Comp. -अचनं 1. a seraglio. -2. siege

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding. -2 Besieging; सुधन्मा कीयेवात् राजा मिथिलामवरोधकः Rām. -कः A guard. -क A barrier, fence. अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूतारयतः Si. 5. 18; अवरोधने स्वास्यति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि सिंधोः Si. 8. 8 (समुद्रनहिष्यो नयः)

अवरोधिक *a.* Obstructive, impeding. -कः [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणौ नियुक्तः उन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. -का A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुर्गायिकरुहोऽवरोधिकः Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

अवरुह 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूर्प, पंथानं &c.; come down (in general) : to dismount, get down; यानामनस्थश्चैवेनमवरुह्यभिवाचयेत् Ms. 2. 202; R. 4. 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रासादात्, वृक्षायात्; ऐश्वर्यात् अवरुहः come down from, bereft of, prosperity. -Caus. (-रोहयति or -रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोपय Dk. 139; वृक्षाद्धृषि, गङ्गाधे &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकारस्यामवरोपय Ms. 3; चानक्यं साचिव्यादवरोपयेत्.

अवरुह्य *p. p.* 1 Descended, alighted; dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोधः 1 Moving down, descending. -2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, descending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing. -4 Setting (as of the sun).

अवरोपित *p. p.* 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

अवरोहः 1 Descent, going or com-

ing down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the बृहती creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्धि भोगावसाने सर्वेऽवरोहन्ति). -4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशतार्कोणे वटमासाय तस्थुः Rām. -6 The growth of a plant or vine. -7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -Comp. -शायिनः the Indian fig-tree; so -शाखी. -शाखिन्...

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

अवरोहिका *N.* of a plant अश्वगंधा. अवरोहिन् *a.* Descending. -म. (ही) *N.* of the Indian fig-tree (वट). -णी A particular condition (दशा) brought about by a particular position of the stars; उच्चार्ग्यचमस्तस्य दशा स्यादवरोहिणी। तस्यामल्यमवाधोति फले क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः ॥

अवरूप *a.* 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन् *a.* Ved. Shining, brilliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहमधिमुखं तत्र कामश्वासावरोचकः

अवरोहित *a.* Light red-coloured. अवर्ग *a.* Having no class. -र्गः The vowels.

अवर्चस् *a.* Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

अवर्जिवस् *a.* Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण *a.* 1 Colorless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. -र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; तोडुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमग्नि R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure; न चावद्वर्णमवर्णमार्गं 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to इत्थं, इति, इत्त, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -Comp. -वादः reproach, censure.

अवर्तन *a.* Destitute of livelihood. -नं 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

अवर्तिः *f.* Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्त्त *a.* Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः, अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक् *a.* Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ष्य *a.* Being active in rainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष *a.* (Also written वलक्ष) White. -क्षः [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-वक्ष] The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with;

विपुलतरनिरंतरावलग्न Si. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. -ग्रः The waist.

अवलङ्ग 1 *A.* 1 (a) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended, कनकशृङ्खलावलङ्गिनी Mu. 2. suspended by a golden chain; स्तनवद्ध-लङ्घने यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Bri. S. 65. 3; शाखायां सुतकमवलङ्गितमास्ते Ved. (b) To rest, recline, sink down, remain; यस्य वचनात्तत्रावलङ्गितः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तदीयामवलङ्घ्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; उर्वशी राजानमवलङ्घ्यते V. 1; दंडकाष्ठमवलङ्घ्य स्थितः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलङ्गिता V. 1 leaning on supported by; K. 17, 185. -3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; अवलङ्घ्यां पुनः S. 7; हस्तेनावलङ्घ्योर्वशी V. 3; हृदयमवलङ्घ्ये राजसंभोग-लक्ष्मीः Ki. 9. 78; अधिकांशमवलङ्घ्य Ku. 2. 18; हृदयं न स्ववलङ्घितं क्षमाः R. 8. 60. नात्मनैवावलङ्घ्ये Me. 109; हस्तेन तथाऽवलङ्घ्य चासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68; 7. 58; तदहरेर्या जीवितमवलङ्घितं S. 3; Dk. 162; Ve. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mu. 5; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलङ्घ्यते Bk. 18. 41; स्ववहारी चारुदत्तमवलङ्घ्यते, वसन्तेऽस्मान्मातरमवलङ्घ्यते Mk. 9; Bhāsha P. 16. -5 To have recourse to, resort to; नैराश्रयमवलङ्घितं H. 1; स्यात् Bk. 7, 71; वैकुण्ठं Māl. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलङ्घ्य to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair; साद्यस्यमि-ष्टिऽप्यवलङ्घ्यते स्ये Kn. 1. 52; दाक्षिण्यमवलङ्घ्य M. 2 politoly; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15; K. 220; आशं to cherish hopes; किं स्वातन्त्र्यमवलङ्घ्यते S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलङ्घ्योत्तरां दिशं Ka. 37. 33 taking the northern direction. -6 To be slow or tardy, be late. -Caus. 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलङ्घ्य Pt. 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

अवलंबः 1 Hanging down. -2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तनुजालावलंबाः Me. 70; कुट्टपतिभवनहार-सेवा Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलंबमनरा R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; नभसि निरवलंबे Chāt. 1. 8; संततिविच्छेदनिरवलंबानां S. 6; देवेनेत्यं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8; चित्रलेखादत्तहस्तावलंबा V. 1; see हस्तावलंब also. -4 Hence a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line. अवलंबकः *N.* of a metre.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तृभूक्त पतिव्रतः करसह-स्रमणि Si. 9. 6; सहिष्यते तदथमावलंबनं Kn. 5. 66; कथं स्यादनुनिहावलंबनं भव-

रवा: H. 3; प्रधानविक्रमगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कुरुषोत्तिह H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; इतर-पक्षावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160. -4 Walking-stick.

अवलंबित *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सौधा-वलंबितया वरत्रया Pt. 2; चतुर्धावा-लंबिते ससुद्धे K. 4. -3 Expeditions, prompt (श्रीर). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलंबित *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditions, quick.

अवलंबित् *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on. holding, supporting &c; अस्ताचलचू-डावलंबिनि कुसुदिनीनायके H. 1; अथ धू-माभितामशं दुःशाखावलंबिनं R. 15. 49; गवाक्षविस्तरावलंबिन 19. 7; अपरधुपदाव-लंबी 5. 66, Kn. 7. 37; इयं हि निद्रा नयनावलंबिनी Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलंबि-भिः (तदभिः) Rām.

अवलिप् 6 P. To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

अवलिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्ति] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed; केना-वधेनावलिप्तः Mu. 3. 27. 'ता, 'स्व' nction; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; मिय-संगमेष्वावलेपमद्: Si. 9. 51 (where 'a' also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः Mn. 3. 22; R. 5. 53; हस्त' Me. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपनापराद्धं V. 1; असुर' *ibid.*; दृष्टो पश्चावलेपजं सुजतो वाग्विनिर्वाजनविलं R. 8. 35. -3 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament (सुग). -5 Union, association (संग).

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, anyunctuous substance. -3 Union, association. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह 2 U. To lick, lap; see अवलीह below. -*freq.* (लेहे) To lick again and again.

अवलीह *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दुर्भरधवलीहे: S. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विज्वालावलीहावयव Dk. 9; नवयौवना-वलीहावयव 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अज्ज्वालावलीहमयिजलजलेधरंतरौवायमाणे V. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11; bit; बीजाजलिः पतति कीट-मुखावलीहः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. -दा Disregard, contempt.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. -2 An extract (as of Soma). -3 An elec-
trary, confection; दाहिम.

अवलेहनं Licking with the tongue.

अवलेहिका = अवलेह (3)

अवली 4 A. To sick, hang on.

अवलीन *p. p.* Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगादिभिरवलीनैः Bri. 8. 53. 114.

अवलीला [अवलीला] 1 Sport, play, mirth. -2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुच् 1 P. To pull down or out.

अवलुचनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केन'. -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुचनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुच् 6 U. 1 To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey), to burst or break in upon; वृकवच्चावलुचते. -2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig. also); अन्योन्यस्यावलुचंति सारमेया यथामिषं Mb.; सस्मेवावलुचंति H. 2. 99; अवलुचमान इव दृष्टिपाते: K. 93, 109. -3 To suppress, crush, keep down, stifle; रक्ष्यवलुचते च य Bhaḡ. ; जरावलुचमानाव-मानचित्तैः having lost all sense of &c. अवलुचनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोपः 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting; kissing (as a lip); Si. 7. 45.

अवलोप्य *a.* That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलोक 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at; observe (lit.); नोलोक्यवलोकते यदि विद्या सूर्यस्य किं दृ-
ष्यं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (*ib.* dramas); सलिलेषुलोक्यत इत्यारम्भे प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in; मार्गे or वर्त्तमाने अवलोक् to wait for; प्रयोगं witness a performance; M. 2; निमि-
त्तानि Bri. S. 53. 105; look out for, seek; consult (as opinions). -2 To look at or see (in action.); exercise influence upon; सुरपतिगुहणाव-
लोकिते 5. 62; शुक्रवाचस्पतिर्यत्र च तत्र भार्गवलोकिता Mark. P. -3 To find; observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect upon; अत्मानामन्त्यवलोक-
यंत Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलोकः 1 Seeing, beholding; जू-
भांगभंगनयनमीलनंगावलोककृत् S. D.; वनशोभावलोक्या V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with com-
passion.

अवलोकक *a.* Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11, 60. -2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनमाश्रयता M.

1. -3 Sight, eye. -4 A look, glance; योगनिद्रांतविशदौ पावनैरवलोककैः R. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry, seeking.

अवलोकयितु *a.* Looking upon, con-
sidering.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. -तः N. of a Buddha. -तं A look, glance; परिदृश्यावलोकितं R. 4. 72. -*Comp.* -ईश्वरः N. of a Bodhisatva wor-
shipped by the northern Buddhists.

अवलोकित् *a.* Looking at, seeing.

चतुरावलोकितः (चतुरः) Kn. 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sensual desire.

अवलोम *a.* [अवलेहं लोमं मातुङ्गल्यं P. V. 4. 75] One who is favourable; snitable.

अवल्युज *a.* Of no good origin or extraction. -जः N. of a plant सोम-
राजी.

अवल्युली A. poisonous insect.

अवबद्धः-वदन् Censure, an evil re-
port or reputation.

अववदितु *a.* 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudicator.

अववादः 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, dis-
respect. -4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report. -6 A command, an order. -7 Information.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. -2 Win-
dow; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (com-
pletely.).

अवविद्ध *a.* Cast down.

अवव्रश्च 6 P. To splinter, to cut
off.

अवव्रश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवश *a.* [नारित वशं आयत्तं यस्य] 1 Independent, free. -2 Not com-
pliant or docile, disobedient, self-
willed; क्षी चावश Pt. 1. 424; Ms. 5. 33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed;
अवशो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled-
unrestrained; 'ईद्वियचित्तानां H. 1. 18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मयुरैरवशानि ले-
भयन् वशं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not mas-
ter of oneself, subject to the senses;
कमपरमवशं न विशकुल्यः Kn. 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, depen-
dent, helpless, powerless; सकलमवशं
सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; कार्यते ह्यवशः
Bg. 3. 5; K. 174; Pt. 1. 335; U. 3;
कथमवशो ह्यवशोविषं पिबामि Mk. 10. 13;
बिभृक्ष्यवशं देहं कामस्य वशमागतः
Rām.; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, cer-
tain; किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृदं एव ता-
तो वशः Mu 6. -*Comp.* -ईद्वियचित्त *a.*
whose mind and senses are not held
in subjection.

अवशंगमः Not submitting to an-
other's will.

अवशिका = अवश; Mk. 1. 23.

अवशीभूत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -Comp. -पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* [अवश्ये-इत् Tv.] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; स्वाम्ययं नव-जलमयं मोक्षयित्वमवश्यं Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यानि तिर्य-कृतं जगता चवाहुतं हावः Ms. 12. 68; अवश्यं यातारधितेरमुषित्वापि विद्याः Bh. 3. 13; न चावश्यं दिवसनणनात-स्वरामेकपत्नीं (द्रुणसं) Me. 10. 61. अवश्यमेव Most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाय to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यभाविन *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; °आदेशः M. 5: अवश्यभावि लक्षणम् II. 3; अवश्यभाविने भावा भवति महतामपि II. Pr. 28; S. 6. अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता. -रत्वे Necessity, obligation, certainly.

अवशाङ्कितका = अवसङ्कितका q. v.
अवशाङ्क *f.* [अव-शङ्कृ] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवज्ञा Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवज्ञातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष्ट (Used mostly: in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; Bg. 7. 2. -Caus. To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशेषिता Bhāg.

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining; स्तेनं नावार इयावशिष्टः R. 5 15; किमवशिष्टमहः Ratn. 3; निदानमस्तीक्ष्णः कियदवशिष्ट Mv. 6; कियदवशिष्ट रजस्वाः S. 4. how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. -इत्, -इत्तं Rest, remainder, remnant; Y. 2 47

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leftovers, remainder; रश्मामवशेषा, अहः, पुण्या नं Rām.; वृत्तानं M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अर्धं having only one half left; कथं or नामं one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; need figuratively for dead; see the words *a. v.*; भस्म remaining only in ashes,

reduced to ashes; S. 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मयं चकार reduced to ashes Kn. 3 72, Si. 10. 16; सावशेषमिव भट्टिन्या वचनं M. 4. unfinished; सावशेषो विषयः *ibid.* still remaining; शिवावशेषीकृतः Bh. 2. 34; Ratn. 2. 2; R. 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अत्यावशेषायुः K. 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left, remaining.

अवशणिः A Scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-वर्क *a.* [अवशनं शीर्षं यस्य वा कृत्] Having the head bent down. -वः 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [अवश्ये क] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An independent woman.

अवश्याः [अवश्ये-ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवश्यापावसिक्ताय पुंशतीकर्य चार-त U. G. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अवश्रयण); अवश्रयणो-दश्रयणादादिश्रयणोदश्रयणी व्यापाकलापः पाकादि-श्रयणाच्चः S. D. 2.

अवश्रयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To lean or rest upon; घटुरवष्टम् Mv. 5; so वृद्धं; प्रकृतिं स्वात्मवष्टम् Bg. 9. 8 by the help of; वृद्धा भार्यात्मवष्टम् Rām. on account of. -2 To block up; कोसलवृष्टेर्द्वारमव-ष्टम् Ratn. 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; K. 116; तिमिरावष्टम्-माने जीवलोकं 159 occupy; Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टयतो नं Mv. 5. 5; क्रोड-विभागेन मामवष्टम् K. 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold up or keep back; अवष्टयमान इव जलधरो K. 303. -6 To be near. -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टय *p. p.* [अवष्टम्-क्त, वत्] 1 Supported; rested on, protected or held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टया घटः Sk. -3 Near; contiguous; अवष्टयनीवष्टये P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralyzed. -6 Bound, tied, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcame.

अवष्टम् [संभ्रं वत्, सय वत्] 1 Lean- ing, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; पश्यामानीवत्कृतावष्टम् K. 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; अह्वलतावष्टमनिश्चलः Māl. 3; (hence) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टम् करोमि Pt. 1; so वीरवत्, धीरवत्. Māl. 2; सहजसत्त्वं K. 286. -3 Haughtiness,

pride, dignity, majestic greatness; सावष्टभाकृतिना K. 179 dignified, noble; see सारष्टम्. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Gold. -6 Commencement, beginning. -7 Stopping, standing still, staying. -8 Courage, steadiness; K. 156, 157 resolute determination; ईदृशोऽस्याव-ष्टम् Ratn. 4; अविनयकोपितोऽवष्टम् कुर्या K. 261 plucking up courage; पलायन-मवष्टम् वा Pt. 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायन). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefaction; K. 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टमय *a.* (वी f.) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोरवष्टमयेन पत्रिणा R. 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above man- ner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness,' 'breathing defiance.')

अवष्टमनं 1 Resting upon, having re- course to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paraly- ing, stupefying. -4 A post; pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

भवष्टन् 1 P. To smack (one's lips), make a noise in eating.

अवष्टाणः [अवष्टन्-वत् वत्] Noisy eating, smacking (the lips).

अवस् *n.* [अव-भावे अंसिच्] Ved. 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth, riches. -5 Going. -6 Satis- faction, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. -*ind.* [अव-प्रथमा-याः पंचम्या सतया वाट्ठि अस्ति, अस् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39] 1 Below, downwards, hitherward. -2 (As a preposition with istr or abl.) (a) Below, at the lowest places. (b) Without, on the outside.

अवस्वत् *a.* Ved. Striving, as- piring.

अवसः [अ-असच् Up. 3. 117; अवसीत्यसो राजा भानुश्च Ujjval.] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (अर्क). -सं 1 Refreshment, food, provision (especially for a journey) *viaticum* (°म; also); एतत्ते हृद्वावसं Yv. 3. 61. -2 Preserving, protecting.

अवसक्तिका [अवष्टम् सक्तिकी यस्यां क्य] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his haunches; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः शौटपादश्च कुर्या वैवावसक्तिकाम् Ms. 4. 112; अग्निना अवसक्तिकाबंधहेतु-भूतेन Malli. on Ki. 12. 22. -2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज् 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अक्षिपिलमप- रावसंज्य कंठे Si. 7. 16; so संक्षेपे पार्श्वे,

जरीरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed; कर्णवसक्तमलवृतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, R. 206; Ki. 7. 40; Si. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन दूषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. -कं Contact.

अवसंजनं { Embracing,

अवसज्जनं { closing.

अवसंहीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः [अव-सो-कथ्] 1 A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college (छात्रालयः, मठः,) see आवसथ. -थं A house.

अवसथयः [अवसथ-सार्थं यत्] A college, school.

अवसद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6. sinks or fails; पौरुषं 7; अवसीदति मे प्राणा Mb. ; न ह्रीमिवावसीदति उवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not (does not shut his lips); न कुचद्वयवसीदति Mb. ; Ms. 4. 187, Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with; नावसीदति वा युध्मयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुंबकमवसदिति Dk. 60, नास्त्युद्यममो बंधुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2. 86. -Caus. 1' To cause to sink; to dispirit, render: downhearted, to ruin; कुटुंबकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined; आरमानमात्मनाऽनवसाद्योद्वेष्टति सताः 54 without ruining or killing; Bg. 6. 5; राज्यस्य मूलं हस्त्यश्वमवसादयेत् Mn. 3 ruin. -2 To ally, remove; अस्त्युद्यममात्रमवसादयति मणिः S. 5. 6; अयमहमवसादयामि वा सपरनात् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसादितवाचं Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), enervated, sinking, drooping, अतिशयलप्यामावसक्तानि K. 26; Si. 15. 85; मदावसक्तदस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy; दधिकर्णोऽवसक्तो ब्रूते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसक्ततापमतमिन्नभात् Si. 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवसक्तार्थं राज्ञे H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; पित्रोः सकाशमवसक्तदृष्टोन्निनाय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसक्तत्वात् 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसाद् 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसाद् safety, protection; failure, as of the

voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline; पर्यायिज्यावसाद् Ki. 17. 18; विपदेति तावद्वसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue; किन्निवावसादकरमात्मवता Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause); अलं स्वपक्षवसादंशक्या M. 1. अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue; एष शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यविरक्तः Rān. -3 Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction; अनुनामवसादनं Ve. 6. -2 Inability to do one's duty. -3 Oppression. -4 Finishing. -5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application; उत्सक्तमुदुमानां व्रणानामवसादनं Busr. अवसादित्व *a.* Sinking, drooping; Si. 15. 81.

अवसम् *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade; यगनागनावकाशावसरत्कलकलं Māl. 8. अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थित्वं M. 3; नास्यावसरं वास्यामि S. 2; भवद्वासरपदान्यावसांसि न Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सरासरा S. 7; प्राप्तं suited to the occasion M. 1; 158; तुलितानिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion; वेदस्यावसरौष्यकः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here? -2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शशं सेवासरं सुख्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरोपमारमानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसरः also; अवसरोपसर्णोपा राजानः S. 6. -3 Space, room, scope; कुसुदेयगमनसि चावसरं (अलभत) Si. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q.v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्षः A spy, a secret emissary. अवसर्षणं Stepping or going down. अवसर्षित्व *a.* Stepping down. -णी A long period of time (with the Jains); according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years.

अवसथय *a.* Not left (=अपसथय). अवसामि [अवरं साम अस्मभ्यः P. V. 4. 75] A bad olog.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त *p. p.* Sprinkled; *ऊंग्य having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेका 1 Sprinkling, bedewing; देवाः कोऽयं जलावसेकश्चित्तः Mk. 3. 12.

-2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिमा [अवसेकेन विवृतः अवसेक-इमम्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (बटकेभ्यः).

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पादं Ms. 4. 151. -3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त *a.* Asleep.

अवसृज् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1. 8; *० सायकान्, चीजं, वृद्धिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 To form, create. -5 To place on, throw or cast at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; *० क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation, -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 Independence.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish.

-2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand; किमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278; आवासासीच्छ वैपासिकीं (वार्णी) Malli. -4 (Intrans.) To fail; be at an end; शक्तिमहावस्यति हिनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -5 To put up (as at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix. -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know; Bk. 19. 28. -12 To get, attain to, reach. -Caus. 1 To cause to be completed, finish, complete; अथ विधिमवसाद्य शास्त्रदुष्टं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, comprehend; अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29. अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसारु *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो लृट्] 1 Stopping. -2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोर्ध्नी R. 2. 23, 45; तद्विषयव्ययननिवेदितावसानं 1. 95; इत्येतद्वसानं कथायां M. 5 thus ends the story; *विरते K. 180; आरम्भः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of; (at the end of comp.) ending with, terminating at; स चायमंशुलीयकदर्शनावसानः S. 7; यस्मिन् दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death, decease; अवसानेऽपराजस्य योद्धव्यं भवता किल Ve. 5. 38; मूलपुरुषावसाने संयुक्तः परमुपनिष्ठति S. 6. -4 Boundary, limit; विलोकितादर्शोपानामवसानमूयिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि); अदिमध्यावसानेभ्यु यस्ता यांति लाघवः अन्तकपदावसानं देवादि नाम R. 18. 10 (i. e. द्व्यन्तक); वृत्तिनामावसानसंज्ञाः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110; VII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself; एकावसानाद्व्यवसानाच्छ्रुत्. -8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान)

resting place, residence; °दर्श *a.* looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक *a.* Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसार्य *a.* Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसायः [अव-सो-यञ् P. III. 1. 141] 1 Conclusion, end, termination; destruction; शरवर्षरवसायमाश्रयः Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् *a.* Residing, dwelling in; cf. अस्यावसायिन्.

अवसित *p. p.* [लो-क्त] 1 Finished, ended, completed; अवसितो वर्णनाथः M. 2; युष्मदवसिते क्रियाविधि R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ D. 91 it is all over with the brute; °मडनासि S. 4; वक्ष्यवसिते तस्मिन्मसर्ज गिरमात्मन् Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause. -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). -तं 1 A dwelling place; नवावसिते वैनामाहरेषु Sat. Br. -2 Corn ground.

अवसेय *pot. p.* 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कन्द 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault; overpower; overwhelm; क्षायामप्यवस्कन्दितं Mv. 3; प्रयुरिव मामपस्कन्दयितुं; *ibid.* to attack or insult; पुगीमवस्कन्दं छुनीहि नन्दनं Si. 1. 51; स्नेहावस्कन्दद्वया Rām. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवस्कन्द-°र्त्त 1 Attacking; attack; assault; °प्रदान Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending; स नयवस्कन्दमुपास्युञ्जच्च Bk. 2. 11. -3 A oomp. (जिगीषुणा निवेशस्थानं Halāy.).

अवस्कन्दित *p. p.* 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, descended. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कन्दिन् *a.* 1 Attacking, assaulting, outraging; गौतमद्वारावस्कन्दिन् Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कू 6 U. To scotch, butt against; रोधांसि धीरमवस्कन्करि महोक्षः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्करा [अव-कीर्यते इत्यवस्करः, कू-अय सुद P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordure, excrement. -2 The privities (सङ्क्षेपः). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general); वृद्धद्वाराद्युचिस्थानरथावस्करशोधनं Nārada. -4 A place for faeces, dung-hill. -Oomp. -मन्दिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्कर *a.* [अव-स्करे मयः, वृत् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordure. -क्षा 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, a scavenger. -3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कृव *a.* Noxious, injurious. -वः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् *ind.* [अव-रस्मिन् अव-रस्मात् अव-रमिष्यर्थे अस्ताति अ- अदिशः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards; °प्रपदन *a.* attained from below (as heaven &c.). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु *u.* [कृत्स्नार्थे नञ्] 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्धारे कथं जुते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुमयवस्तारोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality; °ता-स्वं unreality.

अवस्तु 9 P. To cover, spread, over-spread, overcast; प्रकल्पयन्मावस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled; अवसि रसादवस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां Si. 7. 47.

अवस्तरण Spreading out.

अवस्तरः [अव-स्तु कर्मणि वञ् P. III. 3. 120] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent. -3 A mat.

अवस्त्र *a.* Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 103 oft. with an adj. or adv.; विलोकयंती तावदवस्थे 205; वादौ विद्वश्य क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait; अनिरावा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey; न ज्ञासनेऽवस्थित यो गुरुणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते भवस्य यदि जेतर्नुलामवानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30, 14. 23; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 43, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend; go to. -10 To place (Ved.). -Caus. (-स्थावति-ते) 1 To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीक B. 13. 66; रक्षितापरमवस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped; निक्षेपाप्राप्तं नागवृत्तकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1. 3. -2 To fix, settle; शक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found; द्वैराज्यमवस्थापयितुकामोऽसि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.); न शक्योऽसि हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्था The membrum virile. -स्थ [अव-स्था-अङ्] 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनो महस्ववस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तदनु कथयेमोद्यधीयामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26; वृत्तपावस्थाः स्वयः कृतः R. 12. 80; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रयच्छोऽसि S. 5; Kn. 2. 6; सर्वं Me. 108; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थाः Pt. 5. reduced to that state; एतद्, बालावस्थाः अधिपतिः V. 5; अस्यावस्था Pt. 4; ५० कामयमाना-

वस्थो राजा S. 3; स्कूलिगावस्थया वक्तिः 7. 15; अंतर्महावस्थो द्विपदः R. 2. 7. rutting state. -2 Position, circumstance. -3 Period, stage (of life &c.); पौवनं; वयोवस्थां तस्याः सृणुत Māl. 9. 29. -4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree, proportion. -6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. -7 Appearance in a court of law; कृतावस्थां धनैरिषिणा Ms. 8. 60. -8 The female organ of generation. -Comp. -अनरं another or altered state; °र आरोपिता S. 3. 5. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life, i. e. बाल्य (childhood); कौमार्य (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्यक (old age). -त्रयं the three states, i. e. जाग्रति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -दशानं the ten states of lovers; दह मनः संगसंकल्पो जागरः कृतावस्थिः द्वैराज्यमादृष्टता इत्यनेन दशा दश ॥ D. R. -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery). -षट्कं the six states of an action mentioned by Yāska; जाग्रतेऽस्ति वर्धते विगर्णतेऽपक्षयिते नश्यति Nir.

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining, residing, abiding, dwelling; पूर्वकृतावस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92; किमिह निवृत्त्यावस्थानं Pt. 1; चतुर्भेदावस्थानेन *ibid.* -2 Situation, station, position; मधुरं दर्शनीयः S. 6. -3 Residence, abode, place; घनावस्थानैः K. 127. -4 Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थायिन् *a.* Staying, residing, dwelling; पश्चादवस्थायि बलं Ak.

अवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remained, stayed; कथमियं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती V. 4; remaining, standing firm or fixed; staying, abiding, lasting &c.; R. 6. 19; एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, steady; see अवस्थित. -3 Engaged in prosecuting; following; abiding by; Ms. 8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with, dependent on; मयि सुखिहि लोकानां रक्षा दुष्मतास्त्वस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; K. 344. -5 Settled, a matter of course; विदुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5. -6 Resolved; युद्धाय Pt. 1.

अवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Abiding, dwelling. -2 Residence, abode; अव कृतावस्थितिना धर्मण K. 44. -3 Following, practising.

अवस्पर्तु *a.* Preserver, saviour.

अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder; K. 305.

अवस्फोटः Appearance.

अवस्यति Den. P. Ved. To seek favour or assistance.

अवस्तु *a.* [अवः रक्षणं तद्विच्छति यच्च उन्] Ved. Desiring favour, help or protection.

अवस्वत् *a.* [अवो रक्षणमस्यस्य मनुष्य मय्य वा] Defended, protected.

अवस्यदन् Trickling, oozing.
अवस्यसन् Dropping or falling down, falling off, a fall.

अवस्यसित a. Burst, fallen down.
अवस्यस् a. 1 Apt to fall down. -2 Burst, cut.

अवस्वन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in eating.

अवस्वन्य a. Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवह a. 1 Not carrying. -2 Having no stream. -हः A kind of wind.

अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove; इरितं, धुषां, द्विषः &c. -3 To thresh (as rice); अवहत्स तण्डुलान् Dk. 132.

अवहतिः f. Beating, threshing.

अवहनन् 1 Threshing, beating off rice : अवहननापोलखलं Mbh. -2 The lungs ; वपा वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 (अवहननं = कुण्डसः Mit.).

अवघातः [अवहन्-वञ्] 1 Striking. -2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general ; कर्पावघातानिपुणेन च तडह्यमाना इरिक्ताः करिवरेण (भृंगः) Nitipr. 2 ; अघरे दत्तदंतावघाते S. D. -4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवघातिच् a. Striking, killing.

अवहस्य 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule ; Bk. 1. 6.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2 A jest, joke, ridicule ; यच्चावहासार्थमस-त्कृतोसि Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य pot. p. To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [अवहस्तस्य एकं तं] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used only in derivatives).

अवहानिः f. Loss.

अवहीन p. p. Abandoned, left ; अवहीनाः कपाः Dk. 129 over, at an end ; अस्मास्वहीनेषु S. 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(व)हित्या-त्ये 1 Dissimulation in general. -2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्याभिचारिभावः) ; भयगौरवज्जादिर्ह-र्षायाकारणमित्यवहित्या S. D. ; or according to R. G. प्रीतिदिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्युभावात् गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्यः ; for ex. see Kn. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवह 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside ; place down ; अभिर्कं कस्तूर-वृक्षं भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain ; कुहममवहरति Sk. -3 To throw or knock down (Ved.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing, plundering. -4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-delivery. -6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [अवह-कर्तरि ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brāhmanas. -4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce. -5 Removing to the camp ; ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तत्र तेषां च भारत Mb. -6 Cessation, stop (in general). -7 Summoning, inviting. -8 Any object fit to be brought near (उपनेत्य). -9 Apostacy, abandoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक a. 1 One taking away from one place to another. -2 One who desists from fighting. -3 Preventing, stopping. -कः A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. -2 Finable, punishable ; Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced to restore or redeem ; आधिश्चोपनिधि-श्चोभौ न कालात्ययमर्हतः । अवहार्यो भवे-तं तौ दीर्घकालमवस्थितौ Ms. 8. 145. -4 To be completed. -5 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहत p. p. 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard ; सावहेलं K. 244 ; अवहेलं कुटजं मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-नार Disregard.

अवहेलित a. Disregarded, slighted, contemned ; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

अवहर् a. [अवह-अच्] Crooked.

-रः A crooked way ; (fig.) deceit.

अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक् Ved. Speechless.

अवाक् 6 P. To strew, pour upon ;

sprinkle with.

अवाकरः A mint.

अवाक्ष a. [अवन्ताम्यसाणि इन्द्रियाणि यस्य] A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र a. [अवन्तमग्रमस्य] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् a. [न. व.] Speechless, dumb. -न. Bramha. -Comp. -मन्त्रज्ञो-च्चर a. beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable. -भ्रुति a. deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed ; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना वशीवा-नपि चो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered, vile, bad ; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतित तत्र Rām. ; पादोऽथ बह्वन् व-दिष्यति तवाहिता Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not

distinctly expressed, not expressible in words ; ता, त्वं impropriety ; re- proach, calumny. -Comp. -देशः ' the unspeakable place, ' the vulva (योनि).

अवाञ्च् a. [अवाञ्चति अव-अच्-किप्] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping ; कुर्वन्तिमिदमिदमिदं नगानवाञ्चः Si. 6. 79 ; वनान्यवाञ्चोच्चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated be- low, lower than (with abl.), यद्वाक् पृथिव्याः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, look- ing downwards. -4 South. -m, n. Brahman. -ञी 1 The south. -2 The lower region.

अवाक् ind. 1 Downwards. -2 Southern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं dis- respect. -पुष्पी [अवाक् अधोमुखं पुष्पमस्या] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अवःपुष्पी). -भागः the part below. -भव a. southern. -मुख a. (स्त्री f.)

1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards ; अवाक्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60 ; तस्युस्तेऽवाक्मुखः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-ञः) N. of a weapon. -शाखः [अवाच्यः शाखा यस्य] ' having the branches turned down- wards, ' epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). -शिरस् a. having the head hung downwards ; न मूढो नरकं याति कालसूचमवाक्शिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन a. [अवाच्-ल P. V. 4. 8] 1 Downward, headlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवाञ्चित a. Bent, low.

अवाच्य a. Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् m. A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात a. [न. व.] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind. -2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन् a. 1 One who is not speak- er or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace- loving.

अवान् 2 P. [अव-अच्] To breathe or inhale.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling ; see अन- वान also.

अवान a. [अव-अन्-अच्] Dried, dry.

अवांतर a. [अवन्तमन्तरं मध्ये वा. न.] 1 Situated or standing between ; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -दिक्षु, -दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, रेवती, मे- रूती, वायवी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an inter- mediate region.

अवांतराम् ind. [अवांतर नाम्] Be- tween (Ved.).

अवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain; तमवाप् सत्यति R. 3. 33; कीर्णमायुः Ms. 4. 76; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं &c.; पुत्रं सम्राजमवाप्नुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with; निदामवामोति Ms. 5. 161; so दोषं &c.; मृत्युमवामोति meets with death.

अवाप्त p. p. Got, obtained, received; अनवाप्तचक्षुः फलोऽसि S. 2.

अवाप्त्य pot. p. Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्ति f. Obtaining, getting; तपः किलेदं तदवप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवाप्य a. [न. त.] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित a. 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम a. 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not adverse. -3 Inappreciable, inelegant.

अवायः [अव-इ-वञ्] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः, -रं [न. वार्यते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि वञ्] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वे सैवस्तरस्यावारं परं च वेद Ait. Br. °तत् ind. to this side. -Comp. -वारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2. 11.). -वारीण a. [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

अवारीण a. [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य a. Being on the near side.

अवारण a. Insuperable, not to be remedied, irremediable. -यं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय a. 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, अवारयितव्य a. Not to be warded off or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [नास्ति वारि यञ] N. of a plant (पन्थाक).

अवावटः The sod of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयेन तु यः विना सवर्णीयां प्रजायते। अवावट इति ख्यातः शुद्धयमी स जातिः ॥

अवावन् m. [Said to be fr. ओण् P. VI. 4. 41] A thief, stealing away.

अवावत् a. Unclothed, naked. -m. N. of Buddhas.

अवावत्तव a. (की. f.) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument.).

अवावत्तु a. Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन a. Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि a. Ved. [अव-इ-वञ्] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed.

-विः 1 A sheep; (f. also in this sense); जीवनकायैकवत्तावान् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 N. of a tree (अर्क). -4 A goat.

-5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind.

-7 A woollen blanket (of the skin of mice). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen strainer (for Soma juice). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. -विः f.

1 An ewe -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her courses. [cf. L. ovis; Gr. ois].

-Comp. -कटः [अवि संवति कटञ् P. V. 2. 29 Vart.] a flock of sheep.

-कटोरणः [अविकटे भवति पाति देयः उरणः मयः P. VI. 3. 10] a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). -गंधा, -गंधिका

N. of a plant (=अगंधा). -दुग्धं, -दुग्धं, -मरीसं, -सोढं the milk of an ewe. -पट्टा sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. -पालः

[अवीन् पालयति उप. स.] a shepherd.

-दिया a kind of grass liked by sheep. (-याः) N. of a plant. -स्थलं

sheep-place; N. of a town; अवस्थलं वृक्षस्थलं मरिचिदी वारणावतं Mb.

-आविकः [अविक्रि अविक्रिः, आविक P. V. 4. 28] A sheep. -आविकः An ewe. -कं

A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकथ्य a. Not boasting, not bragging or vanthing.

अविकथ्यन a. One who does not boast, not vaunting; सत्यप्रतिज्ञेयविकथनेपि R. 14. 73; विद्वत्सोऽविकथ्यना भवन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल a. 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; नानिन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि Bb. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; लं कलं Ms. 24. 34; शस्त्रबद्धमधुरा

MAL. 2. 11 full, full orb; इन्द्रियः K. 35, 71; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29; लमरश्च

5. 5 entirely, competely; यल्लोकेऽविकलमात्रमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36

entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलत्वं गायकैर्बोधहेतोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प a. Unchangeable. -ल्पः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. -ल्पं ind. Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार a. Immutable, unchangeable. -रः Immutability.

अविकृत a. Unchanged.

अविकृतिः f. 1 Absence of change. -2 (In Sn. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रिय a. Unchangeable, immutable. -यं Brahma.

अविक्रम a. Powerless, feeble. -मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविक्रान्त a. 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeb'le, powerless.

अविक्रमः Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविक्रत a. Unimpaired, uninjured; unhurt, whole, entire; विक्रतुः प्रतिदेयं तत्स्मिन्नेवाह्वयविक्रतम् Smṛiti.

अविक्रित a. Unimpaired, unhurt; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्रिप a. [P. VI. 2. 157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (अक्रोशार्थं); (विक्षेपं न शक्तः or यो न विक्षिपति); not distributing or badly distributing.

अविक्रित a. 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविक्रत a. Not gone off, retained, present.

अविक्रम a. Unseparated, unremoved. -मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविक्रिः N. of a fruit-tree (करमर्दक).

अविक्रिह a. [नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body).

-2 Not known. -हः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (नियुक्तमात्र).

अविक्रिह a. Unimpeded, unobstructed; नास्ति a. unobstructed in one's course.

अविक्रिह n. Unobstructed, free from impediments; क्रियोपलभ्य S. 1. -हः Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare; (this word is usually neuter, though विद्वन् is m.); साधयाम्यहमविक्रिमस्तु ते R. 11. 9; अविक्रिमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेभ्यश्च पुत्रिणां 1. 19; अविक्रिमस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रदाने दुहितुस्तव Mb.

अविचाचल a. Ved. Not, staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार a. 1 Void of judgment, indiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. -रः 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय a. Not to be called in question; आज्ञा गुरुणा अविचारणीया R. 14. 45.

अविचारित a. 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. -Comp. -निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् a. 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt,

अविचालित *a.* 1 Unmoved, unshaken. —2 Victorious.

अविच्युत *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not separated, undivided. —2 Continuous, uninterrupted; संताना संतति: K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद *a.* 1 Uninterrupted. —2 Undivided, entire, whole. —व: 1 Entirety, wholeness. —2 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्युत *a.* 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. —2 Eternal, permanent.

अविजात *a.* Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अविजातीय *a.* Of the same kind.

अविज्ञ *a.* 1 Ignorant, untaught. —2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown. —2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. —Comp. —वद् *a.* Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

अविज्ञातु *a.* Not knowing. —m. (न) 1 The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर) —2 N. of Vishnu; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशु: V. 8ab.

अविज्ञेय *a.* Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. —य: The Supreme God.

अविहीनं A direct flight of birds (पक्षिणामभिमुखमभिगमनं).

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तद्वितथमनदीयन्मम त्वं विधेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा मित्रा 6. 18.

—2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथफलः रामः K. 65; कुर्वन् शुक्रवचनम वतथं K. 178; चकारावितथां भ्रातुः प्रतिज्ञां R. 15. 95; 5. 26. —थं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंवद S. 3, P. is right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. —थं ind. Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144. —थ N. of a metre.

अवितरिन् *a.* Ved. 1. Not doing any harm, harmless (अपारिवर्त्त). —2 Not departing, remaining.

अविक्त *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. —2 Poor.

अवित्ति *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. —2 Unwise, foolish. —ति: f. 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. —2 Want of wisdom. —3 Poverty.

अवित्यज: -जं Quicksilver.

अविथुर *a.* Not separated, united (Ved. for अभिथुर).

अविथ्या [अथे हिता, अभि थ्यन् P. V. 1. 8] N. of the plant अजथ्या.

अविदग्ध *a.* 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. —2 Not well burnt, undigested.

अविदाहिन *a.* 1 Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. —2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदश्य *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

अविदासिन् *a.* Perennial.

अविदित *a.* Unknown; गतयाम रात्रि: U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away). —त: The Supreme God.

अविदीधय *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. —2 Shining.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. —रं Proximity, vicinity. —रं ind. Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण, अविदूरात्, -दूरतः, -दूरै.

अविद्र *a.* Unpierced. —Comp. —कर्णा, -र्णी [अविद्र: अद्रि: पर्णरूपा: कर्णाः रूपाः] N. of a plant (पद्म) Cissampelos Hexandra. —दृष्ट *a.* all-seeing. —वर्चस् *a.* of unimpaired glory.

अविद्य *a.* 1 Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise: अविद्यान्त सर्वे पासीहातश्चेदन् भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. —2 Not pertaining to knowledge. —द्या 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning.

—2 Spiritual ignorance. —3 Illusion, illusion personified or Māyā (a term frequently occurring in Vedānta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिय *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. —2 Impenetrable, solid.

अविधवा *a.* Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामनुवाहं Mo. 99.

अविधा ind. An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान *a.* [न. व.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. —नं Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

अविधि *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. —यि: Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; पूर्वकृ not according to rule.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विधेरविधेयता Mu. 4. 2; हर्षविषादयोरविधेयत्वं Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविन: [अवि यज्ञं, अवि यज्ञं Up. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. —2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

अविनय *a.* [न. व.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. —य: 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बहवोऽविनयाज्जरा राजानः सः परिच्छद्वर: Ms. 7. 40, 41. —2 Rude behavior, rudeness, immodest or rude not; बहुलतया चाभिनेययौवनस्य K. 143; अयमाचारस्य विनयं दुग्धासु तपस्वि-कस्यासु S. 1. 25 indecorum, impropriety of conduct. —3 In civility, disrespect. —4 Offence, crime, fault. —5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमनय विष्णोः Sankara.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmannered. —2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. —3 Insolent, rude. —4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. —ता An unchaste woman.

अविनश्य *a.* Indestructible. —र Th. Supreme God.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. —2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. —3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽयं संन्यमाशं न तु नितरिणकत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनिगमः An illogical conclusion.

अविन्द्य *a.* N. of a Rākehasa, minister of Rāvana. —व्य N. of a river.

अविपक्व *a.* Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; बुद्धि inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

अविषाक *a.* Suffering from indigestion. —कः The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

अविषद् *f.* Absence of misery, prosperity.

अविषक्त *a.* 1 Uninjured, unburnt. —2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

अविष *a.* Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. —2 Not a worshipper or praiser. —य: One not a Brāhmaṇa.

अविप्लुत *a.* Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सयिद्धा: स्थावरे समाना. —2 Not broken, entire. —3 Not different. —4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. —न 1 Not dividing. —2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —ज्य 1 Indivisibility. —2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); e. g. वचं पात्रमलंकारं कृताच्युतं चित्तं: योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च

न विभाज्य प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभावना -नं Non-perception ; disappearance.

अविभावनीय *a.* Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

अविमुक्त *a.* Unloosed, not quitted or let go. —कं 1 N. of a Tirtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself ; न विमुक्त शिवाम्यां यद्विमुक्तं ततो विदुः. —2 The space between the chin and the head. —Comp. —ईश्वरः a celebrated Siva-linga at Benares.

अविमुष्य *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable ; Ki. 6. 44.

अविमोक्ष *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अवियुक्त *a.* Undivided, conjoined, united ; not separated, present.

अवियोग *a.* Not separated, united, connected. —नः 1 Non-separation, presence. —2 Conjunction, association. —Comp. —तृतीया N. of a certain festival or holiday. —व्रतं a vow to be observed by women on the third day of the first fortnight of Mārgasīrsha.

अविरत *a.* 1 Not desisting or ceasing from (with abl.) ; uninterrupted, continual, unbroken, perpetual ; आविरतोक्तं दुष्कठितेन Me. 102 ; Prov. मंदोत्पन्नविरतोद्योगो सदैव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race'. —2 Abandoned. —तं *ind.* Eternally, continually ; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant, ceaseless. —तिः *f.* 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. —2 Continuance.

अविराम *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous. —मः Uninterrupted succession, continuance. —सं *ind.* Uninterruptedly.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense ; °वारिचारा U. 6 sharp-driving shower ; °अशुविदुः not thin, many ; सार्वत्रमिहिलद्वाराविरलपदा K. 95. —2 Contiguous, close. —3 Coarse, gross, substantial. —4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं *ind.* 1 Closely ; अविरलमालिगिदु पचना S. 3. 7. —2 Uninterruptedly, incessantly, constantly ; U. 3. 24. —Comp. —आरासाः an incessant down pour of heavy rain.

अविरलित *a.* Closely stuck, lying very close ; कपोलं U. 1. 27. cheek to cheek.

अविराधयत् *a.* Ved. Not withdrawing oneself ; not desisting.

अविरुद्ध *a.* 1 Not opposed, compatible, consistent with. —2 Living together. —3 Unobstructed, unhin-

dered, unimpeded. —4 Allowed ; proper ; पद्यविरुद्धं श्रोत्र्यानि V. 2.

अविरोध 1 Consistency compatibility, congruity ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभूतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest ; सर्वेषामविरोधेन ब्रह्मकर्म समारभे Pūjāmantra. —2 Absence of impediment. —3 Assent, concurrence.

अविरेचनं Anything which causes constipation.

अविरेच्य *a.* Not to be purged.

अविलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Having no aim or mark. —2 Guileless. —3 Irremediable.

अविलेघनं Non-transgression.

अविलेघनीय *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed. —2 Prescribed, fixed, settled.

अविलंब *a.* Prompt, not delaying-quick. —नः Absence of delay, quick, nese, promptitude. —नं, अविलंबेन *ind.* Without delay, quickly.

अविलंबित *a.* Without delay, quick expeditions, prompt. —तं *ind.* Quickly, without delay.

अविला [अङ्ग-रल्] An ewe.

अविलास *a.* Free from whims, faithful, constant. —सः Absence of pastime or whim.

अविलिख 1 Not writing or painting, or unable to do so ; (P. VI. 2. 157-8). —2 Writing badly. —3 Different from one who writes.

अविवाक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or aimed at ; आतरा इत्यत्र एकलोपग्रहण म विवाक्षितं. —2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविवादः Agreement, consent.

अविवादिनः Not contending, quiet, peaceable.

अविवादिन् *a.* 1 Not marrying, remaining single or celibate. —2 Not relating to marriage. —3 Interdicted as to marriage.

अविबिक्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought on. —2 Indiscriminate, confounded. —3 Public. —4 Making no difference ; °दृष्टुं viewing all as one with God.

अविबेक *a.* Wanting in judgment or discrimination, thoughtless. —कः 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, absence of prudence, imprudence ; अविबेका परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. —2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness. —3 Ignorance (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यरूपमिध्याज्ञानं). —Comp. —कृत *a.* done rashly.

अविबेकिन् *a.* 1 Undiscriminating, inconsiderate, thoughtless. —2 Superficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

अविबेन *a.* Ved. Not disaffected. —नं *ind.* Not disaffectedly, favourably.

अविशंक *a.* Having no fears or doubt, fearless. —का Absence of doubt or fear, confidence, certainty. —कं, —अविशंकेन *ind.* Without doubt, hesitation.

अविशंकित *a.* 1 Unapprehensive, fearless. —2 Without doubt, confiding ; ग्रधवाक्यास्तु मृदास्त्यजध्वमविशंकितः K. P.

अविशस्तु *m.* An unskilful cutter up or killer (of animals at a sacrifice)

अविशुद्धिः *f.* Impurity.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference, alike, similar, uniform. —नः, —वं 1 Absence of difference, uniformity, similarity. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 The subtle elements (in ' Sān. phil.). —Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* Not knowing the difference (in things), indiscriminating.

अविश्रांत *a.* 1 Untiring, incessant, ceaseless ; S. 6. —2 Unhurt. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously.

अविश्वास *a.* Not inspiring confidence, mistrusted. —सः Mistrust, suspicion. —स्रा A cow calving after loving intervals.

अविश्वास्त *a.* Not trusted, suspected ; न विश्वस्यद्विष्यस्ते H. 1.

अविश्वासीन *a.* Mistrusting, unbelieving, diffident.

अविष *a.* 1 Not poisonous. —2 Antivenomous, antidote. —3 Protecting. —न [अङ्ग-टिक्च् Up. 1. 45] 1 An ocean. —2 A king. —3 Sky. —नरा N. of a plant (निर्विशानृण). —नरी 1 A river. —2 The earth. —3 Heaven.

अविषय *a.* 1 Unperceived, invisible, beyond the reach of the senses. —2 Insensible. —3 Disregarding objects of sense ; °मनसां यतीनां M. 1. 1. —न 1 Absence, disappearance ; रवेः रविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनं H. 2. 79. —2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending ; न कश्चिद्धीमतामविषयो नाम S. 4 ; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words ; सौमित्रेऽपि पश्चिनामविषये तत्र श्रिये कासि योः U. 3. 45. —3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

अविषयकारणं Not making anything an object of.

अविष्ट Ved. Gladly accepting, protecting very carefully or attentively ; Rv. 7. 28. 5.

अविष्ट्या [अङ्ग-गती इव्च् अविर्गतिमिच्छति क्यच् भावे अ Tv.] 1 Wish to go (गमनेच्छा) ; Rv. 2. 38. 3. —2 Wish.

अविष्ट्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. —2 Desiring, wishing. —3 Violent, vehement. —4 Wishing to protect.

अविस् *n.* [अ-वि-इस्] 1 Protection. -2 Going. —*m.* An extender, enlarger.

अविसंवादिन् *a.* Unfailing, not false; Ki. 13. 15; लक्षणान्येव तत्राविसंवादिने Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

अविसग्नि *a.* Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. —*m.* (—ग्नि) An unintermittent fever.

अविस्तर *a.* Of small extent or length, concise.

अविस्तरा Absence of amplification or diffuseness.

अविस्तीर्ण *a.* Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

अविस्तृत *a.* Compact, compressed, close.

अविस्पष्ट *a.* Not clear or plain, indistinct; obscure. —*ह* An indistinct speech.

अविहृत *a.* Not desired (अनिल-वित); येनाविहृतकरोः Rv. 1. 63. 2 doer of undesired acts; whose will cannot be averted.

अविहृत *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be killed, unavailable. -2 Unbent, unbroken -3 Not curved.

अविहृत *a.* Ved. 1 Not slipping, not falling. -2 Undeviating.

अवी [अवयमान लज्या अ-ई Up. 3. 158] A woman in her courses.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —*चि*: N. of a particular hell; मयः a place of punishment for liars (यत्र जलमिव स्थलमस्मत्पुत्रमवमासते Bhāg.).

अवीज *a.* 1 Seedless; Ms. 10. 71. -2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79. -3 Having no prime cause. —*ज*: Restraint, controlling the mental passions. —*जा* Vine plant. —*जं* 1 Bad seed, bad grain; विकृतिर्य Ms. 9. 291. -2 Absence of seed. —*Comp.* -*हन्* *a.* Ved. nor pernicious to men.

अवीति A variety of अनुमान or inference; (अतिरेकमुखेन प्रवर्तमान निषेधकमतीति; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरभिन्ना गंधवत्त्वात् Tv.).

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate, cowardly. -2 Having no son (as a woman). -3 Helpless. -4 Destitute of men. —*रा* A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अजातपुत्रा विषया साक्षीर परिकीर्तिना; (अप. वीर which is thus deduced; पत्न्यपुत्रवती नारी वीर शोका मनीषिणि); अगवित वृथा मांसमवीरवाद्य योवितः Ms. 4. 213; Y. 1. 163.

अवीर्य *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

अवृक् *a.* 1 Free from danger, safe. -2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. -3 Free from one who obscures. —*कं* 1 Safety, peace, security. -2 Quiet, repose.

अवृजिन *a.* Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting (friends); an epithet of the Adityas; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

अवृत्त *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimpeded -2 Unselected. -3 Uncovered, unprotected. -4 Unsubdued.

अवृत्ति *a.* [न व.] 1 Not existing, not present, not being in. -2 Having no livelihood. —*चि*: *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिकविता हि की प्रवृत्तेय स्थितिमस्यपि Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आद्वैतात्मनोवास्माद्वृत्ताविकाराविकं 4. 223. -2 Absence of wages; एवं non-existence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful, gaining one's desired object.

अवृद्धि *a.* Not augmentative, not bearing interest (as capital). —*कं* Original capital, principal.

अवृथ *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing. -2 Not promoting, not honouring.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). —*हि*: Want of rain, drought; famine.

अवे 2 P. [अव इ] 1 (a) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of; अवेमि ते तस्या सोदर्यस्वेहे S. 4; अवेमि येनामनवति R. 11. 40; द्विष्वामियोग इत्यवेमि Mn. 1. 7; अवेमि ते सारं Kn. 3. 13; R. 2 35 (b) To know, look upon or consider, regard, तदवेमि केतवं Kn. 4. 9; S. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 33; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवेमि Ve. 5. 2. -2 To go or move away. -3 To go to, approach (with acc.). -4 To rush upon, come down upon (Ved). —*Freq. or Pass.* (अवयत) To beg pardon for one's fault.

अवेत *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. -2 Obtained, attained. -3 Joined or united with.

अवेक्ष 1 A. [अव-इक्ष] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. -2 To aim at, have in view; योस्त्यमानानव-क्षेहं Bg. 1. 23; take into account or consideration have regard to; अवक्ष्य धातोर्मन्त्रार्थमर्थविद् R. 3. 21; किमपि निमित्तमवक्ष्य V. 5; निद्राद्योक्तुमवक्ष्य मां R. 8. 60 out of regard for me; K. 320; oft. with न meaning 'not to mind or heed', 'disregard'; R. 11. 69; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राममवेक्षते मतेजसा M. 3. (it may also mean 'expect' here); निद्रावक्षन भवता ह्यनवक्ष्य-माण R. 5. 67. -3 To look to or after, attend to; अवक्षमाणं महर्षी सुहृदुः Si. 1. 10. -4 To take care of, guard, watch over, protect; वसुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; श्लाघ्यां दुहितरमवेक्षस्व जानकीं U. 1. 7. -5 To think, consider; यद्वीच्यद्वेक्ष्य मानिनी Ki. 2. 3.

-6 To look into or examine, inspect; स कदाचिद्वेक्षितयज्ञः R. 8. 32; प्रकती-रवेक्षितुं 18 inquire into; Si. 6. -7 To expect, hope for.

अवेक्षक *a.* 1 Showing showing all round. -2 Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षण 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. -2 Guarding, watching over, protection, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection, यज्ञाभ्या, वक्षणाजगत्सकः R. 14. 85; हस्त्यन्वावेक्ष-गेऽनाभियुक्ता Mu. 3. -3 Attention, care, observation. -4 Regarding, considering; see अन्वेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pat. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्विरात्मानमवेक्षणीय R. 14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. -2 Attention, care, regard; लक्ष्यं वेदवेक्षय Ms. 7. 101; अज्ञास्त्ववेक्षा त्वया मे Rām. -3 Agreement, engagement

अवेक्षित *a.* Looking at; thinking of, regarding &c.

अवेक्षित *a.* Seeing, observing; यमो-वेक्षित S. 5. regard or justice or righteousness.

अवेष्टि *a.* 1 Not braided. -2 Having no braid of hair. -3 Not flowing together or commingled (as the waters of rivers).

अवेदयान *a.* Not knowing, not ascertaining.

अवेदि *f.* Absence of knowledge.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. -2 Unattainable. —*या* A calf. —*या* A woman) not to be married; Ms. 10. 24.

अवेद्यत *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. -2 Having no time, untimely. —*ला* Concealment of knowledge. —*ला* 1 Unfavourable time -2 Chewed betel (supposed to be = अव + हज).

अवेदि Ved. Expiation (of sins) by sacrifices.

अवेद्य *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवेद्ये पञ्चनं कर्षणं राज्ञो वृद्धेन क्षुण्यते. -2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

अवेद्यस्य Unanimity.

अवहृत्य Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवीक्षण [अव उष्-मावे ल्युट्] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उत्तानवेद्य हस्तेन प्रक्षेपणं पारकीर्ति. स्व-चान्तापुष्पणं शोकं तत्प्रक्षेपाक्षेपणं स्वन.

अवीद *a.* [अव-उ-मावे वञ् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29] Wet, moist, —*ह*: Sprinkling, moistening.

अवीदेव *a.* [देवनामवस्तात् अव्ययी०]
Bringing down the gods; below (the
region of the) gods.

अवोषः Hot food.

अव्य *a.* [अवि भवार्ये यत्] Coming
or belonging to a sheep.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest
or apparent, inarticulate; °वर्ण indistinct accents S. 7 17; कलमव्यक्त-
मन्वीत्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3
Undetermined; अव्यक्तोयमर्चिस्त्वोयं Bg.
2. 25; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, un-
created. -5 (In alg.) Unknown (as
a quantity or number). -क्तः 1 N.
of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Cupid. -4
Primary matter which has not yet
entered into real existence. -5 A
fool. -क्त (In Vedānta phil.) 1
The Supreme Being or universal
Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignor-
ance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The
state of sleep (सुषुप्त्यवस्था). -5 (In
Sān. phil.) The primary germ of
nature (सत्कारण), the primordial
element or productive principle from
which all the phenomena of the
material world are developed; बुद्धे-
रिवाव्यक्तमुदाहरन्ति R. 13. 60; महतः
परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तकारणद्वयः परः Kath., Sān.
K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7
Nature. -क्त ind. Imperceptibly, in-
distinctly, inarticulately. -Comp.
-अनुकरणं imitating inarticulate or
unmeaning sounds; P. V. 4. 57; VI.
1. 98. -आदि *a.* whose beginning is
inscrutable. -क्रिया 1. an algebraic
calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct
character. -पद् *a.* inarticulate.
-मूर्ति *a.* having an incomprehensible
form. -मूलप्रभवः the tree of mundane
existence (In Sān. phil.). -रङ्ग *a.*
dark-red, ruddy. (-रङ्गः) the colour of
the dawn; अव्यक्तरङ्गस्त्वङ्गः Ak.
-राशिः an unknown number or
quantity (in algebra). -लक्षणः-व्यक्तः
an epithet of Siva (whose qualities
are not perceptible). -लिंग *a.* whose
signs are invisible (as a disease).
(-गः) an ascetic (संन्यासी). (-गः) the
great principle (महत्) (In Sān. phil.).
-वर्त्मन् -मार्ग *a.* Whose ways are
mysterious or inscrutable. -वाच *a.*
speaking indistinctly. -साध्यं an
equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यय *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled,
steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or
occupied (in business); अव्ययस्य
पुनरव्यय U. 2. -3 Indifferent, undis-
turbed. -4 Attentive, careful. -ग्रं
ind. Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely;
अव्ययमव्ययमस्ति Mā. 5. 16.

अव्ययग *a.* 1 Not mutilated or de-
fective, well-made, sound, perfect;
अव्ययगार्गी सौम्यनार्गी Ms. 3. 10. -2

Plain, not figurative (as a meaning).
-गा 1=अव्ययग q. v. -2 A legume or
pod of the awn of barley.

अव्ययचक्षु *a.* Ved. Not apacions.

अव्ययजन *a.* 1 Having no distinc-
tive or characteristic marks or signs
(as of the sex); °ना कथ्यत. -2 Hav-
ing no good marks. -3 Indistinct.
-4 Not figurative. -नः An animal
without horns, though of an age to
have them.

अव्ययंटा [न विगतमंडं बीजमस्याः] 1 N.
of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens
Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the
awn of barley.

अव्ययतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction,
satiating. -2 Desire.

अव्ययतिकीर्ण *a.* Unmixed, unblend-
ed, distinct; specific, separate.

अव्ययथ *a.* 1 Not giving or inflict-
ing pain, merciful. -2 Free from
pain. -थः [न व्ययते पद्व्यां न संचलति व्यथ
मयचलनयोः अच्] A snake. -था 1 N. of
two plants; Terminalia Citrina
Roxb., and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2
Dry ginger. -3 (Ved.) Firmness,
steadiness.

अव्ययथयः A horse.

अव्ययथि *a.* Ved. [व्यथ-इत्, न. त.]
Not tremulous or tottering (in steps),
steady, sure-footed, undanting; epi-
thet of the horses of the Asvins.
-थिः *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undaun-
tedness.

अव्ययिन् *a.* [Cf. P. III. 2. 157] 1
Free from pain. -2 Free from fear,
fearless; Si. 15. 12. -3 Not giving
pain.

अव्ययिष्वः [न व्यथ-इत्ष्व् Up. 1. 49]
1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. -ष्वी 1 The
earth. -2 Midnight; night (अव्ययिष्वी
पराश्रयोः Ujjval.)

अव्ययथय *a.* Free from pain; not
giving pain.

अव्ययथ *a.* Not pierced; Si. 18. 47.

अव्ययन्त *a.* Ved. Not breathing,
lifeless.

अव्ययपेक्षा Carelessness; °व्युत्तेन M.
3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अव्ययभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separa-
tion; अव्ययव्यवस्थापभीचारो भवेदात्मरणा-
तिकः Ms. 9. 101. -2 Constancy,
steadiness, fidelity.

अव्ययभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or
adverse, favourable; भवेदव्ययभिचा-
रिणो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः Ku. 6. 86. -2
Not subject to exceptions, true in all
cases, without any instance to the
contrary; यदुच्यते पारंति पापवृत्तये न
रूपमिरव्ययभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36;
रूपोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्य-
यभिचारि वचः S. 6; इतिपाथोऽनित्यवर्जान-

मव्ययव्यवस्थापभीचारि Gant. Sāt. -3
Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady,
permanent, faithful (as devotion).

अव्यय *a.* [नास्ति व्ययो यस्य] 1 (*a.*)
Not liable to change, imperishable,
undecaying, immutable; वेदाविनाशिनं
निरयं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21; विनाश-
मव्ययस्यास्य न काश्चित्कृतुमर्हति 17, 4. 1,
6, 13; 7. 24-5; 15. 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18,
19, 57; 2. 81; R. 8. 24. (*b.*) Eternal,
everlasting; अव्ययं मातृद्वयं Bg. 15.
1; अकीर्ति कथयिष्यति तेऽव्ययं 2. 34. -2
Unexpended, unwasted. -3 Econ-
omical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit.
-यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva.
-यं 1 (In the Vedānta) A member
or corporeal part of an organized
body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.)
An indeclinable particle &c. ; सरशं
त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वांस्तु च विभाक्तिषु । वचनेषु च
सर्वेषु यत्नं व्योति तदव्ययम् ॥ -Comp. -अग-
स्मन् of an imperishable or eternal
nature. (-रमा) the soul or spirit.
-वर्गः the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभाषः [अनव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन; अ-
व्यय-त्वि-भू करणे वच्] 1 N. of one of the
four principal kinds of compounds
in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indecli-
nable compound (formed of an indecli-
nable, i. e. a preposition or an
adverb, and a noun); अविहारी, सत्तृणं
&c. -2 Absence of expenditure (ow-
ing to poverty); द्वंद्वो द्विरपि चाहं मन्त्रे
नियमव्ययीभाषः । तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहु-
व्रीहिः ॥ Udb. (which, by the bye,
gives the names of compounds in
Sanskrit). -3 Unchangeable state,
imperishableness.

अव्ययर्थ *a.* 1 Not useless or fruit-
less, fruitful, profitable. -2 Effec-
tual, successful.

अव्ययलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. -2
Agreeable, having no disagreeable
feelings (विय); इयं गिरः मियतमा
इव सोऽव्ययलीकाः शुभावा सूततनयश्च तदा
व्ययलीकाः Si. 5. 1.

अव्ययवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate,
without any intervening object,
direct. -2 Not screened or concealed,
open. -3 Not covered, bare (as
ground). -4 Careless, inat-
tentive. -नं Carelessness; °ता, °रवं
contiguity; carelessness.

अव्ययवहित *a.* = अव्ययवधान (1) above.
अव्ययवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving,
unstable; स्थलारविन्दभियमव्ययवस्था Ku.
1. 33. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unsettled
indiscriminate; भयं जयं चापहृत्यवस्थं
R. 7. 54; disorderly, irregular.
-स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from
established rule; किमव्ययवस्थां चलितो-
ऽपि केशवः Si. 12. 36. -2 An incorrec-

opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित a. 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. -2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्य प्रसादोपि भयंकरः Niti. 9. -3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहाय a. 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यसन a. Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. -नं absence of vice, morality, virtue.

अव्यस्त a. 1 Undecomposed, simple. -2 Not separated, collected.

अव्याकृत a. 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्देवं तद्व्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं S. B. -2 Not decomposed, elementary. -तं (In Vedānt phil.) 1 An elementary (substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma). -2 (In Sān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रबल).

अव्याख्या -ख्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अव्याख्यात a. Unexplained, obscure.

अव्याख्येय a. 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अव्याज a. Free from guile or fraud. -जः, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. -2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुन्दर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18; M. 2. 14; रमणीयं प्रेम K. 175.

अव्यापक a. 1 Not comprehensive. -2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; ता, त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्याप्य a. 1 Not comprehensive, not invariable concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

अव्यास a. 1 Not pervaded, peculiar special. -2 Limited.

अव्याप्तिः f. 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. -2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्येकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः; यथा शिक्षाप्रधानं ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संग्राहिकस्याव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वमिव शिक्षाप्रधानत्वमावादः.

अव्याप्य a. Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; बहुविधमव्याप्यः.

-Comp. -वृत्तिः f. (Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः सुगुणो विशेषण इत्येते Bhaṣya P. 27.

अव्यापार a. Having no work, unemployed. -रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business; अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं कृत्वा to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्यायाम a. Having no exercise. -नः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अव्यायत a. Not occupied; not detached.

अव्याहत a. Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; मरुतव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. -तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

अव्युत्पन्न a. 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. -2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अव्यवस्थितशून्य), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. -कः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दावयवार्थानभिज्ञोऽव्यवस्थितः).

अव्रण a. Without wounds or scars or rents, unhurt, sound. -मं One of the four diseases of the eye.

अव्रत a. Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम् सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषरवं न विद्यते Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170; 10. 20.

अवश्यं [व्रताय हितं, यत् न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अशु I. 5 A [अशुते, आनशे, आशिश्रमाश्र, अशिता-अश्र, अशिश्रते] -अश्रयते, अशितुं, अश्रु, अशितं-अश्रु 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृण्यैरिव चानशेऽश्रुः Bk. 2. 30; सद्विगच्छवानमिव विश्वमेजसा Ki. 12. 21; Si. 17. 46, 65.

-2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमश्रुते Y. 1. 260.

-3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अश्रुत्कृते पापपुण्यैरिव फलमश्रुते H. 1. 83; उद्यमस्तमयं च प्रवृद्धादुभयमानशिरं वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्रुते Ms. 1. 109; 4. 149; 5. 46; अथैव इरमकलं भद्रमश्रुते Nir. 5. 21; Bk. 3. 37; 5. 14; 14. 19. -4 To become master of; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. -With अशु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. -अशु 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to add to one-

self to. -उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. -उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकादुपाश्रुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. -परि to reach, attain; fill completely, pervade. -प्र 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9. P. (rarely A.) (अश्रान्ति, आश, आशीत्, अशिता, अशिश्रति, अशित) 1. To eat, to consume; निवेद्य गुरवेऽश्रीयात् Ms. 2. 51; अश्रीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bb. 3. 117. -2. To taste, enjoy; यद्वाति यद्वाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अश्रान्तिं दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगाच्च Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्रान्तिं कर्मणा Mb. -Caus (आशयति) To feed give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयच्छामुतं देवाश्च Sk. ; Ms. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under आ). -With अति to precede or surpass in eating. -उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

अशन a. [अश-च्युट्] Reaching, reaching across. -नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. -नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food; अशनं धानं मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bb. 3. 10; मांसाशनं च नाशनीयुः Ms. 5. 73; यज्ञशिष्टं 3. 118; फलमूलाशनैः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशनं, हुताशनं, पचनाशनं &c. -Comp. -कृत a. Ved. preparing food. -पतिः lord of food. -पर्णी a kind of tree.

अशना [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-किट्] Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनायति Don. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34; यावदेतु-रुचयस्त्वं भवति नैव तावदाशनायति Sat. Br.

अशनाया [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-त्रिषां भवे अ] Hunger; च्युताशनायाः फलवद्विभूत्या Bk. 3. 40; अनाहाराशनाया निवर्तते पानास्तिपासा Sat. Br.

अशनायिद, अशनायुक a. Hungry. **अशित p. p.** [अश-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed.

अशितंगवीन a. Formerly grazed by cattle; see अशितंगवीन.

अशितु a. [अश-च्युट्] An eater, eating.

अशित्व a. [अश-णिनि] Reaching far, enduring, lasting.

अशकुनः -नि An inauspicious or bad omen; Si. 9. 83.

अशक्त a. Unable, incompetent; ता, त्वं inability.

अशक्तिः f. 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; अशेण तदशक्त्या वा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -3 (In Sān. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यद्वाक्यं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. —*Comp.* —**अर्थ** *a.* unavailing, useless.

अशंक, **अशंकित** *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted प्रविशरशंका H. 1. 81. —2 Secure, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु *a.* 1 One who has no enemy. —2 One whom no enemy dells or challenges. —3 Without opposition from foes. —*त्रु* *n.* The condition of having no enemies. —**त्रुः** The moon. —**अशत्रु** *m.* Ved. A stone for sling. *ing.* a stone or cloud.

अशनिः *m. f.* [अशुने संदति, अश् अनि Uq. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिश्चक्रं R. 3. 53. —2 Flash of lightning; अशुवनमशनिर्गता Sk.; अशनिः पालिय एष वेधसा R. 8. 47; अशनेरशुनस्य धोमधोर्वाशितश्चांडुराश्च वीनयः Kn. 4. 43. —3 A missile. —4 The tip of a missile. —5 A sacrificial rite (अशुनाश) to kill an enemy. —6 A master. —**निः** *m.* 1 Indra. —2 Fire. —3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; शिवोऽशब्दं कथते K. 60 inaudibly. —**शब्द** 1 The 'inexpressible,' *i. e.* Brahma. —2 (In Śān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईशतेर्नाशब्दं S. B.

अशम् *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. *r.* 1 The Supreme Being (परमात्मन्), Brahma. —2 (In Mīmāṃsā) A god or deity in general. —3 Cupid, the god of love; जेतासि चितानि विवाशरीरः Ka. 17. 10; Si. 9. 61. —4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; ईश-*वा* abeolution.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like शशी, वाक् &c. U. 2, Ve. 3, S. 4. —*री* *m.* 1 Brāmṇ. —2 A god.

अशर्मन् *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, worry. —*n.* Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकोऽशर्मन् तदशर्मं कृष्णं (शपेदे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् *a.* Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. —2 Cursing, hating.

अशस्त *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. —2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-spared. —*Comp.* —**वार** *a.* Ved. who is not asked for wealth, *i. e.* who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having indescribable treasures (?).

अशस्ति *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishful well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. —2 A curse, hate.

अशस्त्र *a.* Having no weapons, un-armed. —**स्त्रं** Not a weapon; °विहितो वधः H. 2. 85; °पुत्रं मरणमुपादिशानि Ve. 2 (आत्मधातियेन शस्त्रेण न पुत्रं); अशस्त्रपुत्रं Māl. 5. 12.

अशांत *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिर्युक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. —2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशाप्य *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.)

अशारीरिक् = अशरीरिक् *q. v.*

अशाश्वत *a.* Perishable, transient.

अशासन *a.* Having no order or rule —**नं** Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. —*Comp.* —**विहित**, —**सिद्ध** *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशित्रः [अशु-संहो इव Uq. 4. 172] 1 A thief. —2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः [अशु-इत्] 1 The fire. —2 The sun. —3 Wind. —4 A demon; N. of a Rākṣasa. —**रा** The wife of a Rākṣasa. —**रं** A diamond.

आशरम् *a.* Headless. —*m.* A body without head, a trunk. —*Comp.* —**स्नानं** bathing the whole body except the head.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवो दिशि दीप्तायां शिवास्तत्र भयावहाः (रुद्रः) Rām. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. —4 Pernicious, dangerous. —**रा** N. of a certain divine being. —**वा** A female demon or goblin. —**वे** 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. —2 Mischievous. —*Comp.* —**आचारः** 1 improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. —2 conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिशु *a.* Childless, without young ones. —**शुः** A youth. —**श्वी**, अशिश्विका 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). —2 A childless woman.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. —2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; °आलापेन Pt. 4. —3 Atheistical, profane. —4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. —5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; °वा, °त्वं rudeness.

अशिष्य *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

अशिव *a.* 1 Eating much. —2 Ved. Reaching very far. —**श्वी** Fire.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. —*Comp.* —**करा** —**रश्मि** &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* [नितातेन P. V. 1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; विंशतान् त्रिंशोऽशीतीः Ms. 11. 221. —*Comp.* —**भागः** the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

अशीतिक *a.* [अशीतिः पश्चात्तं वर्ष, ठत्] 1 An octogenarian, one eighty years of age. —2 Measuring eighty.

अशीर्वक *a.* = अशिरम् *q. v.*

अशील *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. —2 Indifferent. —**लं** Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; शोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning; त्रिरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. —2 Black. —**चिः** The black colour —**चिः** *f.* 1 Impurity. —2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure, foul. —2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. —3 Unknown, unascertained. —*Comp.* —**वासकः** a vagrant, a suspicious person. —**अशुद्धि** *a.* 1 Lupure, foul. —2 Wicked. —**चिः** *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशुधन —**धित** *a.* Unclean. —**नं** 1 Uncleanliness —2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. —2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभेन-शुभेन बोधयेत् K. 158 by any means, fair or foul. —3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —**भं** 1 Inauspiciousness. —2 Sin, a shameful deed. —3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्तद्व्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13; प्रायः शुभं च विद्वद्धारयशुभं च जंतोः Māl. 1. 23. —*Comp.* —**उद्ग** an inauspicious omen.

अशुष *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. —2 [न शुष्यति शुष्कं, न. त.] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. 174. 3. —3 Not extinguished.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निष्पुत्रशून्यताशुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. —2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुर्व (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business. —**न्यं** 1 Not a void. —2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किञ्चिदुपेक्षितं Mu. 5; अथ लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भविष्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). —*Comp.* —**शपनं**, —**शपनद्वितीया**, —**शपनवतं** N. of a certain ceremony or vow

अशूला The tree Vitex Alata.

अशूत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशुधित *a. Ved.* Not loosened.

अशेष *a. [शो.वति. न. त.]* Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a. [न. व.]* Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषसुखीमोव फलमशेषमि केवलं Ubd.; कतोरशेषेण केलेन पुत्रयत R. 3. 65, 48. —*व.* Nonremainder. —*व.* अशेषेण, अशेषतः *indl.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रव्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16. एतद्वैयं यदुः शान्तं आवापिष्यत्यशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. —*Comp.* —साम्राज्यः N. of a Siva.

अशेषता *Totality.*

अशेषयति *Den. P.* To finish completely; म वेद निःशेषमशेषयति कियः Ki. 1. 20; Kn. 7. 29.

अशेषम् *a. Ved.* Without offsprings or descendants.

अशेषः *An Arhat* (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. —*क.* 1 N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्रुत सयः कुहमान्यशोकः... रादेन नपिषुत सुंदरीणां संकेतमाशितजितदुःखेण Kn. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12. 16; also पादाघातादशोकसिलककुरवकं वक्षिणातिगन्तव्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शान् प्रिययुक्तिं सति बहुलः शीघ्रगुण्डयसेकात् । मैदारी नमैवाक्यात् पटुमुद्रहसनाच्च-पको वक्ष्यतातः चूला गतिनामैरुक्तिं सति च पुरो नमैवाक्यकारः) 2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. —4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. —5 N. of the tree बहुल. —*क.* 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. —3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jinas. —*का* 1 Quicksilver. —2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). —*Comp.* —*अति* the कदंब tree. —*अष्टमी* [मासि शोका यस्याम्] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —*तरुः*, —*नगः*, —*वृक्षः* the Asoka tree. —*तीर्थ* a holy place named Asoka near Benares. —*त्रिरात्रः*, —*त्रं* N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्यशोकत्रिरात्रव्रतं शोकप्रयागैः । त्रिरात्रं तत्र कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकविनाशनं ॥ —*पूर्णिमा* N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phālguna. —*मञ्जरी* N. of a metre. —*रोहिणी* N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —*वमिका* a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see

under न्याय. —*वडी* N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यसिने पक्षे षड्या वडी प्रयज्यत् । हलाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्रपक्षे तथैव च ॥.

अशोचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. —2 Tranquillity, calmness. —3 Modesty.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोच्यानन्वशाच्चित्तं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशोचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. —2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जन्माशौच) or by the death of some relation (called यत्नाशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the यत्नाशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action; अशौचात्तुपासीरजशौचं पांथवैः सह Ms. 11. 184. —*Comp.* —*अंतः* end of defilement. —*संकरः* blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अश्व *a.* [अश्वेन व्याप्नोति अश्नाति वा, अश्वन्] 1 Pervading. —2 Eating, voracious. —3 Pervaded, filled. —*श्वः* 1 N. of a demon. —2 A cloud (Nir.). —3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्वया Hunger.

अश्वीतपिबता [अश्वीत पिबत इत्युच्यते यस्यां निदेशकियायां, मण्ड सः] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्वीतपिबतीयंती प्रयुता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अश्वः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). —2 (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्वकः [अश्वेन स्थिरः, इवायं कः] 1 N. of a sage. —2 N. of a country in the south; तथाश्वकाः पुलिदाश्च कल्लिगाश्च विक्षेपतः Rām.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bri. S. 14. 22 it is in the northwest. —3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). —4 A part of the सात्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्वम् *a. Ved.* Eating or pervading. —*m.* [अश्वेन व्याप्नोति संहृद्यनेन वा मन्वि] Up. 4. 145 1 A stone; नाराचक्षेपणीयादमन्विष्येद्योयतितानलं R. 4. 77. —2 A hard stone, rock. —3 Flint. —4 A cloud. —5 A thunderbolt. —6 A mountain. —*Comp.* —*अश्व* *a.* having a stone mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —*अश्व* bitumen. —*कदली* N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —*कुहः*, —*कुहक* *a.* 1. breaking anything on stone. —2 broken by a stone. —*(हः, हकः)* a class of devotees; a धानवस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —*केतुः* [अश्वेन केतुर्यय] N. of a plant. —*गंधा* N. of a plant. —*गर्भः*, —*गैः*, —*गर्भजः*, —*जैः*

—*योनिः* an emerald. —*गर्भजः* fire produced from a flint. —*गुहः*—*हा* a kind of weapon. —*हनः* N. of a tree. —*चक्र* *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. —*जः*, —*जं* 1. red-chalk. —2. iron. —*जतु* *n.*, —*जतुकं* bitumen. —*जातिः* an emerald named जति. —*दारुणः* an axe or crow for breaking stones. —*(जं)* breaking stones or rocks. —*दियु* *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamant weapons or grasped weapons (व्याघ्रायुध, अश्ममयायुध). —*पुष्प* bitumen, benzoin. —*भालं* a mortar of stone or iron. —*भिद्*, —*भेदः*, —*भेदकः* the plant Colcus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder). —*रयः* N. of a sage. —*वज्र* *a.* inlaid in rocks. —*सार* *a.* like iron or stone. —*(रः, रं)* 1. iron; यणाः सत्वरमश्वसारकाठिना गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वमो S. D. —2. sapphire. —*मय* *a.* made of iron. —*हन्मन्* *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. —2. a stroke of the thunderbolt.

अश्ममय, अश्मवत् *a.* Stony, made of stone.

अश्मर [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. —2 Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [अश्मान् राति रा- क गीरा- कर्] (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel, strangury. —*Comp.* —*हनः* N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontription). —*भेदुनं* a lithontription. —*हरः* N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithontription.

अश्मरि-रं Stone or gravel (the disease.)

अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky (अशुभ). —2 Unlimited. —*तः* N. of a Marut. —*तं* [अश्मनोऽन्तोऽव शकं परस्परम्] 1 A fire-place. —2 A field, plain. —3 Death.

अश्मंतकः —*कं* 1 A fire-place. —2 The shade for a lamp (द्विधार). —3 A kind of grass. —*कः* N. of several trees:—(a) अश्लोक; its leaf; & Mā. 9. 7; (b) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (c) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्रः A corner, mostly at the end of comp; वरुण, व्यश्र &c. —*श्रं* [अश्रुते मेनं, अश्र-रु] 1 A tear. —2 Blood (usually written अश्र q. v.). —*Comp.* —*पः* a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्रु *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. —*द्व* Unbelief, diffidence.

अश्रद्धान *a.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

अश्वम *a. Ved.* Indefatigable, untiring. —सः 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. —2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्वमण *a. Indefatigable.* —णः One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्वत *a. 1* Unwearyed, not fatigued, untired. —2 Incessant, continual; अश्वतपुष्पकर्मणः, *Mv.* 1. 26. —त Absence of rest. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continually; मयूखैरश्वतं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः *U.* 6. 14.

अश्ववण *a. Deaf, having no ears.* —णः A snake. —ण Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य *a. 1* Not to be heard. —2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

अश्रातस् *ind. Ved.* In an uncooked manner, raw.

अश्राद्ध *a. Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it.* —द्धः Non-performance of a Śrāddha *q. v.* —0omp. —भोजित् *a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.*

अश्रिः —श्री *f.* [अश्रिते संहृत्यते अश्या अश्रं वक्रादि० किं; cf. *Up.* 4. 137.] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर, त्रि, बद् and a few other words; see चतुः(त्रि)); अश्रिभिर्वै चक्रः *Ait. Br.* —2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); इन्द्रस्य हस्तः कुलिशं कुटिताश्रीव लहयते *Ku.* 2. 20. —3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिम्त *a. Cornered, angular.*

अश्रित *a. Ved.* Difficult of access.

अश्रीक *a. 1* Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; *Si.* 15. 96. —2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीम्त *n. 1* Unfortunate, unlucky.

अश्रीर [न श्री। अश्रीः अश्रित्यर्थः र] *Ved.* 1 Ugly, ill-looking; *Rv.* 8. 2. 20. —2 Inaspicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक *q. v.*

अश्रु *n.* [अश्रुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्रु कुन् *Ug.* 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102.] A tear; एषात् द्रुमैः सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः *R.* 2. 61. [cf. *Zend asru*; *Pers. ars*]. —Comp. —उपसृत *a. affected by tears, covered with tears.* —कला a tear-drop. —नाली *Fistula Lachry-malis.* —परिपूर्ण *a. filled with tears; अश्रु having eyes filled with tears.* —परिप्लुत *a. suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears.* —पतः flow of tears, shedding tears. —पूर्ण *a. filled with tears; अकुल* troubled and filled with tears; *Bg.* 2. 1. —स्रस *a. suffused with tears, sud-*

denly) bursting into tears; एकपदे-ऽश्रुमुखी संवृता *V.* 5; संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ *R.* 15. 66; *Ku.* 6. 92. —लोचन, —नेत्र *a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.* —शालिन् *a. having tears, tearful.*

अश्रुत *a. 1* Unheard, inaudible. —2 Contrary to the Vedas. —3 Not acquainted with the Śāstras, foolish, uneducated; भागं विद्याधनासत्मात् संलभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् *Day. B.*

अश्रुत *a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.*

अश्रुति *a. Without ears.* —तिः *f.* Not hearing, forgetfulness; अश्रुतिमिनीय *U.* 3. —0omp. —चर *a. 1.* not striking the ear or attention. —2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a. 1* Not better, inferior, worse; *Ms.* 10. 64. —2 Worthless, useless. —न. (स्) Mischievous, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ *a. Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.*

अश्लाघा Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य *a. 1* Undeserving of praise of honour, worthless. —2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक *a. Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms.* 4. 206.

अश्लील *a.* [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ngly. —2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायः कलकलात् *Dk.* 49; परिहार *Y.* 1. 33. —3 Abusive. —लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. —2 (In *Rhet.*) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inaspiciousness; निषा अश्लीलं; विधेति ब्रह्मजुषु-प्तामगलध्यङ्कत्वात् *K. P.* 7; *e. g.* in साधनं सुमहत्स्य, सुमया कुटमलिताननेन दधती बाधं स्थिता तत्र सा, and यदुपवनाविभिन्नो माधियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, बाध and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inaspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of जिंग (male organ of generation), बाध of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश or मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under *S. D.* 574; द्वाविधिजये राजन् साधनं सुमहत्स्य । प्रससार शनैर्बाधुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा ॥

अश्लेषा [न मिलयति यत्रोपलेन शिशुना, श्लिष्ट-चक्र *Tv.*] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. —2 Disunion, disjunction. —Comp. —जग, —भवा, —सू *N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.* —ज्ञातिः *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aśleṣā.

अश्लोन *a. Ved.* Not lame.

अश्वः [अश्रुते अश्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशने वा भवति *Nir.*; अश्व-क्त् *Up.* 1. 149.] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds — अश्वताक्षयो बह्वेदस्योऽष्टाक्ष गर्भतः । साक्षो हयानामुपतिः सप्तया परिकीर्तिता ॥ —2 Symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सयुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं *V. Ratn.* —3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठदुल्यवपुर्धृष्यो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशाशुलमेदूश्च दरिद्रस्तु ह्यो मतः ॥ —श्वी (*du.*) A horse and a mare. [cf. *L. equus*; *Gr. hippos*; *Zend aspa*; *Pers. asp*]. —0omp. —अश्वः *N. of a plant देवसर्वप.* —अजनी a whip. —अधिक *a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses.* —अर्यक्षः a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. —अनीक a troop of horsemen, cavalry. —अरिः a buffalo. —अवरोहकः *N. of a tree अश्वगंधा.* —आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. —आरुह *a. mounted, sitting on horse-back.* —आरोह *a. riding or mounted on a horse.* (—हः) 1. a horseman, rider. —2. one who is fighting. —3. a ride. (—हा), —आरोहकः *N. of the plant अश्वगंधा.* —आरोहिन् *a. mounted or riding on horse-back.* —इवित *a. hurried along by horses.* —उरस *a. broad-chested like a horse.* (—सं) the chief or principal horse. —कंदा, —कंदिका *N. of a plant अश्वगंधा.* —कर्ण, —कर्णक 1. a kind of tree (*Vatica Rohusta*) *Māl.* 9. —2. the ear of a horse. —3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (—र्णः) *N. of a mountain.* —कुटी a stable for horses; *Pt.* 5. —कुशल, —कोविद् *a. skilled in managing horses.* —क्रवः 1. *N. of a bird.* —2. a general of the army of the gods. —खरजः [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वश्च खश्च वा ताया जायते पुंवद्भावाः *Tv.*] a kind of horse, mule. —खुर 1. a horse's hoof. —2. a kind of perfume. (—रा) *N. of the plant.* अपराजिता. —गतिः *f.* 1. the pace of a horse. —2. *N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each.* —गंधा [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेढुभिः सुलमस्याः] *N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin.*; तैलं a kind of oil. —गोद्वग, —गं a pair of horses. —गोष्ठ a stable. —ग्रीवः 1. *N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishnu more commonly called Haya-griva.* —2. an incarnation of Vishnu. —पासः a pasture for horses. —पनः [अश्वं हन्ति अमनुष्यकृत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane. —2. *N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Olorum Ait.* —चक्र 1. a collection of horses. —2. a kind of wheel. —चलनशाला a riding-house. —चिकित्सकः, —चैवः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary sci-

enoe. —वेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. —2. an omen auspicious or inauspicious. —अयनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. —जित् α . gaining horses by conquest. —तिथि N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kanyakubja on the Gangā. —द α . giving horses. —दंष्ट्रा the plant *Tribulus Lanniginosus* (गोसुर). —दाः, —दाश्च m . giving horses. —दूतः a riding messenger. —नदी N. of a river. —मायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निबंधिका a groom, a horse-fastener. —मणिज्ज α . Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. —प α . Ved. a groom. —पतिः 1. lord of horses. —2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sāvitrī. —पर्ण α . [अश्वानां पर्ण गमनं यत्] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. —2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षः a horse-groom. —पुच्छी N. of the tree माषपर्णी. —पुष्ट horse-oback. —पेशस् α . decorated or embellished with horses. —बंधः a groom. —बंधन α . used for fastening horses. —(बंधं) fastening of horses. —बल N. of a vegetable. —बालः 1. a kind of reed, *Saccharum Spontanum* Lin. —2. the tail or hair of a horse. —बुधन α . Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, i. e. on a carriage drawn by horses. —बुधय α . Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —माहृषिका [अश्वमहिषयोर्वै बुत्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मारः, —मारकः, —हेत m . 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, *Nerium Odorum* Ait. —मालः a kind of serpent. —मुख α . [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखमस्य] having the head or face of a horse. —(मुखः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. —(स्त्री) a Kinnara woman; भिदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुखयः Ku. 1. 11. —मुक् m . a horse-stealer. —मेघः [अश्वः प्रपानतया मेघ्यते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेघं हिंसते यत्] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेघः कः तुराज् सर्वपापपानोद्वनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedio times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a

year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in this train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called *Asvamedha* was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always, represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. —कांडं N. of the thirteenth book of the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*. —मेधिक, —मेधीय α . fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. —(कः, —यः) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. —(कं) the fourteenth parvan in the *Mahābhārata*; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्विंश Mb. —युज् α . 1. yoking the horses. —2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथनाश्वयुज् Rām. —3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. —(ज्) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2. the first lunar mansion. —3. the month of *Asvina*. —4. a chariot having horses. —यूयः the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. —योग α . 1. causing the yoking of horses. —2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. —रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. —(था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नं, —राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैः श्रवस्. —राधस् α . Ved. furnishing horses. —रोधकः N. of a plant (अश्वमारः). —लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. —ललितं N. of a species of the *Vikriti* metre. —लाला a kind of snake. —लोमन् n . horse-hair; a kind of snake. —वक्त्रः = अश्वमुख $q.v.$; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —वहवः a stud of horses and mares. —(वै) a horse and a mare. —(वाः) horses and mares. —वदनः = मुख. —वहः a horseman. —वारः, —वालः, —वारका [अश्व वावरयति उप. स.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रमुत्स्ववाराः Si. 3. 66. —वरणं N. of the *Bos Gavæus* (गवय). —वाहः, —वाहकः [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —विक्रयिन् α . a horse-dealer. —विद् α . 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. [अश्वं विंदते विद्-क्वि] procuring horses. —(म्) 1. a jockey. —2. an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. —वेद्यः a farrier. —शकुत् n . —शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. —2. N. of a river. —शङ्कुः a pillar to tie a horse. —शाला a stable. —शवः a colt, a foal. —शास्त्रं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. —शिरस α . having the head of a horse, an epithet of *Nārāyaṇa*. —(न्) 1. a horse's head. —2. N. of a *Dānava*. —हृगालिका [अश्वहृगालयोर्वै द्वेदत्तं वै बुत्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal.

—बहुगवं a set or team of six horses. —सनि, —पा, —सा α . Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mb.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —सादुः, —सादिन् m . a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सुतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —सुवृत्त α . Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. —2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. —सेनः 1. N. of a king. —2. N. of a *Nāga*. —स्वामीय α . relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —स्थान α . horn in a stable. —(नं) a stable or stall for horses. —हंतु α . killing a horse. —(ता) N. of a fragrant plant. —हय α . [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तारि अच्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. —2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —हरकः a horse-stealer. —हृदयं [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतमावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. —2. a kind of veterinary science. —3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेद्यात्मानं K. 80.

अश्वः A mare. —Comp. —सच α . rich in horses.

अश्वक α . Horae-like, acting like a horse. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. —2 A hack, a bad horse. —3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुखं तद्वदृशाकारेऽस्यस्य इति खीय Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर α . Swift, speedy. —रः [तुः अश्वः, अश्वं तुल्ये हरत्, P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. —2 One of the chiefs of the *Nāgas* or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. —3 A male calf. —4 A class of Gandharvas. —री A mule; उदरस्य समुत्थाने स्वर्गमर्गऽश्वतरी-मिव Rām.; Pt. 2. 32; Chāp. 19. [cf. Pers. aster].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्थः [न श्वत्थिरं शास्त्रमकीदृशादिवत् ति-डति स्यात्-क पुं नि० Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाकृशास्त्र एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15. 1. —2 A kind of the *Asvattha* tree (मंदीवृक्ष). —3 N. of another tree गर्दभोद. —4 The constellation *Asvini*. —5 The time indicated or presided over by *Asvini*; अश्वत्यो सुहृन्ः Sk. 00 P. IV. 2. 5. —6 A vessel made of the *अश्वत्य* tree (Ved.). —7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्यस्य फलमश्वत्यः Sk. —8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्यफलयुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्यः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. —9 An epithet of the sun. —10 N. of a people; Bṛi. 8. 14. 8.

—स्या The day of full moon in the month of *Asvina*, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). —स्थी [सुदो अश्वत्थः अश्वत्थे क्षीर्] A small fig-tree. —Comp. —कुण्ड [अश्वत्थस्य पाकः पीत्वा कुण्ड P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. —भेद N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्ष).

अश्वत्थक a. To be given or to be done when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruit. —कः [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तद्युक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थस्य तत्र देवयुग्मं वृत् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruits. —2 [स्थायं क्व] The *Asvattha* tree.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [अश्वत्थेव स्याम बलमस्य, एषो समासः; of. *Mh.* अश्वत्थेवास्य यत्स्याम नन्दनः प्रविशो यत्म् । अश्वत्थमेव बालोयं तस्मान्ना मविद्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated *Brāhmaṇa* warrior and general on the side of *Kanava*, son of *Drona* and *Kripī*. [After the last great battle in which *Duryodhana* was mortally wounded, *Asvatthaman*, with two other surviving *Kauravas*, entered the *Pandava* camp at night, where he stamped *Dhṛiṣṭadyumna*, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the *Pandavas*, killing even *Parikshit* while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by *Krishna*. The next morning *Draupadī* clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. *Bhīma*, *Arjuna*, and *Krishna* overtook *Asvatthaman* and compelled him to yield the jewel which *Yudhiṣṭhira* afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of *Brahmanic* and saintly lustre, and his altercation with *Karna* about the nomination of a general to succeed *Drona* clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see *Ve.* 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajīvin* 'ever living persons'.]

अश्वत्थिक a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, ह्य P. IV. 1. 10] Feeding on *Asvattha* fruits.

अश्वत्थिल a. See P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वत्थि Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वत्था A desire to get horses.

अश्वत्थु [अश्वोऽस्तस्य युक्] 1 Having horses. —2 Desiring horses.

अश्वत्थ [अश्वं लाति -क] N. of a sage, the *Hotrī*-priest of *Janaka*. अथ इ जनकस्य वैदेह्य होताऽश्वत्थो बभूव *Bṛi. Up.* अश्वत्थपति Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वत्थपति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वत्थ a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् a. [अश्व-अश्वय्ये इति] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; *Rv.* 4. 2. 5. —m. A cavalier, a horse-tamer. —नो (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; of. *त्वाग्नी तु सवितुर्मायां बहवस्त्वचरिणी । अद्यत महाभागा सातरिषिऽश्विनाबुमी ॥* [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of *Ushas* or the dawn; they are young, heartful, bright, swift &c. and, according to *Yaska*, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the *Nirukta* they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, and the physicians of the gods, and are called *Godagandau*, *Svarvaidyau*, *Dasrau*, *Nasatyau*, *Vadaveyau*, *Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage *Chyavana*, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life]. —2 Two horses —3 (In *astr.*) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तदुच्चमाङ्गाकारोऽस्तस्य इति क्षीर्] 1 The first of the 27 *Nakshatras* or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). —2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the *Asvins*, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. —Comp. —कुमारो, पुत्रौ, सुतौ the twin sons of *Asvini*, the son's wife.

अश्विन् n. Containing the word *Asvin* (such as a *Mantra*).

अश्विप a. Referring to horses. —या Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्विन a. [अश्व-ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय a. [अश्व-छ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —यं [अश्वानां सङ्घः P. IV. 2. 48] —2 A number of horses, cavalry; *Si.* 18. 5; *K.* 222.

अश्वप a. [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. —2 Consisting of horses. —श्वं 1 A number of horses. —2 Possession of horses.

अश्वत्त a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. —2 Unbounded, unlimited. —तः 1 Death. —2 A field —3 A fire-place. —4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक a. 1 Not of tomorrow, of to day. —2 One who makes no provision for the morrow; *Ma.* 4. 7.

अप् 1 U. [अवति-ते, अवि-तुं] 1 To shine. —2 To go, move. —3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषटक्षणी a. Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); 'जो मंत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृतः इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. —अं A secret

अषतर a. Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ a. Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; *Rv.* 2. 21. 2. —2 Born under the constellation *Aśāḍha* (P. IV. 3. 24.). —हः 1 The month *Aśāḍha* commencing with the sun's entrance into *Gemin* (usually written *आषाढ*). —2 A staff made of the wood of *Palasa*, carried by a religious student or ascetic. —3 N. of the *Malaya* mountain. —हः 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पञ्चाशदा) and twenty-first (उत्तराशदा) lunar mansions.

अषाढकः The month of *Aśāḍha*.

अष्ट num. a. [अष्ट-घातो कश्चिद् वृत् Up. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टे) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्टा with numerals and some other nouns : as अष्टादश, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापर &c. [cf. *L.* octo; *Gr.* okto; *Zend.* astan; *Pers.* hasht]. —Comp. —अष्टरं a. consisting of eight letters or parts. —(रि) N. of a metre. —अष्टग a. consisting of eight parts or members. —(यं) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; 'पातः, प्रणामः, साष्टाङ्गनमस्काराः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टाङ्गपातं प्रणामं fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जन्मस्य च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया । शिरसा वक्षसा दृष्टया प्रणामोऽष्टाङ्ग इति). —2. the 8 parts of *voga* or concentration; यमो नियमश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च एतानि सार्य समाधिना । अष्टाङ्गान्याहुरेतानि योगिना योगसिद्धये ॥ —3. materials of worship taken collectively. —4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are: शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कायाचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभूय, अग्दन्त्रं, रसायनतंत्रं, and वाजीकरणतंत्रं). —5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. —6. any whole consisting of eight parts. —7. a die, dica. 'अष्टरं an offering of eight articles'. —धृतः a sort of medicinal incense removing fever. 'सैथुनं 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds', the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं कलिः प्रेक्षणं दूषणं मापणं । संकल्पोऽप्यवसायश्च क्रियाजिष्णुचिरेव च ॥

अष्टव्यं N. of a medical work. —अष्टायसी N. of *Pāpini's* grammatical work

consisting of 8A dhyayas or chapters. -अष्ट a. having a wheel with 8 spokes. -अष्ट an octagon. -अष्टिय a. octangular. -अष्ट (८) a. lasting for 8 days. -आदिशाब्दिकाः the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इन्द्रशब्दः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमजैन्द्रा जयत्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ -कपाल a. (८) prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (-लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. -कर्ण a. one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (-र्णः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. -कर्मन् m., -गतिः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are) -आदौ च विंशतिं च तथा प्रैषयेधयोः पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेत्त-येः ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनागतिको वृषः ॥ -कुत्स ind. eight times. -स्त्रोणः 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine. -खंडः a title of a collection of several sections of the *Rigveda*. -गर्भं [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 oows. -माय m. 1. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. -गुण a. eightfold; अनादृष्ट-गुणं चूर्णः द्वाप्यष्टगुणमस्य Ms. 8. 400. (-र्णः) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇa should possess; द्या सर्वभूतेश्च, क्षितिः, अनस्य, शोचं, अनायासः, भंगं, अकारि-प्यं, अरुह्य चेतः । Gautama. °आश्रय a. endowed with these eight qualities. -ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोद्या मद्योय च बन्ना काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चांशु-डा इत्यष्टौ तारिण्यो मताः ॥ -त्रिंशत् (८) a. thirty-eight. -त्रिंशं [अष्टाष्टं त्रिंशं] the number 24. -दलं 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. -वृक्ष (८) see below after अष्टाय. -विंशत् f. [कथं संज्ञास्वाङ्ग द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोदयेयी दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरीशानी दिशा अष्टावि-नाः स्मृताः ॥ °करिष्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points, करिष्योऽष्टकपिलापिंगलादुपमाः कमात् । ताम्रकर्णी छत्रदेवी चांगना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points, इन्द्रो वह्निः विवृषतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋती वरुणा मरुत् (वायुः) । कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वोदीना दिशां क्र-मात् ॥ Ak. °गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters, रेवावतः पुंडरी-को बामनः कुमुदोऽञ्जनः । पुष्पवतः सार्वभौमः सु-प्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -द्रव्यं the eight materials of a sacrifice; अश्वत्थोऽंबुवरपुष्प-प्लवंगोऽथ सभिषास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्या-ण्यष्टौ विदुर्मुखाः ॥ -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रं यशस्त्वैव च । शीतं लोहं रस्त्रिंशति पातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद-द्व (८ or ८) a. 1. eight-footed. -2. a term for a pregnant animal. -पदः (८) 1. a spider. -2. a fabulous animal called *Sarabha*. -3. a worm. -4. a wild

sort of jasmīn. -5. a pin or bolt. -6. the mountain Kailāsa (the abode of Kubera). (-दः, -दं) [अष्ट-स धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; अवाजिताष्टापदकुन्तयोः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2. a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); °परिचयचतुराभिः K. 196. °पत्रं a sheet of gold. -प (पा) दि-का N. of a plant. -पदी (८-दा) 1. wild sort of jasmīn. -2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's *GitaGovinda*. -पलं a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. -पाश a. (८) eight-fold. -मंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) [अष्टशुभितः मंगलं, शां-तं] a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are—सगराजौ वृषो नायः कलशो व्यंजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥ according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलायष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्दुताशनः हिरण्यं सपिरादित्य आद्यो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -मानं one: kuḍava. -मासिक a. occurring once in 8 months. -मूष्ट्रिः a measure called कुंश्चि; अष्टमुष्ट्रिंशेत् कुंश्चिः. -मूर्तिः the 'eighth-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; of. S. 1. 1. -या सृष्टिः सद्युपाया वहति विविधितं या हविर्यो च होत्री । ये द्वे कालं विभक्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वे यामाहुः सर्वभूतपशुतिरिचयेयः प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः । त्रिविधाभिः प्रपन्नस्तदुभिरवत् वस्तुभिः सृष्टिभिः । or, briefly expressed, the names in Sankrit (in the above order) are:—जलं वह्निस्तथा यथा सूर्योऽर्धमसी तथा । आकाशं वायुरवनी सूर्योऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥ °धरः 'having 8 forms', Siva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 Ślokas on morality. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; सुगारहास्यकरुणोद्गारवीरभयानकाः । बीररसाद्भूतसंज्ञो चैरश्रो नाट्यै रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शांतः; निर्विद्वस्याभिषो-स्ति शांतोपि नवमो रसः (ibid); °आश्रय a. embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -लोहकं a class of 8 metals; सुवर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीतकं कान्ति-कं तथा । वंशं लोहं तमिषलोहं लोहायष्टाविमानि तु ॥ -वर्गः 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. -2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क, च, ट, त, प, य, श, ष). -3. a class of three principal medica-ments. -वक्रः (ष्टा) see below. -विष्ट a. [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः f. (८) अष्टावि-का विंशतिः शा. त.] the number twenty-eight. -शतं eight hundred. -अवणः, अवस् N. of Brahmā (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक a. [अष्टपरिमाणस्य कन्] Con-
sisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोच-

जोसि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. -कः 1 [अष्टकं (पाणिनेः) विंशतिं अर्थायते वा इत्यष्टकाः P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Viśvāmitra. -का [अस्ने-ति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अशु-तकन्] Up. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A Śrāddha to be performed on the above days; wor-ship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113. 4. -कं 1 A whole con-
sisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's sūtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परि-माणस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं (Sk.). -3 The study of the Sūtras. -4 A division of the *Rigveda* (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Maṇḍals). -5 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः -गं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divi-
sions).

अष्टाकिक, अष्टाकिक a. [अष्टाकस्यस्य
ट् इति वा] Having eight parts. -की
One who performs an Ashtaka.

अष्टक्य a. [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V.
1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय c. [अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्ट-तयप्]
Having eight parts or limbs. -यं
An aggregate of eight.

अष्टा ind. [अष्ट-यकारे षाच्] 1
Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8
parts or sections, भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा Bg.
7. 4; भिन्नाष्टधा विपसंसार वंशः R.
16. 3.

अष्टम a. (मी f.) Eighth; गर्भाष्टमेऽष्टौ
कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -मः
The eighth part. -मी 1 The eighth
day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी
यैव अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वण्येतानि राजेन्द्र
राविक्रतिरेव च ॥ -2 N. of a medical
plant (कोटालता). [cf. L. *octavus*;
Zend. *astemo*]. -Comp. -अंशः an
8th part. -कालिक a. [अष्टमः कालः
भोजनेऽस्वस्य ट्] one who omits seven
meal times (i. e. full three days and
the morning of the fourth) and
partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6.
19. -भावः the eighth condition or
position (in astr.).

अष्टमक a. The eighth; यौशमक-
मकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टातय a. Consisting of eight
parts. -यः A collection of eight
things.

अष्टादश a. [अष्ट ष दश च] Eighteen;
अगाहताष्टादशतं जिगीषया नवद्वयद्विप-
पृथग्जयभिर्वा N. 1. 5. -Comp. -अष्ट्र॥

—*n* the eighteen parts of medical science. —उपचारः [कर्मसंज्ञास्त्रयं द्विगुः] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping ; आसनं स्वागतं पायमर्घ्याचमनीयकं । स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गंधपुष्पे तथा सुपदीपावत्रं च तर्पणं । मात्यानुलेपनं चैव नमःकारादिभिर्यज्जैनैः । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मेवै पूजां सभावेत्यत्र Tantra. —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa ; अष्टादशपुराणानि सुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सप्तकुमारिकं नारसिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं शोकं कुमारैः तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवचमोदकं साक्षात्तदीक्षभाषितं । दुर्वास-सोक्तमाश्वयं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसैरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाय कालिकाद्वयमेव च । महेश्वरं तथा शावं सौरं सर्वार्यसंभवं । पराशरं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं तैर्म-बांजितं । चतुर्थं संहितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रमे-दतः ॥ Hemādri. —ग्रान्थं the 18 kinds of corn ; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कण्डकुल-स्थकाः । मषा मुद्गा मधुराश्च निष्पावाः श्यामसर्ष-पाः ॥ गेधुकाश्च नवारा ओदक्याऽप्य सती-पकाः । चणकाश्चिनकाश्चैव धान्यान्वष्टादशैव तु ॥ —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas ब्राह्म-पात्रं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथायन्महा-रुषिं च मार्कण्डेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आद्येयनष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यत्तमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिंगमेका-दशं तथा ॥ बाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कान्दं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्म पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च मार्कंडेयं चैव ब्रह्माष्टादशं तथा ॥ —युजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learnings or loros ; अंगानि वेदाश्चतवारो भीमासा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या यथाश्चतुर्दश ॥ आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गार्ग्यश्रु-ति ते त्रयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या अष्टादशै-व तु ॥ —विवादपटु the eighteen sub-jects of litigation (causes of dispute) ; see Ms. 8. 4-7. —स्मृतिकारि m. pl. the eighteen Smṛitikāras or law-givers of the Aryas : विष्णुः पराशरो दक्षः संवत्स्यासप्तश्रिताः । शातातपो वसि-ष्ठश्च यमपरस्तकौतामाः । देवतः संघलिखितो भर-द्वाजोशनेष्वयः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्यः अष्टमु भोगेण वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana, son of the great sage Kahoda. [Kahoda married a daughter of his preceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and con- demned him to be born crooked ; so he came forth with his eight (aṣṭa) limbs crooked (vakra) ; whence his name ; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीति तस्माद्वक्रो भवितायष्टकृत्यः Mb. When Kahoda was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Bud- hist, yčung Aṣṭavakra defeated

the sage and delivered his father who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangā river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight].

अष्टिः f. [अस्थये भूमौ शिष्यते अस् किन् वृ-जो-वस्त्वे] 1 A die for playing. —2 A metrie consisting of sixty-four syl- lables. —3 [अश्-व्यानौ-किन्] Porva- sion, reaching (Ved.). —4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment) —5 The number sixteen. —6 Seed. —7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् a. Consisting of eight mem- bers or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अश्वते चाल्यतेऽजया अशु-करणे द्रु] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip ; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. —2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्टिः f. 1 A stone or kernel. —2 Seed.

अष्टीला [अद्विस्तनुत्पकादिनाश्नानं राति ; राक, रस्य लाः द्विर्वः Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. —2 A kind of disease of urine. —3 A globular or round body (in general). —4 A round pebble or stone. —5 Kernel. —6 Seed-oorn.

अष्टीला 1 A kind of abscess. —2 A pebble.

अष्टीवत् m. n. [विजातोयं P. VIII. 2. 12] The knee, the kneebone.

अस्तु I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसति, अस्तु, स्यात् ; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root स्] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence) ; नासदा-सीको सदासीत Rv. 10. 120. 1 ; श्रुति-द्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 14 ; शरपे नास्ति पातकं 8. 112 ; न स्वेवाहं जातु नास्ति Bg. 2. 12 ; आसीद्वाजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1 ; Ms. 5. 79 ; न अस्तु not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish ; नायमस्ती-ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16 ; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten ; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति a. v.). —2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent) ; भक्तोऽस्ति मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3 ; धार्मिको सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11 ; आचा-र्यं संस्थिते सति 5. 80 ; so एवमेव स्यात्, तूष्णीमसीत् &c. —3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by have), with gen. of possessor ; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76 ; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं ; प्रज्ञा 5. 70 ; न हि तस्यास्ति किंचित् Ms. 8. 417 ; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य Bg. 2. 66. —4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.) ; यदिच्छामि ते तद्वस्तु S. 4 ; तस्य श्रेय कलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get.

—5 To arise, spring out, occur ; अस्मीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this occur- red to my mind. —6 To become ; तं दृष्ट्वा दशविस्तारमासं विंशतिर्योजनः Rām. ; also शुक्लीस्यात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. —7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.) ; स स्याणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेय-मास्यात् वः V. 1. 1 ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यो-र्युनयेस्तु सदां सतां 5. 24 ; oft with dat. alone without अस् ; यत्तस्यै स्वस्वदुःखा-च Pt. 1. —8 To suffice (with dat.) ; सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86 ; अ-न्यैर्दुर्पालैः परिशीयमानं शाकाय वा स्यान्नव-णाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. —9 To stay, reside, dwell, live ; हा पितः क्वा-भि हे सुभु Bk. 6. 11. —10 To take place, happen. —11 To be in a per- ticular relation, to be affected (with loc.) ; किंतु खलु यथा त्वमस्यामेव भियम-प्यस्मात् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well let it be ; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself ; तं पातयां प्रथममासं पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. [cf. L. est, and Gr. esti ; Pers. hast, ast]. —WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अनु to be at hand, reach. —अस्ति (with loc. or an adv. of place). 1. to be in anything. —2. to belong to, be closely connected with. —अस्मि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share ; यन्ममास्मि स्यात् Sk. —2. to be over. —3. to excel, surpass. —4. to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. —अस्मिन् to arise, spring up, be visible ; आचार्यकं विजयि माम्मथमावि-रासीत् Mal. 1. 26. —उप to be near to or in. —एरि 1. to be in the way. —2. to surpass. —3. to pass or spend (time). —4. to pervade. —प्र 1. to be in front of. —2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, sur- pass. —प्रति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. —2. to rival, emulate, vie with. —3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. —प्रादुस् to appear, spring up ; प्रादुरासीत्तमोऽनुदः Ms. 1. 6 ; R. 11. 15. —व्यति (Atm. व्यतिहे व्य-तिसे ; व्यतिसे) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weigh ; अन्यो व्यतिसे तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —II. 4 P. (अस्थति, आस, आस्यत्, अ-सितुं, अस्त) 1. To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark) ; तस्मिन्नास्थाद्वैदीकार्थं R. 12. 23 ; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77 ; sometimes with dat. or gen. ; द्रव्यं हेतुर्नमस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. —2. To drive away, re- move. —3. To frighten or scare away. —4. To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up ; as in अस्तमानं, अस्त-

शोक, अस्तकोप see अस्त. -WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having; shot beyond, having surpassed or; excoiled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. -अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. -परिनि to stretch. -III. 1 U. (असति-ते, अस्ति) 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निद्रप्रभस्य प्रभुरास ध्रुवतः R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् रावनेना 14. 23; लावण्य उदयाद्यद्वास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard अस्त in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it, as Śāketāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङितप्रतिरूपकमय्ये, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, ग्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमये यस्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -स्त Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -क्षरण a. mercileless; Mā. 5. 24. -कोप-रूप a. whose anger is pacified; Si. 6. 65. -घोर a. foolish. -व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. -संख्य a. Innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तु a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्येते सूर्यकिरणे यत्र अम्-आधारे क] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोद्धुमस्तगिरिर्मस्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; विद्वंभयस्यसनिमग्रसूर्ये R. 16. 11; यास्येकतोस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीनां S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, युक्तास्त, युक्तास्त &c. -स्त 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लघात्सप्तमं स्थानं). -स्त ind At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या, -इ, -प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिदं युवयोरस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3. and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कथयपदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; वृद्धेनास्तमित्यथा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमित्यथा

कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (c) To die; अथ चास्तमिता स्वमारमना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः, -अदिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलंबनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयवद्विषाद्विभिन्नकालं Mu. 3. 17. -ग a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2. death, sunset of life; Mā. 9. अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolute (मोक्ष). -कं Ved. Hom. अस्ततातिः Ved. Homo. अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun), करोत्यकालास्तमये विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यस्तमयनिवाहोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रघुद्वहात् R. 9. 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभापरोद्धास्तमयं रजसि R. 9. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तमिके, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अस्-शक्तिर्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षीरा, 'काय'. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयः पुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न सहन्ते Mu. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं श्यामचारि विद्याधरोऽभवम् Ka. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रभवान् वृषलं राजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 145 is it that &c. -स्तिः f. N. of a sister of Prāpti, daughter of Jarāsandha and wife of Kamsa. -Comp. -काय [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jains); these categories are 5: -जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अवयव°, and आकाश°. -क्षीर° a. [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vārt.] having milk. -नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; 'त्वं', 'त' doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् a. [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमनस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; this is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुकार a. [P. VI. 3. 70 Vārt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; 'आत्मन्' having the soul unrestrained. -तः N. of Vishnu.

असंयमः Absence or control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -कं 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. -तः An epithet of Vishnu.

असंविद्वान् a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामात्रे कुप्यसि U. 7, Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत a. Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंख्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. -यं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united. -ष्टः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the saṃskāras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बांधवो जना K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसन्नं भवेत् Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; यावदि पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमस्युष्टिं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion.

असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose; straggling. -तः The Puruṣha or soul (in Śāu. phil.).

—त A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असकृदेकरथेन तस्मिन्ना R. 9. 23; Ms. 92, 93. —*Comp.* —समाधिः repeated meditation. —गर्भ-पातः repeated birth.

असकौ *a.* = असौ this or that; Si. 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); असक्ता सुखमन्वदुत् R. 1. 21. —2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. —3 Not united, detached. —4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. —क *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to; Ki. 1. 11. —2 Without any hindrance, quickly; Dk. 35. —3 Incessantly ceaselessly; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्त्य *a.* Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्त *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up; not going else-where (असंक्रमण); Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असन्धिः An enemy, adversary.

असंगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुश *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). —ला A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or transmitted; *मासा an intercalary month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; *ता, *रेरे infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —यः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 An epithet of Vishnu; (V. Sahas). —यं An exceedingly large number. —*Comp.* —गुण *a.* innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. —2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted; असंगम-द्विषति सारवत्तरा R. 3. 63; तस्य मुनि-शितं खड्गमसक्तं परितेजस्य Mb. —3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. —गः 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. —2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sān. phil.) *अ. *a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Unnited, unaccompanied with. —2 Improbable, inconsistent. —3 Unequal. —4 Unesteemed. —5 Unbecoming, improper. —6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगति *f.* 1 Not associating with. —2 Incongruity, improbability. —3

(In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect); भिन्नदेशतया-त्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धर्मयोरप्य-रूपातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10; विरु-द्धं भिन्नदेशत्वं कार्यकारणसंगतिः । विषं जलधरेः पूर्तिं मुक्तिताः पथिकागताः ॥ Kṇval.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —गः 1 Separation, disunion. —2 Incongruity.

असंगित् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. —2 Not attached to the world.

असंचद्विष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. —2 Having no enemies.

असंजात *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

असंजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. —ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; तद्भावे सत्पक्षस्तु H. 3. 3; असति स्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. —2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेद-मसंतं कः करिष्यति. —3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदसद्व्यतिरेकतः R. 1. 10. —4 Wicked, vile, evil; as *विचार. —5 Not manifest. —6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत्. (oft. occurring in controversial works). —7 Not answering its purpose. —म. (च) Indra. —न. (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity; नामवासीनो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; असद्वा इदमप्य आसीत् ततो वै सदाजयत Ait. Br., Ms. 12. 118; 1. 11, 14, 74. —2 An evil, a harm. —3 Untruth, falsehood. —ती An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. —*Comp.* —अस्येत् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Sākhā and studies another; also called शालारंडः; स्वशाखां यः परित्यज्य अन्यं कुरुते श्रमं । शालारंडः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत् क्रियासु च ॥. —आगमः 1. a heterodox Sāstra or doctrine. —2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. —3. a foul means itself. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—रा) an evil practice. —आचारिन् *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —कर्मन्, —क्रिया &c. see below. —कल्पन 1. an untrue action, one which never took place. —2. fabrication of falsehood. —ख्याति *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. —ग्र (या) हः 1. a bad trick. —2. a bad opinion, prejudice. —3. childish desire. —वैदित् *m.* harm, injury; प्राणिवसस्वच्छित् S. 5. 9. —जनः a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. —दृश *a.* evil-eyed. —पथः 1. a bad road

(lit.). —2. evil practices or doctrines; नाशो हंत सतामसत्यधुषामाधुः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road. —पुत्रा 1. a childless man.

—2. a bad son or disreputable son. —प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things.

—2. receiving unfit presents (anohas til) or from improper persons. —भावः 1. non-existence, absence. —2. a bad or wicked opinion. —3. an evil disposition. —वृत्ति, व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—त्तिः *f.*) 1. a low or degrading occupation. —2. wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices. (—रः), evil practice.

—शास्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. —2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Buddhas). —संसर्गः bad company.

—हेतुः 1. a statement having 'exceptions' (in व्याय). —2. a bad or fallacious *hetu*; see हेत्वाभास.

असतायी Wickedness.

असत्कर्म *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —न. (—र्त) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). —2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. —2 Done from improper motives. —त A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. —2 Untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. —2 Having no animal. —3 Having no goodness. —रद 1 Non-existence. —2 Unreality, untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness. —4 Duet. —5 Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. —2 Imaginary, unreal; असत्यकंटापितबाहु-बंधना Ku. 5. 57. —रयः A liar. —र्यं Falsehood, untruth. —*Comp.* —वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely, liar. —संघ *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; *ये जने सखी पतं कारिता S. 4. —संज्ञिभ *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. —2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; *व्यवहारिन् behaving improperly H. 2; *संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वच-रते Ve. 5. 3.

असत्स *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असत् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असत् after aoo. pl.).

असर्न Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इवसर्न a bow. —नः N. of a tree (वीतसातल); निरसर्नैरसर्नैरुधार्थता Si. 6. 47. —ना Ved. A missile, an arrow. —Comp. —पर्णी N. of a tree (सातल).

असर्नः One who throws &c.

असंतति a. } Having no issue,
असंतान } childless. —तिः, —नः
Childlessness, failure of issue.

असंदिग्ध a. 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. —2 Not vanished. —3 Confident, unsuspected. —र्थ ind. Certainly, undoubtedly.

असंदिन a. Ved. Not restrained, free.

असन्न a. Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

असंधि a. 1 Not joined together (as words). —2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —धिः Absence of Sandhi or enphony.

असंनद्ध a. 1 Unarmed. —2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितमन्य). —3 Proud, arrogant. —4 Born or produced.

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. —2 Remoteness.

असंनिकृष्ट a. 1 Unperceived. —2 Not near, remote.

असंनिधिः, —निधानं 1 Absence, distance. —2 Confidence.

असंनिहित a. 1 Not near, distant. —2 Placed in a wrong manner.

असंनिवृत्तिः f. Non-return; असंनिवृत्तये तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49

असपत्न a. 1 Without a rival wife. —2 Not an enemy, friendly. —3 Without enemies, not attacked. —रत्नं Undisturbed condition, peace. —रत्नी A sort of brick (इष्टकाभेद).

असर्पिड a. Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य a. Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम a. 1 Uneven, odd (as a number); असमकीलाः खलु युगाः Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible. —2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. —3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समतारसमैरसमैस्तटेः Ki. 5. 7; वाद्यविशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12; Ms. 12. 73. —4 Uneven, not level (as ground). —मः N. of Buddha. —Comp. —इषुः, —माणः, —सायकः 'having an odd number

of arrows, 'epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन a. 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of Siva, who has three eyes. —दृष्टं a metre in which the *ganas* are not the same in all lines.

असमग्र a. Incomplete; partial.

असमंजस a. 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; खलद्वसमंजसमुग्धजल्पिते U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. —2 Faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. —3 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्द्वाशमन्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलायते वेतः Udb. —4 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. —सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference. —ind. 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. —2 In a fluctuating, or confused manner.

असमद f. Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

असमद a [सङ्ग मदेन गर्वेण समदः कलङ्कः स नास्ति यत्] Without a quarrel or opposition.

असमन a. 1 Of different colours or minds. —2 Going in different directions. —3 Uneven, unequal.

असमयः 1 Unseasonableness. —2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमये मतिरस्मिन्नपति ध्रुवं N. 4. 57.

असमर्थ a. 1 Not able or competent. —2 Weak, feeble. —3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यत्तदर्थं पठयते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वं K. P. 7; e. g. in कुंजं हति कुशोदरी, हत्, though read in root books in the sense of 'going' is here powerless to convey that meaning. —Comp. —समासः a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; e. g. in अश्राद्धं भोजिन्, असमर्थस्य, अ goes not with श्राद्धं or स्य but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

असमवायिन् a. Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. —Comp. —कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause; not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्मभाववृत्तिज्ञेयमथाप्यसमवायितुल्यं Bhāṣā. P.; यथा तत्त्वोपाः पुटस्य.

असमवेत a. Not classed together, incoherent; रूपं incoherently.

असमस्त a. 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. —2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. —3 Uncollected. —4 Separate, detached, unconnected (= व्यस्त). —स्तं An uncompound word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाति a. Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

असमान a. Unqualified, matchless; लाक्षण्यं Dk. 13.

असमाप्त a. 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. —2 Not fully acquired.

असमावृत्तः —तकः } A religious student who has
असमावृत्तकः } not completed
असमावृत्तिका } the period of his residence with his preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

असमाहार a. Not joined. —रः 1 Non-recovery of anything. —2 Disunion.

असमीक्ष्य ind. Not having (properly) considered. —Comp. —कारिन् a. acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असपत्ति a. Unlucky, poor, miserable. —तिः f. 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. —2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण a. 1 Not complete, unfinished. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mn. 1. 6.

असंप्रज्ञात a. Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समाधि (= निर्विकल्पकमाधि q. v.)

असंबद्ध a. 1 Unconnected, incoherent. —2 Nonsensical, absurd, meaningless; प्रत्यापिणी talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसिः Mk. 9 absurd fellow; अनोरथा Māl. 2; अर्द्धं प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2. —3 Improper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6. —अर्द्धं An absurd sentence, unmeaning or nonsensical speech; e. g. याचजीवमहं मौनी when uttered by some one; see अवद्ध also.

असंबंध a. Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —धः Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवद्वायसिक्कसंबंध उदाहृतः Bhāṣā. P. 68.

असंवाध a. 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide. —2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. —3 Open, accessible; Ki. 3. 53. —4 Separated by an interval; द्विपैरसंवाधमयं च ध्रुवे Si. 3. 67. —5 Without pain. —धा N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables. —धं Ved. Open space.

असंभव a. Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेमचन्द्रस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. —वा 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि कथं न हेमचन्द्रस्यसंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; Si. 16. 34. —2 Improbability, impossibility. —वा, —वं An extraordinary event.

असंभय, असंभाविन् a 1 Impossible; असंभयं न वक्तव्यं. —2 Incomprehensible. —व्यं ind. In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावीय, असंभास्य a. 1 Impossible. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. -र्य = असंभयं q. v.

असंभूति: f. 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again. - Undeveloped cause (प्रकृति).

असंभूत a. 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभूतं मंदनमंगयथे: Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम a. Free from agitation, composed, cool. -भ: Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

असंमत a. 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; असंमतः कस्तव सुक्तिमार्गं Ku. 3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -त: An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतान् K. P. 7. -0omp. -आदित्य a. taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमति: f. 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमान: Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित a. Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ a. 1 Not infatuated, nude-luded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोह: 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असंमृष्ट a. Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असंमर्थ a. (मीची f.) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -0omp. -कारिन् a. 1. inexperienced, incompetent. -2. ill-conducted, profligate.

असंरु: [सरति मृ-उन्. त.] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असंर्व a. Not all; °वीर a. Ved. not having; all one's men collected.

असंल [अस्यते क्षिप्यतेजेन; अस, कलच्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mautra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असंवर्ण a. Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियसंवर्णक्षेत्र-संभवा स्यात् S. 1.

असंश्रुत a. Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

असंसृज a. Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह a. 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासह: Ks. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support or endure; oft with gen. of object; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K. 250; सा स्त्री-स्वभावाद्सहा भरस्य Mu. 4. 13; असहतरा कुचकुंभयोर्भरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -ह The middle of the breast.

असहन a. Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; दूरारुढ: खलु प्रणयोऽसहन: V. 4; 4. 27; Me. 54; Ratn. 3. 15; Si. 15. 39. -न: An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणासहनं = अह्यार.

असहनीय } a. Unbearable, insufferable, intolerable;
असहित्य }
असह्य } असह्यपीढं भगवद्भजनं-
त्यमेवेहि मे R. 1. 71; 18. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान a. Impatient.

असहिष्णु a. 1 Impatient, nonenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परमुखासहिष्णु: -2 Quarrelsome; °त impatience, envy.

असहाय a. 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary; एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °त, °सं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असहित a. Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् ind. 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -0omp -कार: absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु स्वर्षेषु मिथो विवदमानयो: Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षिन् a. 1 Not an eye witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद् a. Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन a. With out means, destitute of resources, materials or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. -नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य a. 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनो-युव: K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्य: कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; असाध्य इति वेद्यानादुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण a. 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a *hetu*; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः. -3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); विना पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसाधारणी Mit. -ण: A fallacy or *heksamiti* in logic; one of the three kinds of अनेकात्मिक q. v. -णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहिमि संतुन-साधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्म-तरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word). -इनी An unchaste woman. °ता, °स्व Wick- edness. -Comp. -वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक a. (की f.) Inoppor- tune, unseasonable; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य a 1 Not common, pe- culiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. -र्यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि a. Ved. Not half, whole complete. -मि ind. Completely, fully.

असांप्रत a. Unfit, unbecoming, im- proper; अनाचक्षानयाऽसांप्रतं कृतं M. 5. -सं ind. Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force = अ- सांप्रतः विषयद्वयोपि सर्वस्य स्वयं हेतुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते सुतलपा- णिना Si. 2. 71; R. 8. 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार a. [न. व.] 1 Sapless, insi- pid. -2 (a) Without essence, use- less; असारः खलु संसारः Udh. (b) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिहृषितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं MAl. 5. 30; U. 1; असारे खलु सं- सारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh. 3. 146. -3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; क्षुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहूनामप्यसारा- णां संहतिः कार्यमाधिका (समायायि दि पुन्यः) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. -र: -रं 1 Unessential or unimpor- tant portion; कुर्यादसारभंगो हि सारभं- नमपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (पट्टं). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worth- lessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारता R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness,

असिः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते ; अस्-उत् Up. 4. 139] 1 A sword. -2 A knife used for killing animals. -3 [अस्यति सेवेन धारयति] N. of a river to the south of Benares. -4 Breath (वास). -सि ind. The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'स्वम्' thou; as in कृतवानसि विमिये न मे Ku. 4. 7. (where however असि may be taken as a verb). -Comp. -असि ind. sword against sword. -गंडा a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षिप्तो गंडो यत्र Tv.). -जीविन् a. one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. -देवक्र, -देवक्रः the marine monster makara or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kānadeva). -दंतः a crocodile. -धारा the edge of a sword; सुरगज इव दंतैर्मद्वेद्यासिधाराः R. 10. 86, 41. -धाराव्रतं [अधिधाराय स्थितिरिव दुष्करं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यैककश्यपस्थायि प्रमदा नोपमुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदंति मुनिर्गुणाः ॥ or शयने मध्ये खड्गं विधाय स्त्रीपुंसी यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपतस्तत् ; or युवा युवत्या साथं यन्मुखमर्तुवदाचरेत् ॥ अंतर्नि-वृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं ति तत् Yādava. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28, 64; असिधाराव्रतमिदं यदस्ति ना सह संवासः Pt. 3. -धावः, -धावकः an armorer, furbisher. -धेनुः, -धेनुका [असिर्धेनुविर यस्याः वा कर्] a knife; Vikr. 4. 69. -पत्र a. having sword-shaped leaves; जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane. -2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword. -2. a sheath, a scabbard. -वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. -पत्रकः a sugar-cane. -पथः, -थं the course of the breath. -पुच्छः, पुच्छकः the Gangetic porpoise. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a knife (असिः पुत्रीव). -तेदः [असिरिव तीक्ष्णो भेदो निर्यासो यस्य] the fetid Khadira (विस्वक्षिर). -हृत् a. to be killed with a sword. (-रथं) fighting with knives or swords -हेतिः [असिर्हेतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी [सिता केशादौ युष्मा जस्ती, तद्विधा अट्टका, सित केशाः कीर् च P. IV. 1. 39. Vārt.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the līnā इमं मे गंगे यमुने &c.

असिक्रिका A young woman-servant; गंतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्रिकानां Kāsi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

असित a. 1 Unbound (Ved.). -2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी Śānti. 3. 4; Y. 3. 166; लोचना, नयना &c. -तः 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल. -6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. -तः 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair are not whitened by age); see असिकनी. -3 The river Yamunā. -4 N. of a daughter of Virāṇa and wife of Dakṣha. -5 N. of the river Akesines in the Punjab. -Comp. -अंबुजं, -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अचिश्च m. fire. -अश्म m., -उत्पलः a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. -केशा a woman having black hair. -केशांत a. having black locks of hair. -गिरिः, -नगः 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. -ग्रीव a. having a black neck. (-वः) fire. -हु a. (for जाहु) having black knees. -नयनं a. black-eyed; Ms. 112. -पक्षः the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. -फलं the sweet cocoanut. -धू a. having black eye-lids. -सुगः the black antelope. -यवन = कालयवन q. v.; Si. 15. 56.

असिद्ध a. 1 Not accomplished -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. -द्वः A fallacious hetu, one of the five principal divisions of हेतुमास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयसिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as 'गगनारविंदं सुरभिः अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो गुणः चाक्षुषत्वात्; and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो वह्निमात् क चनययधुमात्.

असिद्धिः f. 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. -2 Want of ripeness. -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

असिन्व a. Ved. Insatiable.

असिरः [अस् क्षेपे किरिष्] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

असी N. of a river; see अवि.

असु [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उत् Up. 1. 10; cf. Nir. ; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र

नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (a) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्यास्तु यशश्चिचिपतः Ki. 2. 19; परीक्षितं दुर्लभानस्तु पापितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2. 110; (b) wisdom (ज्ञा Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables. -7 A sixth part of a pala, q. v. -n. (-सु) 1 reflection, thought. -2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief. -Comp. -धारण-या sustenance of life, life, existence. -नीतः the lord of spirits. (-नं) the world of spirits. -नीतिः f. the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life). -भंगः 1. destruction or loss of life; मलिनमतुभंगेचयुक्तं Bb. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life. -भूत m. a living being, a creature. -सम a. as dear as life, dearly loved. (-सः) a husband, lover; सुहृदसुसम पाप्मनी नितान्तं Si. 7. 17.

असुमत् a. Living, breathing. -m. 1 A living being; सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपाः Si. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुख a. 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult; Ki. 5. 49. -खं Sorrow, pain, affliction; असुखं दुर्ज्ञितं विकारेण Ms. 4. -Comp. -आवह a. pained with grief. -आविष्ट a. afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. -उदय a. causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70. -उदक a. productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् a. Unhappy, sorrowful. असुत a. 1 Childless. -2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [स अभिषवे वा श. न. त.] Not pressing out the Soma juice.

असुतुष a. Insatiable. -पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुत a. Not asleep; दुष्कृत् not closing the eyes in sleep.

असुन्न a. Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर a. [असुर Up. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Vā, rūpa. -3 Incorporeal, superhuman, divine. -रः [According to Nir. असुरताः स्थानि न ह्युक्ताः स्थानि च लप्य इत्यर्थः; or अस्ताः प्रचयाविता देवैः स्थानिभ्यः; or from असु; असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वर्तो भवति रो मन्वर्थः; or सोर्देवानमुजत तद्वराणां सुरत्वं, अतोः असुरानमुजत तद्वराणामसुरत्वं; सोः = प्रशस्तादात्मनः प्रदेष्टात्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām. thus accounts for the name: -सुरापाति. महादेवाः मुरा इत्यभिहित्वाः । अप्रतिग्रहणा चर्या देवेष्वामुरास्तथा [In the oldest parts of the Rīgveda the term asura is used

असखलित a. 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm; permanent. -2 Un-

hurt, sound and safe ; °आवृत्तः Vc. 5. -3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful ; स मे चिराय-स्खलितोपचारा R. 5. 2. ; °प्रयाण a. with unfaltering steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, अस्तु &c. See under अस्.

अस्तव्य a. Not firm or self-possessed, confused ; °स्वं want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तक्षिणं = असुक्ष्णं q. v.

अस्ताव a. Very deep.

अस्तिकः N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तुत a. Ved. Not overcome, invincible ; °यज्वन् a. Ved. sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यान् Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-ष्टुन् Up. 4. 158] 1 A missile ; a weapon in general ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो ब्रूया स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; प्रयाहतास्त्रो गिरिशभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58 ; अक्षितस्त्रं पिबुवे R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. -2 An arrow ; sword. -3 A bow. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut (made by a weapon). -आहत a. struck, wounded, killed -कण्टकः [अस्त्रं कण्टक इव] an arrow. -कारा, -कारकः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -क्षेपक &c. shooting arrows. -चिकित्सक a. surgeon. -विकिरसा surgery. -जित् m. N. of a plant. -जीवः, -जीविन् m., -धारिन् m. a soldier, professional warrior. -धारणं the hearing of arms. -निवारणं the warding of a weapon. -मन्त्रा a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile ; R. 5. 57, 59. -मार्जः -जर्जः a furbisher. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विद् a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms ; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शस्त्रं all sorts of weapons. -शिक्षा military exercise. -सायकः 1. an iron arrow. -2. the नायक missile. -हीन a. unarmed.

अस्त्रिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer ; अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन कृतः किल स्त्री Udb. (a pun on the word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. -2 (In gram.) The masculine, and neuter genders ; वलकं वलकलमस्त्रियां Ak.

अस्त्रीक a. Having no wife ; without a woman.

अस्त्रेण a. Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थि n. (The base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after: acc.) A bone.

अस्थो Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थाय a. Very deep.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place ; अस्थाने पततामतीव महतामेतादृशी स्यादिति: S. D. -2 An improper place or object or occasion ; °वर्षी? Dk. 81 (= अपात्रदाविन्) ; अस्थानं परिभूते: K. 45.

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object ; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयतः Mn. 2 ; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः कियते Mn. 3 ; अस्थाने कोपः M. 4.

अस्थायिन् a. Not permanent, transitory, perishable ; प्रायेण साधु-वृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थायर a. 1 Moveable, moving, not fixed. -2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land (= जंगम).

अस्थि n. [अस्यते अस्-कथिन् Up. 3. 154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds ; cf. अनस्थ, गुरुस्थ) -2 The kernel or stone of a fruit ; व कर्पासास्थि नटुषाच Ms. 4. 78. [cf. L. os, Gr. osteon, Zend. asta ; Pers. astah]. -Comp. -ऊत, -तेजस्, -संभवः, -सारः, -स्नेहः marrow ; Mal. 5. 18. -छलितं a particular fracture of the bone ; (पार्श्वोरस्थिहीनोद्गते) -जः 1. marrow. -2. thunderbolt. -तुण्डः [अस्थीव कठिनं तुण्ड-मस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. -2. 'a bird. -तौक्षः pain in the bones. -त्वक् f. periosteum. -धन्वन् m. N. of Siva. -यज्ञरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -युक् 'an eater of bones', a dog. -भंगः fracture of the bones. -भूयस् a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. -भेदः 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. -2. a sort of bone. -भेदकः a bone-breaker. -माला 1. a string or wreath of bones. -2. a row of bones. -मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -युज् m. [अस्थि युज्मि] a kind of tree (हस्तिशृङ्ग-वृक्ष). -योगः the joining of a broken limb. -विग्रह a. reduced to a skeleton. (-हः) N. of शृङ्गि, Siva's attendant. -शृङ्गला, -संहारः, -संहारिका N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (श्री-वेमतीवृक्ष). -शेष a. [अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. -शोषः dryness and decay of the bones. -संहारकः 1. bone-seizer. -2. the adjutant bird. -संचयः 1. collect-

ing the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2. a heap of bones. -संधिः 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. uniting a broken bone. -समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूपाः 'having the Bones for its pillars', the body. -स्रस a. Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थान्त, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय a. Bony, consisting of bones.

अस्थित a. Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति a. 1 Not firm. -2 Having no settled boundary or limit. -तिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). -2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. -2 Uncertain. -3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य a. Unsteady. -ई Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थुरिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तशकटं स्थुरि तद्विपरीतं).

अस्नाविर a. 1 Without sluews or bands. -2 Without the gross body.

अस्निग्ध a. 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. -2 Unkind. -Comp. -द्वाद n. a kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह a. Unkind, cruel. -हः Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पन्द a. Not trembling or moving, motionless ; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्श a. Not touching, not in contact. -र्शः Absence of contact.

अस्पृशन् Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything) ; प्रक्षालनादि पकस्य दूरादस्पृशन् वरं ; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृश्य a. 1 Not to be touched. -2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट a. Untouched. -Comp. -रजस्, -तमस्क a. perfectly pure. -बाह्वि a. unsheathed by ure.

अस्पृष्टिः f. Not touching, avoiding contact.

अस्पष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. -2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful ; अस्पष्टब्रह्मालिङ्गानि वेदांतवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृत a. Irresistible, invincible.

अस्फुट a. Indistinct, obscure. -इ An indistinct speech. -Comp. -फलं indistinct fruit or result. -वाच a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. [अस्-मद्भि Up. 1. 136] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived ; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul ; युषं वयं वयं यूयमित्यासीमस्मितावयोः किं

जातमधुना येन यूयं यूयं वयं वयं ॥ Bh. 3. 65 (quite estranged from each other). -Comp. -ब्रुह् a. Ved. forming a plot against ns or me, inimical. -विध, -अस्मादृश a. similar or like ns.

अस्मन्ना ind. To ns, with or among ns.

अस्मद्विप a. [अस्मद्-छ] Onr, cnrs ; पवस्मदीयं न हि तत्परयोः Pt. 2. 105; सहास्मदीयेरपि योधमुख्यैः Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्विप a. [अस्मानं वति P. VIII. 2. 80-81] Turned towards ns. -रू ind. Towards ns.

अस्मयु a. Endeavouring to secure ns, desiring ns.

अस्माक a. Ved. for आस्माक (onr, cnrs).

अस्मंतं = अस्मंतं q. v.

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मर्ता a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. -2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. -3 Not belonging to the Smarta sect.

अस्मृतिः f. 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. -2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. -ति ind. Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं ; आसंछतेरस्मि जगत्सु जाताः Kt. 3. 6 ; दृष्टिं कृतागसि भवत्युचितः प्रभूणां पादप्रहार इति सुंदरि नास्मि दूयं ॥ quoted by Malli ; स्वामिस्मि वस्मि विदुषां समवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D. ; अथत्र यूयं कुतुमावचार्यं कुशध्वजनास्मि करोमि सख्यौ K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism ; दुर्गुर्वर्जनशक्त्योरेकात्म्यता Pat. Sūtra.

अस्मेर a. Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्वामीयं [अस्वामिति शब्दोत्सव्यं सूक्ते मन्त्रेण छ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्व वाग् (Rv. 1. 164.).

अस्वयत a. = उपतासि with the sword raised.

अङ्गः [अङ्ग-र] 1 A corner, an angle. -2 Hair of the head. -अङ्ग 1 Tear ; अङ्गोत्तमोक्षितामिनां Ku. 5. 61. -2 Blood. -Comp. -अर्जक a. producing blood. (-कः) 1. the white Tulsi plant. -2. the humour producing blood. -कण्ठः [अङ्गः कोणः इव कण्ठोऽस्व] an arrow. -खट्विर the red Mimosa -अङ्गं flesh. -जित् = अजित् q. v. -पः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin ; वर्यतेऽस्त्रपुंगवाः Mv. 6. 24. -2. the Nakshatra मूला. -पा 1. a leech. -2. a Dākinī or female imp. -वक्त्रक N. of a plant (मिहावृक्ष). -विस्त्रं hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the month, nostrils -कला, -ली N. of a plant (सलकी).

-मातृका oyle, chyme. -रोहिणी the plant लज्जालु Mimosa Pndia. -विंदुच्छ-दा N. of a tuberous plant (लक्षणावृक्ष). अन्नायते Den A. To shed tears.

अङ्गिः 1 An angle. -2 Ten millions ; see अङ्गि.

अङ्गिध, अङ्गिधत् a. Ved. Devout, faithful.

अङ्गु = अङ्गु q. v.

अङ्गमन् a. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Undecaying, immortal.

अङ्ग a. 1 Indigent, poor (नास्ति स्वयं यस्य). -2 Not one's own.

अङ्गक, -अङ्गकीय, अङ्गिक a. Not one's own, belonging to another. -Comp. -ग a. Ved. not going to one's home, homeless ; ता Ved. homelessness. -जाति a. of a different caste or kind.

अङ्गत्वं -ता Absence of ownership. अङ्गच्छद् a. 1 Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अङ्गतन्त्र a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master ; अङ्गतन्त्रा खी-युरुषप्रधाना Vasishṭa. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अङ्गंत a. Ending, ill. -तः Death. -तं Fire-place (अङ्गंतं q. v.).

अङ्गम a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मा 1 A god, deity. -2 Sleeplessness.

अङ्गमन् a. Sleepless.

अङ्गभाव a. Of a different nature. -वा Different or unnatural character.

अङ्गवर a. 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). -रः 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. -र ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अङ्गस्वप्न a. Essentially different unlike.

अङ्गवर्ग a. Not securing or leading to heaven ; अङ्गवर्गं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेत् Y. 1. 156.

अङ्गवैश a. Expelled from home.

अङ्गाध्यायः [न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनस्य] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.)

अङ्गस्थ a. Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick ; बलवत् अङ्गस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed ; शरीरा ibid., K. 159, 211 ; ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अङ्गास्थं 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort

trouble, anxiety ; य इत्थमस्वास्थमहं विनं दिताः Si. 1. 51.

अङ्गामिक a. Unowned, : unclaimed -कं (Unclaimed) Treasure &c. अङ्गामिन् a. 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. -Comp. -वि-क्रयः a sale without ownership ; नि-क्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं नहं लब्धवाऽपहृत्य वा । वि-क्रियतेऽस्मिन् यत् स ज्ञेयोऽङ्गामिकः अङ्गाय्य a. 1 Unowned. -2 Not one's own. -र्य Absence of right to property.

अह 1 A. or 10 U. 1 = अहं q. v. -II 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. III. 5 P. (अङ्गाति, आहीत्, आह) To pervade. -IV. (a defective verb preserved only in five forms आह्य, आहृष्टः, आह, आहृतः, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard. -5 To call.

अह ind. A particle implying (a) 'praise (पूजा) ; (b) separation ; (c) resolution, ascertainment, certainty ; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yea,' 'well' ; (d) rejecting ; (e) sending ; (f) deviation from custom, impropriety ; स्वमह ग्रामं गच्छ, स्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk. ; स्वमह रथेन याति 3, उपाध्यायं पठति गमयति Sk.

अहत a 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). -तं An unwashed or new cloth ; cf. अपहत.

अहतिः, अहंतिः f. Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहंस्व, अहंस्वः a. Ved. Indestructible, inviolable.

अहन् n. [न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वथा पश्चिन्ते, न, हा-कनिन् Uo. 1. 55] (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहो-र्यां &c. ; अहरिति हंति पाटमानं जहाति च Sat. Br.) 1 A day (including day and night) ; अघाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day time ; सव्यापारमहानि न तथा पीडये-न्मद्वियोगः Me. 88 ; यद्वा कुरुते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun) ; समाह्वे च मध्यमहः सवितरि K. 99 ; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Vishnu. -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. -नी (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अह्ना, see P. V. 4. 88-91 ; VI. 3. 110, VIII. 4. 7. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहह or अहह्, &c. g, सवाहः, पकाहः

प्राहः, पुष्यह, बुधह, अहः—पतिः or अहर्-
तिः &c. &c.). —Comp. —आगमः (अहर्)°
the approach of day. —आदिः dawn ;
Si. 11. 62. —करः (°हर्) or °करः 1 the
sun ; अलंकारस्य बहुरहस्करः Si. 1.
58 ; (P. III. 2. 21.). —2. A kind of
tree. —गणः (°हर्) 1. a series of saorific-
cial days. —2. a month. —3. any cal-
culated term (Wilson). —जरः [अहेमिः
परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जयति जु-जि-व-अच्, अहानि
वा अस्मिन् जीयति आधारे अप्-वा Tv.] Ved.
the year as making days old. —जात
a. Ved. born in the day or from day,
not belonging to night. —दिव a.
(°हर्दि) existing every day. (-व)
ind. [अहश्च दिवा च समा हं] daily,
every day, day by day ; य इत्यमस्वा-
स्थमहर्दि-व दिवः Si. 1. 51. —दिवि ind.
day by day, every day, constantly.
—दृष्ट a. Ved. belonging to the day ;
living. —नाथः 1. The sun, the lord
of the day. —2. a kind of tree. —निशं
[अहश्च निशा च समा हं] a day and night,
a whole day ; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (-शं)
ind. day and night, during the
whole day, continually. —पतिः [अहः-
पतिः, अहर्पतिः, अहर्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70.
Vart.] 1. the sun ; ननु राक्षसमहर्पतिं
तमः Si. 16. 57 ; R. 10. 54. —2. an
epithet of Siva. —3. A kind of tree.
—4. swallow wort. —वाधवा the sun.
—भास्व-लोक a. Ved. partaking of
the day. —मणिः the sun. —मुखं com-
mencement of the day, morning,
dawn. —रथंतरं (P. VIII. 2. 63 Vart.)
a portion of Sāma to be chanted at
day. —रात्रः (-त्रं also) 1. a day and
night (P. II. 4. 29) ; नीलहोरात्रान्
Nala. 12. 44 ; विश्वरूपस्य सुवर्तः स्यादहो-
रात्रं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65 ; Ms. 11.
84 ; Y. 1. 147. —2. a day of the
Pitris, a month of the gods and a
year of Brahmā. —विह a. Ved. 1
existing many days. —2. keown long
ago. —3. one who knows the fit time
or season of a sacrifice. —शेषः, -श्वं
(°हः शेषः) 1. evening. —2. the last day
of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उषा Say.).

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अ-
स्मद्) I. [cf. Zend *azem*; L. *ego*; Germ.
ich.] —Comp. —अधिक a. contest
for superiority, rivalry. —अहमिका
[अहमं ज्ञातोऽस्मिन् वीक्ष्यो दिवं दन् न
दिलेपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation,
competition, assertion of superiority.
—अहमहमिका तु मा स्यात्परस्परं यो भ-
व यहकारः Ak. ; अहमहमिकया प्रणाम-
लाभानां K. 14, 81 ; अहमहमिकया
सम्भक्तकुरेत्तु यमनां 139. Mv. 6. 54.
—2. egotism. —3. military vaen-
turg. —कर्तव्य a. to be referred to
half. (-व्यं) the object of. अहकारः
कारः 1. egotism, sense of self, self-

love considered as an अविद्या or spi-
ritual ignorance ie Vedānta phil.
Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4 ; Ms. 1. 14 ; Y. 3.
177. —2. pride, self-consciousness,
self-conceit, haughtiness. —3. (in
Sān. phil.) the third of the eight pro-
ceeders or elements of creation, i. e.
the conceit or conception of individ-
uality, one of the 25 elements ; Śāe.
K. 22, 24, 25 ; °वत् a. selfish, proud.
—कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited.
—कारिं that which is to be done by
oneself, personal business or object.
—कृत a. 1 egotistic ; Bg. 18. 17.
—2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. —कृतिः
f. egotism, high opinion of one-
self, pride. —पूर्व a. desirous of be-
ing first. —पूर्विका, -प्रथमिका [अहं पूर्वो-
हं पूर्वं इत्यभिधानं यत्] 1. the running
forward of soldiers with emula-
tion ; (hence) emulation, competi-
tion ; जवाहं पूर्विकया विद्याभुवि Ki. 14.
32. —2. bragging, vaunting. —प्रत्यय
[अहमित्यकारः प्रत्ययः] self-conceit.
—भद्रं [अहमेव भद्रं इति निष्पद्यते यत्] self-
conceit, high opinions of one's own
superiority. —भद्रः 1. pride, egotism ;
अहंभाववृत्ते निष्पद्यते Bv. 4. 10. —2. °मति
q. v. —मतिः f. 1. self-love or self-
illusion regarded as spiriteal ignor-
ance (in Vedānta phil.). —2. conceit,
pride, egotism. —वादिन् a. speak-
ing only of oneself, proud, han-
gthy ; Bg. 18. 26. —अयम् or °सं n.
claiming superiority for oneself ;
अहंअयमे विवदमानः Sat. Br. —सन a.
Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु a. [अहं अहंकारोऽयस्य, अहं युम्
P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud, han-
gthy ; Bk. 1. 20. —युः A warrior.

अहर a. Not taking away ; so
अहारिन्-रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be
stolen, removed, or taken away ;
अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्वयं राज्ञां नित्यमिति स्थितिः
Ms. 9. 189. —2 Not to be woe
over (by fraud), devoted, loyal ;
Ms. 7. 217. —3 Firm, undecaying,
inexorable ; °निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku. 5.
8. —यैः A mountain ; °ता, -स्वं not
being liable to be taken away, se-
cerity ; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि a. Unploughed, nefur-
rowed.

अहल्य a. 1 Unploughed. —2 Not
arabic. —ह्यः N. of a country. —ह्या
N. of the wife of Gautama. [Ac-
cording to the Ramayana she was
the first woman created by Brahma,
who gave her to Gaetama. She was
seduced by Indra who assumed the
form of her husband and so deceiv-
ed her, or, according to another
version, she knew the god and was
battered by the great god's conde-

scension. There is another story
which states that Indra secured the
assistance of the moon who, assum-
ing the form of a cock, crowed at
mid-night. This roused Gaetama
to his morning devotions, and Indra
went in and took his place. Gau-
tama, when he knew of her seduc-
tion, expelled her from his her-
mitage and ordered her to be a stone
and become invisible till she should
be touched by the feet of Dasarathi
Rama which would restore her to her
former shape. Rama afterwards de-
livered her from her wretched state
and she was reconciled to her hus-
band. Ahalya is one of the five very
chaste and pure women whose names
every one is recommended to repeat
in the morning ; अहल्या द्रोपदी सीता तारा
मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरेन्नित्यं महापातकनाशि-
नीः । Kumārila Bhaṭṭa explains the
seduction of Ahalya as Indra's (the
sun's) carrying away the shades of
night, Ahalya signifying night].
For a very innocuous account, see also
Mv. 1. —2 N. of a sea. —Comp. —जरः
Indra. —नन्दनः the sage Sātananda,
son of Ahalya. —नन्दः N. of a Tir-
tha near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनि लीयते, ली-ङ, विपातः
संज्ञायां क्त्वा Tv.] 1 A dead body. —2
Ved. A talker.

अहवि a. Without oblations or
sacrifices.

अहस्व a 1 Handless. —2 One
whose hand is cut.

अहह-हा [अहं जगति, हा-क प्रयोगः] A
particle or interjection implying (a)
Sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ahh' ; अहह
कष्टमपि विना विधिः Bh. 2. 32 3 21 ;
अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विनाः Mu. 2. (b)
Woeder or chirpings ; अहह महानं
निस्सीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36.
(c) Pity ; भुवं ते जीवतोऽप्यहह सुतका
मंदमत्तयः Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling ; अ-
हहारे स्वा युद्ध Ch. Up. (e) Fatigue.

अहि a. Killing ; pervaded, per-
vading. —हिः [आहिंते, आ-हन्-इण् स च
हि आहो हस्वश्च Up. 4. 137] 1 A ser-
pent, snake ; अहहः सविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा
हुहुनाः रघुनाः Ks. 14. 84. —2 The
sun. —3 The planet Rāhe. —4 A
traveller. —5 The demon Vritra. —6
A wicked man. —7 A cheat, rogue.
—8 The Asleahā Nakshatra. —9 Water.
—10 Earth. —11 A milch cow.
—12 Lead. —13 The navel. —14 A
cloud. —ही (du) Heaven and earth.
[cf. L. *anguis*, *Grehis*]. —Comp. —अर्धु,
a. gliding away like a snake, not
facing the enemy. —कांतः air, wind.
—कोयः the slough of a snake. —क्षत्रः,
—क्षेत्रः N. of a country in the east.
—गोप a. Ved. guarded by a serpent.
—हं the slaying of the serpent or

demon Vritra. -ह्री m. killing snakes. -उग्रः 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Droṇa. -2. a kind of vegetable poison. (-त्र) 1. sugar. -2. the plant मेरुशृंगी. -3. N. of the city अहिउग्र. -उग्रकं a mushroom. -नित् m. 1. N. of Kṛishṇa. (the slayer of the serpent Kāliya). -2. N. of Indra. -जिह्वा N. of a plant (वायजिह्वाला). -तुंबिकः [अहेस्तुं वृक्षं तेन विध्याति उग्र, उग्र वा] a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -विष, -दुह, -मार, -रिपु, -विश्विर m. 1. N. of Garuda. -2. an ichneumon. -3. a peacock. -4. Indra. -5. Kṛishṇa; Ki. 4. 27, Si. 1. 41. -नकुल snakes and ichneumons. -नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयोर्वैरं दुर् P. II. 4. 9.] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -नामधत् m. N. of Baladeva. -निर्मोकाः, -निलश्वनी the slough of a snake. -पताका a kind of snake (not venomous). -पति 1. 'the lord of snakes'; Vāsuki. -2. any large serpent. -पुत्रका a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -पुनर्ल, -नर a kind of disease. -फेना-नं 'the saliva or venom of a snake'; opium. -डुडिजनः, -वसनः, -अहिडुवनः -रुद्रा 1. one of the Rudras. -2. Siva. -3. Uttarābhādrapada Nakṣatra. -4. a name of a Mubhūta 'देवता' the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. -भय 1. the fear of a lurking snake. -2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from the one's own allies; *वा [अहिं भयं पति संवयति दोक] N. of the plant मृगामडकी. -भातु a. Ved. 1. shining like serpents. -2. causing the motion of the sun (सूर्य गतिहेतु) as the wind; an epithet of the Maruts. -भुज् m. 1. N. of Garuda. -2. a peacock. -3. ichneumon. -4. N. of a plant. -भुत् m. Siva. -मन्य a. 1. having destructive anger, or with unimpaired knowledge. -2. enraged like serpents, epithet of the Maruts. (-रुः) the anger of a serpent. -मर्दनो N. of a plant (गंधादुली). -माय a. having multifarious or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vritra. -मारकाः, -मेदका 1. N. of a plant (अरिमेद). -2. = द्विप q. v. -जता 1. the betel-nut plant. -2. N. of a plant (गंधादुली). -गुह्य a. having all pervading strength; सरवत् Ved. one whose men hiss like serpents. -सक्य a. having a long thigh like a serpent. (-क्यः) N. of a country. -हरं Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. -हन् a. killing serpents or Vritra, Garuda, Indra.

अहिका 1 The polar star ध्रुव. -2 A blind snake. -3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days;

दशहिक. -का The silk-cotton tree (शारमली).

अहिसक a. Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed, as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. -2 Security.

अहिंसान a. Ved. Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस a. Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. -सा, -सा N. of a plant (हलिक). -सं Harmless behavior, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिङ्का A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित 1 a. Not placed, put or fixed. -2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. -3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. -4 Disadvantageous, evil. -5 Inimical, hostile. -ना Au enemy; अहिताननिलोद्धतैस्तर्ज-पक्षि केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तद्वहितयुक्तेरभीष्टमहर्षो Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5. 77. -सं 1 Damage. -2 Food. -Comp. -इच्छु a. not wishing well, malevolent. -कारिन् a. inimical, acting unkindly. -कामन् a. having as yet no name assigned. -मनस्व a. not friendly minded, hating, inimical. -हितं good and evil; विचारयुक्तं H. 2. 45.

अहिम a. Not cold, hot. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्व, -युतिः, -वजि the sun.

अहीन a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; अतृप्तचिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71. -2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहु-द्विपः शशां R. 18. 14; 9. 5. -3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. -4 Not ontoast or vile. -5 (अहोभिः साधते, अहन्-स P. VI. 2. 43) Lasting for several days; दृयहीन, जहीन &c. -ना 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also); Ms. 11. 198. -2 A large snake. -3 The lord of serpents, Vāsuki (अहि-नः). -Comp. -गु N. of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. -वादिन् m. a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीराणिः [अहीन् ईस्यति दूशकोति ईर-अणि] A snake having two heads.

अहीश्रुवः [अहिरिव श्रूयते, श्रु-कवा° दीर्घः] An enemy.

अहु a. [अह-व्याधो-उत्] 1 Narrow. -2 Pervading.

अहुत a. 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation. -नः Religions meditation, prayer,

and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा प्रदुत मेव च । ब्राह्मं हुतं प्राशितं च पंच यज्ञान् पचसते ॥ Ms. 3. 73, 74. -Comp. -अव a. 1. not eating of a sacrifice. -2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहुपान a. Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहुणीयमान a. Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. -2 Willing.

अहृदय a. 1. Heartless. -2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमहृदया न नाम पूर्वं Ki. 10. 47.

अहृय a. Not desired or agreeable unpleasant; *हृत् a. causing disgust.

अहे ind. [अ-र] A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret (c) Separation.

अहेतु a. Causeless, spontaneous involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5, 17. -तुः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे (हे) तुक a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेच्छ (ह) तु, -हेहमान a. Ved. Not unwilling.

अहेरुः N. of the plant शतश्रुली Asparagus Racemosus.

अहो ind. 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी रस्ता पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुता-सां दर्शनं S. 1; अहो बकुलावलीका m. 1 Oh, it is B. - (meaning 'I did not expect to see you here'); अहो राम-पञ्चचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो गतः S. 1; अहो रूपमहो धीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो छति-राम. (how wonderful his form &c.) (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतत्रे-तनरं K. 146. -2 Sorrow or regret in general, ('alas', 'ah'); अहो दुष्टतस्य संशयमाहताः पित्रभाजा S. 6; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -3 Praise ('bravo', 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. -4 Reproach ('fie', 'shame'); अहो भो धिरयलं क्षात्रं Mb. -5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्लाघ्योसि H. 1. -6 Envy or jealousy; कटमहो करिष्यसि P. VIII. 1. 41 Com. -7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. -8 Fatigue. -9 Doubt (probably for अहो q. v.). -10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो ह्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो नु खलु (भो) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वहीनद्वीपवस्था अपकोऽस्मि S. 5;

अहो उ खलु भोस्तदेत्काकतालीयं नाम
Mā. 5. अहो बत shows-(a) compas-
sion, pity, regret; अहो बत महत्पापं
कृते व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satis-
faction or admiration (संतोष); अहो
बतासि सुहृणीयसीर्यी Ku. 3. 20. (Oh,
how enviable is your prowess; Malli.
here takes अहो बत in the sense of
संतोषन); (c) addressing, calling; (d)
fatigue. (अहो विगर्थं शोकं च करुणार्थविषादयोः।
संतोषने प्रशंसाया विस्मये पादपूणे ॥ अयसाया
वितर्के च पायशोहो प्रयुज्यते। अहो बतादुर्कपायं

खेदामित्रणयोस्तथा ॥). -Comp. —पुरुषिका
= आहोपुरुषिका प. v.

अहः (The last member of a
comp.) See under अहन्.

अह्वारय a. Ved. 1 Not conceal-
ing. -2 Not to be denied or set
aside.

अह्वय ind. Instantly, speedily, at
once; अह्वय सा नियमजं क्लमसुस्तसर्ज Kn.
5. 86; अह्वय तावत्वरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R.
5. 71 : Ki. 16. 16.

अह्वय, अह्वयण a. Shameless, proud
presumptuously bold.

अहि a. [इ-कि] 1 Luxurious, fat,
-2 Wise, learned (कवि).

आहिक a. Shameless, impudent.
—कः A Buddhist mendicant.

अह्वुत a. Ved. 1 Not fluctuating
or stumbling. -2 Not crooked (अ-
कटिल); °सु a. Ved. of straight or
upright appearance.

अह्वल a. Not fluctuating, firm,
steady. —ला N. of a tree (भद्रातक).

आ.

आ The second letter of the
Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle or inter-
jection showing (a) Assent; 'yes',
'verily'. (b) Compassion (अनुकंपा)
'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually
written आसु or आः q. v.) 'alas'. (d)
Recollection (स्मरण) 'Ah', 'Oh';
आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) Bnt (used
as a disjunctive conjunction). (f)
And (used as a cumulative con-
junction). (g) Sometimes used as an
expletive; आ एवं मन्यसे. In all these
senses आ is treated as a Pragrihya
vowel (does not form any Sandhi
with a following vowel) P. I. 1. 14.
-2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns)
(a) it expresses the senses of 'near,
near to, towards, from all sides, all
around' (see the several verbs). (b)
With verbs of motion, taking, carry-
ing &c. it shows the reverse of the
action; as गम् to go, आगम् to come;
दा to give; आदा to take; नी to carry,
आनी to bring. -3 (As a separable
preposition with abl.) it shows either
(a) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि),
from, ever since, away from, out of,
off, from among आमुलात् ओतुमिच्छामि
S. 1; बहुभ्य आ from out of many; आ
जन्मना S. 5. 25 ever since (her) birth;
आ मनो U. 6. 18. Or, (b) it ex-
presses the limit exclusive or con-
clusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as
far as, unto; आह मर्यादाभिविध्यो P. II.
1. 13; see अभिविधि; आ परितोषादिदुषां
S. 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied;

आ केलासात् Me. 11 npto or as far as
Kailāsa; ओदकांतात् S. 4; U. 1. 37; V.
2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes gov-
erns the acc.; ज्ञाता जातीः npto a hun-
dred births. (c) In both these senses
आ frequently enters into compound,
forming either Avyayibhāva comp.
or compound adjectives; आवाल (or
आ चालेष्वाः) हरिभक्तिः commencing
with or including children; आमुक्ति
(or आ मुक्तेः) संसारः Sk. till final
emancipation; आमेखल Kn. 1: 5 as far
as &c.; आमर्ण Pt. 1 till death; आगे
पालं नन्दतुः R. 70 down to the cowherd;
आगेपाला द्विजातया including the
cowherds. Sometimes the compound
so formed stands as the first member
of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्ममुद्धा
नामाफलोदयकर्मणा। आसमुद्वितीशाना-
मानाकरयवर्तना R. 1. 5; आगद्विलिखि S.
6. 17; आकर्णलेखि M. 5. 10 S. (d) Used
with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at'
(mostly Ved.); गावो न यवसेष्वा Rv.
1. 91 13. -4 With adjectives (or
sometimes with nouns) आ has a
diminutive force; आपोद्गुर a little
white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 slight-
ly visible; आकृषः gentle shaking;
so आनील, आरक्त. -5 (As a separable
adverb) आ chiefly occurs in the
Vedas and means 'near, near to, or to-
wards, thereto, further; and also,
even'; in many cases it emphasizes
the word which precedes it, and when
placed after prepositions it streng-
thens their sense.

आं = आसु q. v.

आः 1 = आसु q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi
(आ).

आकस्थने Boasting, swaggering.
आकम्प 1 A. To shake, tremble; to
tremble with fear; S. 4. -Caus. To
shake, put in motion (fig. also)
अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; (some
take आकंपित = ईवकंपन) ; Rs. 6. 22.
आकंप 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shak-
ing, trembling; अनाकंपयैर्व V. 5. 22
v. 1.

आकंपन a. Slightly shaking. —ने
Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकम्प a. Shaking, trem-
bling; moved, agitated.

आकर्ण्य [अकत-व्यञ्ज P. V. 1. 121]
Making any thing impure.

आकर्ण्य 10 P. (properly a Den.
form) To hear, give ear to, listen;
सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयन्ति S. 1.

आकर्णन Hearing, listening

आकल 10 P. 1 To take hold of,
seize, take; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलाकलितहृद-
या K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard;
स्पर्शमपि पावनमाकलयन्ति K. 108, 23; 5
खिलमस्यया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3
-3 To observe, notice, take into consid-
eration; भयहेतुमाकलय H. 1. -4 (a)
To bind, fasten, tie; रश्चछदुकूलपल्लवाक-
लितमौलेः K. 99, 84; (b) To confine,
to restrain, tie up; सुवर्णसुत्राकालि-
तापरिवर्त Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; Ku. 20. 52.
-5 To shake, agitate; मारुताकलितास्तत्र
दुष्मा Mh.; Bh. 1. 42. -6 To cast, throw
Si. 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender,

transfer. -8 To measure ; आकलयन्त-
निव त्रिमुचनं K. 73 to count, reckon.

आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing;
मेखलाकलनं K. 183; binding; Si. 5 42
confinement -2 Counting, reckoning.
-3 Wish, desire, -4 Inquiry. -5 Com-
prehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decora-
tion; आकल्पसरोरुपाजीवाजनः Dk. 63,
K. 313, 365 ; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. -2
Dress (in general), accoutrement.
-3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to,
increasing.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with
regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of
sense or perception. -3 Joy or de-
light. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or
joint.

आकल्प्य Sickness, disease.

आकृषः A touch-stone.

आकृषक a. Cutting, rubbing, or
testing with a touch-stone ; (आकृषे
कुशलः, तत्र निरुको वा) ; testing.

आकृषिक a. [आकृषणं वरति हल्] Test-
ing, tonobing.

आकस्मिक a. (की f.) (विनयादिगणः,
अकस्मात्-उद्-टिलोपः) 1 Accidental,
unforeseen, unexpected, sudden;
त्रासस्त्वाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Cause-
less, groundless ; नन्वदृष्टानिष्टौ जगद्वै-
चित्र्यमाकास्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

आकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To desire, long
or wish for, expect; प्रत्याश्वसन्तं रिपुरा-
चकांक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38 ; Ms. 2. 162,
10. 121 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Me. 91. -2
To try to reach a place, turn to ; Ms.
3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In
gram.) To require some word or
words to be supplied for the com-
pletion of the sense ; see आकांक्ष
below.

आकांक्ष a. 1 Desiring, wishing. -2
(In gram.) Requiring some words
to complete the sense ; अंगयुक्तं तिरु-
कांक्षं P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. -क्ष 1
Desire, wish ; भक्त° Snr., Amaru.
41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence
of a word necessary to complete the
sense, one of the three elements
necessary to convey a complete
sense or thought (the other two be-
ing योग्यता and आसक्ति) ; आकांक्षा प्रतीति-
पर्ववान्निरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the
completion of a sense ; see Bhāṣā
P. 82, 84 and T. S. 49 ; in the ex.
गीरथः पुरुषो दहती there is आकांक्ष. -3
Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose,
intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The signi-
ficancy of a word.

आकांक्षित p. p. Desired, wished,
inquired ; looked at, wanted,
necessary.

आकांक्षित्व a. 1 Wishing, desiring,
expecting ; Bg. 17. 11 ; R. 19. 57.
-2 Asking, inquiring.

आकांक्ष्य a. Desirable. -क्ष्य Need
of supplying a word or words for
the completion of sense ; P. III.
4. 23.

आकायः [आ-चि-कर्मणि वच् चित्ति कुत्वम्]
1 The fire on the funeral pile ; आ-
कायमग्निं चिन्वीत P. III. 3. 41. Sk.
-2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode,
residence.

आकाव्य a. Ved. 1 Desirable. -2
Commendable in every way.

आकालः 1 The right time. -2
Wrong time.

आकालिक a. [अकाले भवः टच्] (की
f.) 1 Momentary, transitory ; Ms. 4.
103, 105 ; आकालिकः स्तनयिस्तुः, आका-
लिकी विद्युत्, उत्पश्यन्तरे विनाशिनीत्यर्थः
P. V. 1. 114. -2 Unseasonable, pre-
mature, untimely ; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य
मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34 ; Mk. 5. 1. -की
Lightning.

आकाश 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To
view, recognize.

आकाशः -श [समंतादाकाशे सूर्यादयोऽत्र
Tv.] 1 The sky ; आकाशभवा सरस्वती
Ku. 4. 39 ; ग, चरित् &c. -2 Either
(considered as the fifth element).
-3 The subtle and ethereal fluid
pervading the whole universe ; one
of the 9 dravyas or substance re-
cognized by the Vaisesikas. It is
the substratum of the quality ' sound ' ;
शब्दगुणमाकाशः, cf. also श्रुतिविषयगुणा या
हितया व्याप्य विषं S. 1. 1 ; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं
गुणज्ञः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमानः
R. 13. 1 -4 Free space or vacuity ;
यश्चायमंतरास्त्वाकाशः Bṛi. Up -5
Space, place in general ; संपर्वतवन-
काशां पृथिवीं Mb. ; भवानाकाशमजायतां
राशिः Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as
identical with ether) ; आकाशस्तद्धि-
गात् Br. Sūt. ; यावानयमाकाशस्तथावान-
मंतर्हृदपाकाशः Ob. Up. -7 Light, clear-
ness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (In
Math). आकाशे in the air ; आकाशे
लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा fixing the look on some
object out of sight. आकाशे in the
sense of ' in the air ' is used in dra-
mas as a stage-direction when a
character on the stage asks ques-
tions to some one not on the stage,
and listens to an imaginary speech
supposed to be a reply, which is
usually introduced by the words
किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c. ; द्रष्टव्याभाषणं
यस्मादशरीरनिवेदनं । परोक्षतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे
जिग्यते ॥ Bharata ; cf. आकाशमाश्रितं
below ; (आकाशे) प्रियंवदे, कस्येदमुशरीरमुले-
पनं युगालवन्ति च नलिनीपत्राणि नयन्ते । (श्रुतिम-
भिनय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. This is a
contrivance used by poets to avoid
the introduction of a fresh character,
and it is largely used in the species
of dramatic composition called भाग

where only one character conducts
the whole play by a copious use of
आकाशमाश्रित. -Comp. -अनन्तर्यामिनं the
abode of infinity or of infinite
space ; N. of a world with the Bud-
dhists. -अस्तिकायः N. of a category
with the Jinas. -ईशः 1. an epithet
of Indra. -2. (in law) any helpless
person (such as a child, a woman, a
pauper) who has no other posses-
sion than the air. -कक्षा ' the girdle
of the sky, ' horizon -कृष्णः Brahma.
-ग, a, moving through the atmosphere
(-गः) a bird. (-गः) the heavenly
Ganges. -गंगा [आकाशपयवाहिनी गंगा]
the celestial Ganges ; नन्द्याकाशगंगायाः
स्रोतस्तुहामदेगजे R. 1. 78. -चमसः
the moon. -ज 1. a. produced in the
sky. -जननिन् m. a casement, loop-
hole, an embrasure (loft in castle-
walls). -जीपः, -प्रजीपः 1. a lamp
lighted in honour of Lakshmi or
Vishnu and raised on a pole in the
air at the Divāli festival in the
month of Kārttika. -2. a beacon-
light, a lantern on a pole. -भाषितं 1.
speaking off the stage, a supposed
speech to which a reply is made as
if it had been actually spoken and
heard ; किं ब्रवीषीति यदाटवे विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते ।
श्रुतेवाहुकमप्यर्थं तस्यादाकाशमाश्रितं S. D. 425.
-2. a sound or voice in the air. -नदलः
the celestial sphere. -मांसी [आकाशमवा-
मांसी] N. of a plant (शुद्धजन्तामांसी).
-मूली the aquatic plant (कुंभिका ;
Pistia Stratiotes. -यानं 1. a heavenly
oar, a balloon -2. moving or travel-
ling through the sky ; आकाशयानेन
प्रविशति enters passing through the
sky (frequently occurring in dra-
mas). -3. one who moves through
the air. -रक्षिन् m. a watchman on
the outer battlements of a castle
(आकाश इव अयुधप्राचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति).
-वचनं = भाषितं q. v. -वर्त्मन् n. 1.
the firmament, -2. the atmosphere,
air. -वल्ली a sort of creeper, a
parasitical plant (अमरवेल). -वाणी a
voice from heaven, an incorporeal
speech (अशरीरिणी वाणी). -सलिलं rain,
dew. -स्थ a. abiding in the sky,
aerial. -स्फटिकः a kind of crystal
supposed to be formed in the at-
mosphere, hail (कर्का).

आकाशवत् a. 1 Filling a certain
vacuum or space. -2 Going through
the air.

आकाशीय, आकाश्य a. [आकाशस्येदं,
छ-यत्] Atmospheric, aerial.

आकीचनं, आकीचन्य Poverty,
want of any possession.

आकीम् ind. Ved. From (withabl.);
leaving, excluding.

आकुञ्च 1 A., 6 P. To bend. -Caus.
1 To draw together, contract,

bend inward, curve, compress; आकुञ्चितस्यपरं Kn. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bb. 1. 3. -2 To shorten.

आकुञ्चनं 1 Bending contraction, compression; K. 78. -2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* q. v. -3 Collecting, beaping. -4 Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, burdened or filled with (in general); प्रचलद्भिर्मालाकुले (समुद्रं) Bb. 2. 4; सुगण्डिगणकुलं Rām.; बाष्पाकुलं वाचं Nala. 4.18; आलापकुलकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amarn. 81. -2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विस्मयं, स्नेहं &c. -3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in; S. 4.18. -4 Confound, agitated, flurried, distracted; अभिचैत्रं प्रतिष्ठासुरासिक्तार्थद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1.; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2. 54. *आकुल very much agitated, K. 10. 28; Ki. 14. 32. -5 Disbevelled, disordered (as hair); असंयताकुलालकात् K. 60, 243; Ratn. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. -6 Wild, dreary; S. 2. -7 Taken out of one's natural condition. -8 Incoherent, contradictory. -9 An inhabited place; रतिहेतुवाकुलेषु च Rām. -*adv.* In bewilderment: Si. 1. 2.

आकुलता, -त्वं 1 A multitude. -2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion, Amarn. 72; Bb. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound, make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गचलितयतिकराकुलिनेव सिधुः Kn. 5. 85. -2 Entangled; K. 83. -3 Obscured, blinded; धूमं दृष्टेः S. 4. -4 Overcome or affected; शोकं, विपासां &c. -5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Rs. 6. 17. -6 Tilted.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with. -2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To overcome; कुतूहलनाकुलीक्रियमाणो लक्ष्मि K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain; S. 2.

आकुलीकृ 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् S. B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित *a.* [आ-कूण-क्] Con. racted, a little; मदनशरशङ्खवेदनाकूणितत्रिभगेन R. 166, 81.

आकूतं [आ-कू-भवे-क्] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकूतमनीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. -2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं तरलयस्याकूतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; भात्वाकूतं Amarn. 4; Sān. K. 31; Māl. 9. 11; स्नेहाकूत U. 6. 35; साकूतं feelingly, meaningly (oft occurring in plays as a stage-direction). -3 Wonder or onrlyosity; सर्वं कर्तुं U. 4. -4 Wish, desire.

आकूतिः *f.* [आ-कू-भवे-क्तिन्] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4; आकूतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. परा. accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U. 5. P. 1 To bring near or towards; to drive near or together.

-2 To bring down; or form wholly (Ved.). -*Caus.* 1 To invite, call, summon; रत्निकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk. 4 calls or arrests; Si. 16. 52. -2 To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि कौतूहलनाकारित एषः S. 6. -3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2. -4 To cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-प्] 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा* of two forms or sorts, Pt. 3. 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशपद्मा R. 1. 15, 16. 7; S. 1. -3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारैरंगितस्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताकारमस्तां V. 2; S. 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो निःसूहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts. reserved; K. 233; Mv. 6, Ms. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. -4 Hint, sign, token. -5 Identity, oneness. -6 Recognition of identity (in Sān. phil.). -7 The letter अ. -*Comp.* -गुप्ति, -गोपन, -गूहन dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं, -जा 1 Invitation, calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A challenge.

आकारवत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित *a.* 1 Called. -2 Agreed upon. -3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत *p. p.* Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकूतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकूतिरस्वकारि Si. 3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body; किमिह मिधुराणां मंडनं नाकूतीनां S. 1. 20; विकृताकूति Me. 11. 53; घोरः, सौम्यः &c. -3 Appearance; oft a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकूतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृक्षं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकूतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति Snbhāsh.; आकूतिमयवृक्षं गुणाः Vh. 2. -4 Specimen, character. -5 Tribe, species. -*Comp.* -गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Ganapāṭha); e. g. अर्थ आदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. -ऊत्रा the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकूतिमत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Self-formed.

आकृष्य 1 P., 6 U. 1 To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्वकृष्य युवति H. 1. 109; दूरमनुवासारंगेण वयमाकृष्टाः S. 1; (मनः) शोभायतवः माकृष्टमयस्कान्तिं लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाकृष्टस्य विषयेः R. 1. 23 not attracted or seduced; लोभाकृष्टः H. 1; Sānti. 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतति S. 1. 33, Amaru. 2. 72. -2 To draw or bend (as a bow); Si. 9. 40; S. 3. 5. -3 To draw or take out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्य Mk. 2; U. 1. -4 To extract, borrow (from another source). H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or carry along; to waft or be charged with; U. 3. 2. -6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. -7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. -*Caus.* To draw near to oneself, pull together; वज्रमाकर्षयती Bk. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. -2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3 Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction, fascination. -5 Spasm. -6 Playing with dice; आकर्षस्तेवाकर्षलः Mb. -7 A die or dice. -8 A board for a game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A tonob-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive. -कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण *a.* Attracting, carrying to another place. -णं 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. -णी 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mndra (or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक *a.* (की.) Magnetic, attractive (आकर्षणं चरित).

आकर्षित्व *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance). -णी 1 A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिश्च मही तथा यत् स्वर्गं यत् स्वामिमुखं स्वशक्त्या। आकृष्टते तत्पततीति भाति समे समतात् कपतियं ले। Golārdh. 1. -3 Drawing or bending of a bow उग्रः Amaru. 1. -*Comp.* -मंत्रः an incantation by which another person is attracted; आकृष्टिमंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in *p. p.* q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकारः [By P. III. 3. 118 आकृष्यैव स्मिन्; कृ-अर्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकारो पद्मरागाणां जन्म काश्चमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ms. 7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich source.

of anything (उपस्थित्यर्थः); मासो व पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषपुष्पाकरं Bb. 2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mn. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group; पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचिकरोति Bb. 2. 73; Kn. 2. 29; Māl. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahābhāshya.

आकरिकः [आकरि नियुक्तः उक्] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् a. [आकर-इति] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; दधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतेः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हृतवहपरितं युहमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्णमृषिपरनीनामुदजहारोधिभिः R. 1. 50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. -3 A crowd; V. 2.

आके ind. Ved. 1 Near, in the neighborhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर a. Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलयाकेकरलोचनयुवा Ki. 8. 53; Māl. 5; K. 81; Mn. 3. 21; दृष्टिकेकरा किञ्चित्कुदापायं प्रसारिता। नीलि-तार्थशृङ्गालोके ताराभ्यावर्तनोचरा ॥

आकेनिप a. Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आक्रिन् 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तुणाग्रल-व्रैस्तद्विनेः पतद्भिराक्रन्दतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To sob, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रन्दीन्ममसेनं वै Mb. -Caus. 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एहोहीति शिखंदिनां पटुतैः केकाभि-राक्रवितः Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आक्रन्दः 1 Weeping, crying out; किं क्रन्दसि दुराक्रन्द Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आक्रन्द उर्व्यूत्तम Ks. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; पार्ष्णिप्रादं च संमेष्य तथाक्रन्दं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आक्रन्दनं 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रन्दिक a. [आक्रन्दं वाचति-उक् P. IV. 4. 38] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रन्दित p. p. 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. -3 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping; V. 1.

आक्रन्दिन् a. Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, sobbing at; Kn. 5. 26.

आक्रम 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं आश्रमं &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; युज्यपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुतः Mk. 9. 12. covering; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितं प्रवृत्तः 5. 2; छायामप्याक्रमितं Ve. 3; Si. 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130; V. 1. 152; पद्मा-स्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; ऊर्ध्वद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आक्रामति धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over; योजनानां सङ्ख्याणि बहुनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ka. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिणावका-नाक्रम्य H. 1; पौरस्थानेनवक्रामंस्तस्मात्-ऊनतपदाञ्जरी R. 4. 34; H. 4; तं न...ते-कुराकमितुमन्यपाधिवाः R. 19. 48; Bb. 1. 70; Si. 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence. -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); यावत्स्थापनिधिराक्रमते न भातः R. 5. 71; आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c.); दिवमाक्रममाणेव Bk. 2. 23; Si. 18. 14, 51; सिंहासनं, स्वर्गलोकं, इवज &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load) (For further illustrations of the several senses see आक्रांत below). -Caus. (क्र-क्र-मयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into; स तैराक्रमयामास शुद्धीतं Kn. 6. 52.

आक्रमः, -मणं 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking, an attack; Si. 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, covering, occupying. -4 Over-ooming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत p. p. 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमार्गं R. 13. 37 reaching upto; रुजा° Pt. 5. 52; विदुषा° हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाक्रांतोयदुद्देशः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव युज्यं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with; full of, occupied, covered, over- spread; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रांतं मंगलयतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bb. 2. 118; वलिभि-रुल्लमाक्रांतं Bb. 3. 14, 62; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40; Si. 1. 76; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; °मतिं baving the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19; Māl. 9. 48; so मदनं, भयं, शोकं &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); चाराक्रांता बहुधरा Mk. 8. 9; K. 118;

Amarn. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; वर्णा-तराक्रांतपयोधरायां R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांतिः f. 1 Placing upon, occupy- ing; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपठिं Kn. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, load- ing; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, ris- ing. -4 Might, valour, force; Si. 5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy.

आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड a. Playing, sporting. -ङः, -इ 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; आ-क्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कलिपताः स्वेषु नेदमसु Ku. 2. 43; कमप्यक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रामयिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडनं Sporting, playing.

आक्रीडिन् a. Playing.

आक्रुश 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loud- ly; अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर संभो त्रिनयन । पसीदेयाक्रोशश्च Bb. 3. 123; oāl out loudly to; पतिमाक्रुशुः Rām. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with an- gry words; परस्य हेतोर्मांसाक्रोशसि Dk. 58. 97; शतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुशय क्षत्रियो दृढ-मर्हति Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To censure. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आक्रुष्ट p. p. 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c., Si. 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. -इ 1 Calling out. -2 A bareb cry or sound, an abusive speech (परुषभाषणं); माजोरमृषिकास्यशं आक्रुष्टे क्रोधसेभवे Kāty.

आक्रोशः, -शानं 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रो-शमाये परिहासमाकलयन्ति K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, impre- cation; °मर्मेवेयमुक्तं K. 291, 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशक, -क्रोष्ट a. 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्री ind. An indeclinable joined to the roots कृ, भू and अम्; see Gāṇ. on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्रेद्दः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षयतिक a. (की. f.) [अक्षयन्तं निर्दिष्टम् उक्] Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षयणं Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षेपः [अक्षपट-उक्] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपटक.

आक्षेपाद् *a.* (की. १.) [अक्षपाद्-अण्] Taught by Akshapāda or Gautama.

—**कः** A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician. —**द्वं** The Nyāya system of philosophy.

आक्षर 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; यस्त्वन-
कारितः पूर्व Ms. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, —**ण** Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery); तत्र स्वाक्षारणा यः श्रद्धादाक्रोशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak.

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षि 2, 6 P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

आक्षित् *a.* Abiding, dwelling.

आक्षिक *a.* (की. १.) [अक्षेण दीप्यति जयति जितं वा; अक्ष-उक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (मारप्रदानक्षानाहरति व-
हति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं क्षण Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. —**क** N. of a tree (= अक्षिक *q. v.*). —**क** 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. —**Comp.** —**पणः** a stake, a wager.

आक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; फलं तरंगक्षिप्तं Pt. 4; शिलायामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः K. 109; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine). -5 To interrupt, cut short; एवंवादि-
को वचनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off; अग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58; वासो बलादाक्षिप्य Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; स एतान्नाक्षिपद्वाहृत Mb.; आक्षिप्तधिकारयोः Mn. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षि-
प्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; अश्वाद्य आ-
क्षिप्यन्ते S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amarn. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult; अरे राधागर्भभारयुतं किमेवमाक्षि-
पसि Ve. 3; to blame; Sānti. 1. 18.

-13 To eclipse, obscure; आक्षिपन्ती-
मिव प्रभां शनिनः स्वेन तेजसा Mb. -14 To infer (from circumstances); जात्या
द्याकिराक्षिप्यते K. P. 2. -15 To say or
state ironically. -16 To pass (as
time); Si. 14. 45.

आक्षिप *p. p.* 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; —**रात्** R. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कौतुकं, कुतूहलं U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered, भ्रमि-
मेचेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

आक्षिपिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approach-
ing the stage; V. 4.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अंशुका-
क्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdraw-
ing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, abak-
ing; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant cen-
sure; प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षे-
पवचस्ति तिसितं Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, di-
verting; कारासस्याक्षेपसामर्थ्यं K. 346, 348 power to interest. -4 Distraction, allure-
ment; विषयाक्षेपपर्येतदुद्धेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षे-
पनिर्मातारैः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference to, taking to oneself or as-
suming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Con-
vulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A fi-
gure of speech (of Greek paralipsis) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेधो विचार-
णात् । चंद्र सदैवश्यास्मानमथवास्ति त्रियामुखम् ॥
Knyal. For fuller definitions and ex-
planations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and *Akshepaprakaraṇa* in R. G.

आक्षेपक *a.* 1 Drawing; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling. —**कः** 1 A thrower. -2 A de-
tractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter -4 (In medio.) Convulsion, spasm.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षेपित् *a.* 1 Drawing or snatch-
ing up; Māl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye; बाह्याभ्यंतरविषय-
क्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sāt. -3 Applying to, regarding.

आक्षीव *a.* 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. —**वः** = अक्षीव *q. v.*

आक्षेत्रज्ञं [अक्षेत्र-ज्ज्ञं] Spiritual ignorance.

आक्षोटः -**वः** A walnut; see अक्षोट.

आक्षोदनं Hunting (for अच्छोदनं).

आक्षयत् *a.* (fr. अक्ष or अक्ष्) Lead-
ing to completion (as days), epi-
thet of certain days on which the
ceremony Ayana performed for the
Adityas and Angirasas is finished.

आखण *a.* Hard (to dig up) (as
a stone).

आखंडलः [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्,
खंड-डलच् हस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] India; आख-
ंडलः कामनिष्ठं बभूवि Ku. 3. 11, तमी-
शः कामरूपानगरप्राखंडलचिकनच R. 4
83; Me. 15.

आखः, आखनः [खन्ड P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

आखनिकः [आ-खन्-इक् P. III. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

आखनिकवक्ता [आ-खन्-करणे कर्त्तारि वा
इक्वक् P. III. 3. 125 Vārt.] 1 A stork
in relation to a mouse; (fig.) a man
who behaves like a hero towards a
weak person -2 = आखनिक *q. v.*
above (= खनितं Sk.)

आखरः 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

आखातः -**तं** A natural pond or pool of water, hay.

आखानः [आ-खन्-चञ्] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

आखुः [आखन्तीरायुः, आखन्-डु Up. 1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; and अखु वाञ्छति शांभवे गणपतेराखुं धुधार्तः कर्णौ Pt. 1. 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser; विभवे सति नै-
वाचित्तं ददाति जहोति न तमाहुराखुः. -6 The grass *Lipeocercis serrata* (देव-
ताड). —**Comp.** —**उत्करः** a mole-hill. —**उत्थ** *a.* produced from a mouse. (त्यः) [आखुनामुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vārt.] the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. —**करीवं** a mole-hill. —**कणपणिका**, —**पणिका**, —**कर्णी**, —**पर्णी** the plant *Salvinia cucullata* Roxb. —**गण**, —**पत्रा**, —**रथः**, —**वाहनः** epithets of *Gapea* (whose vehicle is a rat); तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh —**पाता** a Śūdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. —**प्रावणा** 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. —**भुजः**, —**भुजः** a cat. —**विषहा** a kind of grass (देवताडवृक्ष, देवतालीलता) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

आखेटः [आखित्वेन वारयते प्राणिनोश्च,
आ-खिद्व-चञ् Tv.] Hunting, chase. —**Comp.** —**शीर्षकं** 1. a smooth floor or ground (कुदिमभेद). -2. a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). —कः A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. —कं Hunt-ing.

आखेटिक *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः टक्] 1 Skillful in chase. —2 Terrible, fright-ful. —कः 1 A hunter. —2 A bound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (a) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय वयोपायमाचखुर्विद्युद्विधः R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93; 12, 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 18. 63; Ms. 100; Ms. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्याहि भद्रे मियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15; केनाहं तच्चाख्याः Mā. (b) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11. —2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्णविद्युरियाख्यायते Mā. 9; R. 10. 21, Ms. 4. 6. —3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.). —Caus. (ख्यायति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. —2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-ख्याते अनेन; आख्या-अङ्] A name, appellation; किं वा शकुन्त-लेख्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7, 7. 33; पश्चाद्-माख्यां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्य-या सुविपश्ये R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राज्ञोः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declar- ed. —2 Counted, recited. —3 Made known. —4 Inflected or conjugated. —नं A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; वाच्येन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बोधने। समर्थः स्वारथ्यतस्तस्य शब्दो वाक्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्याति *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). —2 Fame. —3 A name.

आख्यातु *m.* 1 One who tells, com- municates &c. —2 A teacher, instruc- tor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communi- cation; इत्यंभूताख्यानं P. I. 4. 30; रामसंक्षेपं Rām. —2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तोकः S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमातिशयोक्तिर्जलैरहिमद्बुद्धाः वृत्ताः Vc. 3. 31). —3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अप्सराणां वृत्तवत् चकम इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2; Ms. 3. 232. —4 A legendary work such as the Mahābhārata. —5 A reply; पश्नाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 105, III. 3. 110. —6 A differentiating property (भेदकर्म). —7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legend- ary narrative, an episode; आख्यान- काव्यादिभिरुदाहरणानुक्तं K. 7; P. IV. 2. 63 Vart. —को N. of a metre

which is a combination of Indrava- jra and Upendravajra.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. —कः 1 A messenger, courier; आ- ख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतसुश्रुतिः Bk. 2. 44. —2 A herald; U. 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कवेर्ब- शादिर्निरनं । अस्यामन्यकवीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं कश्चित् कश्चित् । कथाशानां व्यवच्छेद आश्वास इति वध्यते । आर्योक्तापवकाशः छंदसा येन केनचित् । अस्यापदेशनाश्वासमुखं माव्यर्थसू- चनं । S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetor- ics usually divide prose composi- tion into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's हर्षचरित as an आख्यायिका and कदंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction be- tween the two; तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकृता । —2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, in forms, or communicates; रहस्याख्या- यीव स्वनसि घृष्ट कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24; Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be com- municated or told; शब्दो fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. —2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); आद्यप्यमागम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, ध्यानं &c. —3 To have recourse to. —Caus. (—गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. —2 To lead to- wards, take, convey; आगमितपि विदूरे Git. 12. —3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजागमनमाचष्टे Sk. 4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञानेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. —5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगाग- मितं विद्या प्रवीथविद्याविद् R. 10. 71; त- दप्यागमिते मया Mb. ; आगमय वृद्धनीतिं कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. —6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयस्व तवत् = क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; °त्वं accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Obtained, got; न्यायागमनं Y. 3. 205; °साधनमाश्रितः °क्षोभ perplexed; °अन्वय° hereditary; °मन्यु angry; °विस्मय surprised. —4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासत्वं, पंचत्वं, संवेष्टं, विस्मयं &c. —5 Living or residing in. —तं 1 Coming, arrival. —2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक- स्यास्य गतागतिं Rām.; इति निश्चितपियत- मागतयः Si. 9. 48. —2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. —3 Return. —4 Origin. —5 Accident, chance.

आगत्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगतु *a.* [आ-गम्-तु] 1 Com- ing, arriving. —2 Stray. —3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). —4 Adventitious, acci- dental, casual; निग्रमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्य- मागतुसाधन Ak. —तुः A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. —Comp. —ज *a.* arising accidentally or casually; आगतुजे रोगे Susr.

आगतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वयं Dhātus. —2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. —3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकाराः Aśval. —4 Interpolated; spuri- ous (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधर्वद्वयमाद- नमित्यागतुकः पाठा Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —कः 1 An intruder, interloper. —2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4. 6. —3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रसूनस्या- गमः कुतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30; अय्यकाद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे । राज्यागमे प्र- लीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48; Ms. 8. 401; so व्यसनं, अंधकारं &c. —2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या हुद्राया आगमः Mn. 1; S. 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेदानामागमः K. 18; विद्यागममिमित्तं V. 5. —3 Birth, ori- gin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तास्ति- तिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; आगमा काष्ठावृत्तसानां K. 5. —4 Addition, accumulation, acquisi- tion (of wealth); अर्थो, धनं &c. —5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ms. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्तं, केन°. —6 A voucher or written testimony; see आगम. —7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेश्यागमाः Bh. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदुपागमः आगमेः सदु- शारंभः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. —8 Supply of money, income, revenue. —9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेयि धनं नैव भुक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र जो Y. 2. 27, 28. —10 Increase of property. —11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षता Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55, 337. —12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. —13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यगममेव प्रधानपुरुषेति K. 51; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भि- क्ता यानां सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. —14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture;

न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वान्निरपेक्षमिहागमे Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आवाक्य, the Vedas being so regarded). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वर्णमाद्धतः Sk. -18 An augment; इडागमः. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120. -20 (-मः, -मं) A work inculcating the mystical worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचचक्राशु गतं च गिरिजानने । मतं च वासुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥ Sabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. -Comp. -आदत्ता N. of the plant Targia involucreta Lin. (वृश्चिकाली). -निरपेक्ष a. independent of a voucher. -नीत a. studied, read, examined. -रहितं a. 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of Sāstras. -वृद्ध a. advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रनीत इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी R. 6. 41. -वेदित्व a. 1. knowing the Vedas. -2. learned in Sāstras. (-मः) an epithet of Saṅkarācārya's preceptor Gaṇḍapāda. -साक्षेय a. snapposed by a voucher. आगमवत् a. 1. Having an augment or addition. -2. Having approached for sexual intercourse.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2 Return, returning. -3 Acquisition, getting into; एतत् सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं महत् Rām. -4 Arising, birth. -5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse.

आगमिन्, आगमिन् a. [आगम् गिनि वा ह्रस्वः] 1 Coming, future; कथयस्यामासिनमर्थे K. 46. -2 Impending, arriving. -3 Learned, versed in theory; द्वावप्यागमिने M. 3. -4 An intruder. -5 Having an augment.

आगमिन् a. Coming very quickly, or gladly.

आगमिक a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरागमिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालदक्षिणी Haima. -2 Impending, arriving.

आगम्युक्ता P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Future.

आगरः [आगृ-अर्] The day of new moon (अमावास्या).

आगलित a. Drooping, languid, dejected, sad.

आगवीन a. [गोः प्रत्यर्पणपर्यन्तं यः कर्म करोति स आगवीनः P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-ल] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows.

आगस्त n. [इ-अभृ-आगदिशः Un. 4. 211] 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये शतमागांसि सुनास्त इति यश्चया Si. 2. 108. 1. 61 ; द्वौ रिपुममममौ समागतौ R. 11. 74 ; कृतागाः Mu. 3. 11 ; N. 3. 52 ; Amaru. 41. 43. -2 Sin. -3

Punishment. -Comp. -कृत् a. committing an offence, offender, criminal ; अभ्यर्गमागस्तकृतमशुशुद्धिः R. 2. 32.

आगस्ती [अगस्त्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः] The south.

आगस्तीय a. [अगस्त्ये हितः, यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्त्य.

आगस्त्य a. [अगस्त्यस्येवम् यश्च यलोपः] 1 Southern (दिग्भाग). -2 Pertaining to Agastya ; आरुह्यनं सरः Mb. -3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. -स्त्यः, स्तयी 1 The descendants of Agasti. -2 Persons of their race (गोत्र).

आगस्त्यायन a. Connected with Agasti ; U. 2.

आगाध a. [आगाध एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). -2 Difficult to obtain.

आगारं [आगृच्छति कृ-अण्] A house, dwelling ; room, covered place. -Comp. -नोषिका a small lizard. -दाहः setting a house on fire. -दाहिक a. an incendiary. -धूमः 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant.

आयुर् 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आयुर्, see below.

आयुर् f. [आ-युर्-किर्] 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formularies used by the priests in sacrificial rites ; येन यजामह इत्यागूः Asval.

आयुर् (गू) रणं 1 Recitation of the Agur. -2 A secret suggestion.

आयुर्-तं p. p. Repeated (as an exclamation &c.). -र्ण-तं Exertion, resolution.

आयुर्निष्ठा a. [आयुर्-निष्ठा] 1 Performing or pronouncing the Agur ; आयुर्ती वा एव भवति यो दर्शयैर्मासाभ्यां यजते Sat. Br. -2 Resolute, industrious.

आयुर्व a. (की. f.) Belonging to agallobum (अयुर्) ; Si. 4. 52.

आयुः (f.) An agreement, promise.

आये 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing.

आगतृ a. Obtaining by singing.

आगानं Obtaining by singing.

आग्नावैष्णव a. [आग्नावैष्णवी देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pūshan (as an oblation).

आग्नावैष्णव a. 1 Referring to Agni and Vishnu. -2 Containing the word आग्निष्णु (as a chapter अध्याय, or section अनुवाक).

आग्नि a. (की. f.) [अग्नेर्दि वा० टक्] Belonging to fire, belonging to be sacrificial fire.

आग्निपद् a. [अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा श्रुता० अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place.

आग्निमारुत a [अग्निमारुतौ देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut offerings &c. ; ३० आग्निवारुण belonging to Agni and Varuṇa. -

आग्निष्टोमिक a. (की. f.) [अग्निष्टोम-टक्] 1 Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम ; कं भक्तं, कौ दक्षिणा. -2 One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम (अग्निष्टोममधीते वेद वा).

आग्नीध्र a. Belonging to the अग्नीध्र (the priest who kindles the fire). -ध्रं [अग्निध्रे अग्नीध्रं तस्य शरणं, एण भस्वाच्च जज्ञ Tv.] 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -ध्रा Care of the sacred fire. -ध्रः The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नीध्रीय a. Being within the आग्नीध्र. -या 1 The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2 The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र.

आग्नीध्रच a. Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -ध्रश्चा The place for the fire.

आग्नेर a. [अग्निश्च इन्द्रश्च-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra.

आग्नेय a. (की. f.) [अग्नेर्दि अग्निर्देवता वास्य टक्] 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2 Offered or consecrated to Agni ; Y. 3. 287. -3 Similar to fire (as an insect). -4 Increasing the fire in the stomach ; stimulating digestion. -5 Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.). -6 Belonging to Agnāyi. -यः 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 N. of a country. -4 A worshipper of Agni. -5 An offering or oblation to Svāhā. -यौ 1 N. of the wife of Agni. -2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिदि which is presided over by Agni). -यं 1 The lunar mansion called Krittikā. -2 Gold. -3 Blood. -4 Lac, the red animal dye. -5 Ghee. -6 A missile presided over by Agni. -7 A Mantra used in the worship of Agni. -8 A descendant of Agni. -9 Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (मसमर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं). -10 A kind of worm. -Comp. -कीटा, a kind of insect which flies into the fire. -पुराणं = अग्निपुराण q. v.

आग्रन्याधानिकी [अग्रन्यासानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिण टक्] The Dakṣiṇā or a gift of money given to Brāhmaṇas.

आग्रभोजनिकः [अग्रभोजनं नियतं दीयते] अग्ने टक् P. IV. 4. 66] A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्रयणः [अग्र अग्रं भोजनं शस्त्रोर्ध्वेन कर्मणा, घृ० इत्यर्थः] 1 The first-Soma libation at the Agniśtotoma sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni -3 The time of the sacrifice. -अग्र An oblation consisting of first-fruits; see आग्रयणं. -अग्र An oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season (आश्विनी पूर्णिमा); आग्रयणं विविधं द्यामकं, ग्रीहिं, यवं, यथापूर्वं वर्षासु शरद्दि वसंतेषु तत्कालोपदेशात् Aarya. S.; आग्रयणेनेष्टु नवाक्षं शस्त्रेणैव Ait. Br.; आग्रयणं ग्रीहिश्वा-माक्यवर्णा Aśval.

आग्रह 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the reins) S. 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Attack. -3 Determination, strong attachment, persistence, insisting (लेश, अभिविज्ञा); चलेषि काकस्य पदार्थः नाग्रहा Naiśhadha; Dk. 176; also Malli. on Kn. 5. 7. -4 Favour, patronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting. -6 Moral power, courage.

आग्रहादिका Favour, patronage, help. **आग्रहायणः** [= अग्रहायण-अण्] N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -अग्रि 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष; कार्तिक्या आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular kind of Pāka-yejna. -3 N. of a constellation called व्यासिरसु.

आग्रहायणः (णि) क अ [आग्रहायणा देव-यणं वृत् दृष्ट, वा P. IV. 3. 50] To be paid on the full moon day in मार्गशीर्ष (as debt) -क (-णिकः) [आग्रहायणी वर्णिमार्गयणिन मासे दृष्ट P. IV. 2. 22] The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिका a. (की. f.) [अग्रहार दृष्ट; see आग्रभोजनिक] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmanas).

आघट् 10 P. 1 To strike against, touch; आघट्टयामास गतागतभ्यां Ki. 17. 38. -2 To move.

आघटक a. Moving. -का The red Apāmārga.

आघट्टना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराघट्टनया नभस्वत Si. 1. 10. -2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः, -र्षणं Rubbing, friction, striking against; नन्दधलाघर्षगलम्-बोद्धकमृदुमस्कंधनितानिभोलयः Si. 12. 64. -णी A brush, rubber.

आघाटः [आ-हृ वृत् निपातः] 1 Killing, striking (sometimes used as an adj.). -2 A musical instrument -3 A cymbal or rattle. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग).

आघाटी m. f. Musical instruments.

आघातः See under आहृ.

आघुक् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry aloud, declare. -2 To praise. -3 To

listen. -4 To make oneself audible. 10 P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise, to cause to sound. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly. -3 To complain continually, weep bitterly.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

आघोषणं-ण A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणायं कृतायां Pt. 5.

आघूर्ण 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about; आघूर्णती-वानिलः (अंबर) Mk. 5. 27; पद्माघूर्णितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14. 77. -2 To swim, roll (as eyes); Ku. 3. 38.

आघूर्णनं Rolling, tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघ 10 P. or Caus. To pour down upon, sprinkle.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general). -2 Especially sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघणि a. [आगतो घृणिर्द्वितिरस्य] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendour, having splendid wealth. -णि The sun.

आघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at; गंधमाघ्राय Me. 21. -2 To kiss, touch (with the nose) as the head; Bk. 14. 12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, devour, seize upon; मामाघ्रातुमागतवान् Dk. 6; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116, smitten, affected; Mā. 5, 29; Bh. 3. 104

आघ्राण a. 1 Smelt (as flowers). -2 Satisfied. -अण 1 Smelling. -2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आघ्रात p. p. 1 Smelt, soented, touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Surmounted, surpassed.

आक्षी A musical instrument, a tabor.

आकुक्षिकः [अकुक्ष-दृक्] One who strikes with the goad.

आंग a. (नी. f.) [अंग-स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the base (अंग). -3 Having limbs or parts. -4 Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -5 Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the country of the Angas. -अंग A prince of the Anga country. -अंग A delicate body.

आंगक a. (की. f.) [अंगेषु जनपदेषु भवः वृत्] Produced in the अंग country; ruler of that country. -का 1 An inhabitant of the Anga country. -2 A ruler of that country.

आंगविद्या a [अंगविद्या वेद अण्] Occurring in or being familiar with अंगविद्या (chiromancy or the know, ledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body). -द्या A work or अंगविद्या.

आंगिक v. (की. f.) [अंग-निर्वृत्तार्थे-वृत्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated expressed by bodily actions; अंगि, कोऽभिनयः, act अभिनय. -कः A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगारं [अंगारानां सङ्गः अण्] A multitude of fire-brands, charcoal.

आंगिरस a. (नी. f.) Descended from or referring to Angiras. -सग 1 N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras; Ms. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of Angiras (pl.). -3 A particular Sūkta or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The son. -5 A Kshatriya by will of Brahman and by profession.

आंगूषः [अंगूष स्वार्थे-अण्] Praise, hymn.

आन्क 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate (usually with dat. of person); गुरवे... प्रसूतमाच-च्छे R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36; Ms. 4. 59, 81; M. 5; इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2; sometimes with acc.; तस्मात् किमाचक्षमहे Bv. 1. 63 say to or address. -2 To name, call, say; शर्व इति प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine, bespeak; यथा से हृदयाचक्षते M. 4. -4 To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचक्षुस् m. [Up. 2. 120] A learned man.

आचतुरं ind. [चतुःपर्यन्तं अच् समा०] Till the fourth generation; आचतुरं होमे पञ्चाषे द्वंद्वं मिथुनायन्ते P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk.

आचम् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap, drink (a small quantity); नाचमे हिममपि चारि चारणेन Ki. 7. 34; पर्षास-माचामति U. 4. 1; Bv. 4. 38; Ms. 2. 60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth (with instr. of the thing); Ms. 2. 61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20. -Caus. To cause to sip water; Ms. 3. 251, 5. 142.

आचमा Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

आचमनं 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्यादाचमनं तदा Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down). -2 The water used for rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the throat.

आचमनकं [स्वार्थे आधारे वा कर्] 1 The water used for sipping. -2 A spitting pot (Mar. पिक्दाणी).

आचमनीय pot. p. Used for rinsing the mouth; a gargle.

आचात p. p. 1 Sipped and ejected as water. -2 (Actively used) One

who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [चम् मने-घञ्] 1 Sipping water, rinsing the month. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. वेज् ;) Y. 3. 322.

आचामक *a.* Rinsing the mouth.

आचामनकं A spitting pot.

आचाम्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed. —यं water used for rinsing

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering.

-2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक *a.* Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचयं कुशलः).

आचर् 1 P. 1 To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise ; तपस्विकन्यास्त्रविनयमाचरति S. 1. 25 practise nrdness; स्थिति R. 1. 89, 12. 22 ; एवं च तस्येष्टमाचरे V. 5. 20, 1. 17. नाचरोर्किचिद्विषयं Ms. 5. 156 ; Y. 3. 65 ; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैरयं धर्मः Mb. ; गोसेवां विधिं, स्नानं, वृत्तिं. -2 To act or behave towards (with loc.) ; तस्यां एवं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 79 ; विष्णाविवाचरति शिवे Vop. -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.) ; जडबल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110. -4 To treat ; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chan. 11 ; पुत्रमिवाचरति शिष्यं Sk. ; Ms. 8. 102. -5 To observe the usual formality ; S. 7. -6 To come near, approach (Ved.). आ वां चरन्तु इत्यः Rv. 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about ; frequent, resort to, follow ; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः Rām. ; व्यापदाचरिते वने Mb. ; अगस्त्याचरितामाशं R. 4. 44 ; परेताचरितं दिशं Rām. ; अविद्वज्जनाचारित एष मार्गः K. 173. -8 To have intercourse with ; Ms. 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into ; हस्तेनाचरति Kāty. (हस्तेन प्रेषयति प्रक्षिपति).

आचरण 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing ; धर्मः, संगलं &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour ; अधीतिबोधोपाचरणप्रचारणः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept) ; अधर्मः, दुरं &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute ; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, oart.

आचरणीय, **आचरित्य**, **आचर्य** *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c. ; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. —तं 1 Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt ; Ms. 8. 49 ; see also Brihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचरः [आचर्-मने घञ्] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or

of conducting oneself, सदाचारः good conduct ; नीचं &c. ; लोकाचारविवाजिताः Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour ; Bg. 16. 7 ; Ms. 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice ; तस्मिन्देशे य आचारः पारंपरिकमायतः Ms. 2. 18 ; Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law) ; आचार्य आचारणं K. 56 ; Ms. 1. 109 ; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary' 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form' 'as a formality' ; पुष्पग्रहणार्थं M. 4 ; see घूम, लाज below ; परिकर्मच S. 1. -5 (a) Any customary observance or duty ; अयतः V. 3. 2 ; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन U. 3. (b) A form, formality ; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता S. 5. 3 ; Mv. 3. 26. (c) The customary salutation or how, usual formality ; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 ; V. 2 ; अविषयस्तावदाचारस्य Mv. 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct).

-Comp. —अंशं title of the first twelve sacred books of the jainas. —तत्रं one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). —दीपः [आचार्यः नराजनाशे दीपा] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. —धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony) ; R. 7. 27 ; Ku. 7. 82 —पूत *a.* purified by customary observances, of pure conduct ; R. 2. 13. —भेदः difference by the customary law. —अष्ट, -पति *a.* apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. —लाज (*m. pl.*) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital) ; R. 1. 10. —वज्रित, -हीन *a.* irregular, out of rule. -2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. —वेदी [आचारस्य वेदी] 'altar of religious customs', N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत् *a.* Well-conducted, virtuous ; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक *a.* [आचार-ङ्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. —कं Rules for the preservation of health ; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिन *a.* [आचर्-णिनि, आचार-नि वा] Following established customs.

आचारि N. of a plant (हिलमोक्षिका).

आचार्यः [आचर्-ण्यत् P. VI. 2. 35] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in

general). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.) ; उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यायेत् द्विजः । सकलं मरत्यं च तमाचारं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. -4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Droga. —र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preptress. —Comp. —उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. —करणं acting as a teacher ; P. I. 3. 36. —देवः one whose preceptor is his god. —भोमीन *a.* [आचार्यभोग्यं हितं ख] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor ; delighting the preceptor. —मित्र *a.* venerable, honourable.

आचार्य *a.* Originating from a spiritual preceptor ; P. IV. 2. 104 VArt. —कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.) ; लंकाश्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरीः R. 12. 78 ; आचार्यकं विजयि मात्मधमविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26 ; Bv. 4. 37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता, -त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-स्त्रियां आनुक्] P. VI. 1. 49 VArt.] The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor ; शत्रुमूलमलुराचार्य न पुनर्द्वेष्टुस्तस्मै । उप्येवंकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्ष्णी Mv. 3. 6.

आचीर्ण *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति Den. P. To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 U, 1 P. 1 To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over, spread ; शैलेरिवाचिनोऽर्चुर्नि Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with ; कचाचितो विषगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36 ; कुसुमाचितं वनराजी, आचितनभ्रजाद्यौ &c. -2 Tied, strong, woven ; अर्धाचिता सत्वरमुत्थितायाः R. 7. 10 (*v. l.* for अधाचिता) ; Ku. 7. 61 ; inlaid, set (as with gems).

-3 Collected, accumulated, heaped.

-4 Spread, diffused. —तः 1 A cartload. -2 (*n.* also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas) ; आचितं दश भाराः स्मात् शकटो भार आचितः. -3 A measure equal to 2000 *palas*.

आचितिक (की. f.), **आचिती** *n.* [आचित षञ् ख वा P. V. 1. 3. 53-4. Holding, or being equal to, or cooking a quantity equal to an *Achita* ; *e. g.* आचितिक.

आचूषण 1 Suction, sucking up. -2 Sucking out. -3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general); नच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. -2 To hide; भानोराच्छादयत्यभा Mb. -3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes; Ms. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छदः Mb.; पञ्च, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

आच्छद् f. Ved. 1 A cover, covering. -2 A sheath; विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः (छद्-धञ्) Cloth, clothes. आच्छादक a. Covering, concealing. आच्छादने 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes; भूषणाच्छादनाज्ञानैः Y. 1. 82. -4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादिव् a. Covering, concealing; S. 1. 19.

आच्छा(च्छु)कः N. of a tree (= अधिक).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb.; घञ्, उयां &c. -2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदोऽमुष्मान्मायी मित्यमाच्छिन्नन्ति नः Ku. 2. 46; Mā. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dk. 99. -3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words); मम वच आच्छिद्य in spite of, notwithstanding, my words. -4 To cut off, exclude; भर्तृमाच्छेत्स्यसि कामिनीयः Mb. -5 To remove. -6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेद्, -दन् 1 Cutting off, exclusion. -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. -ते 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखघर्ष). -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोटनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः f. Ved. A stick for driving.

आज (जी f.) [अजस्येदं-अण्] Coming from, belonging to or produced by goats. -जः A vulture. -जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

आजकं [अजानां सङ्घः कुञ्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर a. (री f.) [अजगर-अण्] Relating to *ajagara* or the boa; a chapter in the *Mahābhārata*.

आजग्वं 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A strong bow like that of Siva.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. -ind. From birth.

आजन्म -न्म ind. From or ever since birth. -3omp. -सुरभिपत्रः N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

आजतिः f. Birth, origin.

आजानः [आ जन्-ञञ्] 1 Birth, origin. -2 Generating cause (said to be so also in these two senses). -नं 1 Birth-place. -2 Birth, descent, species (Ved.). -ind. From the time of the creation. -3omp. -ज्ञ a. born since the creation (as gods &c.). -देवा a god from the very creation.

आजानेः f. 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother (Sây.). -2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय a. (यी f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. -यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृद्दया-स्वलेतोपि पदे पदे आजानंति यतः संज्ञा-माजानेयास्ततः स्युताः ॥ Śabdak.

आजानेय्य a. Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ a. Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). -ढाः (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजयनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजातु ind. Up to the knees; विलंबिवाहं R. 18. 26, 16. 84.

आजिः m. f. [अजंयस्वा, अज्-ङ् P. III. 3. 108 Vart.] 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च वृद्धौ स तैः R. 12. 45. -2 A fighting or running match; आजि घाव् or इ, अज् or छु to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level ground; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं सुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary. -5 A road, way (m.). -6 An instant (m.). -7 A buse, invective. -3omp. -अंता the goal in a race-course. -कृत् a. Ved. 1. running for a prize. -2. making a war. -क्रिया fighting. -तुर a. Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering. -2 A battle.

आजिगीषु a. Ambitions, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह a. One who takes, seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य a. Liable to be investigated. -त्र्याः (pl.) N. of a short section of the *Kuntā* hymns in the *Aitarōya Brāhmaṇa*.

आजिरि a. [अजि-ङ्] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय a. Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव् 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

आजीवः, -वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, छात्राजीव &c.; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. -2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; विशुद्ध इदानीमाजीवः S. 6. -वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीविच् a. 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एक-दंष्ट्र).

आजीव्य pot. p. 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile; Y. 1. 320; Ms. 7. 69. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

आजुर f., आज् f. 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. -Caus. (ज्ञायति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञातिः f. An order, injunction, command; हर a. bearing a message, messenger; S. 2.

आज्ञा [आज्ञा-अह्] 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तृराज्ञा Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. -3omp. -अनुग, -अनुगामिन्, -अनुयायिन्, -अनुवर्तिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -संपादक, -बह a. obedient, submissive. -कर, -कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. -(रः) a servant; करत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नश्यत्याज्ञा-करत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection. -करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -चक्रं a mystical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिघातः, -भंगः 1. disobedience, insubordination; नाज्ञाभंगं सदेते

घृवर घृतयस्तबाहुषाः सार्वभौमाः Mn. 3. 22. -2. rebellion, disloyalty. —विधेय a. obedient to commands.

आज्ञातृ a. Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं = आज्ञातिः ईश्वरमायः Sankara.)

आज्ञापक a. Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञाचिन् a. Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्यते, आ-अङ्-स्यप्] 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यधूमोद्भूतेन S. 1. 15; (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिलीनमाज्यं स्याद् धूमीभूतं घृतं भवेत्). -2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter; घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो वा क्षिपि याचकं। आज्यस्थानि नियुक्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते II. -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोमभेदः); आजग्निमुत्तस्मादाज्यानामाज्यं Nir. -4 Thirpentine. -Comp. —होह a hymn to be recited by a Sāmavedin. —प a. drinking ghee. (पाः pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pnlastya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order; पुलस्त्यस्याज्यपाः पुत्राः Mb.; Ms. 3. 197-8. —पात्रं, -स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. —भाक् m. 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter). -2. a god, deity. —वारिः sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

आचनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आच्छ 1 P. (आच्छति, आच्छत) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position; set (as a bone or leg); चक्र-योगेनाच्छेद्वर्त्य निर्गतं Snar.

आच्छनं Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending or drawing.

आञ्जन a. (नी. f.) [अञ्जनस्येद-अण्] Anointing or belonging to ointment. —नं 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. —नः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; दशरथिबलेरिवाञ्जननीलमल-परिगतमात्रैः K. 58.

आञ्जनी Ointment, especially for the eyes. -Comp. —करी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आञ्जनिक्कं [प्रोहितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आञ्जनेयः [अञ्जनायाः अपत्यं ङङ्] N. of Māruti.

आञ्जलिक्ये [of. आज्ञिक्यं] Folding the hands in supplication.

आञ्जिनेयः [अञ्जिन्या भवः ङङ्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूप [अटरूप एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूप.

आटविकः [अटव्यां चरति भवो वा ङङ्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest. -2 A pioneer. -3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आटवी [अटव्याः सन्निवृत्ता वृः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-ङण्] 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written आटि). -2 A sort of fish. -Comp. —सुखः, -खं a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (so called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

आटिक, आटिक्य a. [आटाय गमनाय प्र-वृत्तः टण्, ष्यच् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. —की A woman fit to go on (अनुप्रजातपयोपरा-दिस्त्रीत्यंजना Sankara).

आटीकनं [आटीक्-स्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf; so आटीकलं.

आटीकः A bull.

आटोपः [आ-टुप्-वच् प्रयोऽटलं Tv.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; साटोपं प्रोढ्य, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage-direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. फटाटोपो भयंकरः; said also of clouds, अद्यापि साटोपो मेवा दृश्यन्ते Pt. 1; Si. 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आटंबरः [आ-टम्-क्षेपे, अर्च्] 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितनारसिंहरूप(अं-वरं K. 5. 309; निर्युगः शोभते नैव विदुः आटंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion; दंतिनामाटंबरखेण K. 114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The rearing of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments the din or uproar of the battle. —रं Rubbing and kneading the body. -Comp. —आघातः one who beats a drum.

आटंबरिक् a. Arrogant, proud.

आटिः = आटि q. v.

आट्टः [अट्-ऊ, लस्य डः निः वृद्धिः Tv.] A raft, a float.

आट्टकः, -कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Droṇa = 64 Prasthas = 16 Kṇḍavas = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 ozs. avoird.) ; अट्टकमिदं कुञ्चि कुञ्चोऽष्टौ तु पुच्छलं । पुच्छलानि च चत्वारि आट्टकः परिकीर्तितः II. —की 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आट्टकिक, आट्टकीन a. [of. आचिक] Holding an Aḍhaka, sown with an

Aḍhaka of seed; cooking an Aḍhaka (of rice &c.)

आढ्य a. [आ-ध्य-क-प्रयो° Tv.] 1 Rich wealthy; आढ्योऽभिजनवानस्मि कोन्योऽस्ति सदृशो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8; Ms. 8. 169. — (a) Rich in, abounding in possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp. : सत्य° Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसंप्लवावण्याढ्याय Dk. 18; एवमा गुणैराढ्यः Vst.; समुद्रनिवरत्नाढ्यं Rām. (b) Mixed with, watered with; गु-णाढ्यः; वज्र उच्चमगणाढ्याः Mb.; मृवाढ्यैः करंजफलसर्पयैः Snar. -3 Abundant, copious. -Comp. —आहु a. striving to get wealth. —कुलीन a. [आढ्यकुले भवः ख] Descended from a rich family. —चर a. (री. f.) [मृत्पूर्वं आढ्यः चरट्] once opulent. —पातः [आढ्यो वातो यत्र] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आढ्यचरण a. (गी. f.) [P. III. 2. 56] Enriching. —जं The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आढ्यचमिष्णु-भावुक a. [P. III. 2. 57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आढ्यता Opulence, wealth.

आणक a. [अणक एव स्वार्थे अण्] Low, inferior, vile. —कं Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आणकं दुरतं नाम देवयोः पार्श्वे संस्थयोः ।

आणव a. (ची. f.) Exceedingly small. —ञ् Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आणवीन a. [अणुवायानां भवनं क्षेत्रं वा खञ्] Bearing or fit to bear Anu (Panicum Miliacem).

आणिः m. f. [अण्-ङण् खियां वा ङीप्] 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the lynch-pin. -2 The part of the leg just above the knee (जातुन ऊर्ध्वमुप-तन्त्रयं लमाणिनाम Snar.). -3 The corner of a house. -4 A boundary, limit. -5 The edge of a sword.

आंढ a. [अंढे भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird). —डः An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmā. —डं 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. -2 Scrotum. —द्वौ (Ved.) The testicles. -Comp. —ज a. born from eggs. (—जः) a bird or a serpent. (—जं) the body of a bird.

आंढी Ved. A testicle.

आंढीक a. Bearing eggs.

आंढीर a. [आंढमस्यस्य ईश्वं] 1 Having many eggs. -2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आतृ The letter आ. —ind. Ved. 1 Afterwards, then; generally used authentically to यद्, यदा, यदि and then sometimes strengthened by the particles अह, उ, यद् &c. -2 Then, further, also, and (अपि). -3 Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an

interrogative pronoun like उ, अंग, उ added to किं (possibly, at all).

आत *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread around. —त: Ved. 1 A quarter of the sky. —2 A scaffold. —3 The frame of a door.

आतच् 7 P. To coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

आतक: [आ-तञ्-क्, कुल्] 1 Disease, sickness of the body; वैषेतीवामयग्रस्तं ब्राह्मणं गमयति वा । वृद्धा पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचि: ॥ Y. 3. 245. —2 Fever. —3 Pain, affliction (of the mind); disquietude; anguish, agony; किञ्चित्तोयमातंक: ; आतंकशुक्तिकठोर-गर्भश्च U. 1. 49; S. 3, V. 3. —4 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 Fear, apprehension; पुत्रबाधुषजीविनो निरातंका निरीयत: R. 1. 63; fright, terror; Ratn. 2. 2. —6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतचनं 1 Causing to coagulate [or curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. —2 Causing to contract in general. —3 Curdled milk. —4 That which causes coagulation, a rannet. —5 A sort of whey. —6 Conveying. —7 Gratifying, satisfying. —8 Casting away, destroying. —9 Danger, calamity. —10 Speed, velocity. —11 Calcining, adding flux to metals in fusion. —12 The flux so used. —13 Making fat.

आतञ् 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch over, overspread, oover; निषादिवक्ष-स्थलमातनोति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. —2 To spread, diffuse. —3 To cause, produce; आ-नन्वेन जडतां पुनरातनोति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Mā. 5. 9; Mv. 4. 31. —4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform; सुतमातमान K. 57; सपर्य 64. —5 to illuminate. —6 To take hold of; seek to attain. —7 To assume a hostile attitude. —8 To stretch (as a bow.)

आतत *p. p.* 1 Spread, extended. —2 stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1. 19; °ज्य stretched out on the bow; 11. 45, 16. 77.

आततायिन् *a. or s.* (आततेन विसर्जिने शब्दादिना अविहे शीलमस्य Tv.) 1 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life', endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; दुर्ग वा बाल-चपरो वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुधुते । आततायिन-मार्गोत हन्यादेषाविचारयन् ॥ Ms. 8. 350-1; Bg. 1. 36. —2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisheer, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अग्निदो गतश्चैव शब्दोन्मो वो नानावः । श्रेयदाहरश्चैतां पद विद्यादातवायिनः ॥ Sukra N. तार, -त्वं murdering, steal-
ng, destroying &c.

आतसायिन् *a. Ved.* One whose bow is stretched.

आतनं 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding. —2 Sight, view.

आतानि *a. Ved.* [तन्-इन्] Spreading; pervading.

आतान: [तन्-ञ्] 1 An extended cord or string (Ved.). —2 Long extension.

आतप 1 P. To radiate, heat, blaze; inflame, to cause to glow. —pass. To suffer pain, be afflicted; to inflict (austerities) upon one-self.

आतप् *a. Ved.* Heating (आताभिन्). —f. Heat.

आतप *a. Ved.* Causing pain or affliction. —य: 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोऽस्मिन् धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमातपकुतं R. 2. 13; शितातपाभिवातात् Ms. 12. 77; पचंढ° Rs. 1. 11. 10; सूर्य° Me. 108; बालातप: Ms. 4. 69 the morning sun; °आकांत- exposed to heat. —2 Light; छायातपो ब्रह्मविदो वदंति Kath. —Comp. —अवयव: passing of the sun's heat, sunset; आताप्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु R. 1. 52. —अभाव: non-existence of the sun's heat, shadow. —उदकं mirage. —ञ्, —ञकं [आतपात् नायते, वैक] an umbrella (of silk or leaves used as a parasol); तमातपकुतमनातपञ्च R. 2. 13, 47; पञ्च° 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तभूत-
बृंहितातपञ्च S. 5. 6. लघनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलघनाद्बलवदस्वरथशरीरा शकुंतला S. 3. —वर्ष्य *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. —वारणं [आतपं वारयति] an umbrella, parasol; चपतिककुर्वं दृष्ट्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. —शुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपना *N. of Siva.*
आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Kn. 1. 5.
आतपीय *a.* Sunny.
आतप्य *a. Ved.* Being in the sun-
shine.

आतपना *N. of Siva.*

आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Kn. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a. Ved.* Being in the sun-
shine.

आतमात् *ind.* Very near.

आतापि: [आतप्-इन्] *N. of a demon; आतापिर्भक्षितो येन वातायिश्च महा-
सुर: । सधुद: शोषितो येन स मेघस्वर्य-
प्रसीदत ॥*

आतापि (यि)न् *N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).*

आताली *ind.* Compoundd with अम्, भू and कृ; P. I. 4. 61.

आति: A kind of bird.

आति: = आटि q. v. (of P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यो f.) [अतिथिद साधु: इन्; अतिथेये इदं दृष्ट्वा] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्यु-
ज्जगामातिथिमतिथेयं R. 5. 2, 12. 25.

तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया Kn. 5. 31. —2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेय: सत्कारा S. 1. —यं Hospitality; आतिथेयमनि-
वारितातिथि: Si. 14. 38; Ms. 3. 18; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. —यी Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथिदं व्यञ्] Hospi-
table, proper for a guest &c. (= आ-
तिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टि: &c.
—द्य: A guest. —द्यं 1 Hospitable
reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रिया
शातरक्षोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58. —2 A
particular rite, the reception of Soma
when it is brought to the sacrificial
place (also called आतिथ्येष्टि:). —Comp.
—रूप *a.* being in the place of the
आतिथ्य sacrifice. —सत्कार: , —सत्क्रिया
the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की f.) (Ingram.)
Connected with अतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे (रे) ऋयं [अतिरे व्यञ्] Super-
fluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहक *a.* [अतिवाहे विद्युत: उक्] Employed to convey to the other world; अगतिवाहिकास्तद्विनात् Br. Sāt. —कं An epithet of the Śākshma Śarira (in Śān. phil.) from its sur-
passing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशय्यं [अतिशय स्वार्थं व्यञ्] Ex-
cess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठं [अतिष्ठस्य भाव: अण्] Being
a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

भातु: [आ-उण्] A raft, float.

आतप् *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

आतुज् *m.* Destroyer of enemies
or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a. Ved.* [तुन्-इन्] 1 Rush-
ing on, hastening towards. —2 Car-
rying off (आदात्). —3 Injuring, de-
structive (हिंसक).

आतुइ 6 U. To strike, push,
spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a. Ved.* Striking, pushing,
pricking.

आतोद्यं —द्यकं A musical instrument;
आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधय: Ve. 1. सज-
मातोद्यशिरोनिबोधित R. 8. 34, 15. 88;
U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उत्-ए] 1
Hurt, injured. —2 Suffering from,
infirmwood or affected by, tormented,
afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र रावचं मदनानुरा
R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25; so कामं,
भयं, व्याधि° &c. —3 Sick (in body
or mind), disabled, diseased;
आकाशेशास्तु विजेया बालवृद्धकुशातुरा:
Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77; Pt. 1. 155. —4
Eager, over-anxious; M. 2. —5
Weak, feeble, incapable of doing
anything. —र: 1 A patient, one suf-
fering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 5.
41. —2 Illness, disease. —Comp.
—शाला an hospital. —संन्यास: a kind of

संवास (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life).

आतुर्यं [आतुरस भावः स्वः] 1 A kind of fever. -2 Sickness.

आतुर्य 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. -2 To push open, open.

आतुर्येन Pushing open, opening. आतुर्यं p. p. [आतुर्यं क] Pierced, cut. -ज 1 An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.

आतुर्य 4, 5, 6 P. To be satisfied. -Caus. To satisfy.

आतुर्येन 1 Satisfaction, gratification. -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (भगला-लेपनं) -4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतुर्यः A kind of tree, the castard apple tree. -द्वे The fruit of the tree.

आतुर्य 1 P. To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To overcome. -4 To enlarge, increase.

आतुर्य, आतुर्यः [आतुर्येन अनेन आतुर्यं च वा] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतुर्य a. 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore (Ved.).

मात्त See under आदा.

आत्मन् m. [अन्-मनिष् Uṇ. 4. 154, said to be from अन् to breathe also] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् H. 1 ; आत्मन रयिने विद्धि शरीरे रयमेव तु Kath. (In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a river). -2 Self, oneself ; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers ; अन्यचित्तयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Ratn. 1 ; आत्मन्दर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; युष्मद्ब्रह्मन् आत्मानं सर्वा स्वमेव वामने R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57 ; Ku. 6. 20 ; देवी...प्रसन्नसदान् आत्मानं गंगादेव्यं चिन्तयति U. 7. 2 ; गोपयन्ति कुलत्रिण आत्मानमात्मना Mb. ; K. 107 ; sometimes used in pl. also ; Si. 17. 19 ; Māl. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma ; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan. ; U. 1. 1 ; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. -4 Essence, nature ; कायस्यात्मा ध्वनिः S. D. see आत्मक below. -5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural temperament or disposition. -7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate member of it) ; स्थिता सर्वोत्प्रेषेनोर्वी कात्या मेरुतिषात्मना R. 1. 14 ; योस्यात्मना कारयित्वा Ms. 12. 12 ;

Ki. 9. 66. -8 Mind, intellect ; मन्दात्मन्, महात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. -9 The understanding; of. आत्मसंनय, आत्मबन्ध &c. -10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, image ; आत्मानमाधाय Kn. 3. 24 assuming his own form ; 2. 61 ; संरोपितेप्यात्मने S. 6. 23 -myself being implanted in her. -13 A son ; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. -14 Care, efforts, pain. -15 The sun. -16 Fire. -17 Wind, air. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of' ; see आत्मक. The form आत्मन् is also found to be used ; कुतार्थ मय्यते त्मानं Mb. [cf. Gr. atmos, aitmen]. -Comp. -अधीन a. 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentient, existing. (-नः) 1. a son. -2. a wife's brother. -3. the jester or विद्वक् (in dramatic literature). -अनु रूप a. worthy of oneself ; Ku. 1. 18 ; R. 1. 33. -अनुगमनं personal attendance. R. 1. 88. -अपहारः concealing oneself ; कथं वा आत्मपहारं करोमि S. 1. -अपहारका one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. -आदिष्ट a. self-counselled. (-दा) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself ; H. 4. 121. -आराम a. 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge ; आत्मारामा विदितरतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. -2. self-pleased, delighted in self ; Bh. 3. 93 ; cf. Bg 5. 24. -आशिन् m. a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species ; cf. मस्या इव जना नित्यं मयायंति परस्परं Rām. -आश्रय a. dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (-यः) 1. self-dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. -ईश्वर a. self-possessed, master of self ; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जात विद्वाः समाधिमेव भवो भवन्ति Kn. 3. 40. -उद्वहः self-exaltation or elevation ; Si. 2. 30. -उद्भव a. born or produced from oneself. (-वः) 1. a son ; R. 18. 12. -2. Cupid. -3. sorrow, pain. (-वः) 1. a daughter. -2. intellect. -3. N. of a plant (माषपर्णी). -उपजीविन् m. 1. one who lives by his own labour ; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). -4. an actor, public performer. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. -उपम a. like oneself. (-नः) a son. -काम a. 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. -2. loving Brahma on the Supreme spirit only. -कथं one's own business, private affair. -कृत

a. 1. self-exalted, done by oneself -2. done against one's own self. -गत a. produced in one's mind ; 'तो मनोरथः S. 1. (-तं) ind. aside (to oneself) being considered to be spoken privately (opp. प्रकाशे aloud) ; frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas ; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined ; अत्राश्वं खलु यद्वत् तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. -गतिः f. 1. course of the soul's existence. -2. a. one's own course. -गत्या by one's own act. -गुप्तिः f. a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. -ग्राहिन् a. selfish, greedily. -घातः 1. suicide. -2. heresy. -घातका, -घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer ; K. 174 ; व्यापादेत् व्यात्मानं स्वयं योऽग्युदकदिग्भिः । अवेधेनैव मर्त्येण आत्मघाती स उच्यते H. -2. a heretic. -घोषः 1. a oock (calling out to himself). -2. crow. -जा, -जन्मन् m., -जातः, -प्रभवः, -संभवः 1. a son ; तस्मात्सज्जमानमजं चकार R. 5. 39 ; तस्यामात्मानुरूपमायात्मजमसमुत्सृजा R. 1. 33 ; Māl. 1 ; Kn. 6. 28. -2. Cupid. -3. a descendant. -जा 1. a daughter ; वधं युष्मं चरणयोर्जनकात्मजायाः R. 13. 78 ; cf. न्यायजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding -जया 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. -ज्ञा, विद् m. a sage, one who knows himself. -ज्ञानं 1. self knowledge. -2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit ; Ms. 12. 85, -92. -3. true wisdom. -तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. -ज्ञा a sage versed in the Vedānta doctrine. -तुष्टि a. self-satisfied. (-हि f.) self-satisfaction. -त्यागः 1. self-sacrifice. -2. suicide. -त्यागिन् m. 1. a suicide ; आत्मत्यागिन्स्यो नाशो बोधकभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. -2. a heretic, an unbeliever. -त्राणं 1. self-preservation. -2. a body-guard. -दर्शः a mirror ; प्रसन्नमात्मोपनिवारमदर्शः R. 7. 68. -दर्शनं 1. seeing oneself. -2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom ; Y. 3. 157 ; of. Ms. 12. 91. -दा a. Ved. granting one's existence or life. -दानं self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. -द्विषि a. Ved. corrupting the soul ; self-destroying. -देवता a tutelary deity. -द्वेष्टिन् a. 1. self-tormenting, fretful. -2. a suicide. -निरय a. being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. -निद्रा self-reproach. -निवेदनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). -निष्ठ a. one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. -वराजित a. on who has lost himself (Ved.). -हृरार्थं N. of a work elucidating the

Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोधः 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. —2. title of an उपनिषद्. —प्रभ α. self-illuminated. —प्रवादः conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —बंधुः, —बंधवः 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वसुः सुता। आत्ममातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया ह्यात्मबन्धवाः Śabdak., i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. —2. the soul, the self. —बोधः 1. spiritual knowledge. —2. knowledge of self. —भावः 1. existence of the soul. —2. the self proper, peculiar nature. —3. the body. —भू α. self-born, self-existent. (—भूः) —योगिनः 1. N. of Brahmā; ब्रह्मस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज निरमात्मन् Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16. 5. 81. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva; S. 7. 35. —4. Cupid, god of love; Ku. 3. 70. —5. a son. (—भू f.) 1. a daughter. —2. talent, understanding. —भूत α. 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. —2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull = आत्मतुल्य). (—तः) 1. a son. —2. Cupid. (—ता) 1. a daughter. —2. talent. —भूव 1. peculiarity, own nature. —2. Brahma. —मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मान्वि 1. self-respecting, respectable. —2. arrogant; proud. —मूर्ति 1. a brother; प्रता स्वमूर्तिरामनः. —2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूलं N. of a plant (दुलाला). —मूलि n. the universe. —मार्जित् sacrificing of oneself or himself. (—m.) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चारम्य सर्वभूतानि चारमि। समं पश्यन्नाभयाजी शान्तमनोविचरति; Ms. 12. 91. —योगिनः = °यु (m.) q. v. Ku. 3. 70. —रक्षा 1. N. of a plant (क्ष्वहाक्षीवृक्ष). —2. self-protection. —लभः birth, production, origin; वैरात्मलभस्त्वया लब्धः Mu. 3. 1. 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. —2. the beard. —बन्धक α. self-deceiver. —बन्धना self-delusion; self-deception. —बधः, —बध्या, —हत्या suicide. —वश α. depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160. (—शः) 1. self-control, self-government. —2. one's control, subjection; 'शं नी, 'वशीकृत to reduce to subjection, win over. —वश्य α. having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. —विक्रया sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. —विद् m. 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमारमयितुः. —2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. —3. N. of Siva. —विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms.

7. 43. —विद्वद्धिः, —वृद्धिः f. self-exaltation. —वीर α. 1. mighty, powerful, strong. —2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). —3. existent, sentient. (—रा) 1. a son. —2. wife's brother. —3. a jester (in dramas). —वृत्तं, —वृत्तान्तः account of one's own self, autobiography. —वृत्ति α. dwelling in Atman or soul. (—तिः f.) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 2. 76. —2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्ति R. 2. 33. —3. practicing one's own duties or occupation —शक्तिः f. 1. one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; देवं निहृत्य कुर्व पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. —2. illusion. —शह्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). —श्लाघा, —स्तुतिः f. self-praise, boasting, bragging. —संयमः self-restraint. —सद् α. Ved. dwelling in oneself. —संतुष्ट α. self-sufficient. —सनि α. Ved. granting the breath of life. —सम α. worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. —संदेहः 1. internal or personal doubt. —2. risk of life, personal risk. —संभवः, —समुद्भव 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभव R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. —2. Cupid, god of love. —3. epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, or Siva. —4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्) (—वर) 1. a daughter. —2. understanding intellect. —संपन्न α. 1. self-possessed. —2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. —सिद्धिः f. self-aggrandizement. —सुख α. self delighted. (—खं) the highest bliss. —हन् α. 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). —2. a suicide, self destroyer. —3. a heretic, unbeliever. —4. a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हनन्, —हरया suicide. —हित α. beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक α. (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पञ्च° five-fold, made up of five; संशय° of a doubtful nature; so दुःख° sorry, grieved; दहन° hot; विष° poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय α. Belonging to oneself, one's own; सः कात्मस्मीयं पश्यति S. 2; स्वामिनस्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2. win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वति subject K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin; Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता, —स्व Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना ind. (instr. or आत्मन् Used reflexively; अथ चात्मनो स्वमात्मना R. 8 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुकनासमावाय K. 293. It is oft compounded with ordinal numerals; e. g. द्वितीयः second including himself, i. e. himself and one more; त्रुतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन α. [आत्मेन हितः ख] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्वेव आत्मनीनः M. 4 on whose side is he? —2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). —3 Existent, sentient. —नः 1 A son. —2 A wife's brother. —3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [आत्मेन आत्मार्थकलौपनाय पदं अलुक् स] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. —2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मंभरि α. [आत्मानं विभर्ति, भू सि सु च P. III. 2. 26] Salish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मंभरिस्त्वं पितृशितैरराणो Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मन्वत्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मन्वत् α. [आत्मन्व मनुष्य वः] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mn. 5. —2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मन्वतां Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. —ind Like oneself; आत्मन्वत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पण्डितः.

आत्मन्वत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृतिष्वात्मजमात्मन्वत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् ind. In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कु or भू; कु to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; दुहितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकु 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य α. 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. —2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक α. (की f.) [अत्यंत मवाये रत्न] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mn. 4; विष्णुगुह्यतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. —2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. —3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वस्वमिदृष्टिः Mit. —Comp. —द्वारमिदृष्टिः f. absoluteness.

—**वलयः** the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आस्थायिक *a.* (की.फ.) [अस्थायः नाशः प्रयोजनमर्थ इक्] 1 Destructive, disastrous. —2 Painful, unpropitious, ill omened, distressing. —3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आस्थूहः A'gallinnle

आत्रेय *a.* (की.फ.) : [अत्रेयत्वं इक्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from Atri. —**वः** 1 A descendant of Atri. —2 The head of the descendants of Atri. —3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. —4 An epithet of Siva. —5 An essential humour or juice of the body, lymph. —**वी** 1 A female descendant of Atri. —2 The wife of Atri. —3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. —4 Any woman of the Brahmanical order. —5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistā.

आत्रेयिका [आत्रेयी स्वर्थे कन्] A woman in her courses.

आथर्वण *a.* (की.फ.) [अथर्वणा मुनिना इहः वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तमधीने वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. —**णः** 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. —2 A descendant of Atharvan. —3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. —4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणा समूहः). —5 A house-priest. —**ण** A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brāhmaṇa.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदर्श 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदर्शः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. —2 A tooth.

आदधन् *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth (आस् + दधन्).

आदधि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आद्, आद्श.

आदहनं 1 Burning. —2 Injuring, killing. —3 Reviling, despising. —4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt (आदहतेस्मिन्निति).

आदा 3 A. (आदे) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to; व्यवहारसमाददे युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामाददेन पदति R. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणादिहिरतिरादे 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. —2 (With words expressing speech) To

begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3, 14. 2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59; शिव शिव शिवरथासवचसः Bb. 3. 12. v. l. —3 To seize, take hold of; शिथिलगतिकथामादधानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1 : सहि सवस्य लोकस्य मन आददे R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. —4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यदच्छरीरमादसे Svet. Up. —5 To take up, absorb, drink up; R. 1. 18; प्रवीपः स्नेहमादसे दक्षायामनरस्यया Si. 2. 85. —6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अगृह्युराददे सोमं R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, धुत्वं, वृद्धं &c. —7 To pluck, lop off, separate; S. 4. 8. —8 To carry, take, bear; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net; कुशामादाय S. 3; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Ms. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; कादपसंदेशमादाय hearing K.'s message. —9 To perceive, comprehend; ध्रुणेन रूपमादस्व रसानादस्व च ध्रुवा ओषणेन गंधानादस्व &c. Mb. —10 To agree to, undertake, begin. —11 To imprison, make captive. —**Causs.** To cause to take. —**Desid.** (—दिस्ते). To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving; as in द्याद.

आदत्त, आत्त *p. p.* [आ-दा-क्त] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्च ध्रुवा स्वविद्यया M. 2; एवमात्तरतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1; हासः Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. —2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. —3 Attracted. —4 Drawn out, extracted; गामात्तसारां रघुरत्येक्ष्य R. 5. 26; बलं 11. 76 taken away. —**Comp.** —**गन्ध** *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पक्षिदिग्दा गेहप्रविदात्तगन्धः R. 13. 7; केनात्तगन्धो माणवकः S. 6. —2. already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगन्धमवधूय शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84 (where आ has sense 1 also). —**गर्व** *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. —**द्वंद्व** *a.* assuming the royal sceptre; S. 5. 8. —**मनस्क** *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.). —**लक्ष्मी** *a.* stripped of wealth. —**वचस्** *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. —2. having commenced speaking.

आदातु *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशान्कुशानपरिक्तां गुलिं Kn. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुच्चासि R. 4. 86. —2 Earning, getting. —3 A symptom (of a disease). —4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). —5 A horse's trappings. —**नी** N. of a plant हस्ति-वोषा.

आदाय *Inviting or causing another to receive something.*

आदाय ind. Having taken; oft with a prepositional force 'with'; जालमादाय H. 1.

आदाय *Receiving, taking &c.* —**Comp.** —**वर** *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायित्व *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत्तं परस्व &c.

आदिस्तु *a.* (Fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Kn. 1. 34.

आदेय *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, i. e. to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं त्वादिकारणं Ak. —2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. —3 First in time, existing before. —**दिः** 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत) ; अप एव सप्तजिह्वी तासु बीजमवाच्यजत Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनदि &c.; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with', 'et cætera', 'and others', 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इन्द्रः आदित्येव ते); एवमादि this and the like; व्यावृत्ते धातवश्च and others, or words beginning with धृ, are called roots; oft used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. —2 First part or portion. —3 A firstling, first fruits. —4 Prime cause. —5 Nearness. —**Comp.** —**अंत** *a.* 1. having beginning and end. —2. first and last. (—**तं**) beginning and end. —**वत्** having beginning and end, finite. —**अंतर्वात्** *a.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all. —**उदात्त** *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. —**उपांत ind.** from first to last. —**कर्तृ**, —**कर्तृ**, —**कृत्** *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahman; Bg. 11. 37. —**कर्मन्** *n.* the beginning of an action. —**कवि** 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahman and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Krauñch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकमवापयत यत्न शोकः); he was subsequently told

by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyana; cf. U. 2 Viśvakambhaka. —कांड the first book of the Rāmāyana. —कारण 1. the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣhikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. —2. analysis. —3. algebra. —काव्य the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyana; see आदिकवि. —तालः a sort of musical time or tal; एक च लघुर्धन आदितालः सकल्पते. —देवः 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं शब्दं दिव्यं आदिवैवर्जं विष्णुं Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. —2. Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. —3. Śiva. —4. the sun. —दैत्या an epithet of Hiraṇyakaśipu. —दर्शन n. 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. —पुराण the first Purāṇa, N. of the Brahma Purāṇa. —पु(रु)षः 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. —2. Viṣṇu, Kṛiṣṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च पुरुषवन्तं बुद्धे चादिपुरुषा R. 10. 6; तमयमेषादिकयादिपुरुषा Si. 1. 14. —बलं generative power, first vigour. —बुद्ध a. perceived in the beginning. —(बुद्ध) the primitive Buddha. —भव, —भूत a. produced at first. —(वः, -ता) 1. 'the first-horn', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. —2. also N. of Viṣṇu; रसातलादादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. —3. an elder brother. —मूल first foundation, primeval cause. —पेरार्या 'the first teacher of devotion,' an epithet of Śiva. —रसः the first of the 8 Rasas, i. e. गुणार or love. —राजा the first 'king'; an epithet of Menu. —वंशः primeval race, primitive family. —वराहः 'the first hoar,' an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnat on. —विद्वन् m. the first learned man, शक्ति. —शक्तिः f. 1. the power of māya or illusion. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —शरीरं 1. the primitive body. —2. ignorance. —3. the subtle body. —सर्गः the first creation.

आदिक a. (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, आदौ ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तद्वैवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम a. [आदी मयः आदि-दिम] First, primitive, original.

अद्विता, -त्वं Priority, precedence.

आदेमत् a. Having a beginning.

आद्य a. [आदी मयः रत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. —2 Being at the head, excellent, unparalleled.

leled, pre-eminent, foremost; असी प्रहृषितामाद्यः प्रणवश्चक्षसावित्र R. 1. 11. —3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. —4 Immediately preceding; एकादशां श्रुत. 27 immediately before the 11th. i. e. 10th; 80 संयुक्तां 2. —5 Ratahle (अ-प्यत्). —द्याः (m. pl.) A class of deities. —द्या 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. —द्यं 1 The beginning. —2 Grain, food. —3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (पितृयादमेद). —Comp. —कविः 'the first poet' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. —बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle. —मायकः a measure of five gunjes (about 17½ grains troy).

आदितेय [आदितेयस्य रुक्] 1 Son of Aditi. —2 A god, divinity in general. —3 The sun.

आदित्य a. अदितेयस्य पयः] 1 Solar, belonging to, or horn in the solar line; U. G. 18. —2 Devoted to, or originating from Aditi. —3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the Adityas. —स्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of Adityas appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varuṇa is the head, and the name Aditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brāhmaṇas, however, the number of Adityas rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; धाता मित्रोऽर्यमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव च । भगो विष्णोर्धृष्ट्या च सविता दशमः स्युतः ॥ एकादशरथा रथश्च विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।) ; आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दस्युं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्गोदितो द्वादशार्कः). —2 The sun. —3 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation; स्वयंभुः क्षंभुरादित्यः V. Sah. —4 N. of the Arka plant. —स्यो (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. —Comp. —केतु 1. N. of a son of Dhritarāshtra. —2. the charioteer of the sun. —चंद्रो (dual) the sun and moon. —पत्रः N. of a plant. —(चं) the leaf of the Arka tree. —वर्णिनी a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. —पुष्पिका red swallow wort. —भक्ता [अदित्य भक्ता] N. of a plant; see अर्धभक्ता. —मंडलं the disc or orb of the sun. —व्रतं worship of the sun. —सुतः 'the son of the sun' N. of Sogriva, Yama, Saturn and Karna.

आदिन a [अधीति अद् भिति] Eating (in comp.); परस्परआदिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि (दी) नवः, —व 1 Misfortune, distress. —2 Hindrance; want of luck (in dice). —3 Fault; see अनादीनव. —Comp. —दर्श a. having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिश 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; मार्ग आदिश (oft in dramas) lead the way; S. 5. —2 To order, direct, command; वेलोपलक्षणार्थः मादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुच्यतः Kn. 4. 16; तेषामप्येतदादिशोत् Ms. 11. 193; आदिशवर्षाभिगमं वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65 to appoint; वसुमित्रं गोतारमादिश M. 5. —3 To aim at; assign; आदिशस्तिहासिनां दिशं Rām. 3; इतिविराणामादिशदिशिनां दिशं Rām. —4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिशेत् Ms. 480; बुद्धिमतादिश्य R. 12. 68. —5 To specify, determine; Y. 2. 260. —6 To foretell, predict; सा सिद्धेनादिष्टा Ratn. 4, Bri S. 5. 96; आदिष्टः सुराक्षरसंगरो भावी V. 5. —7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्माक्षमादिश Mh. —8 To provoke, challenge. —9 To profess as one's own duty —Caus. To indicate, show, point out, announce, &c. (same as आदिश).

आदिश f. Ved. 1 Aim, design, intention. —2 A project, proposition. —3 A proposal, declaration. —4 A region, quarter. —5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिष्ट p. p. 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c. —2 Said, foretold. —3 Substituted. —हं 1 Command order. —2 Advice. —3 Loavings of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन a. One who gives orders. —m. (अस्यर्थे इति) 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life, a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारि). —2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite; Ms. 5. 88.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; ब्राह्मराजिसमादाय Rām.; आदेशं देवकालः पतिगमाह R. 1. 92; राजादिष्टादेशः कुतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. —2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule; आदित्यो ब्रह्मरथादेशः Ch. Ud. —3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. —4 A prediction, prophecy; विप्रश्निकादेशश्च वचनानि K. 64; see हि-ज्जादेश also. —5 (Gram.) A substitute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुधीवं संभवे-शयत् R. 12. 58. —6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. —Comp. —कारिन् a. obedient.

आदेशनं The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन a. 1 Ordering, commanding. —2 Causing, producing. —3 Ex-

outing, investigating; कपोलपाटलादेशि
बभूव रघुदेति R. 4. 68. —m. 1 A
commander, director. —2 An astro-
loger, fortune-teller.

आदिहृ a. One who orders. —m.
1 An adviser, commander, director.
—2 An employer of priests (यजमान).

आदीनदः 1 Distress, pain, un-
easiness. —2 Fault, transgression;
Si. 2. 22. —3 An inflictor of distress.

आदीप् Caus. To kindle, set on
fire; to illuminate.

आदीपने 1 Setting on fire, inflam-
ing. —2 Exciting, stimulating; em-
ballishing. —3 Whitening the walls,
floors &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त p p. Set on fire,
blazing up.

आदृ 6 A (—द्रिये) 1 To respect,
honour, reverence; सीतां रघुसमभव-
स्थितिमाद्रियस्व Mv. 7. 3 receive re-
spectfully; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr.
7; सर्वं तस्यादृता धर्मा यस्मै ते त्रय आदृतः
Ma. 2. 234; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To heed
or care for, mind, take notice of;
usually with न; न त्पाममाद्रियते K.
104, 167; वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बांधवजनः
Bh. 3. 111; अनादृत्य disregarding;
मम वचनमनादृत्य in spite of or not-
withstanding my words. —3 To feel
timid from a feeling of respect, be
awed. —4 To apply or devote one-
self closely to, have regard for;
धुरि श्रुत शास्त्रसमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5. —5
To desire, be eager for; Mv. 6.
3. —6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [आ-द-र-क्] 1 Respect, re-
verence, honour; निमोणमेव हि तदादर-
लालनीय Māl. 9. 49; न जातहाद्रेन न
विदिवादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. —2
Attention, care, notice, close appli-
cation; आदरप्रयत्न Māl. 7. careful
efforts; तां प्रणामादरस्तज्जांयुतद्वत्स-
कां Kn. 6. 91. —3 (a) Eagerness,
desire, regard; ध्रुवान्दाराधमादरः Ku.
6. 13; आदरादुपसमितुर्गः K. 119
eagerly; यत्किञ्चनकारितायामादरः 120;
अग्नेर्धुमाव्रमकरनं 152 made up my
mind; Ki. 8. 41, 26; 13. 58. (b)
Earnest desire, request; S. 6. —4
Effort, endeavour; गृह्यंत्रपताकाभिर-
पौरादरानिमित्त Kn 6. 41. —5 Com-
mencement, beginning. —6 Love
attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदर्य pot. p. Vene-
rable, respectful.

आदारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attrac-
tion, an instigator (Sāy.). —2 N of
a plant used instead of Soma (when
it is not available).

आदारिन् a. Ved. 1 Attracting. —2
Destroying.

आदुरि a. Ved. Careful, attentive.

आदृत p. p. 1 Honoured, respected.
—2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous,
diligent, earnest; आदृतमवोचत् K.
211, 170; Kn 7. 30. (b) Attentive,
careful; वृंढनीत्यां नात्यादृतोऽदृत् Dk.
154. (c) Respectful (सादर); इत्यादृ-
तेन कथितो R. 13. 72; इति स्म वृच्छत्य-
द्वेनमादृतः 3. 5 respectfully or ear-
nestly; Ms. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, be-
hold. —Caus. To show, indicate, ex-
hibit; उत्कलादृशितपथः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [आदृश्येत्, दृश् आपदि पृश्] 1
A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्मान-
मालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शविषे स्तिमिता-
यताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. —2 The original
manuscript from which a copy is
taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type;
आदर्शः शिक्षितानं Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः
सर्वज्ञाज्ञानं K. 5; so गुणानां &c. —3 A
copy of a work. —4 A commentary,
gloss. —5 A particular boundary of a
country. —6 N. of a country. —Comp.
—मंडलः 1. a globular mirror. —2. the
surface of a mirror (—लं). —3. a
kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making ap-
parent, displaying. —2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः f. Looking at, power of
looking.

आदृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split
open. —2 To make accessible, bring
to light, manifest.

आदृदरि a. Ved. Crushing, split-
ting open.

आदारिन्, आदुरि a. Crushing, de-
stroying.

आदिवक a. [दिव-पृश्] One who
sports or plays.

आदिवनं 1 Gambling. —2 A die used
in gambling. —3 A board for gambl-
ing; place for playing.

आय See under आदि.

आद्यून a. [आ-दि-क्, ऊदृत्वं च P.
V. 2. 67; perhaps derived from अदृ
to eat] Shamelessly voracious, glin-
tonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्रिसार a. Made of iron.

आधमनं 1 A deposit, pledge; एको
ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये; Kāty.;
योगाधमनविक्रितं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8.
165. —2 Fraudulent puffing of goods
at a sale.

आधमण्यं [अधमण्य भावः कर्म वा धृश्]
The state of being indebted.

आधमिक a. [अधमं चरति दृश् P.
IV. 4. 41 Vārt.] Unjust, unright-
eous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, de-
posit, implant, lodge; जनपदे न गदः

पदमाधाय R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 10; दुष्कृते-
नाहितं तेजः S. 4. 4; आहितो जयविप-
र्ययोपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me;
19. 26; सभूते शिखिनि गृहमाधायुः 19.
54 consigned to the flames, burnt;
धैर्यं चाधिपताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked
up greater courage. —2 To apply,
propose, fix upon, direct towards;
प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मध्येव मन
आधस्व Bg. 12. 8; गर्मने मदिमाधत्त
Rām.; S. 2. 3; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मं च
धोः K. 63 direct; सर्वकार्येष्वहितमतिः
K. 56. —3 To appropriate to oneself,
hold, possess, take, carry, have,
bear; भूयो बभौ दर्पणमाधायाना Ku. 7.
26; आधत्ते कनकमयापत्रलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5.
29 takes or assumes; गर्मनाधत्त राज्ञी
R. 2. 75. 5. 57; आहितकोधा Amarn.
18. —4 To bear up, uphold, support;
शेषः सदैवादहितधूमिभारः S. 5. 4. —5 To
cause, produce, create, rouse, excite
(fear, wonder &c.); द्यायाश्चरति बहुधा
भयमाधायानाः S. 3. 17; K. 4. 12, 6. 19,
8. 46, 57; Ku. 2. 20; Bk. 2. 8; विस्मयं
M. 5. 17; K. 246; नवरत्नचरित्रां निमि-
तिमाधृतां भारती K. P. 1; to put in,
infuse; Si. 2, 76. —6 To supply, give;
impart (with dat., gen. or loc.),
इन्द्रिमाधायाना R. 1. 85; इन्द्रे त्रैलोक्य-
माधाय Mb. —7 To appoint; तमेव चाधाय
विवाहसाध्ये R. 7. 20. —8 To consecrate
(as fire); तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्सामिह
Ku. 1. 57. —9 To perform, practice
(as a vow &c.).

आधातु a. One that puts in, de-
posits, imparts &c.; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon;
समिधानं, तुलाधानं &c. —2 (a) tak-
ing, having. (b) Receiving, recover-
ing. (c) Containing or being in
possession of anything or consecrat-
ing. —3 Keeping the sacred fire (अन्वा-
धान), a ceremony performed with the
sacred fire; पुनर्दोषकियां कुर्वते पुनराधा-
नमेव च Ms. 5. 168. —4 Doing, exe-
cuting, performing. —5 Infusing,
putting in, inspiring, imparting; गुणो
विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2;
निश्चयाधानं K. 262; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्
क्षणाद्भरणाय R. 1. 24 imparting or
providing moral instruction. —6 (a)
Engendering, producing, कौतुकाधान-
हेतोः Me. 3; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9.
(b) Assigning, attributing, em-
ploying. —7 Effort, exertion, appli-
cation; Mv. 3. 13. —8 A pledge,
deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247. —9 A place
where anything is deposited, a recep-
tacle, as in पक्षाने, पुरुषाधानं. —10 A
surety. —11 Enclosure, circuit. —12
A ceremony performed previous to
conception; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [आधान-उच्] A cere-
mony performed after cohabitation
to cause or favour conception.

आधावः One who has placed anything.

आधावक a. Putting, placing; assigning.

आधिः [आधीयते स्थायते प्रतीकाराय मनोदनेन, आ-धा कि P. III. 3. 92; connected with अधि in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Māl. 4; Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; याये-रं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23, Ms. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (घटन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (धर्मचिन्ता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitors for the maintenance of his family (कुटुम्बमायुत). -Comp. -ज्ञ a. 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged) -मन्त्रः (pl.) feverish heat or burning. -स्तनः one who sees a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिरसं-ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीकृ 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging; a pledge.

आधेय pot. p. 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. -य=आधानं.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed; set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Kn. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां Si. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. -Comp. -अग्नि a. 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Brāhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -अंक a. marked, spotted. -औत्सुक्य a. one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73. -कृम a. exhausted, tired -लक्षण a. bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽश्वः R. 6. 71; (according to Malli. =प्रख्यातगुण noted or well-known for good qualities). -स्वय a. pained, grieved. -स्वन a. making a sound, noisy.

आहितः f. Ved. Placing on, anything placed on.

आधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणे निदुक्तः ट्] A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location.

आधिकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

आधिक्यं [अधिकस्य भावः व्यञ्] 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree; ऋद्धेराधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिदेविक a. (की f.) [अधिदेव-उच्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधिपञ्च ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदेविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds: आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदेविक.

आधिपत्यं [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यच्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुसनाममपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुवाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक a. (की f.) [अधिभूत-उच्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिराज्यं [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ दूरः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 50; Mn. 2.

आधिवेदनिकं [अधिवेदनाय हितं ट् तच् कलि दत्तं उच् वा] Property, gifts &c. maid to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयक्यावाधेयना पूर्वविक्षेपास्ति-विक्रयं दत्तं तदाधिवेदनिकं Vishnu.; cf. Y. 2. 143., 148 also.

भाध् 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

आधवः Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आधवनं Shaking, agitating.

आधवनीयः A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed.

आधवः That which is shaken.

आधुनिक a. (की f.) [अधुना भवः ट्] Now, modern, of recent origin.

आध् 1, 10 P. 1 (a) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं चाधारयेत् इदि Ks. 2. 37. (b) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधारः [आ-धू-वञ् ; आधिपतेऽस्मिन्क्रियाः इति Kāsi.] 1 Support, prop, stay; Mn. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; तमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. -3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याय इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचरानां भूतानां कुम्भिराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; अपानिवाधारमनुत्तरं Ku. 3. 48; तोबाधारपथाश्च वल्क-

शिलानिबन्धदरेकाक्षिताः S. 1. 14.; आधारः क्षमोभसो K. 44; V. 3. 144, 165. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas); Mv. 1. 3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधवसुधैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकार्यं; (आधार is of 3 kinds: - अल्पकालिक, वैषयिक, and अविद्यावक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45). -10 Relation -Comp. -आधेय-भावः the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -शक्तिः f. 1. Māyā or illusion. -2. the supreme goddess.

आधारकः A foundation.

आधारणं Holding, supporting, sustaining.

आधार्य pot. p. To be located. -Comp. -आधारसंबन्धः the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधूत a. Ved. Contained, supported

आधू 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

आधर्षः 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षित p. p. 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

आधू p. p. Checked, overcome.

आधूतिः f. Assailing, attacking.

आधिनवं [अयेतु-वञ्] Want of cows.

आधारणः [आधार गतिचातुर्यं लुट्] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधारणानां गजसंज्ञिषाते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मा 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c.). -pass. To be elated or inflated, be filled; V. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आध्मात p. p. 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. or fig.). charged with; पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्त्यः K. 107; Dk. 110; मिथ्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12; अमृतं U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; भरं हृद्यः U. 1. 29; दृषं filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burnt. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -सः 1 Flatulence; swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle

आध्मानं [आ-प्मा-ल्युट्] 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth, increase, Ms. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting. -3 A bellows. -4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्यात्म [आध्या-व्यञ्] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

आध्यात्मिक a. (की. f.) [आत्मानं अधि-कृत्य भवः उद्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit, -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यापकः [अध्याप-क् एव स्वार्थे अण्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यापिक a. (की. f.) [अध्याय उद्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीतवेद).

आध्यासिक a. (की. f.) [अध्यासेन कल्पितः उद्] Caused by *adhyāsa* i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्या 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under आधा.

आधी f. Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

आधीत p. p. Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. -तं The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

आध्यानं 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र a. Ved [आ-ध्र-क] Poor, indigent, weak. -ध्रः Support.

आध्वनिक a. (की. f.) [अध्वनि व्यापृतः कुशलो वा उद्] Being on a journey, wayfaring; कातारिषद्वि विआमो जन-स्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वारिक a. (की. f.) [अज्वर-उद्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. -का [अज्वरस्य व्याख्यानो ऽयम्] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्वर्यव a. (की. f.) [अध्वर्येः इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). -वं 1 Service at a sacrifice. -2 Particularly, the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sāy.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः [आनयति उक्तोऽयम् कयोति अन्-णिच्-उण्वल् Tv.] 1 A large military

drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; पञ्च-वानकगोमुखाः सहसैवाव्यहस्यन्त Bg. 1. 13. -2 The thunder-cloud -Comp. -दुन्दुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुन्दुभिः । जज्ञे यस्य प्रसृतस्य दुन्दुभ्यः प्राण-दम्बुवि ॥ आनकानां च सैनाहः सुमहानमवादिभिः -भिः, -भी f.) a large drum or *dhol*, kettledrum (beaten at one end). -स्थली N. of a country.

आनदुह a. (ही. f.) [अनदुह इदं अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

आननं [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The month, face; R. 3. 3; द्वयस्य कानं पित्तः सुताननं 17. -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānana*s of *Rasagangādhara*).

आनन्तर्य [अनन्तर-व्यञ्] 1 Immediate succession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

आनन्त्यं [अनन्त-व्यञ्] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्त्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Immortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानन्त्यं दिवः प्राप्तिः प्रयोजन-प्रयोजके Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कुनमतिर्धर्ममिवाभिपश्यते । अशकमानः कल्याणि सोऽनुमानं त्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनन्द 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनन्दितारस्त्वं दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Gtt. 11. -Caus. 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनन्दः [आनन्द-व्यञ्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् विभक्ति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनन्द एवास्य विज्ञानमात्मान-दात्मानो हेवं सर्वदेवाः Sat. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be n. also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 N. of Balarāma (according to Jaina doctrines). -7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Śākyamuni, compiler of the Sūtras. -8 A variety of the *Dandaka* metre. -दा, -दी N. of two plants. -दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -Comp. -अर्णवः the delight of Brahma. -काननं, -वनं N. of Kāsi. -गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः N. of a celebrated annotator on Sankarāchārya. -ज a. caused by joy (as tears). -द, -कर a. exhilarating, delighting. -वृत्तः [आनन्दो दृष्टो येन] the membran virile. -पदः [आनन्दोजनको पदः] a bridal garment. -पूर्ण a. delighted supremely, full of bliss.

(-र्णः) the Supreme spirit. -प्रभवः semen. -भैरव a. causing both joy and fear. (-वः) N. of Siva. -लहरिः, -रोहि 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by Sankarāchārya addressed to Pārvatī.

आनन्दक a. Delighting, gladdening blessing.

आनन्दता Joyfulness, joy.

आनन्दयु a. [आ-नन्द-अयुच्] Happy; joyful. -युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन a. Pleasing, delighting; न चेतसः H. 1. 210. -नं 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

आनन्दमय a. Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुदुस्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञायन एवाणन्दमयो ह्यनन्दसुखं Māṇḍ. Up. -यः The Supreme spirit. -यः A form of Durgā. °कोशः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul; see कोश.

आनन्दयितव्य The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

आनन्दयितु a. One who gives joy or delight.

आनन्दिः [आ-नन्द-इर्] 1 Joy, happiness; कौसल्यानन्दिर्वर्धनः Rām. -2 Curiosity.

आनन्दिन् a. [आ-नन्द-णिनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

आनपस्यं Childlessness.

आनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; Si. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमाननाम् K. 59. -3 To humble. -Caus. (-नयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योयितः Bh. 3. 27; विदुर्भयपतिमानमितं कलेश्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत p. p. 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined; कुसुमानताः (तरवः) Ki. 5. 25; Rs. 6. 3; पादांनतः Ku. 3. 8; सोऽप्रयत्नं, फलभार°. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

आनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); युगवन्निमज्जनिवार्ति प्रवेदे Ki. 13. 15; चरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amaru. 44; किं वञ्चश्चरणानतिव्यतिकर-व्याजेन गोपाच्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजानिसदृशी किलानति Ki. 13. 36; Si. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

आननः Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. युगपत्.

आनञ्ज a. A little bent, bowing, stooping.

आनर्तः [आनुस्यत्वन आशरे षञ्] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurāshtra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dvārakā was its capital, which is called Anartanagari. There was also an important town called Valabhi, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tirtha called Prabdhā also stood in the same peninsula.) —तं Water. -Comp. —पुरं, नगरी the capital of the Anarta country.

आनर्तक a. 1 Belonging to Anarta. -2 Dancing about.

आनर्तीय a. [आनर्त-ञ] Belonging to or coming from Anarta.

आनर्थक्यं [अनर्थस्य भावः षञ्] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; श्रुत्यानर्थक्यमिति चेत् Kāty. ; आम्नायस्य क्रियापेक्षादानर्थक्यमतद्व्यां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

आनव a. [आनुः प्राणी तसेद् अण्] 1 Human (as strength &c.). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. —वः 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

आनस a. (सी f.) [अनसः शकटस्य पितुर्वा इद् अण्] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

आनह 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten. -2 (A.) To be stopped.

आनह p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Costive (as stomach). —द्रः 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accoutring. -Comp. —वस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

आनाहः 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistaxis. -3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनाहिक a. [आनाह-उङ्] To be used in cases of constipation.

आनाथ्यं [आनाथस्य भावः षञ्] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

आनिर्हत a. Ved. Of indestructible nature; wholly gone out of the world (Mahidhara). —तः A class of principal deities.

आनिल a. (ली f.) [अनिलस्येद् अण्] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vāyn (as an oblation &c.). —ला, —आनिलिः N. of Hanumat or Bhima.

आनी 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch ; भुषणं मत्पार्श्वमनीवते S. 7. 8 ; वेणुमुदकमनीव Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause ; आनिनाय सुवः कर्षं B. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To

reduce or lead to any condition ; वशं आनी to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. —Caus. To cause to bring (with instr. of person who brings) ; R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

आनयः, आनयनं 1 Bringing. -2 Investiture with the sacred thread (of. उपनय).

आनायः [आनीयते मत्सोऽनेन नी-करणे षञ्] A net ; जालमानायः P. III. 3. 124.

आनायिन् मे. [आनाय इति] A fisherman, fisher ; आनायिभिस्तामपकुट्टनक्रां R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य a. To be brought near. —उङ्. [आनी-य्यत् आनयिषः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणायि) ; दक्षिणाग्निविशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयते अनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.

आनीतिः f. [आनी-क्तिन्] Leading near ; चंकुमित्रा मियानीति रामो रक्षोवधे स्थितः । Mugdha.

आनेतव्य a. To be brought.

आनेय a. To be fetched.

आनेतु a. Bringer, bringing.

आनील a. Darkish, slightly blue.

—ला A black horse.

आनुकल्पिक a. [अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उद्ग्राहो उङ्] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

आनुकूलिक a. (की f.) [अनुकूल-उङ्] Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं [अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ्] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitability ; यत्रानुकूल्यं वृषत्योऽश्विर्वर्तत वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

आनुगत्यं [अनुगत-षञ्] Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगतिक a. (की f.) Relating to a follower.

आनुयुष्यं [अनुयुष्यस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ्] Favourableness, suitableness, congruity.

आनुश्रामिक a. (की f.) [अनुश्रामं भावः उङ्] Rural, rustic.

आनुजावर a. Ved. Posthumous.

आनुनासिक्यं [अनुनासिकस्य भावः षञ्] Nasality.

आनुपदिक a. (की f.) [अनुपदं प्राप्नोति उङ् वेद् अधीते वा] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

आनुपूर्वी, —व्ये—वी [अनुपूर्वस्य भावः षञ् ततो वा क्रीपि बलौः] 1 Order, succession, series ; Ms. 2. 41. -2 (In law) The regular order of the castes, वदामनुपूर्वी विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोद्वारान Ms. 3. 23. -3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

आनुपूर्वे—व्ये—ण, आनुपूर्व्यं ind. One after another, in due order ; आनुपूर्व्येणोत्थितराजलोकः K. 95.

आनुमानिक a. (की f.) [अनुमानाद्गतः उङ्] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred —कं The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas ; आनुमानिकमप्येकमिति चेन्न Br. Sūt. ; सत्त्वं the state of being inferable.

आनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant ; Māl. 6 ; U. 4.

आनुरक्तिः f. Passion, affection.

आनुलेपिक a. [आनुलेपिकायाः शिवा ष-र्म्य] Forming the duty of an अनुलेपिका.

आनुलोमिक a. (की f.) [अनुलोमं वर्तते अनुलोम उङ्] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

आनुलोम्य a. ' In the direction of the hair, ' produced in natural or direct order. —म्यं [अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा ब्रह्म षञ्] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement ; आनुलोम्येन संभूता जास्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's fight place.

आनुविधिस्ता Ingratitude.

आनुवेश्यः [अनुवेशं वसति] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour ; प्रातिवेश्यानुवेश्यौ च कल्याणे विंशतिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392 ; (on which Kull. says ; निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेश्यः, तदन्तरगृहवास्यानुवेश्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेश्य.

आनुशासनिक a. (की f.) [अनुशासनाय हित उङ्] Relating to or treating or instruction.

आनुशूक a. (की f.) Being with or within the awns (as rice).

आनुश्र (आ)त्रिक a. (की f.) [यत्र पाठानुश्रयते अनुश्रयो वेदस्तव विहितः उङ्] According to hearing, resting on tradition. —कः Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

आनुषक् ind. Ved. ' In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

आनुषंगिक a. (की f.) [अनुषंगात् आगतः उङ् शिष्यं कीर्] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary ; अनुषंगिः स्यात्सु यज्ञश्चिन्तितः ननु लक्ष्मीः कडमानुषंगिकं Ki. 2. 19 ; अन्तरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽप्याच यः Sk. ; see अन्वयः. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting ; तत्र Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

आनुषक् ind. In order, successively.

आनुषूक a. Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुशुभ a. (भी f.) [अनुशुभ ंशोऽस्य उत्साह अन्] 1 Consisting of Anushtubhs. -2 Relating to Anushtubh, formed like the metre. -अन् The Anushtubh metre.

आनुसूय a. (सी f.) [अनुसूयया अभिरूप्य दत्तं अन्] Coming from or given by Anusūyā; R. 14. 14.

आनूक ind. Ved. In abundance, greatly.

आनूप a. (पी f.) [अनूपदेशे भवः अन्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2 Produced in a marshy place. -अन् Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo); *मांसं the flesh of such animals.

आनूपक a. Living in marshy places.

आनृण्य [अनृण्य भावः कर्म वा ध्वञ्] Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनृणता.

आनृत a. (ती f.) [अनृत शीलमस्य अन्] Always telling lies, untruthful.

आनृशंस-स्य a. Mild, kind; merciful. -सन्, -स्य 1 Mildness. -2 kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

अनिपुणं, -ण्यं [अनिपुणस्य भावः अन्, भवञ् वा] Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनिश्वर्य [अनिश्वरस्य भावः ध्वञ्] Ab-sence of power or supremacy.

आंत a. (ती f.) [अंत-अन्] Final, terminal. -तं ind. Completely, to the end.

आंत्यः Ved. One who finishes.

आंतर a. [अंतर मध्ये भवः अन्] 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. -2 Inmost, inward; U. 2. -३ Inmost nature. -Comp. -ज्ञ Knowing the hidden secret (of things &c.); Māl. 1. 8.

आंतरतम्ये, आंतर्त्ये Nearest or closest relationship (as of letters).

आंतरागारिक a. Belonging to the duties of a store-keeper or chamberlain.

आंतराल a. [अंतरालं बोधि अन्] One conversant with the inner nature.

आंतरिक्ष (री)क्ष a. (की f.) [अंतरिक्षे भवः अन्] 1 Atmospherical, heavenly, celestial. -2 Produced in the atmosphere -अन् The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतर्गणिक a. (की f.) [अंतर्गणे भवः अन्] Included, comprised (as in a class, troop &c.).

आंतर्गोष्ठिक a. (की f.) [अंतर्गोष्ठे वेदमनि भवः अन्] Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका [अंतिकेव अन् टाप्] An elder sister.

आंत्र a. (त्री f.) [अंत्र-अन्] Relating to the bowels. -अन् Ved. Bowels, entrails.

आंत्रिक a. (की f.) Visceral, heing within or relating to the bowels.

आंदोल 10 P. [-श्लेषति, श्लेषित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro -2 To shaka, tremble (fig. also) Māl. 4; संभ्रामपतांदोलिता लतेव Dk. 17, 21.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. -2 Trembling.

आंदोलने [आंदोल भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swinging, a swing. -2 Moving to and fro, shaking, rocking; किरितासामरविंदुसुंदरदुःखं ब्रह्मचामरांदोलनात् Udb -3 Trembling; oscillation.

आंधसः The soup of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः [अंधो मत्तं शिष्यमस्य टक्] A cook.

आंध्यं [अंधस्य भावः ध्वञ्] Blindness.

आंध्र a. Belonging to Andhra (as language). -अंध्रः (pl.) The Telugu country, modern Telangana; see अंध्र.

आन्न a. (की f.) [अन्नं लब्धा अन्न-ण P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. -2 Relating to, derived from food.

आन्यभावं Another form.

आन्यधिक a. (की f.) [अन्ये प्रशस्तकुले भवः अन्] 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. -2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक a. (की f.) [अन्वाह-अन्] Daily occurring or to be performed every day; पार्कि चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी [अन्वीक्ष्य शब्दजननस्याः अन्] 1 Logic, logical phylosophy. -2 Metaphysics (आत्मविषया q. v.); आन्वीक्षिक्यामविद्या स्यादीक्षणात्सुखदुःखयोः ईक्षमाणस्या तस्य ईक्षणी युदस्यति ॥ Kām. 2. 11; आन्वीक्षिकीअवचनाच्च Māl. 1; Ms. 7. 43; (न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पंचाध्यायी गीतमेव प्रणीता Madhusūdana).

आन्वीपिक a. (की f.) [आन्वीपं वर्तते अन्] Favourable.

आप् 5 P, rarely 1 P: (आप्तेति or आपति, आप, आपत्, आपयति, आप्नु, आप्त) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमेच्छुणोपतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12; अनुद्योगेन तैलमि तिलेभ्यो नाहुमहि B. Pr. 30; शतं क्रतुनामपविचनमाप सः R. 3. 8; so कलं, कीर्तिं, सुखं &c. -2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in with; जयरीमापतुर्वने Bk. 6. 59. -3 To pervade, occupy, enter into. -4 To

undergo, suffer, meet with; दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 79; Ms. 8. 188. -5 To equal. -pass. (आप्ते) 1 To be reached, found, met with, obtained &c. -2 To arrive at one's end or aim. -3 To become filled. -Caus. (आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or obtain. -2 To cause any one to feel or perceive. -3 To hit.

आपः [आप् वच्] 1 N. of one of the 8 demigods called Vasas. -2 (At the end of comp.) दुराप difficult to be obtained. -प [अगो सद्गुः] 1 A flood or stream of water, water. -2 Sky (Nir.).

आपक a. [आप्-ण्डल्] Getting, obtaining.

आपनं [आप्-ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtaining, reaching &c. -2 Pepper.

आपयितु a. [आप्-णिच्-ल्युट्] One who gets or procures, procuring.

आपयिः [आप्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Obtaining wealth &c. -2 A friend, acquaintance, ally (बंध); *स्त्व friendship, alliance.

आप्त p. p. [आप्-क्] 1 Got, obtained, gained; कामः, ज्ञापः &c. -2 Reached, overtaken, equalled. -3 Reaching to, extending as far as. -4 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.). -5 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8. 63. -6 (a) Clever, skilful; प्राज्ञक-श्रेष्ठवेदातः Ms. 8. 294. (b) Apt, fit. -7 Full, complete, abundant; यजेत राजा क्रतुभारिविधिरासदाक्षिणः Ms. 7. 79. -8 True, exact. -9 Intimate, closely related, acquainted; कन्यायाः किल पूजयेति पितरो जामतुरासं जने U. 4. 17 relatives; Ms. 5. 101. -10 Appointed. -11 Generally received, commonly used. -12 Accused, prosecuted. -13 Reasonable, sensible. -अप्तः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person, credible person or source, guarantee; आप्तः यथार्थवक्ता T. S. -2 A relative, friend; निग्रहार्थस्त्वसुरासामां दधाच्च धन-दातुजः R. 12. 52; कथमाप्तवर्गोऽयं भवत्यस्य M. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms. 2. 109, 8. 64. -3 An Arhat. -अप्त A twisted lock of hair. -अप्तं 1 A quotient. -2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1. an augment. -2. an affix. -3. a word of received acceptance and established by usage only; see आप्त-वाच्य also. -काम a. 1 one who has obtained his desire. -2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (-नः) the supreme soul. -कारिन् a. doing things in a fit or confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12 (-म.) a trusty agent or confidential servant. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. -दाक्षिण a. having proper or abundant gifts. -वचनं 1. received text or authority;

revelation. -2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. -वाक्यं a true or correct sentence, = वचनं above. -वाक् a. worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिशयानमधीयते वैविधेयि ते संतु किलमवाचः S. 5. 25. (-f.) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. -2. the Vedas or Sruti, a word of authority (said to apply to Smritis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आसपाद्यमानायां सार्यं र्वा प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28 -श्रुति f. 1. the Vedas. -2. Smritis &c.

आतिः f. [आ-प्-क्ति] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्रं, कामं &c. -2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. -3 Binding, connection, relation. -4 Union; especially with a woman. (Med.). -5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. -6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्यापि जगतां मतिर्वा Kāth. -7 Future time. (-pl.) N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with Apāye.

आप्य a. [अपां इदं शब्दं स्वार्थं व्यञ्ज] 1 Watery. -2 Obtainable, attainable (आ-प्-वत्). -त्यः A class of gods. -त्यं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

आपकर a. (री. f.) [अपकरे भवः अण्] अन्व च [Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक a. Crude, raw, half-baked. -कं A cake, bread.

आपगा [अपां समूहः अपां ; तेन गच्छति गच्छ] A river, stream; केनाचमानं पतिमापगनां Si. 3. 72.

आपनेया [आपगायां गंगायां भवः उक्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhishma or Krishna.

आपणः [आपण-पञ्च] A market; shop.

आपणिक a. [आपणादागतः उक्] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c. mercantile. -2 Got from the market (as duties). -कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. -2 a tax on market shops. -3 Assize, market-rate.

आपद् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उदायुधानापततः R. 12, 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. -2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एतस्यायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. -3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. -4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महज्जेजनमपतितं Pt. 1; आपतति वि संसारं पृथग् वशीणां मते बुद्धांताः K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव रज्ज्वलितमापतति 291; H. 1. 30, 173-5 (a) To occur to, cross

(the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (b) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतरा-प्यापतितं मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. -Caus. (-पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. -2 Happening, occurrence. -3 Descending, alighting. -4 Obtaining. -5 Knowledge; काचित् प्राकराजिकादुपादमाकरणिकस्यार्थस्यापतनं S. D. 10. -6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति a. Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. -तिः The wind (always blowing (सततगतिवत्यः)).

आपतिक a. (की. f.) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतित a. 1 Fallen to the lot of. -2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. -3 Alighted, descended.

आपात a. Rushing upon, attacking. -तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, at task, descending, alighting; तदापात-भयात्पि Ku. 2. 45; गङ्गापातानि श्लिष्टे-घनादाबन्धनः R. 12. 76. -2 Throwing down. -3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातः Me. 48. -4 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातस्या विषयाः पयित-परितापिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरते भोगे निमग्नः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Mā. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपातः. -5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. -Comp. दुःसह a. unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. -दुःसह a. unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपातः ind. At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिव a. Falling on, attacking; descending, happening.

आपत्य a. (रपी. f.) [अपत्य-अण्] 1 Relating to offspring. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपाथि a. Ved. Being on the way or journey. -थिः, -थीः, -थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एव रावणिरापादि वानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. -2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); बन्धनमापद्य मारुतः Sik. 9; निर्वृत्तमापद्यते becomes disgusted, Mk. 1. 14; आपदिरेऽवरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; विनामापदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; सोऽविश्वासं, मित्रं, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं, &c. -3 To get into trouble, to fall into misfortune;

अर्धधर्मो परिवर्त्य यः काममद्वयतने । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राज्ञां दशरथो यथा ॥ Rām. : see अपाज below. -4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is, -Caus. 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect, कुजद्विरापादितं शक्रस्य R. 2. 12; Sānti. 3. 19. -2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. -3 To cause to produce, bring on; रुचिमानमापाद्यति K. 105, 109; दोषमपि गुणमापाद्यति makes the best of a bad matter. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To spread, circulate (as news). -6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापाद्येम Dk. 156.

आपत्तिः f. [आ-पद्-क्ति] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition. -2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्व्येषु धर्म-लाभः Kāty. -3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. -4 A fault, transgression. -5 Remonstrance, expostulation. -6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टसंग).

आपद् f. [आ-पद्-क्ति] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity; वैवीनां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहतां त्वमापद् R. 1. 60; अविशेकः परमापदां पदम् Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भार्य-रहितसत्त्वेन यांयापद्ः Bh. 2. 90; आपद् वि-स्था, आपद्वा प्राप् to fall into difficulty.

-Comp. -कल्पः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. -काल दया of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अमाहाणा-दधनमापत्काले विधीयते Ms. 2. 241. -कालिक a. (का-की. f.) occurring in time of difficulty. -गत, -ग्रस्त-पात a. 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties. -2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. -धर्मः [आपदि कर्तव्ये धर्मः] a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-र्त्त) N. of a पर्व in Bhārata.

आपदा f. Misfortune, calamity. आपन्न p. p. 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जीविकापन्नः for आपन्नजीविकः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टं दशमापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखं. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसत्त्वेन दोषिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; पतिच्छेदो ई पांदिषं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -Comp. -सदरा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेजुरापांजुराविषः R. 10. 59.

आपाद्ः [आ-पद्-वञ्] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

आषाढान Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; दृश्यस्व संरुपांतरा-पादने Sk.

आपनिकः [आपन्-इक्त् Up-2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A Kira'ta or barbarian.

आपमित्यक a. [आपमित्य परिचयं निधुम् कक्] Received by barter or exchange. —कः Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूरेण याति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvati.

आपराह्णिक a. (की. f.) Being in the afternoon.

आपर्तुक a. (की. f.) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishtha.

आपवर्ग्य a. Conferring final beatitude.

आपस्व n. [आप्-अवृत्] 1 Water; आपोभिर्मौजं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्कारं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आपा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); बहाननपातिवयोधरासु R. 14. 22; आपतिवर्षे नभः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; विशाकरापीतरसा महौषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; न राघवं दृष्टिमिरापिबन्धः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भगवत्कथासुधामापीष कर्णजालिभिः Bhāg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलितः देवेनाभिषणोदिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (धमि); तां बलीनां दलेस्तत्र रक्षितापानसूयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सवः K. 32.

आपायि a. Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [समेतात् परिहृय पच्येज्ज] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपांग्यं [आपां देयं ज्य] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आपालिः A louse.

आपिज्वर a. Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. —रं Gold.

आपिशलिः N. of an old grammarian.

आपिशल a. Originating from आपिशलिः. —लः pupil of आपिशलि.

आपी, आपीन See आच्ये.

आपीड् 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Git. 12; भुजाभ्यां तमापीडय claspings him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड a. 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 (m) A chaplet (laid on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीड-कपालसंकुलगलमन्दाकिनोवारयः Mā. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडानिभे विपदि R. 18. 29; Mā. 1. 6, 7.

आपीडनं 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित p. p. 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with obaplela.

आपीत a. 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). —तः Yellowish colour. —तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकधातु).

आप्यिक a. (की. f.) [अप्य-ठक्] 1 A good maker of अप्य (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गृह). —कः A baker; confectioner. —कं A multitude of cakes (अप्यानां समूहः).

आप्यिका [अप्याय साधुः क-य] Flour. आप्युं A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

आप्यु 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A.) To satiate oneself.

आप्यु a. [पृ-क्वि] Connected, blended. —ind. In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आप्यु 9 U. or Caus. To fill: R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भृष्टैरापूर्यते द्रुपः H. 2. 74. —pass. To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानज्ञानानां K. 16.

आपूर a. Becoming full. —रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्नेहापूरे शुभतिसरितां व्याप गन्धस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरपीडनोक्तुया दृशा Ks. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण a. Becoming full. —णं Filling, making full; गर्तं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्य p. p. Filled &c.; आपूर्यश्च कलाभिरिन्दुरमलः Mā. 9. 39.

आपूर्यति f. 1 Filling. -2 Fullness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण a. Becoming full, being filled; पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

आपेक्षिक a. (की. f.) [अपेक्षा-ठक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्लिमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th or 12th position; तृतीयं पठनममयं चापोक्लिमं विदुः [of Gr. apoklima].

आपोमय a. (जी. f.) [आपस्-विकरि प्राडुर्षे वा मयद्] Consisting of water.

आपोमन्त्रा The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोशानः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अश्वतोषस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अश्वतापिधानमसि स्वाहा); आपोशानक्रियापूर्वं सङ्क-ताक्षमकुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. —नं. The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, आप्य See आर्.

आप्तयः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्ये 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2 To make full, strengthen, enlarge. —Caus. (—प्यायते) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तद् तेजश्च विश्वराप्याप्ययति Mb.; सेव कर्तितेर्ममधाप्यायिताशुतिः S. D.; बाहुभिराप्यायितज्ञारारः Pt. 1; Me. 44; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनामृतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी a. Fat, stout. —पी. f. The 2C1b Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन p. p. [प्ये-ठक्] Stout, fat, strong. —नः A well; आपीनोऽयुः Sk. —नं An udder, teat; आपीनभारोद्दहन-प्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान p. p. 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. -2 Pleased, satisfied. —नं 1 Love. -2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन a. Causing fullness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —नं, —न [प्या-ल्युट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. -4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. -6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. -7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. —Comp. —शील a. satisfying.

आप्यायित a. 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्य a. Ved. [आ-पृ-लृ-ठक्] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Sāy.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आप्रच्छस्व यियसखममुं दुग्मालियं शैल Me. 12; R. 8. 49, 12. 108; Mā. 7.; Bk. 14. 63. -2 To salute on

receiving, put particularly parting with a visitor (साधो यमि इति वचनं). -3 To ask. -4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [प्रच्छ-अच्] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding farewell. -3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छन् *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. -2 Praise-worthy, commedable. -3 Beautiful. आपृच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. -2 Welcoming, hailing.

आपृच्छन् *a.* Secret, hidden.

आपृच्छन् *ind.* For ever.

आपृच्छन् [प्रच्छं पदार्थं तत्पर्यंतं अग्ययी ०] A dress reaching to the feet. —*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आपृच्छन् *a.* [आपृच्छं व्याप्नोति ख] Reaching to the feet (as dress); K. 130; (आपृच्छन्कं also).

आपृच्छा *f.* [आपृच्छात्यनया आ-प्री-ड गोरा-ली] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 (Pl. ' Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice : some take the *Apri* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Apri* verses. The objects invoked are 12—Susamiddha, Tanti-napāt, Nārāmsa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barhis, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses Ilā, Sarasvatī, and Mahi, Tvashtri, Vanaspati and Svāhā, (all these being regarded by Sāyana to be different forms of Agni); स एता आपृच्छाव्याप्तिर्देव सुखत आपृच्छानापीयते; cf. also Max Muller's Hist. Anc. Lit. pp. 463-466.

आपृच्छा: —*या*: N. of Vishnu (protecting those who have appeased his anger).

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आपृच्छ्य पदार्थ्यै Mb.; (रयं) आपृच्छुवे सिंह इवाचलाय. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रवागे आपृच्छ्य गात्राणि Mb.; आपृच्छाकाश-गवायां *ibid.*; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203. —*Caus.* (-पृच्छयति) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आपृच्छयन् गात्राणि Mb. -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अज-गात्राण्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion. -5 (Atm.) To bathe.

आपृच्छ: —*कृच्छन्* 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling with water. (on

all sides). —*Comp.* —*वृत्ति* or आपृच्छ-वृत्ति *m.* a house-holder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्म-वर्ध) and is admitted into the second (गृहस्थ), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आपृच्छ: 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आपृच्छ *p. p.* 1 Bathed; अवधृथाहुतो मुनि: R. 11. 31; Ku. 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled; R. 17. 37 -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with; वाष्पं, वृत्तनं, रुधिरं &c. -त:; *वृत्ती An initiated house-holder, see आपृच्छवृत्ति. —तं Bathing.

आपृच्छ *m.* [आपृच्छ Uq. 1. 152] Wind, air (आपृच्छ: according to Ujjval).

आपृच्छ The neck.

आपृच्छं Opium.

आपृच्छ 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समाधानमावधनात् अवधन्: K. 290; न कृत्स्निर्भरमावधना-ति पदं 104 places; तेषां पवित्रा: पवि-तरि स्नेहमावधन्ति 289. -2 To make, form; आवधन्तजलि:; see आवध below. 3 To hold fast, cling to.

आपृच्छ *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fixed; स्थूतनाभज्जुह्वितु R. 1. 40. -3 Formed, made; आपृच्छमंडला तापस-परिषद् K. 49 sitting in a circle; आवधन्तेखमभितो रश्मिंजलिभि: Gt. 11; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. -4 Obtained. -5 Hindered. —*ज्* (*ज्*: also) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. —*Comp.* —*माल* *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a row; Me. 9.

आपृच्छ: Ved. Binding.

आपृच्छ: —*धन्* 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); प्रेमांधविबधित Ratn. 3. 18; Amarn. 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affection.

आपृच्छ *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. —*ई*, —*ईण* [—आ-वृच्छ-ईणो वृत्त्युद् वा] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आपृच्छ *a.* [आवृच्छ-इति] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्यावृच्छि P. IV. 4. 88.

आपृच्छ [अवलस्य भाव:] Weakness.

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आपृच्छ: 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणापाधमावृच्छत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hindrance. -3 Attack

(Ved.). —*धा* 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Seg-ment of the base of a triangle.

आपृच्छ्य Age ending with oldhood.

आपृच्छ *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty (= स्ना विल q. v.). -2 Clearing, breaking.

आपृच्छ = आपृच्छ q. v.

आपृच्छ 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

आपृच्छन् 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

आपृच्छ *a.* (र्दी *f.*) [अन्ध-अण्] Belonging to, or produced from a cloud.

आपृच्छ *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्ध-ठक्] Annual, yearly; आपृच्छा कर: Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आपृच्छ: Ved. A partner (of any thing); to be shared in (Sāy.).

आपृच्छ See under आपृच्छ.

आपृच्छ 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरी रश्मिभाति स्नामीकरिणोर्जितं Subhāsh.; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आपृच्छति तीर्थपतिपादित्ति: R. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk. 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आपृच्छ [भा-अण्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपार्भां शलभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रजातमिव शुद्धार्भा Ms. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in these two senses; स्वमारं appearing or shining like gold; वमदुत: Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्सवार्भा R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आपृच्छ: *f.* [आ-भा-क्त्वि] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आपृच्छ: A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाषक: as the proverb goes.

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1. To address, speak to, converse with; वैसंपायनश्च-द्रापिहमावभावे K. 117; कुर्वते नालापमा-भावेति Nāg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आपृच्छि रामेण वच: कनीयात् Bk. 3. 51. -3 To say or speak; सती वेदप्रधानभावे R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, shout.

आपृच्छ: [भा-वच्] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

आपृच्छणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). -2 Conversation; संब-धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहु: R. 2. 58.

आपृच्छ्य *pot. p.* To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; ज-नमाभाष्यमिदं न मन्यसे R. 8. 48. —*वच्* What is to be said by way of address; Me. 101.

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze -2 To be bright. -3 To appear

seem, look like ; स्थानान्तरं स्वर्गं इ-
वाभासे Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 7. 43, 63 ;
14. 12. -4 To appear, untruly,
have an appearance ; युक्तिः रजतवदा-
भासे ; Ki. 17. 21. —Caus. To illu-
minate.

आभास् *f.* Splendour, lustre, light.

आभासः [भास्-अच्] 1 Splendour,
light, lustre. -2 A reflection ; तत्रा-
ज्ञानं धिया नश्येद्भासमात्रं यतः स्फुरेत्
Vedānta. -3 (a) Resemblance,
likeness ; oft at the end of comp. ;
नमश्च इधिराभासं Rām. &c. ; चिदाभास.
(b) Semblance, phantom ; युक्तिवा-
क्यतदाभाससमाश्रयः S. B. ; तत्साहस्यभासं
Mā. 2. looks like wantonness. -4
Any unreal or fallacious appearance
(as in इत्याभास) ; पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S. D.
-5 A fallacy, fallacious reason-
ing, semblance of a reason, an
erroneous but plausible argument ;
एव इत्याभास ; S. D. 270. -6 An in-
tention, purpose.

आभासन् Making apparent or
clear ; illuminating.

आभासु (स्व) र *a.* Splendid,
bright, shining. —रः 1 A collective
name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an
attendant Gana.

आभिचरणिक्, आभिचारिक *a.*
(की *f.*) [आभिचरण-चार-उच्] 1 Ma-
gical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory.
—कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (की *f.*) [आभिजन-अण्]
Relating to birth (अभिजन), pa-
tronymic (as a name) ; अतः पार्व-
तीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —नं
Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजार्द *[अभिजातस्य भावः व्यञ्]*
1 Nobility of birth ; 'शंसिनी च न-
द्वता Dk. 137 ; Ratn. 3. 18 ; Mv. 2.
18. -2 Rank. -3 Learning. -4 Beauty.

आभिजित *a.* [अभिजिति नक्षत्रे जाता
अण्] Born under the constellation
Abhijit.

आभिधा [अभिधेयं स्वादिः अण्] 1 A
sound, word. -2 A name ; mention-
ing ; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contain-
ed in a dictionary. —कः A lexi-
cographer.

आभिधानीयक *a.* Relating to a
word or name. —कं The property
of a name.

आभिधुविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अ-
भिधु-उच्] Relating to the religious
ceremony called अभिधुव q. v.

आभिमुख्यं [अभिमुखस्य भावः व्यञ्]
1 Direction towards ; 'रुह्यं यति
goes to meet or encounter. -2 Be-
ing in front of or face to face ;

नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Fa-
vourableness.

आभिरामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Good,
agreeable ; Mn. 4.

आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं [अभिरूपं उच्
अण् च] Beauty.

आभिवेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अ-
भिवेचन-उच्] Relating to the inaugu-
ration of a king ; आभिवेचनिकं पते
रामार्थसूचकमित्यतः Rām. ; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभि-
हार-उच्] 1 To be offered as a pre-
sent. -2 Taken by force, or fraud.
—कं 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीकं [आभीकं दृष्टं साम अण्] N.
of a Sāma melody.

आभीक्ष्ण्यं [अभीक्ष्णस्य भावः व्यञ्]
Continued repetition ; बहुलमामीक्ष्यं
P. III. 2. 81, 4 22.

आभीय *a.* Contained in a chap-
ter of Pāṇini which ends with
bha (भ).

आभीरः [आसंभत्ता भिय राति, रा-क Tv.]
1 A cowherd ; आभीरवामनयनाहुतमा-
नसस्य वृत्तं मनो यदुपतेभावेद्गृहाण Udb. ;
according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is
the offspring of a Brāhmana and a
female of the Ambashtha tribe. -2
(pl.) N. of a country or its inhabi-
tants ; श्रीकृष्णाद्योभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे ।
आभीरदेशो द्देशि विषयज्ञे स्वस्थितः ॥. -री 1
A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of
the Abhira tribe. -3 The language of
the Abhiras ; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी (योकव्या)
S. D. 432. -Comp. -पल्लिः -ल्ली *f.*,
-पल्लिका a station or abode of herd-
smen, a village inhabited by
cowherds.

आभील *a.* [आभियं लाति ददाति ला-क]
1 Fearful, terrible ; Si. 18. 78.
-2 Suffering from. —लं Injury,
physical pain.

आभु *a.* [आ-भ-उ] Pervading,
reaching (Sāy.) ; empty ; stingy,
empty-handed.

आभूक *a.* Ved. Empty, powerless.
आभूय *a.* A little curved or
bent.

आभू 1 P. Ved. To be present,
continue one's existence.

आभू *a.* Ved. 1 Approaching (as a
praiser). -2 Strong, sufficient, effi-
cacious. -3 Applied according to
rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosper-
ous. —म. A prison, a place of con-
finement.

आभूतिः *f.* 1 Pervasion. -2 Over-
powering strength. -3 Capability,
efficiency.

आभूषण्य *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.
आभू 1 P. 1 To bring ; आ नो अग्रे
रथि भर Rv. 1. 79. 8 ; कटपस्याभूतं दुःखं
Bhāg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill
with. -4 To bear, support

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration
(fig. 'also) ; किमित्यप्याभरणानि यो-
चने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वृत्तकलं Ku. 5.
44 ; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आ-
भरण occurs in the names of works ;
e.g. सरस्वतीकंडाभरण). -2 The act of
nourishing.

आभरित *p. p.* -1 Filled. -2 Decorat-
ed.

आभेरी One of the modes of music
(रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [आभुज-अच्] 1 Curving,
winding. -2 A curve ; आभोगकुटिला
(गंगा) Mb. ; crumpling. -3 Circuit,
circumference, expanse, extension,
precincts, environs ; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञा-
यत एव यथायमाभोगस्तमोवनस्येति S. 1 ;
गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven,
wide firmaments of the sky ; Bh. 3.
57. ; Mv. 6. 30 ; Mā. 9. 16. -4
Magnitude, fulness, extent, expan-
sive form ; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from:
the broad cheek ; प्रतिरदाभोगं Mā. 3.
8, 4. 10, 5. 11 ; यतिभवा भोगेः दृग्भावे
Mv. 6. 24. bodily form or stature ;
U. 2. 14 ; भवाभोगाद्विज्ञाः Bh. 3.
42, 86 ; Mv. 2 ; K. 305, 333. -5
Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a
cobra (used by Varna as his
umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety,
completion ; विषयाभोगेषु नैवा द्रः Sān
tilakabāna. -8 A serpent.

आभोग्य *a.* [आभोगं याति वा-क] To
be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —यं
Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगिः Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2
Living, supporting life.

आभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) [अभ्यंतरे भव-
अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward ; as
आभ्यंतरो भूयस्वर्गः. -2 One of the two
kinds of prayer or effort giving rise to
the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living
in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यवहा-
र्य हितं टेक्] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादाविकं [अभ्यादान-उच्] A kind
of जीवन or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यास-
उच्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2
Practising, repeating. -3 Being near,
neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्याशिक).

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्युद-
यच्] 1 Tending to good, granting
prosperity ; अनभ्युदयिकं श्रेयसकदर्शनं
Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or be-
ginning of anything ; सुख° Ms. 12.
88. -3 High, exalted, important.
—कं A Śrāddha or offering to an-
cestors ; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभ्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्रया खनति
उच्] One who digs with a spade.

आद्य *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; अं कुम्भी M. 1; (b) recollection : अं तस्मिन्नुद्देश्ये वचनं स्वलितमासीत् V. 3; अं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily', अं चिरस्य खलु प्रतिष्ठुरीरमि; (d) reply.

आम *a.* [आम्यते इष्यत् पच्यते; आ-अम् कर्मणि घञ् Tv.] 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft applied to the cow in the Veda); आमसं Ms 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar). -4 Undigested. -अं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. -अः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यौन पक्षेऽप्यिलाषवात् । आत्मसंज्ञां स लभते महाम्यापि समाश्रयः ॥ *Susr.* -*Comp.* -*अतिसारः* dysentery or diarrhoea caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter). -*अद्* *a.* eating raw flesh or food. -*अन्नं* undressed rice. -*आश्रयः* [आमस्यापक-वत्साश्रयः] 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. -*कुम्भः* a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. -*गन्धि* *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. -*गन्धिकं* the smell of raw meat. -*ज्वरः* a kind of fever; cf. स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौसभसा परिचिचति Si 2. 54. -*रक्ष* *a.* of tender skin. -*पाका* a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. -*पात्रं* an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिपन्नामपात्रमिचि-भसि Ms. 3. 179. -*पीनसं* running at the nose, defluxion. -*मांसाक्षिन्* *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. -*रक्तं* dysentery. -*रसः* imperfect chyme. -*वातः* constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. -*शूलः* pain of indigestion, colic. -*श्राद्धं* a *Śrāddha* performed with uncooked food; आपचनयोगी तीर्थे च चन्द्रसूर्यदे तया । आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं शुद्धेण च सदैव हि ॥ *Prāchetasā.*

आमक *a.* Raw.

आमता, -त्वं Rawness, unreadiness.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

आमंढः The castor-oil plant.

आमनं Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

आम (मा) नस्य [अमानस-घञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्र 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; अतामन्मिमी S. 4; Kn. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तामामंत्रयामिचूय K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say,

speak; परजिनोप्येषमामंत्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं राष्ट्रेषु ब्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

आमंत्रणं -णा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अवेति वै योषाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनिद्यामंत्रणादुते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यस्याज्जनन्ति तज्जनानि S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

आमंत्रयितु *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. -*m.* (-ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brāhmaṇas.

आमंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. -2 Appointed to do unnecessary things. -तं 1 Addressing. -2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. -3 The vocative case; संबोधने यां प्रथमा सामंत्रितज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

आमन्त्र्य *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. -स्य A word in the vocative case.

आमंत्रः Castor-oil plant.

आमंद् *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमंद्वाणं फलमचि कलं लप्ससे गजितानां Me. 34. -द्वा A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः [आ-मी कर्णे अच्; Tv.: said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; वर्षामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रतिरागसंभवः R. 19. 48; समी हि सिद्धैरात्मनां वत्सर्त्तवाभयः स च । Si. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. -यं N. of the medical plant *Costus Speciosus*.

आमयाविच् *a.* [आमय-विच्-निपातः P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; विस्वं indigestion, dyspepsia.

आमरणांत-तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life, आमरणांतः प्रणयः कोपास्तत्क्षणं भृगुराः H. 1. 118; अन्योन्यस्वयभ्यभारो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमरितु *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

आमर्षः, -र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः, -की 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblicia Officinalis Gaertn. (Mar. आमळा). -2 N. of another tree (वासक). -कं Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बद्धरामलकाम्रदा-दिमानां Bv. 2. 8.

आमहीया *f. N.* of a particular *Rik* or verse of the *Rig-veda*; (Rv. 8. 48. 3).

आमात्यः [अमात्य स्व सौर्षे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 A general; see अमात्य.

आमानस्यं [अमानस-घञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमावास्य *a.* (स्वी *f.*) [अमावास्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. -2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. -स्यं The new moon oblation.

आमिक्षा [आमिष्यते सिष्यते, मिष्-सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk; तते पयसि दद्यानयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.

आमिक्ष्यं, आमिक्षीयं [आमिक्षा यत् छ] Curd suitable for the preparation of *Amikshā*; so आमिक्षीयं in the same sense.

आमित्र *a.* [अमित्र-अण्] Inimical; odious, आमित्रिः *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

आमित्र-श्लु *a.* Readily mixing.

आमिष् *n.* [आ-मिष्-क्विप्] Flesh.

आमिष [अम् टिष्ठत् दीर्घश्च Up. 1. 46] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59; यथामिषं जले मस्त्वैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदेर्दुष्टि । आकाशे पक्षिभिश्चैव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान्. -2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्यं) रक्षान्ने-वणदक्षणां द्विचामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 Food, bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust; as in निरेषो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. -6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object. -7 Form. -8 A leaf. -9 The fruit of the Jambira tree. -*Comp.* -*आग्नि* *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. -*मियः*, -*मुख* 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

आमिष *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. -2 A dead body.

आमिषी N. of a plant (जटामाही).

आमीक्षा = आमिक्षा *q. v.*

आमील 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेव Kāv. 2. 11; to shut; चेतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धाराक-द्वंशजोद्बुद्धिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 being absorbed in.

आमीलनं Shntting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

आमीवत् *a.* Ved. Attacking.

आमुखं 1 Commencement. -2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus defined in S. D. नटी द्विषको वापि पारिषार्थक एव वा । एवंपरोणे सहिताः संलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रैर्वाच्यैः स्वकायैश्चैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपमिष्ये । आमुखं तपु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -*अं* *ind.* To the face.

आमुच 6 U. 1 To loosen, to go. -2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on (as a garment &c.) ; accoutre with ; करोऽयमामुचविवाहकौतुकः. Kn. 5. 66, 7. 21 ; आमुचतथाभरणं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25 ; Ki. 11. 15 ; आमुचवस्त्रं रत्नाढ्यं Bk. 17. 6. -3 To throw, cast, discharge ; आमुच्यते रथ्य कदाज्ञानं Mc. 35. -4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.)

आमुच *p. p.* 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. -2 Put on, worn &c.; see above. -3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Liberation, being let loose. -2 Final beatitude. -3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). -**क्ति** *ind.* Till final beatitude is obtained.

आमुचनं 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. -3 Putting or tying on. **आमुच**, -**रि** *a.* Ved. Destroying, hurting.

आमुष्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अमुष्मिन् परलोके भवः उक्] Belonging to the next or other world ; आमुष्मिकं श्रेयः Susr. ; नैषालोच्य गतीयसीरपि चिरादामुष्मिकीयतनाः S. D.

आमुष्पायण *a.* or -**णः** (पी *f.*) [अमुष्प्य स्यात्स्पायणं नडां फल् अलुङ्] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one ; i. e. of an illustrious person or family ; आमुष्पायणो वै स्वमसि Sat. Br. ; तदाशुष्पायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुश्रुतिनाम्नो भङ्गोपास्यस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1 ; Mv. 1.

आमुष्ण *a.* Vulnerable.

आमुद् 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. -2 To crumple. -3 To press, squeeze.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. -2 Roughly handling ; अर्धवीरतनं मातुरामर्दक्रिडकेशरं S. 7. 14. -3 Pressing, squeezing. -4 N. of a town.

आमर्दिन् *a.* Crushing, pressing.

आमुक्षु 6 P. 1 To touch ; handle (roughly), lay hands upon ; नवातपा-सूक्ष्मसरोजचारुभिः Ki. 4. 14 ; (त) सुहृदासुशम्युगधराऽक्ररैः Si. 9. 34 ; शरासनज्यां सुहृदाममर्शं Ku. 3. 64 ; K. 163 ; Dk. 71 ; S. 7. 2. -2 (*a*) To seize upon, eat up ; R. 5. 9. (*b*) To attack, assail ; आमुक्षु नः परैः पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः, -**र्शनं** 1 Touching, close contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3 Counsel, advice.

आमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c. -2 Sweetened, made delicious ; Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, stricken against ; S. 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य *a.* To be measured from all sides ; to be reached with an arrow or bolt (?).

आमोदनं Crushing ; Māl. 3.

आमोद *a.* Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. -**दः** 1 Joy, pleasure ; delight ; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Rām. -2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume ; आमोदमुपजिघ्रेतो स्वनिःश्वासादुकारिणं R. 1. 43 ; आमोदं कुसुमभवं सुदेव धत्ते सुदुर्धनं हि कुसुमानि धारयति Subhāsh. ; Si. 2. 20 ; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोदन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -**नं** 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2 Making fragrant.

आमोदित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आमोदिन् *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. -2 Fragrant ; fragrant or perfumed with ; oft. at the end of comp. ; ननुकुटजकंद्वामोदिनो गंधबाहवः Bh. 1. 35. -*m.* (*दी*) A perfume for the mouth (made in the form of a pill of camphor &c.).

आमोष *a.* Robbing, stealing. -**वः** Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् *m.* A thief.

आमोहनिष्का A kind of fragrant odour.

आम्ना 1 P. 1 (*a*) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts ; भवत्स्वणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31 ; एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनन्ति Māl. 7. (*b*) (Hence) To regard, consider, mention, lay down ; स्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81 ; M. 1. 4 ; Bk. 18. 5 ; Kām. 8. 24 ; U. 5 ; Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat ; आमनन्मेवमुचमं Bk. 17. 30 ; यद् ब्रह्म सत्यगमनात् Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3 To celebrate, hail,

आम्नात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be ; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातो वस्यतावामयः स (शत्रुः) च Si. 2. 10. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered, kept in mind. -4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. -**तं** Study.

आम्नातिन् *a.* [आम्नात-इति] One who has studied the Vedas.

आम्नानं [आ-म्ना-मणे ल्युट्] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. -2 Mention ; repetition in general.

आम्नायः [आ-म्ना-यञ्] 1 (*a*) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition. (*b*) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmanas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also) ; अधीतो चतुर्वर्णा-भ्रात्रेषु Dk. 122 ; आम्नायवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आम्नायस्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसूताः सर्वतोदुह्याः Mb. -2 A sacred text or precept in general ; U. 4. -3 Traditional usage, family or national customs. -4 Received doctrine.

-5 Advice or instruction (in past and present usage). -6 A Tantra. -7 A series of families. -**Comp.** -**सारिन्** *a.* 1. pious, observing the traditional usages -2. containing the essence of the Veda.

आम्नायवत् *a.* Attended with, or learnt by, traditional instruction ; U. 6.

आंबरीषपुत्रकः A country inhabited by the Ambarishaputras

आंबशः An inhabitant of Ambashtha.

आंबिकेयः [अंबिकाया अपत्यं उक्] An epithet of (*a*) Dhritarashtra ; (*b*) Kārttikeya.

आंबस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अंभ-अण्] Watery, fluid.

आंबसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अंभसा वर्तते उक्] Aquatic. -**कः** A fish.

आम्नः [अम् गत्यादिङ् र्त्वं इतिश्च Un. 2. 16] The mango-tree. -**म्नं** The fruit of the mango-tree. -**Comp.** -**आम्नरतः** 1. N. of a tree (आम्नरतकः). -2. inspissated mango juice. (*रतं*) the fruit of आम्नरतक. -**कूटः** the name of a mountain ; साधुमानाम्कूटः Mc. 17. -**गंधकः** N. of a plant (समल्लिङ्गश्च). -**वेदी** [आम्नस्य पेक्षीव] a portion of dried mango-fruit. -**वणं** [आम्नस्य वनं of. P. VIII. 4. 5] a grove of mango-trees ; सोहमाग्नवणं छिस्वा Rām.

आम्नातः [आम्न आम्नसं अतति अत्-अण् Tv.] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera (its juice resembling that of the mango). -**तं** The fruit of this tree.

आम्नातकः 1 The hog-plum. -2 Inspissated mango juice (*मा-सातः*) ; आम्नस्य सहकास्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः । वर्मशुष्को मुहुर्दपि आम्नातक इति स्थतः Mb. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आम्निमन् *m.* Acid taste ; see Gāya to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्नेद् *Caus.* To repeat ; एवमेव यदा वाक्यमाग्नेदयति देवराट् Mb.

आग्नेदनं Tautology ; repetition of words or sounds.

आग्नेदित *p. p.* Reiterated, repeated (as words). -**तं** 1 Repetition of sound or word. -2 (In gram.) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication ; द्वितीयाग्नेदितोऽपि Sk.

आम्लः, -**म्ला** The tamarind tree. -**रसः** Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (ली) *का* 1 The tamarind tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अच्, अच्-यञ् वा] 1 Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय) ; आयो दुःखं व्यये दुःखं Pt. 1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt ; ग्रामेषु स्वामिनाम्नो भाग आयः Sk. ; Y. 1. 322, 326 ; Mk. 2. 6 ; आयवहाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income ; आयवर्षो च

नियताकारान् कोषमय च Ms. 8. 419, आयत्किं व्ययं कतेति he lives beyond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology). -6 The guard of the women's apartments. -Oomp. -न्ययो (dual) receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. -स्थानं a place where revenues are collected.

आयत् a. Ved. Coming, approaching; वसु one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयत्तीगवत् ind. At the time when cows return home; प्रकृतामायत्तीगव Bk. 4. 14.

आयत् Ved. Coming.

आयत् a. Ved. Coming or driving near.

आयःशूलिक n. (की f.) [अयःशूल-ट् P. V. 2. 75] Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (ति-क्ष्णोपेन योजन्निच्छेत् आयःशूलिको जनः) cf. K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थम्) इत्यायःशूलिकः.

आयश्च 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods). -2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजि a. Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिह a. Sacrificing or procuring best.

आयज्यु a. Inclined to sacrifice.

आयगः A gift given at a sacrifice; *युत a. obtained by sacrifice.

आयत् 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (withloo.); चयं स्वस्थावतामहे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतन [आयतेज, यत् आयते स्तु] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतनः Mu. 7 hangmen, स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वायिनयाना-मेकैकमस्तेषामायतनं K. 103 *युगेन 130 domestic deer; Chāp. 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, abode for sacrifices. -3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतनं, मन्त्रायतनं &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner-seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with manas as the six Ayatana). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतनवत् State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् a. Having a certain seat or home. -m. N. of the fourth foot of Brahma.

आयत् p. p. [आयत्-क्] 1 Depend-ent on, resting with (with loo. or in comp.); देवायत् कुले जन्म मन्वायत्तं तु पी-रुषं Vo. 3. 33; आग्नायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempt-ed, tried; तत्, त्वं dependance, humi-licity, docility.

आयत्तिः f. [आयत्-क्ति] 1 Depend-ence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Bound-ary, limit. -5 An expeditious reme-dy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, continuan-ance in the right path. -9 Length. -10 Future time. (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयत्ति q. v.)

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsemitable-ness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयस् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out; वसं-पाणि-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वागमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1; आय-च्छति कृपाद्वज्जं Sk. draws up; बाणमुद्य-तमायसीत् Bk. 6. 119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c.); Ms. 3. 217; 11. 100; Y. 1. 24. -3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Atm.); P. I. 3. 28. -4 To grasp, possess; Bk 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. -Caus. 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw on'. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत् p. p. 1 Long; दशाङ्गुलमायत्ता यष्टिः a stick ten fingers long; शतम-ध्वर्यं (योजनं) आयत्ता Mb.; *स्वमावा-नि च दृक्षानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Dif-fuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great; Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long-drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrained. -सः An oblong (in geometry). -तं ind. Deeply, long; as in आयत्तं निश्चय. -Oomp. -अय a. (की f.), -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. (a woman) with large eyes. -अपण a. having long-cornered eyes. -अर्धः half an ob-long. -आयत्तिः f. long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -च्छदा a plantain tree. -लेख a. long oarved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तु m. [आयत्तं स्तौति, नि-र्दिशः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयत्तिः f. 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time; the future; *भयं K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29; यूपसि तव यदावतायति Si. 14. 5; रहस्यपदयुतेमा-यति Ki. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 169; अनायति क्षमं वक्षः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, no good for the future; *रुहानिभूतः Mn. 4. 12; स्थिर° Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result; आयत्तिं सर्वकार्याणां तदावत् च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, ac-cepting, obtaining. -6 Work (कर्म); यथा मित्रं भुवं लब्ध्वा कुशमप्यायतिक्षमं

Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kult.). -7 Connec-tion, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent; तदायतिः Dk. 154 descended from him. -10 Restraint (of mind).

आयत्तिम् a. 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-restrained.

आयत् m. Ved. One who approach-es, one who fastens or raises.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension. -2 Re-straint, onrbing. -3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयामः [आयम्-ञ्] 1 Length; तिर्ण-गायामञ्जोभी Mo. 57. -2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restrain, control, stopping; पाणाशमपरायणाः Bg. 4. 29, पाणायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

आयामवत् a. Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आयामित a. Stretched out, ex-tended.

आयामिह a. 1 One who restrains. -2 Long (in space or time); K. 25, 55; *यामाह Ki. 11. 48.

आयलुकः Impatience, longing.

आयवन् Ved. A spoon for stirring, or any similar implement.

आयवसः, -सं Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

आयस् 4 P. 1 To exert oneself; पिडाधर्मायस्वतः Mu. 3. 14. -2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued; नायस्यसि तपस्यशी Bk. 6. 69, 14. 104, 15. 54. -Caus. 1 To trouble, afflict; आवासायति ना जलामिलावः K. 35; Mn. 7. 8; V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect; less-en, diminish; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string (as a bow); अनायासितकार्मुकः Pt. 1. 385.

आयस्त p. p. [यस्-क] 1 Fained, dis-tressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty. -5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7 (Actively) need) Toiling, labour-ing, exerting oneself.

आयसः [आयस्-ञ्] 1 Effort, exer-tion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायास also. -2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहयूलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भयानि च ॥ शोकहर्षो त-थायासः सर्वे स्नेहात् प्रवर्तते ॥ Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयासक m. [आयस्-ञ्चुत्] Causing fatigue, wearisome, troublesome; Bh. 3. 58.

आयासित्व a. [आयस्-जिनि] 1 Ex-hausted, fatigued. -2 Making ex-tensions, striving; मनस्तु तज्जाददर्शनाया-सि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयस a. (सी f.) [अयसो विकारः कृत्] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic;

आयस दंडमेव वा Mc. 8. 315; सस्त्रि मा जल्पः तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon. -स्त्री A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; मूढं बुद्धिमात्रमानं हेमिभूत-मिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चर्कं परस्माच्चय-स्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state); सयः, वशः, वचनं, तुला &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात a. Come, approached. -तं Excess, superabundance (उद्वेक); Ki. 5. 23.

आयातिः f. [आ-या-क्तिच्] Coming near, arrival.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Cansing to come, inviting. आयचित्त a. Urgently requested or asked for.

आयु a. [इ-उप् Up. 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable. -युः 1 A living being, man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Purūrasas and Urvasi. -Comp. -बद्ध a. attached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 A. or Caus. 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke (to anything). -2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) towards; आयोजितस्तप-स्यात्मा K. 173. -Caus. 1 To fix, or place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form; कुसुमायोजितकारुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24.

आयुक्त p. p. 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); कुशलो-न्वेषणस्यायुक्तो इतर्कमणि Bk. 8. 115. -2 United, joined, obtained. -क्तः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, entrusting, one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached. -5 Connection, union; स देशो भ्रमरायोगः प्रदीप इव लक्ष्यते Rām. -6 Obstruction (रोध).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत a. 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. -तं Half-melted butter.

आयुध 4 A. To fight with, attack, oppose. -Caus. To oppose, attack,

fight with; रथिनः पाद्वारनायोधयन्ति U. 5.

आयुधः, -यं [आयुध् घञर्थक] 1 A weapon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1) प्रहरण, e. g. a sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त, e. g. a disc; (3) यंत्रयुक्त, e. g. an arrow; न मे त्वद्व्येन तेषां दमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). -यं 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.). -Comp. (-अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमव्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुध-सहायो भवानि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -जीविन् a. living by one's weapon. (-म.) a warrior, soldier. -घमिणी the tree called जयंती (रोगवाञ्छने तस्या आयुधमेषात्). -पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,' devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R. 4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक a. Relating to arms. -क [आयुधेन जीवति दृश्] A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय a. [आयुध-इति-ञ] Bearing or using weapons. -धी, -धीयः A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णायति सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतो त्वयि वीर वाते 5. 71. -2 Battle-field; प्रययौ तूर्णमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुश् n. [इ-असि-णिच् Up. 2. 117] 1 Life, duration of life; दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तन्नकेणापि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मेमाणि रक्षति H. 2. 16; आयुर्वै-शतं वृणा परिमितं Bh. 3. 107; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; मार्गे हि भूतानामायुः। तस्मात्सर्वायुषमुच्यते। सर्वमेव ते आयुर्वेति Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुष्टोम performed to secure long life. (In comp. the final s of this word is changed to व before hard consonants, and to र before soft ones).

-Comp. -कर a. (रि f.) promoting long life; K. 351. -काम a. wishing for long life or health. -कृत् a. giving or producing life. -द्रव्यं 1. a medicament. -2. ghee. -योगः N. of a योग in astronomy. -वृद्धिः f. long life, longevity. -वेदः [आयुर्विज्ञान-विद्य-ज्ञेन वा आयुर्विद्वतीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda; (it comprises 8 different departments: (1) शल्यं surgery; (2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs; (3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या treatment of diseases of the mind supposed to be caused by the influence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभृत्यं treatment of children; (6) अगदन्तं doctrine of antidotes, (7) रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixirs; and (8) बाजीकरणतंत्रं treatment of remedies to increase

generative power). -वेद्वृश्, -वेद्वम, -वेद्वि, -वेद्विन् a. 1. belonging to medicine. -2. acquainted with medical science, medical. (-म.) a physician. -शेषः 1. remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1; जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live longer. -2. end or decline of life. -स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आयुष्मत् a. [आयुस् मतृच्] 1 Alive, living. -2 Long-lived; आयुष्मन्ते सुते सुते Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; e. g. a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmaṇa is also so addressed in saluting; of. Ms. 2. 125; आयुष्मन् मव सोम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादे). -3 Lasting. -4 Old. -म. 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star-कृतिका; the third Inner mansion.

आयुषं (At the end of a few comps.) Life; e. g. पुरुषायुषजीविष्यः R. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, के-क Tv.] 1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Janas) Connection with the body or person.

आयुष्य a. [आयुः प्रयोजनमय, यत्] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इष्टं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःशेषं परं Ms. 1. 103, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. 1; Dk. 158. -वर्ष 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. -2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आयि ind. An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव यव. स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a Śūdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; of. Ms. 10. 48); इन्द्रादयोगवः क्षत्रा चाक्षाल्यायमो वृणात्। वेद्वराज्यविश्रातु जायते वर्णसंकरा। -वी A woman of this tribe.

आरः, -र [आ-र-घञ्] 1 Brass. -2 Oxide of iron. -3 An angle, corner. -4 N. of a tree (मधुवक्रल). -रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 Going. -4 Distance. -5 Nearness, as in आरु q. v. -6 Extremity (प्रतिभाग). -र (आ-र-अच्) 1 A shoemaker'sawl. -2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. -3 A spoke; of. अर. -4 A goad, or whip; उद्यम्यारमय-कायोद्विगतस्य Si. 18. 7. -Comp. -अग्र 1 the point of an awl. -2 the iron thong at the end of a whip. -आवलिः N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. -ऊदा, -ई brass; U. 5. 14.

आरकात् *ind.* Ved. Far from.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. -*क्ष*, -*क्षा* 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मयमे स्थितान् Rām.; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. -2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुम्भसिंघे). -3 The part of the forehead below this junction. -4 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinal. -2 A village or police magistrate.

आरक्षवृक्षः The tree Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाहवा) largely used in medicinal recipes. -*यं* Its fruit.

आरक्षित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c.; see रक्षित.

आरक्षः [आरक्ष्] An actor.

आरक्षुः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; (the people of Guzarat in Rāvalpiudi still call their country Hairat or Airatdesa); the inhabitants of this country (pl.). -2 A horse from this country.

आरक्षं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. -2 A precipice.

आरक्षि [आ-रक्ष-अनि] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (यी *f.*) [अरण्य-टक्] Relating to or sprong from Arāṇi q. v. -*य* N. of Suka. -*यं* or *एवञ्च* Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahābhārata.

आरण्य *a.* (प्या, प्या *f.*) [अरण्य मयः] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. वायः); एवञ्च Ms. 10. 48; (आरण्यपशु is of 7 kinds: -सरसिणे रुक्षश्च महिषो वानरस्तथा। पुष्यतश्चैव युग्धश्च पशुश्चैव सप्तधा मतः ॥). -*प्या*, -*प्ये* 1 A forest. -2 A kind of oorn growing without sowing seed. -3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (see राशि below). -4 Cow-dung (-*प्या* only). -5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahābhārata. -6 N. of a Kāṇḍa in the Rāmāyana. -*Comp.* -कुक्षुटः a wild cock. -गानं one of the four Gāṇas or psalmbooks of the Sāma veda. -*एवञ्च* n. N. of the third book of the Mahābhārata, usually called Vana-Parvan. -*एवञ्च* a wild beast. -*सुद्धा* a kind of bean. -*राशि* (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. -2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [अरण्य मयः वृक्ष] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words अध्याय, मधुय, म्याय, पयिन्, विशार and हांसन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vārt.). -*कः* A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तदावृक्षभागमसत्यं वृक्षारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13; R. 5. 15. -*क* An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophi-

cal writings (connected with the Brāhmapas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; *e. g.* ऐतरेयारण्यकं, बृहदारण्यकं and तैत्तिरीयारण्यकं, अरण्येऽनुष्ठपमानवात् आरण्यकं Bri Ar. Up.; (अरण्येऽप्यनार्येण आरण्यकमुदाहृतं). -*Comp.* -*क* the title of the third book of the Rāmāyana.

आरथः [ईषत्स्वलो रथः] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of hoiled rice.

आरब्ध 1 A 1 To begin, commence, undertake; आरभ्येऽरुमेवाज्ञाः Subhāsh.; आरब्धा बलिविग्रहं Bk. 5. 38. -2 To be active or energetic, he busy; अत्पन्नारभमाणस्य Si. 2. 91. -3 To rely on. -4 To reach or attain to, obtain. -5 To seize, grasp. -6 To form, make; यूतेः पंचभिरारब्धे वेदे Bhāg.

आरब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. -*यं* Beginning.

आरब्धि *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [आरभ्-अटि] An enterprising or courageous man. -*ट*, -*टी* Boldness, confidence. -*टी* 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural horrible events on the stage; मयैदमालोक्यमक्रोधात्प्रजापतिरिति. 1 संयुक्ता वयंवायैरुद्धतामयी मां N (said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.*). -2 A kind of literary style (*श्रुति*). -3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.): मालत्याः प्रथमाश्लोकविषयादारभ्य Māl. 6. 3; S. 3; K. 102, 134. 196; sometimes with acc. also; प्रतिपदिनमारभ्य Bhāg.

आरभः [आरभ्-वृक्ष् सुम्] 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; वृत्त्यारंभे हर पशुपतेराईनागोजिनेच्छा Me. 99. -2 An introduction. -3 (a) An act, undertaking, deed, work; आरभ्यैः सङ्गृह्यारंभः R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71; V. 3; Bh. 2. 69; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16. (b) Preparation; U. 4 (c) A thing begun; U. 4. -4 Haste, speed, velocity; चंदारंभः समारः Vo. 2. 18. -5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. -6 Scene, action; चित्रार्पितारंभ इवावस्थे R. 2. 31. -7 Pride. -8 Killing, slaughter.

आरभक *a.* [आरभ्-वृक्ष् सुम्] Undertaking, beginning.

आरभण [आरभ् लुट् सुम्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरभन् *a* Enterprising; one who forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport; आरमसं परं स्मरे Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. -2 To cease, stop (to speak); leave off; विरामोऽस्तिवति चारमेत् Me. 2. 73. -3 To rest, take rest.

आरत् *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; Ki. 5. 6; see अनारत् also. -2 Quiet, gentle. आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Cessation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम *a.* [रम्-वृक्ष्] Pleasing, delightful; रामभद्रं युगाराम Mv. 7. 40. -*म* 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आरमारामाः Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. -2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वेदेद्यासीत् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकाविकलः Bv. 1. 31. [*cf.* Pers. *āram*]. -*Comp.* -*शीतला* N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरंबणं (Vedio for आरंबणं) Support.

आरव &c. See under आर.

आरस्यं [अरस्य भावा ष्य] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [आ-रा-वा आति Tv.; abl. of आर q. v.] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमस्यमारादुभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. -2 Far from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय *a.* [आरात्-छ] P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः [आ-रा-किञ्] An enemy.

आरात्रिकं [आरात्राणि निर्दुष्टं वृक्ष्] 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती आवाळें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सप्तवारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. -2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्रमार्रात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भ्रूयस्ते कृपाईः कटाक्षा Sankara.

आराध 5, 10 P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिदिवसमारुष बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Me. 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक *a.* A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; येनामारुधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमयि आराधनाय लोकानां मुच्यते नास्ति मे वयथा 1. 12.

41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं रे। Mh. -3 A means of pleasing; इवं तु ते भक्ति-मन्त्रं सतामाराधनं वयुः Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. -ना Service. -नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity)

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितु *a.* Au adorer, humble servant, worshipper; नम्यमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; पितरमाराधयिता भव S. 5.

आराध्ययिष्यु *a.* Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिकः [आरालं कृटिलं चरति टक्] 'One who deals crookedly', a cook; (चनलोभेन परोरोस्तादितः पाचको विषादिस्मृष्टं पचतीति तस्य तथाश्चं).

आरिच् 7 U. To empty.

आरेकः [आ-रिच् वच्] 1 Emptying. -2 Contraction. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरोचित *a.* [आ-रिच्-यिच् क] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरोचितध्वतुरे। कटाक्षैः Ku. 3. 5.

आरित्रिक *a.* [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an oar &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर(रा)वः [आ-र-अप् पक्षे वज्] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चक्रारवः Bām -2 Sound; Si. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् *a.* Sounding, noisy; द्यु-राविन्ना M. 3. 16.

आरुः [ऋ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. -रा. f. A pitcher.

आरुकः A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himalayas).

आरुच् *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, choose, like; वारं नारोचये-रण्ये Bām.

आरोकः 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन *a.* Shining.

आरुज्, -ज *a.* [आ-रुज्-क] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजत्तु *a.* Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि [अरुण्य आपत्ये ण्] Belonging to, or spring from Aruna. q. v. -णि 1 N. of Uddālaka. -2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vinatī (वैतेत्ये.)

आरुणी *f.* Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; वंशुता श्रुच-मारुण्य Bk. 17. 49 -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. -*Caus.* To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Manu and the mother of अरिषे.

आरुक्करं The fruit of the tree called महातक q. v.

आरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, hestride, get upon (with acc, sometimes loc.); सिंहासनमारुहो H. 111; आरुह् रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरुह-कुटालचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल धृतयमिव मामारुहमिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1 26. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make; प्रतिज्ञामारुहं पुनरिच्छते चरणः Mn. 3. 30. 27; 80 यौवनारुह, योगारुह. -4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौद्विष्य पारमारुह न वा Dk. 88; K. 2. 13; तुलां यद्वारोहति दंतवामनाम् Kn. 5. 34; आरुहो कुमुदकरो वाम R. 19. 34. The senses of this root are modified according to the noun with which is joined; आरुह-रथा Kn. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदागमारुहयुद्धमर्हः R. 5. 61; संवि-पद्मारुहः Mu. 6; तर्कारुह 6. 19 engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिमरोहति S. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपदवीमारुहः attained his majority; अवस्थांतरमारुह M. 8; संज्ञयं पुनराकरोह H. 1. 7. running a risk; सज्ञयमारुहो ह शैलः Ki. 13. 16.

-*Caus.* (-रोह-यति) 1 To canoe to go up or ascend. raise up, elevate; अमारोपस्मान्पुरातनीमवस्थामारोपयिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; शूलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनोविषयमात्मना Ku. 6. 17. -2 To canoe to mount or sit (on one self) (Atm.); करोष्यारोहयेत् निषादिनं Si. 12. 5. -3 To canoe to grow, plant (lit.). -4 To establish, instal, seat (fig.); राज्ञे चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारोपित-पुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. -5 To osuon, produce, bring out; उष्माणं K. 105; व-ण्यं 134, 142; आराविन्यतरवत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. -6 To place, fix, direct; अंक्रमारोप्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Kn. 1. 37; चक्षुः cast a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आश्विदमारोप-यंतः Kl. 18. 46 conferring or pre-nouncing; आभरणभारमणेषु नरोपयंति K. 203 put or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं कु-

S. 6 commit to paper; आरोप्यते शिल्ल H. 2. 47. -7 To entrust to, appoint to, charge with; संविणि राज्य-भारमारोप्य K. 57; अमारोपयेद् आरोपितः Pt. 1. -8 To osuon to go to or attain a particular state; करतलं कर्णपुरताम-रोपितं K. 60; आरोप्य गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118 -9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; आत्म-न्यारापिताभिमानः K. 108. 185; छाया हि भूमेः अशिनो मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः R. 14. 40. -10 To string (as a bow); धनुषारोपयन् U. 4; तं देशमा-रोपितपुष्पचापे Kn. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8. आरुक्षु *a.* Wishing to ascend, mount or reach; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुह-क्षो। R. 2. 35; योतं Bg. 6. 3.

आरुह् *a.* Ved. Ascending. -*f.* 1 Exscrescence. -2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरुह *a.* [आ-रुह-क] Ascending, mounting &c. -ह् Ascend.

आरुह *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरुहो वृक्षो भवता Bk.; oft used actively; आरुहमदीन् R. 6. 77; Me. 8, 18; S. 4; 80 वृक्षं. नावं. हयं, रथं &c.; चक्रं, दौला. -2 Raised up, elevated on high. -3 Arisen. produced. -ह् Ascending, mounting; See अरुहः.

आरुहः *f.* Ascent, mounting; also, elevation (lit. and fig.); अरुहः अरुहः भवति महतामप्यपञ्चजनिना S. 4. v. 1.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुव्यवस्थारोपोऽष्टरापः Vedānta S.; attributing or assigning to, imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. -2 Con-sidering as equal; identification (as in सारोप लक्षणा). -3 Superimposition. -4 Imposing (as a burden), harden-ing or charging with. -5 Placing in or upon. -6 Relating to. -7 Superior position.

आरोपक *a.* Placing, fixing, plant-ing.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आदित्तारोपणमवभूतं R. 7. 28; Kn. 7. 88; (fig.) estab-lishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Mn. 3. -2 Causing to mount or as-cend, raising (to heaven). -3 Plant-ing. -4 The stringing of a bow. -5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. -2 Fixed, placed, made. -3 Strung (as a bow). -4 Deposited, entrusted. -5 Consecrated, hallowed. -6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोहः [आ-रुह-वच्] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अम्बारोह, हयं-नारोह; सारोहाणां च वाजिनं Bām.; one who is seated in a carriage. -2 As-cent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. -3 An elevated place, eleva-

tion, altitude, height; नगाधारोह उ-
त्तर्यः Ak. -4 Haughtiness, pride. -5
A mountain, a heap. -6 A woman's
waist; the buttocks; सा रामा न वरा-
रोहा Udb. : आरोहैर्निषिद्धहन्तिर्बर्हिदेः
Si. 8. 8. -7 Length. -8 A kind of
measre. -9 A mine. -10 Descend-
ing.

आरोहक a. 1 Ascending, mount-
ing, riding. -2 Raising up, elevating.
-3 Rising. -कः 1 A rider, driver; ह-
र्यारोहकः Pt. 2. -2 A tree.

आरोहणं 1 The act of rising, as-
cending, mounting; आरोहणार्थं नवयो-
वनेन कामश्च सोपावसिष्य प्रयुक्तं Kn. 1.
39. -2 Riding (on a horse &c.). -3
A stair-case, ladder. -4 The rising or
growing of new shoots, growing (of
plants) -5 A raised stage for dano-
ing. -6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक a. Relating to mount-
ing or ascending.

आरोह्य a. Ascending, mounting.

आरू a. Of a tawny colour. -रू
m. 1 The tawny colour. -2 A hog;
a orb; see आरू. -3 N. of a medici-
nal plant on the Himalaya.

आरि ind.-Ved. 1 Far, far from
(with abl.). -2 Near. -Comp. -अव
a. Ved. having evil far removed.
-अवय a. one from whom blame is
far removed. -अशु a. one whose ene-
mies are driven far away.

आरिबतः N. of a tree (आरिब
q. v.). -तं The fruit of this tree.

आरोहणं Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्यं [आरोग्य भावः अण्] Free-
dom from disease, good health.
-Comp. -शाला an hospital.

आरिः [अरुण्य अपत्यं इङ्] A son of
अरु, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the
planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Sn-
griva, (5) वैद्यवत्सलम्.

आक्ष (क्षी. f.) [क्षक्षेदं अण्] Stel-
lar, regulated by stars or pertaining
to them. -क्षः A son or descendant
of Rishka. -Comp. -वर्षः a stellar
year or revolution of a constella-
tion.

आक्षोद [क्षक्षोद-अण्] Inhabiting
the mountain Rikshoda.

आगलः -ली [अगलमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A
bolt or bar; see अगलं.

आगर्वध = आगर्वय q. v.

आघा [आ अघ-अङ्] A kind of
yellow bee.

आर्च्य a. Relating to this bee. -र्च्य
Wild honey.

आर्च्य a. (क्षी. f.) [अर्चा अस्त्यस्य ण
P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worship-
ping, pious. -2 Relating to the Rik
or Rigveda.

आर्चिक a. (क्षी. f.) [क्षक्षि मघा, क्ष-
चो व्याख्यातो ग्रंथो वा ङङ्] Relating to the
Rigveda, or explaining it. -कं An
epithet of the Sama-Veda.

आर्चिक a. [क्षक्षिके पर्वते मघा अण्]
Belonging to the क्षक्षिक mountain.
-कः The mountain क्षक्षिक.

आर्जवं [क्षक्षीर्माघः अण्] 1 Straight-
ness; दूरं यावद्दूरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्ज-
वं धावति S. D. -2 Straightforward-
ness, rectitude of conduct, upright-
ness, honesty, sincerity, open-heart-
edness; अहिंसा क्षातिरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7;
क्षेत्रमार्जवश्च K. 45; Bh. 2. 22. -3
Simplicity, humility; Ki. 4. 13;
Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जिक a. [क्षक्षीकस्येदं अण्] Be-
longing to the क्षक्षीक country, or
a vessel called क्षक्षीक. -कः 1 A lake
in the क्षक्षीक country; (according to
others) perhaps a milk-vessel or
celestial vessel in which the heav-
enly Soma is purified.

आर्जकीय = आर्जिक a. -या 1 A
terrestrial river. -2 N. of a river
(विपाशा).

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इङ्] The son
of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त a. [आ-कृ-क] 1 Afflicted with-
struck by, suffering from, pained
by; usually in comp., कामार्त, क्षुभार्त,
दुर्भारं &c. -2 Sick, diseased; आर्तस्य
यथोपधं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. -3
Distressed, afflicted, struck by cala-
mity, oppressed, unhappy; आ-
र्तत्राणां वः शङ्कं न प्रहृष्टमनागमि S. 1.
11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32.
-4 Perishable (विनाशित्). -Comp.
-नादः, -द्वानि, -स्वरः a cry of distress.
-बन्धुः, -साधुः a friend of the dis-
tressed.

आर्ति f. [आ-कृ-क्तिर] 1 Distress,
affliction, suffering, pain, injury
(bodily or mental) : आर्ति न पश्यसि
पुरुषवस्तदर्थं V. 2. 16; अर्तानिर्मम-
मनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -2
Mental agony, anguish; उत्कण्ठाति
Amarn. 39. -3 Evil, mischief. -4
Sickness, disease. -5 The end of
a bow. -6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् a. Suffering from pain,
afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिदी.

आर्तन Ved. 1 A mortal com-
bat. -2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव a. (वा-क्षी. f.) [क्षक्षुरस्य भावः,
अण्] 1 Conforming or relating to
the season; seasonal; अभिर्दूय विभू-
तिमार्तवीर्यं R. 8. 36; स्वयमंगेषु ममेदमार्तवं
Ku. 4. 68; V. 1. 13; vernal; R.
9. 26 48. -2 Menstrual, relating
to or produced by this discharge.

-वः A section of the year, a com-
bination of several seasons (Ved.).
-वी A mare. -वं 1 The menstrual
discharge (of women); नोपमच्छे-
र्यमचोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवद्विने Ms. 4. 40,
3. 48. -2 Certain days after men-
strual discharge, favourable to
conception. -3 A flower.

आर्तवेची A woman during her
courses.

आर्तिः The end of a bow.

आर्तिजीन a. (क्षी. f.) [क्षक्षिजं तत्क-
र्महिति खञ्] Fit for the office of a
sacrificial priest (क्षक्षिञ्).

आर्तिज्य [क्षक्षिजो भावः कर्म वाच्यञ्]
The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ a. (क्षी. f.) [अर्थोदागतः अण्]
1 Relating to a thing or object.
-2 Relating to, dependent on, sense
(opp. शब्दः); आर्थी उपमा &c. -3
Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing,
possession of a thing.

आर्थिक a. (क्षी. f.) [अर्थं गृह्णाति उक्]
1 Significant. -2 Wise. -3 Rich. -4
Substantial, real, material.

आर्द्र a. [आ-अर्द-क् दीर्घश्च Up. 2.
18] 1 Wet, moist, damp; तन्वीमार्द्रा
नयनसलिलैः Me. 86, 43; आर्द्राक्षता-
रोपणमन्वभूता R. 7. 28. -2 Succulent,
living, not dry, green, juicy; आर्द्र
द्वयं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. -3
Fresh, new; कामीवार्द्रोपराधः Amarn.
2; कांतमार्द्रोपराधं M. 3. 12; R. 14. 4.
-4 Soft, tender; oft used with
words like स्नेह, दया, कृष्ण in the
sense of 'flowing with', 'moved',
'melted'; स्नेहाद्वि द्वयं a heart wet or
melted with pity; कर्षणं, दया, प्रेमा-
द्वोः चेष्टाः Māl. 5. 7. -5 Full of feel-
ing, warm. -6 Loose, flaccid. -द्रो N.
of a constellation or the sixth lun-
ar mansion so called (consisting
of one star). [of. Gr. ardo]. -Comp.

-काष्ठं green wood. -दाह a. Ved.
giving moisture. -नयन a. weeping.
-पदी a woman with wet feet.
-पवित्र a. Ved. having a wet strain-
er, epithet of the Soma. -पृष्ठ a.
watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपृष्ठाः कियंती
वाजिनः S. 1. -माषा a leguminous
shrub (माषपर्णी). -शार्क fresh ginger.
-लुब्धकाः ('द्रो') the dragon's tail or
descending node, N. of Ketu.

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, fresh-
ness, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक a. (क्षी. f.) Born under
the constellation Ardra; cf. P. IV.
3. 28. -कं Ginger in its undried
state, wet ginger (Mar आले).

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten;
Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध a. (Only used at the be-
ginning of comp.) Half. -Comp.

—पातुक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सार्धपातुक); of. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4. 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. —परिष्क, —कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) bought with half a Prastha or Kamsa. —मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. —रात्रिका: (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्थमर्हति उक्] Sharing half, relating to a half. —क: One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one horn of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmaṇa; see the quotation under अर्थिक.

आर्थुक *a.* (की *f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial profitable.

आर्षियत् *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आभव *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging or sacred to the Ribhus.

आर्य *a.* [ऋषयः] 1 Aryan. —2 Worthy of an Arya. —3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यद्वार्यमस्यामभिलाषे मे मन्त्रा S. 1. 22; so आर्यवेव; respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचापकप; आर्यो अर्धघटी &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:— (1) बाह्यो नदीक्ष्वाराचार्यमन्त्रा परस्परं । (2) वयं स्वेच्छुवमैवाह्यो मधैरायति चाग्रजः । (3) (व-कृष्यो) अमराह आर्यति चेतरेः । (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्विद्विर्वा आर्यति चेतरेः । S. D. 431. —4 Noble, fine, excellent. —यः 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, द्रुयु and दास; विजानीनाचार्यन्ये चद्रुयवः Rv. 1. 51. 8. —2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारं स वा आर्य इति स्तुतः II. 3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to शूद्र). —4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भव-रचार्यो न घनेन न विद्यया Mh. —5 A man of noble birth. —6 A man of noble character. —7 A master, owner. —8 A preceptor. —9 A friend. —10 A Vaisya. —11 A father-in-law (as

in भार्यपुत्र) —12 A Buddha. —13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. —14 A son of Manu Sāvārṇa. —यो 1 N. of Pārvaṭi. —2 A mother-in-law. —3 A respectable woman. —4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —अष्टशतं title of a work of Arya Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. —आवर्तः [आर्यो आवर्तते अत्र] 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himālaya and Vindhya respectively; of. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्रात्तु वै पूर्ववाससुद्रात् पश्चिमात् । तयोर्विचित्रं गिर्योः (हिमवद्दिग्धयोः) आर्यवर्तं विदुर्बुधाः; also 10. 34. —युद्ध *a.* [आर्यस्य गृहः पक्षः] 1. to be respected by the noble. —2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्यगृहं निरुद्धीतप्रेतः R. 2. 33. —3. respectable, right, decorous. —देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्रः 1. son of an honourable man. —2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. —3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. —4. the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). —ग्राम *a.* 1. inhabited by the Aryas. —2. abounding with respectable people. —भट्टः N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. —भावः honourable character or behaviour. —मार्गः the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. —मिश्र *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. —(—अः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. —2. your reverence or honor (—a respectful address); नन्वाधर्मिभ्यः प्रथमेव आज्ञतं S. 1.; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1. —युवन् *m.* an Aryan youth. —रूप *a.* having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite, impostor. —लिंगिन् *m.* an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. —वृत्त *a.* virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. —(—त्तं) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. —वेश *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress. —व्रत *a.* observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noble-men. —(—त्तं) the duty of an Aryan. —श्वेतः a noble or honourable man. —संघाः the whole body of the Aryans.

—सत्यः a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). —हलं *ind.* [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. —द्वय *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यकः [अर्य-स्वार्थे-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. —2 A grand-father. —3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. —कं A ceremony performed to the Manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the Manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. —2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् *ind.* After, afterwards; behind.

आर्श *a.* Belonging to the antelope.

आर्ष *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋषिर्दि अण्] 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्यः प्रथमः संजुद्धो शाकल्यस्येतावन्नाथं Sk; आर्षो धर्मः Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; आर्षः प्रत्ययः P. II. 4. 58. —2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U. 6. —र्षी A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bridegroom; आदायार्षस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्वाह; आर्षदाता a wife married according to this form. —र्षी A class of Vedic metres. —र्षि 1 The holy text, the Vedas. —2 Sacred descent. —3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Rishi author.

आर्षेय *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋषि-उक्] 1 Relating to a Rishi. —2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. —र्ष 1 Sacred descent. —2 A collection of Rishis (ऋषिसङ्घः).

आर्षभ *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋषभ-अण्] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्षभः [ऋषभ-ज्य] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्हत *a.* (ती *f.*) [अर्हत्-अण्] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —तं The doctrines of the Jainas.

आर्हत्त्व The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती—त्यं [P. V. 1. 124 Vārt.] Fitness.

आल *a.* [आ-अल् पर्यायी अल्] Large, extensive. —लः, —लं 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; अकृत anointed with poison as an arrow. —2 Trick,

frand ; रेवां श्रुतमालजालाय K. 288 ; जालानि चित्तपती 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलक्ष 10 U. To descry, behold.
आलक्षि a. [लक्ष्] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Visible, apparent ; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible ; दंत-सुकुलात् S. 7. 17.

आलक्ष्यण्य [अलक्ष्यण्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Misfortune, crime.

आलगदः [अलगदं एव स्वार्थे अण्] A water cobra.

आलप 1 P. To address, speak to, converse ; व लपामि K. 164 ; तस्यानामधेयेन भर्त्रा वेश्यायिता V. 2 addressed. -*Caus.* To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question ; यदा कश्चिस्वामालापयिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387 ; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation ; अथे दक्षिणेन वृक्षं वाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; प्रवसनात् लाप आमन. 97 ; ललितालापे Srut. 36. -2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraical sum. -5 A question.

आलापन a. Causing to speak or converse with. -नं 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्ति-वाचनं).

आलाप्य, -लापनीय *pot. p.* To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापिन् a. Speaking to, conversing with. -नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch ; गमाल-म्याकंभीक्ष्णं वा Ms. 5. 87, 4. 117 ; Bk. 14. 91 ; सत्येनायधमालभे ; सत्येन (सत्ये) आरमानमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain to ; अतिवरां कांतिमालप्स्यते ते (बधुः) Me. 15 v. 1. ; Kām. 9. 63. -3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices) ; प्रातर्बै पञ्चमालभते Sat. Br. ; गर्दभं पञ्चमालम्ब्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain or win over. -*Caus.* 1 To touch. -2 To commence.

आलभ्य *p. p.* 1 Touched ; united or in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलब्धिः f. 1 Touching. -2 Killing ; immolation.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलम्ब्य, आल(लं)भनीय *pot. p.* To be killed or sacrificed ; to be touched or rubbed.

आलभः, -भनं [आलभ् बन्धुद्भुम्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching ; Y. 3. 157 ; Ms. 2. 179. -2 Tearing

off, uprooting (of plants) ; Ms. 11. 145. -3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice) ; अश्वालंभं गवालंभं Adiprāṇa.

आलभिन a. Touching, seizing.

आलब्ध् 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on ; शाखामाल-ब्ध Rām. -2 To lay hold of, seize, take ; अथालंभ्य बन्धु रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take up ; अधोरेणालंभितं R. 18. 39. -4 To win, conquer, overcome ; तस्य कवि-ता मच्चित्तमालंभते Dhātatas. -5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume ; अहुमेवार्थमात्रं दध्य Ms. 2. 20 ; स्वा-तन्त्र्यमालंभ्य K. 181 ; 13. 14 ; यज्ञः शरीरे नवमालंभे Mv. 7. 18 obtained ; Ki. 17. 34 ; so दधानं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदा-र्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. -6 To hang from, be suspended ; मुखालंभितहेमसूत्रं V. 5. 2. -7 To depend upon ; तमालंभ्य रतोद्गमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch forth ; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलंभ a. Hanging down. -ब्धः 1 Depending on or from. -2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay ; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंभो न चापि निवर्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. -3 Snare, protection ; तवालंभाद्वयं स्फुरदलघुगर्वणं सहसा Jag. ; सीतां शूर्ये यथासुखं निरालंभं हरिष्यामि Rām. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendicular. -न्त N. of a plant with poisonous leaves.

आलंभनं 1 Depending on or from, hanging from. -2 Support, prop, stay ; Ki. 2. 13 ; Pt. 1. 32 ; sustaining, supporting ; Me. 4. -3 Receptacle, abode ; U. 6. 10. -4 Reason, cause. -5 Base -6 (In Rhet.) That on which a sentiment, as it were, hangs ; person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two: -आलंभन and उदीपन ; e. g. in the Bībhāsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंभन of the *Rasa* and the attendant circumstance which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उदीपन (exciters) ; for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210-233. -7 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. -8 Silent repetition of a prayer. -9 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, i. e. रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -10 *Dharma* or law corresponding to *manas*.

आलंभित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, suspended. -2 Supported, sustained, held, R. 7. 7 ; V. 5. 2.

आलंभित् a. 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon ; दशालंभी जादकः Pt. 1. 144 ; depending on ; R. 12. 85. -2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding ; कुलालंभी पुत्रः H. Pr. 20. -3 Wearing ; गजाजिनालंभि Ku. 5. 78.

आलर्क a. [अलर्कस्येदं अण्] Relating to or caused by a mad dog ; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रयुक्तं U. 1. 40.

आलवण्य [अलवण्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Ugliness.

आलवाल [आसमंतात् लवं जललवं आला-ति, आला क Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree) ; पूरणे नियुक्ता Si. 1 ; विश्वाताय विहंगा-नामालवालकुपायिनी R. 1. 51.

आलस a. (सो f.) [आलसति ईषत् व्याप्रियते अङ्] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य a. Idle, slothful, apathetic. -स्य [अलसस्य भावः, व्यञ्ज] Idleness, sloth, want of energy ; ज्ञातस्य चाप्य-दुस्मादः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Snar. ; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभि-चारिभावः) ; for example: -न तथा भूषय-त्वं न तथा भाषते सर्वज्ञ । जृम्भते मुहुर्वासी-ना बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलात [अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A fire-brand.

आलानं [आलीयतेऽत्र, आली-च्युट्] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied ; tying post, also the rope that ties him ; अस्तुशुभिवालानमनिर्वीणस्य दं-तिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81 ; आरुते युष्मते इस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3 A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक a. (की f.) [आलान-उक्] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied ; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव दिव्य-दः R. 14. 38.

आलाडुः (ह्र) f. A pumpkin gourd ; see अलाडु.

आलावर्त A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [आल पर्यावसायस्य अस्य] A crocodile.

आलि a. 1 Useless, idle, meaningless. -2 Honest, sincere (विशदशय). -लिः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -ला, -ली f. 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman) ; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं बहुः Kn. 5. 83, 7. 68 ; Ama-ru. 23. -2 A row, range, continuous line ; (cf. आगलि) ; तारांशुर्भास्वरलीय रेजे सुनिर्वरपररा Kn. 6. 49 ; रथपालि Amaru. 89 ; खद्योतालि Me. 81. -3 A line, streak. -4 A bidge. -5 A dike. -6 A line, race, family.

आलिख 6 P. 1 To write, delineate; draw lines; मनो निद्राशून्यं धमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31; Mk. 2. -2 To paint, draw in a picture. आलिखित इव सर्षतो रंगः S. 1; V. 2; कामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां Me. 105; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. -3 To portray, write, aketeh. -4 To scratch, scrape, toneh; as in विष्णुमालिखंतमिवारं.

आलेखः 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.

आलेखन a. Scratching, painting. -नी A brush, pencil. -नं 1 Writing. -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.

आलेख्य pol. p. To be written, painted &c. -रूपं 1 A painting, picture; इति संसंभयो वणीर्बलस्यालेख्यदेवता। Si. 2 67; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. -2 A writing. -Comp. -लेखा a. painting. -शेष a. having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलिङ्ग 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

आलिङ्गा 1 Embracing. -2 A kind of drum.

आलिङ्गन Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्राप); आलिङ्गननिर्द्वलिः R. 12. 65; (said to be of seven kinds: आमोदं, सुदितं, प्रेमदं, मानसं, रुचिं, मदनं and बिन्दुं).

आलिङ्गित p. p. Embraced, clasped. -ता A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. -तं An embrace.

आलिङ्गित्व a. Embracing &c. -म (गौ), आलिङ्गया A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (ख); चतुरङ्गुल-हीनोऽत्राम्बुले चैकाग्रलेन यः। यथाकृतिः स आलिङ्ग्य आलिङ्ग्य स हि वाञ्छते ॥ Sub-dārpava.

आलिङ्गरः [अलिङ्गर एव स्वार्थः अण्] -A large earthen water-jar.

आलिङ्गः, -दकः [अलिङ्ग एव स्वार्थः अण्] 1 A terrace before a house. -2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिङ्ग m. A scorpion.

आलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; आलिपकसूतमयैरिह प्रलेपौ U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. -2 To rub (on the body); आलिप्यते चन्दनमङ्गनाभिः Rs. 6. 12.

आलिप a. Anointing,

आलिपन [लिप्-त्युद्-स्य] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलेप a. To be anointed. -पः, -पमं 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Liment.

आली = आलि. q. v.

आली 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्भियोपरि कणिकारकुसुमाभ्यालीयते पद्-पद्ः V. 2. 23. -2 To faint; सुहृदाली-यते भीता Mb. -3 To melt.

आलयः, -यं [आलीयते स्मिन्, आ ली-अण्] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; आलयं देवज्ञाणां सुधोरं खाडवं वनं Mb.; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्यां निवर्तत्यालये चिरं Rām.; सर्वज्जनस्थानकुतालयात् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna.

-2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमाल-यो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so देवा-लयं, विद्यालयं &c.; fig. also; दुःखं Bg. 8. 51; गुणः. -3 Contact. -4 ind. Till destruction.

आलीन p. p. 1 Embraced. -2 Stick- ing or clinging to; आलीनचन्दनौ R. 4. 51; so अन्नरे पक्षे. -3 Melted, fused -नं, -नकं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 Contact.

आलीढ p. p. [आलिङ्ग] 1 Lick- ed, eaten, lapped, scraped. -2 Wounded, hurt; सेनाभ्यामालीढमिवासु-रास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. -3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. -द A particular atti- tude in shooting, the right knee be- ing advanced and the left leg retracted; अतिप्रदालीढविशेषाभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलीढकं The frolicking of a calf.

आलुः 1 An owl. -2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). -3 Ebony; black ebony. -लुः f. A pit- cher, water-jar. -लु (n.) A raft, float.

आलुकः 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु). -2 An epithet of Sesha. -कं An esculent root.

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to pieces; इत्येनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20.

आलुङ् 1 P. or Caus. To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb; कौरववनमा- लुङ्यतौ Ve. 3. 4; विषमालोड्य पास्यामि Mb.; (fig.) to dive into; Pt. 1; to examine scrutinizingly; भरतादिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः।

आलुडन 1 Stirring, shaking, agi- tating. -2 Mixing, blending.

आलुडित p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Powdered.

आलुटनं Plundering, taking away by force.

आलुल a. Shaking, unsteady.

आलु See आलु

आलून p. p. Cut, cut off. Ku. 2. 41.

आलोक 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, per- ceive, behold; स्वमार्गमालोके S. D.; अयालुलोके तपोवनं Bk. 2. 24; used in an astrological sense also. -2 To consider, regard, contemplate; तुल- मिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bh. 3. 66. -3 To express congratulations, greet; इति वीरलोक आलोकयितुं मधुचः Ve. 4.

आलोका, -कनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight, aspect, appearance; पद्मालो- के चूर्णं S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46; सुखं V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33; R. 1. 84; Me. 3,

37. -3 Range of sight; आलोकं ते नि- पतति पुरा सा बलिष्ठाकुला वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. -4 Light, lustre, splendour; आलोकमार्गं सहसा वज्रन्या R. 7. 6 air-hole, or window; निरालोकं लोकं Māl. 5. 30; 9. 37; 10. 4. 11; Ve. 2; K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98. -5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (suobhas jay, आलोक्य); यगावुदीरितालोकः R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14. -6 Section, chapter.

आलोकित p. p. Seen, beheld &c. -तं A look, glance; Māl. 1. 27.

आलोकित्व a. Seeing, beholding.

आलोच 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, per- ceive. -2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study; K. 7; आलोच- यतो विस्तारमभसां दक्षिणोद्योः Bk. 7. 40; इति-एवं-आलोच्य so thinking.

आलोचक a. 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Cansing to see. -कं The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.

आलोचन, -ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. -2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोल a. 1 Slightly, trembling, rolling (as eyes); आलोलयतलोचनः Bh. 3. 48. -2 Shaken, agitated; आ- लोलमलकावलीं Amaru. 3; क्रीडालोलाः Me. 61. -लः Trembling, agitation.

आलोलित a. Shaken, agitated.

आवक a. [अव-ण्डल्] Protecting.

आवत् f. Ved. Proximity.

आवनेयः [अवन्ना अपत्यं इक्] 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंतः [अवनेयं राजा अण्] A king of Avantī.

आवंतिक a. (की f.) Coming from or belonging to Avantī.

आवंत्य a. [अवन्ति भवः ज्य] Coming from or belonging to Avantī. -रयः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantī. -2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Me. 10. 21.

आवृ 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about; व्योमश्चावृषेऽपि Mb.; so अज्ञान- throws. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To fit in, insert. -4 To pour out or forth. -5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), perform (as a Śrāddha). -Caus. -1 To shave, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

आवपन 1 The act of sowing, throw- ing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Instilling, inserting. -नी Ved. A vessel, jar.

आवपतिक a. Ved. Scattering.

आवाप a. [आवृ-चक्] Throwing, scattering; (as in अज्ञावाप q. v.). -पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, direct-

ing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for oorn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवापक). -12 Uneven ground:

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक a. [आवापाय साधु टक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. -यः, -या Water (Ved). -यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज् m. One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sây.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक, आवरण &c. see आव्.

आवरसमक a. (की. f.) [अवरसमे देय-वृणं बुज्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)हित a. Eradicated, uprooted.

आवालिः, -ली f. [आ-बल्-इन् वा कीर्] 1 A line, row, range; आवाली V. 1. 4; so अलक°, धूम°, दंत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलित a. [बल्-क] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आवलिग a. Shaking gently; Ki. 4. 17.

आवलयज a. Produced from the plant अवलयज.

आवययं [अवश्य-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक a. (की. f.) [अवश्य-बुज्] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वभावश्यक-स्त्वसौ Bhāshā. P. 22, 20. -कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. -कृ to do what nature compels one do, Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता, -त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवह 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविमावसते सतां क्रिपाये V. 3. 7; पुरीमिमावसत् Rām.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69; Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon; युद्धस्याग्रमं Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; co-habit. -4 To pass, spend (as night). -Ca 2. 50 m

1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसतिः f. Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथ् Up. 3. 116] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, residence, house, habitation; निवसत्तावसथे पुराद्वहिः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

आवसथिक a. (की. f.) [आवसथे गृहे वसति ट्व Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य a. [आवसथ्यं] Being in a house. -थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. -थ्यः-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः (a) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षीमुखबहिर्गामि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान a. [अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अञ्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चांडाल).

आवसित a. [आ-अव सो-क] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, fullgrown. -तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवस्थिक a. (की. f.) [अवस्थायाम् अव-ट्व्] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह 1 P. 1 To bring; अग्रे पत्नी-रिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; व्रीहमावहति मे स संगति R. 11. 73 shames me; मनोरञ्जमावहन् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगमं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंडनमावहतीं Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, use, employ; मा रेद्विर्धयमावह Mārka. P. -Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलसनाइ R. 14. 5; -so दुःखं, व, अयं &c. -इः 1 N. of one of the

seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the द्युलोक or atmospheric region between the द्युलोक and स्वर्लोक. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहनं Bringing near, producing. आवहमान a. 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विनियोगः; आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तवाचनं Pūjā Mantra. -3 Offering, oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. -नी A particular position of the hand at the time of invoking a deity; हस्ताभ्यामंजलिं बद्धाऽनामिकाशुल्यवर्णाः । अंगुष्ठो निक्षिपेत्स्ये मुद्रा त्वावाहनी स्मृता ॥ Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-बल्-णिच् अच् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

आविक a. (की. f.) [अविना तहो-ग्रा निर्मितं टक्] 1 Relating to a sheep, आविकं कीरे Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. -2 Woollen. -कं A woollen cloth, blanket; Ms. 5. 120. -oomp. -सो-त्रिक a. made of woollen thread; Ms. 2. 44.

आविग्रह a. distressed, troubled. -ग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (अविग्र).

आविद् Caus. 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform; किमिति नावेदयति-अथवा किमावेदितेन Ve. 1; राज्ञ आवेदयस्व मां संग्रामं Rām.; आयुषः प्रमाणावेदयति K. 46, 47; आवेदयति प्रत्यक्षमानन्दं...मिमित्तानि 65, 67 foreshadow; 81, 168; Bk. 3. 49; Ku. 6. 21; R. 5. 23; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म व्रणैरावेद्य R. 12. 55; K. 158. -2 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् a. Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविष् and आविच.

आविद्स्व a. Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक a. Making known, reporting, communicating. -कः 1 One who makes known, an informer. -2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. -2 Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे कुर्याद् पूर्वमावेदनं यः Nārada. -4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय, -वेद्य pot. p. : 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवेदित p. p. Made known, communicated &c. -तः The person to whom something is made known. -तं That which is communicated.

आवेदिन् *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. -2 Giving orders.

आवेद्व्यं [आविद्वत्स्य भावः भव्य] Proximity.

आवेद्व्य, आविध See under आव्यध्.

आवेदिभाव &c. See आविस्.

आविल *a.* [आविलति इति स्तुणाति विल्लुत्तो-क Tv.] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, muddy; पक्वच्छिद्रः फलस्यैव निकषणाविल पयः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलोभः परिच्छिद्रितोः R. 13. 36. -2 Impure, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also; रवदीयश्चरितैराविलि Ku. 5. 37. -3 Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; V. 5. 8. -4 Dim, obscure; आविलं सुमलं R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Deu. P. To sully, make turbid, stain, blot; S. 5. 21.

आविह 6 P. 1 To enter; गौरि-हरीरैर्गौरमाविह R. 2. 26, 3. 28. -2 To take possession of, possess, affect; मृदमाविशंति न पण्डितं H. 1. 3; so भयं, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go towards, approach. -4 To go or attain to a particular state; सुखं, मृत्युं &c. -5 To arise. —Caus. 1 To cause to enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आविह *p. p.* 1 Entered. -2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); K. 120, 167, 318. -3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; भयं, क्रोधं, निद्रां; कृपयाविह Bg. 2. 1; भोगिनः कञ्जुकाविहः Pt. 1. 55 covered with, clad in. -4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तत्पर, उत्पृक्त). —Comp. —लिंग *a.* (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतलिंग); e.g. प्रधानं, अर्थः, उपसर्गः

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance; आवेशं कृ Pt. 1 to enter or infuse oneself into. -2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. 5. 19; so मदनं, क्रोधं, भयं &c. -3 Intensity, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 Fury, agitation, anger, passion; K. 291. -6 Demoniacal possession. -7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Demoniacal possession. -3 Passion, anger, fury. -4 A manufactory work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc of the sun or the moon. -6 A house, dwelling.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आवेश-ठस्] 1 Peoniar, one's own (असाधारण). -2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor. —कं 1 Entering into. -2 Hospitality.

आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the

roots अस, सू and कृ); आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविशस्तीत् Māl. 1. 26.

आविर्भू 1 P. To become manifest, appear, become visible, show oneself to; तमस्तपति धर्मोऽगौ कथमाविर्भूयन्ति S. 5. 14; तेषामाविर्भूद् ब्रह्मा परिम्लानमुक्षिप्रया Kn. 2. 2; आविर्भूय कुशमभुखं मृगार्णं यूयं R. 9. 55.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. -2 An incarnation. -3 Nature or property of things.

आविष्कृ 8 U. To make apparent, lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth; (याति) आविष्कृतारुणपुरस्तर एकतोऽकी S. 5. 1; Si. 20. 76.

आविष्करणं, -कारः 1 Manifestation, making visible, showing; अक्षरा गुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. -2 The means of making visible.

आविष्य *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आविस्तरात् *ind.* In a more manifest way.

आवी *f.* [अवीर स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A woman in her courses. -2 A pregnant woman. -3 The pangs of childbirth.

आवीत *a.* [आ-धे-क] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. -2 Entered, passed, gone. —तं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवीतिन् *m.* [आवीत-इति] A Brahmana who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवीरचूर्णः The opposite-leaved fig-tree.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुक्तः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवृ 5, 9, 10 U. 1 To cover, hide, conceal; आवृणोतामानो अश्वं R. 17. 61; K. 199; आवरीतुमिवाकाशं Bk. 9. 24; भूमेनाव्रियते बद्धिः Bg. 3. 38 -2 To fill, pervade; सर्वमावृष्य तिष्ठति Bg. 13. 13; Ms. 2. 144. -3 To enclose, desire. -4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; आवृत्य पथानमजस्य तस्थौ R. 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off; Bk. 14. 109. —Caus. 1 To cover or conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

आवरक *a.* Covering, concealing. —कं A cover, veil.

आवरण *a.* Covering, hiding, obscuring, obstructing; नेत्रावरणमश्रु R. 14. 71. —जं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; सूर्यं तपस्यावरणाप हृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिह R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. -2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing. -3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; हस्तो रथौ नयति स्तनावरणतः M. 4. 14;

S. 3. 22; (fig.) protection, defence; शीलमावरणं शियाः Rām. ; चरित्रावरणाः श्रियः Chāṇ. 76. -4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of hashfulness &c.); कालेनावरणात्ययात् U. 1. 39. -5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लङ्घितारा सावरणेपि मेहे R. 16. 7; Ki. 5. 25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield. —Comp. —ज्ञातिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवरि (री) तु *a.* One that covers or envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवारः Enclosing, keeping off, as in दुरवार q. v.

आवारि [आवृ बाहुं इण्] A shop, a stall (n. according to some).

आवृत् *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). -4 Spread, overspread, overcast; आवृते नभस्तले H. 3. -5 Filled or abounding with. —ता A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brahmana by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवृत्ति *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवृज् 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3 To choose. —Caus. 1 To bend, bend down; incline; गौरवेणावजिता Pt. 4.; आवर्ज्यं ज्ञात्वाः सद्यं च वासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14. 58; Kn. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवर्जितानि मनांसि Nāg. 1; मरीचिमावर्जितवीथी श्लाघते Dk. 45. 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To bring, collect; R. 6. 76. -4 To pour out, offer, give; अपि स्वदावर्जितवारितं भूतं Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तनयावर्जितपिंडकाणि R. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mn. 4; K. 241. -5 To draw or force out; Nāg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमवर्जयति S. 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवर्जनं 1 Bending down &c. 2 Giving. -3 Winding over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुवावृत्ते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg. 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy; Māl. 1. 41. —Caus. 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अश्वचलयमावर्तयत् K. 42 telling the heads. 2 To roll, turn about or over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c.). -4 To attract, win over (see आवृत्). -5 To repeat, recite.

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रक्षिणावर्तशिलाः Rām. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy whirl; सूर्यं त-

मावर्तमनोज्ञनाभिः R. 6. 52 ; दृशितवर्त-
नाभिः Me. 28 ; Dk. 2 ; आवर्तः संज्ञापानं
Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliberation, revolving
(in the mind), anxiety. -4 A
lock of hair curling backwards,
especially on a horse. -5 The two de-
pressions of the forehead above the
eye-brows. -6 A crowded place
(where many men live closely to-
gether). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N.
of a form of cloud personified ; आव-
र्तौ निर्जलो मेघः. -9 Melting (of metals).
-10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence
(संसार). -न A mineral substance,
pyrites (मासिकपातु).

आवर्तक a. [आवर्त एव स्वार्थं कर्] Re-
volving again and again. — 1 N.
of a form of cloud personified ; ज्ञानं
दृष्टे बुधनावेदिते पृथ्वावर्तकानां Me. 6 ;
Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the
eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. 4 Re-
volution. -5 Revolution of the mind
from the influence of the senses. -6
A curl of hair -7 A sort of poison-
ous insect. — की N. of a creeping
plant.

आवर्तन a. 1 Turning round or to-
wards -2 Revolving. — न 1 Turning
round, returning, revolution. -2 Cir-
cular motion, gyration. -3 Circum-
venting or stirring up anything in fusion. -4
Melting together, fusion, alligation
(said of metals). -5 Mid-day,
the time when shadows are cast in an
opposite direction. -6 Repeating, do-
ing over and over again. -7 Study,
practising. — नः Visibon. — नी 1 A
orcible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तित्व a. 1 Whirling or turning
upon itself, returning ; आवर्तित्वधुवना-
होका पुनरावर्तित्वोर्ध्वन Bg. 8. 16 ; का-
लवर्तित्व H. 1. 207. -2 Melting,
mixing &c. -m. (नी) A horse hav-
ing curls of hair on various parts of
the body (considered as a sign of
anapioiousness). — नी 1 A whirlpool.
-2 N. of a plant (अजशुनी).

आवर्त f. 1 Cansing to turn towards.
-2 Turning towards or round ; enter-
ing. -3 Order, succession, method,
mode, manner ; अवर्तवत्ता कार्यं वि-
निर्णयं द्युतेः Ms. 3. 248 ; Y. 3. 2. -4
Progress of an action ; occurrence. -5
Turn of a path, course, direction. -6
A purificatory rite ; Ms. 2. 66.

आवर्त p. 1 Turned round, whirl-
ed, returned ; Māl. 1. 29. -2 Re-
peated ; विवर्तता दृश दिवशाः Sk. -3
Learnt (by heart), studied ; U. 6. -4
Reverted, returned. -5 Averred. -6
Retreated, fled.

आवर्ति f. 1 Turning towards ; re-
turn, coming back ; तपोवनावर्तिपथं R.
2. 18 ; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, re-
treat, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling,
going round ; Māl. 5. 4. -4 Recur-

rence to the same point or place (of
the sun) ; उदगावर्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8.
33. -5 Repetition of birth and death,
worldly existence ; अनावर्तिभयः Kn.
6. 77. -6 Repetition in general ; an
edition (modern use) ; समीयमंकना-
वृत्तिः seventh edition -7 Repeated
reading, study ; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां
बोधद्वयि गरीयसी Udb. -8 Use, em-
ployment, application. -9 Turn of a
way, course or direction. -10 Occur-
rence. -Oomp — दीपकं a rhetorical
figure : त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ मयेदावृत्तिदीपकम् ।
(“द्वयार्थस्योभयानां आवृत्तिः”) क्रमणोदाहरण-
वर्णनबुद्धमालये वर्णयेषा च शर्वरी ॥ उन्मीलितं क-
दंबानि स्फुरति कुटजेद्रमाः । मायति चातकास्तृषा
मायति च शिलावलाः ॥ Kunal.

आवृष्टि f. Raining, a shower of
rain

आवेगः 1 Uneasiness, anxiety,
excitement, agitation, hurry ; अलगा-
वेगः S. 3, 7 ; Amarn. 83. शोकः, दुःखः,
साधवत् &c. -2 Hnrry, haste ; S. 4.
-3 Agitation, regarded as one of the
33 subordinate feelings. — नी N. of a
tree (वृद्धापरकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट 10 P. To surround ; तुने-
रावेष्टयते रज्जुः is made or formed of
straw ; Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an en-
closure.

आवेष्टन 1 Wrapping round, tying,
binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope.
-3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य a. (वी f.) [आवेगस्य विकारः
व्यञ्ज] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2
Woollen.

आव्यध 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce ; see
आविद्ध -2 To wound. -3 To break or
pierce through. -4 To put on ; Bk.
20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast
towards. -6 To throw away, cast off.
-7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin
on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up.
-10 To drive away, expel ; निर्वधमावि-
धयति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, rent,
splintered, broken down ; उत्पाताविद्ध-
मूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted ;
R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, un-
even ; V. 4. 28 ; हर्षाविद्धमस्तुतिधतः
Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force ; दूरनिक्षेपः
Māl. 8 cast forth in taking long
strides ; Mv. 2 ; Ms. 9. 40 ; thrown,
put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5
Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish.
-Oomp. -कर्णी. -कर्णिका N. of a plant
(पाटा).

आविधः [आ-व्यध-घञ्यक] An awl ;
drill.

आव्याधिव a. [आ-व्यध-णिनि] Giving
pain, wounding, attacking. — नी A
gang of robbers (Ved.).

आवृष्ट 6 P. To tear off, cut off,
tear in pieces, interrupt.

आवृष्टन 1 Cutting or tearing off.
-2 The stump of a tree (Ved.).

आवृष्टः Being torn off or tearing
itself off (Ved.).

आवृष्टकः [अवृष्टानां विषयो देशः] A
country of the shameless.

आश a. One who eats, eater (most-
ly as the last member of comp.) ;
e. g. हुताश, आशयश &c. &c. -ज्ञः [अश-
यश्] Eating (as in रातराश).

आशकं Eating.

आशयितु a. 1 Feeding, a feeder.
-2 Protecting.

आशः f. The act of eating food.
आशित a. 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2
Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious,
gluttonous. — न Eating.

आशितवन्वीन a [आशिता अशनेन तृषा
गर्वा यन्. खञ्जानं मुम्] Formerly grazed
by cattle.

आशितभवा a [आशिताशनेन तृषो भवत्यनेन
P. III. 2. 45] Satiating, satisfying
(as food). — व 1 Food, victuals. -2
Satisfaction, satiety (m. also) ;
फलयेवशाशितभवं Bk. 4. 11.

आशितु a. Voracious, gluttonous.
आशित a. Eating (in comp.) ;
फलाशी &c.

आशंस् 1 A. (Rarely P.) 1 To
hope for, expect, desire, wish or
long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसे Kn.
3. 57 ; Bk. 14. 70, 90 ; S. 2. 15 ; M.
1 ; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -2 To
bless, wish well to : एवं ते देवा आशंसेतु
Mk. 1 ; इत्याशंसे करणेरवाहीः R. 14.
50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell ;
Kn. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To
praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To
fear, be afraid of. — Caus. To
render famous or celebrated.

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing ; इष्टा-
शंसनमाशीः Sk. -2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation,
hope ; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापे सतितां च
लक्षणे R. 12. 44 ; Bk. 19. 5. -2
Speech, declaration. -3 Indication,
reference ; शरत्तमयवर्णनाशंसया Ve. 1.

4 Imagination ; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्व-
पि भवत्यानंदसादो लयः Māl. 5. 7.

आशंसित a. 1 Wishd, hoped, ex-
pected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Consi-
dered, said to be.

आशंसितु, आशंसिच a. 1 Wishing,
desiring, expecting ; V. 2. -2 An-
nouncing, declaring.

आशंसु a. [आ-शंस-उ] Desirous,
hopeful.

आशंस a. Ved. [आ-शंस-क्विप्] Hoping.
— f. 1 Praise. -2 Desire.

आशक् 5 P. Ved. To make one
capable or a master or possessor (of
a thing).

आशक a. Able, powerful.
आशक्तिः f. Power, ability.

आशङ्क 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; वृत्तिर्माधर्मीत्वमाशङ्कियथाः कथं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशङ्कसे यदग्निं S. 1. 28; Si. 3. 72; Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4. 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरताममनमाशङ्क्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; वृत्तपूर्वेत्याशङ्क्यते Mā. 4. -5 To start a doubt or objection.

आशङ्कनीय *pot p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशङ्का 1 Fear, apprehension; नहराशङ्का हरिणाशङ्कषो मन्दमन्दं चरति S. 1. 16; आशङ्कया युक्तं Bb. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशङ्कयामाह Gadādhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; 'अश्वित *a.* apprehensive, afraid.

आशङ्कित *p. p.* Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशङ्कितं युवजनेनापि U. 3; doubted, suspected. -तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशङ्कि *a.* Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. -न 1 F. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शू-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्ष्). -3 Wind.

आशरिकः Violent and aching pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशलः A tree; see जीवक.

आश्व [आशीर्भावः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आश्व q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसर्मात् अश्नुते आ-अञ्-अच्] 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराशं परमं सुखं Sbhāsh. ; स्वमाशे मोक्षो Bh. 3. 6; so भय°, इत°, भिराज &c. (b) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याक्षरितामाशाननाशास्वजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. -Comp. -अश्वित, -जन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. -कुत *a.* attended with the hope of success. -गज 1 a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अष्टदिग्गज. -तन्तुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mā. 4. 3, 9 26. -पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अष्टदिक्पाल. -विशाचिका deceptive or illusive hope, phantom of hope. -पुरयुग्मलुः or -संभवा 1 a kind of Baellinn. -मात *a.* successful (= प्राशङ्ग). -बंधः 1. the tie or bond

of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; शुर्षपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः माहयति S. 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; V. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2. consolation. -3 a spider's web. -भंगः disappointment. -बह *a.* inspiring hope. (-हः) N. of a son of a heaven. -विभिन्न *a.* disappointed in expectation. -हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावत् *a.* Having hopes, trusting.

आशाहः See अ(आ)षाह.

आशारः Shelter; 'अश्वित seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; ऋकृच्छं दसा आशास्ते S. 4; किमन्यदाशास्महे केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. -2 To desire, wish, hope, expect; यस्व भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्महे S. 7; शक्तिं Bk. 17. 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed; Mv. 4. 13. -3 To be wished for, desirable; अनशास्वजयो ययौ R. 4. 44 (who had not to wish for victory, to whom victory came unsought). -स्य 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संप्रकास्ते सचाशिषः Mu. 7; M. 5. 20. -2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यचित्तास्त्रिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; आशास्यमन्यत् पुनरुक्तयुतं R. 5. 34.

आशिश् *f* ('शीः, 'शीर्मा &c.) [आशास्-कि, अत इत्थम्] 1 A blessing, benediction (It is thus defined:—वास्तव्याय च मान्येन कनिष्ठस्याभिधीयते। इष्टावचारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता॥). आशिश् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and sure of fulfilment; cf वरः स्वलेख नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो युवजनेनापि वरतामापयते K. 291; अमोघाः प्रतिशुद्धतावर्षाद्युपवसाशिषः R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47. -2 Act of bestowing a blessing up on others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire; Kn. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी) -5 One of the eight chief medicaments (हृदि) -Comp -वाद्, -वचन (आशीर्वाद &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्बचनसंयुक्तां नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. -विषः (आशीर्बिषः) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशिञ्जित *a.* Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशित &c. See under आश.

आशिन *a.* Ved. Aged.

आशीर *f*. [आशीर्यते पश्यते आ-शी-रिच् Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (हरिदिकं अपणम्यं शयः); the milk mixed with the Soma juice to partfy it.

आशिर *a.* Versoions. —: 1 Fire.

-2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीर्यतेऽप्या, आ-शू, किप् वृ०] 1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction. -Comp. -विष [आश्या विषमस्य] 1. a snake; गुरुतमदाशीविषमीमदुर्ज्ञेः R. 3. 57. -2. a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषभोगिने प्रशान्तिं Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep on; कुतुमान्याशेरते वरपदाः V. 2. 23 v. 1. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः [आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat चायुःशेधानिवाशायत् Bg. 15. 8, अयुष्कृ० U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir; विष्मोपे विगाह्यते नयः कुतरीयः पयमामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. -5 Any recipient vessel or viscous of the body the *Asatras* are 7:—वात° पित्त°, श्लेष्मत्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). -6 The stomach; आशयामिदंतिः Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purpose, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कथेताशयः (oft need by commentators; see अभिप्राय). -8 The seat of feeling, mind, heart; अहमात्मा सुहृत्तेज सर्वभूताशयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. -9 Disposition of mind -10 Pr. spertity. -11 A barn. -12 Will or pleasure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property, possession. -16 A miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आशते परमसंततो नूनं मिह हवाशये Mb. -18 N. of a tree (पनस). -Comp -आशः fire.

आशु *a.* [अशु-भ्यातो अण्] 1 Fast, quick —शुः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). -शु ind Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्तमानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [of L. acu Gr. okus]. -Comp. -आपस् *a.* obtaining quickly. -कारिन्, -कुत *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine) —कौपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable. -क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. -ग *a.* swift, quick. (-ग) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an

arrow; पयसनास्त्रादितृचमाहुः R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91. —**आमिन्** *a* going quickly (*-m*.) the sun. —**तोषा** *a*. easily appeased or pleased. (*-षा*) an epithet of Siva. —**पञ्जी** a tree which yields frankincense (शहलीला). —**प-त्स्व** *a*. flying quickly. —**बोध** *a*. teaching quickly, N or a grammar. —**वा** *a*. going quickly. (*-ind*.) quickly. —**व्रीहिः** rice ripening in the rainy season. —**वेण** *a* Ved. having swift arrows. —**हेमन्** *a*. running on quickly, urging the horses. —**हेष्व** *a*. Ved quickly neighing; having quick horse, quickly praised; (श्री-श्वस्वामन).

आशुर्व, ता Quickness, speed.

आशिमन् *m*. [आशोर्मन्: इमन्त्] Quikness.

आशुशुक्लानि *a*. [आ शुक्लं स्र् अदि Up. 2. 102.] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sāy). —2 Shining forth —**जि** 1 Wind, air. —2 Fire; मंत्रपूजानि इर्ष्यादि प्रतिशुद्धास्त्यन्तमीत्याशुशुक्लानि: K 44

आश *a*. Quick, fast (ed.).

आशौकटिन् *m*. A mountain.

आशोक्य *a* (बी.फ.) [अशोक-वृत्] (A place &c.) Near an Asoka tree.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशोचं [अशुषोमोच: अण्; P. VII. 3. 30] Impurity, see अशोचं; इक्ष्वाकं शाकमाशोचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a*. [आ चर-ण्वत् हृद् P. VI. 1. 147] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, onrions; आश्चर्यं गवां बोहोसगोपेन Sk.; तदहं वपुः पुष्पमाश्चर्यमेवा: R. 16. 87; इक्ष्वाको मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. —**ई** 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं आरवेको मानवा यमदृष्टिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6. 2. 29. —2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment; मय Bg. 11. 11. —3 A strange appearance, prodigy. —4 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or onrions; आश्चर्यं परिपठितो-भिरमते यथातकस्तृणया Chāt. 2. 4; usually with यच्च, यत् or यदि with a following potential or future. —Comp. —**घृत** *a*. wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यतर, -त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आश्रो-श्रयो-तन *a*. Sprinkling. —**नं** 1 Aspersing, sprinkling. —2 Ap- plying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आदम *a*. (मी.फ.) [अदमन्-अण्] Made of stone, stony. —**दमः** Any- thing made of stone. —Comp. —**भारिक**

a. having a mass of stones. —**रदयः** N. of a teacher of ritual.

आदमन *a*. (मी.फ.) [अदमने विकारः अण्] Stony: made of stones. —**नः** 1 anything made of stone. —2 N. of Arupa, the charioteer of the sun.

आदमरिक *a*. (की.फ.) [अदमर्येव स्वार्थे वा० टञ्] Suffering from stone in the bladder. —**कः** N. of a disease (अदमरे: q. v.).

आदमिक *a*. (की.फ.) 1 Made of stone. —2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आद्ये 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; पाचका- द्यापते वेदि R. 17. 37.

आद्यान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, conso- lidated; एकेरिवाद्यानचनैस्तदानी Ki. 16. 10. —2 Partially dried; पयश्चा- द्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; Kn. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [अश्रमेव, स्वार्थेऽण्] Tear.

आश्रपणं [आ-श्रा-णिच् लुट्] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, -मं [आ-श्रम आचारे वत् इङ्य-मावः] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. —2 A stage, order, or period of the (religi- ous) life of a Brāhmaṇa. [These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं the life of a student; गृहस्थ्य the life of a house-holder; वानप्रस्थ्य the life of an anchorite or hermit; and संन्यास the life of a Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three Āśramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 6; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. स किलाश्रमसंन्यासमाश्रितः R. 8. 14)]; पूर्वाश्रमः Kn. 5. 50. —3 A college, school. —4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —5 N of Vishnu. —Comp. —**युग्** the head of religions order, a preceptor, principal. —**धर्मः** 1. the special duties of each order of life. —2. the duties of one leading a hermit's life; प इमामाश्रम- धर्मे निरुक्ते S. 1. —**पर्व**, —**मंडलं**, —**स्थानं** 1. a hermitage (including the sur- rounding grounds), a penance forest (तपोवनं); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16 —2. a period in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —**घट** *a*. fallen from any religious order, apostate. —**वासः** residence in a hermitage. —**वासिक** *a*. relating to residence in a hermit- age; १० पर्व the 15th book of the Mb. —**वासिन्**, —**आलयः**, —**सद्** *m*. an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, **आश्रमिन्** *a*. [आश्रम-टन्- इति] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. —2 Be- longing to a hermitage.

आश्रवः 1 Stream, river. —2 Fault, transgression; see आश्रव and under माश्र also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (a) To resort or be- take oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action); विचारितमगुण्याश्रयिष्ये वनानि V. 5. 17; Rs. 1. 17 v. 1.; दक्षिणां मूर्तिमाश्रित्य K. 128, 132; न वयं कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mn. 4; आशिआय च घृतले Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground; 17. 92; दक्षि- माश्रित्य चैतर्त्ती R. 4. 35 resorting to or following; 80 धैर्यं, शोकं, बलं, मित्रभावं, संस्कृतमाश्रित्य &c.; आश्रित्य having re- course or reference; तामाश्रित्य M. 4. 1; कृतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य गीयतां S. 1. (b) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c.); शरण्यमेनमाश्रयते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वतते सर्व आश्रमा Ms. 3. 77; सर्वे गुणा कांचनमाश्रयते. —2 To go through, experience; एको रतः... वृषकं वृषगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur; पापमेवाश्रयेद्दस्मान् Bg. 1. 36 we shall incur sin. —5 To choose, prefer. —6 To assist, help.

आश्रया [आश्रि-अच्] 1 A resting- place, seat, snshatram; सौहृदादृष्ट- माश्रयामि U. 1. 45 v. 1.; so आश्रया- सिद्धि q. v. below. —2 That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely con- nected. —3 Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quali- ty is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्पसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. —4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum; shelter; भर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः क्षीणां Vet.; तद्वहसाश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव त्वामकामां करोमि Mn. 2. (b) A dwelling, house. —5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft in comp. सामुद्रामाश्रया घृयः R. 12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. —6 Fol- lowing, practising; Ms. 2. 11. —7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. —8 Dependence on; oft in comp.: मम सर्वं विषयास्त्वदाश्रया R. 8. 69. —9 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति पंडिता वनिता लताः Udb. —10 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. —11 Help, as- sistance, protection. —12 A quiver; बाणमाश्रयमुखात् सहज्वरन् R. 11. 26. —13 Authority, sanction, warrant. —14 Connection, relation, associa- tion. —15 Union, attachment. —16 A plea, an excuse. —17 Contiguity, vicinity. —18 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six guṇas, q. v. —19 An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. —20 Source, origin. —21 (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. —22 (With Bddhists) The five

organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. -Comp. -असिद्ध-1, -ज्ञिः *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; that whose substratum is false or fictitious; *e. g.* गगनारविंदं सुरभिः अरविंदत्वासरोजारवि-दन्त. -आज्ञाः, -भुज् *a.* 1. consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (-ज्ञाः, -भुज्) 1. fire; दुर्बलः कियते धूर्तः श्रीमान्मविदुषे । किं नाम खलसंसर्गः कुर्वते नाशयाज्ञवत् ॥ Udb. -2. a forfeiter of asylum. -3. the constellation कृत्तिका. -स्त *a.* one who is the refuge or support (of another person). -लिंगं an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयण *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1. Resorting to, seeking refuge with; Kn. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. -जं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -2 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to; R. 17. 60. -2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning; तद्वाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; K. 213. -3 Resorting to; R. 6. 4; Ratn. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to; स किलाश्रममंस्त्वमाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः = कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मांशुर्षी तं Bg. 9. 11; R. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on; इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवामि M. 4; 80 वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति; दृष्ट्याश्रितो गुणः Ak. -3 R. 21. 1. 75; हारं, दुर्गं &c. -3 Using, employing. -4 Following, practising, observing; माधुर्यं, धर्म, प्रवृत्तिः; Kn. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. -6 Dependent on; राष्ट्रं बाहुबलाश्रितं Ms. 9. 255. -7 Referring to, regarding; भीष्माश्रिताः कथाः Mb. -8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c.; चतुर्माश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1; R. 3. 11. -तः A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1; प्रपूर्णा प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Kn. 3. 1. -त (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword

आश्र 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise (with dat. of person); cf. P. I. 4. 40; Y. 2. 196. -3 To accept, undertake. -Caus. 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas; ओमिह्याश्रावयति Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract; Bk.

12. 30. -4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रय *a.* [आ-श्र-अच्] Obedient, compliant; भिज्जामनाश्रयः R. 19. 49; N. 3. 84. -वः 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgressing. -3 One of the categories according to the Jains; see आश्रय.

आश्रावणं 1 Calling out so as to make one listen -2 N. of the certain short words uttered at ceremonies; ओं स्वधेराश्रावणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रावणं Asval.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. -तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing. -2 Accepting.

आश्रुकर्ण *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.)

आश्रित् 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bh. 3. 92. -2 To cleave or stick to.

आश्रित् *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also; आश्रितो लक्ष्मी Sk. -2 Connected, interwoven, blended; परस्परश्रित्शाल्वैः पादपैः Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with; अवनितलाश्रितललाटरेखा K. 67; अंगदं मुञ्च R. 6. 53; Si. 3. 72; मेघमालश्रित-साङ्ग Me. 2. -4 Joining what adhe or attaches to. -5 Invested; spread. -6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्लेषा 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्लेषलोपधस्तनकार्कश्य-साक्षिणी Si. 2. 17; Amarn. 15. 72, 94; कंठाश्लेषमणयिनि जने Me. 3. 106. -2 Contact, intimate connection; relation; सामीप्यश्लेषविवर्त्यप्राधारश्चतु-दिग् Mngdha. -3 The site of an act. -वा *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्व *a.* (श्री. *f.*) [अश्वस्वेदं अश्] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian; आश्वं कफहरं मूत्रं क्लामेद्विषु शस्यते Susr. -2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). -श्वं 1 A number of horses. -2 A chariot drawn by horses. -3 The state or action of a horse (अश्वस्य भावः कर्म वा Sk.).

आश्वत्थ *a.* (स्थी. *f.*), आश्वत्थिक *a.* की. *f.*) [अश्वत्थस्वेदं अश् टक् वा] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. -2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a धूर्त. -त्था The night having the अश्वत्थ Nakshatra. -त्थं The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वभारिक *a.* (की. *f.*) = अश्वमारं हति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्वमेधिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अश्वमेधाय दितं टक्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. -कं N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahābhārata.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी. *f.*) [अश्वयुज्-अय] 1 Belonging to the month *Asvina*. -2 Born under the constellation अश्व-युज्. -जः The month अश्विन; भाद्रपदा-श्वयुजो वर्षाः Susr.; Ms. 6. 15; Y. 3. 47. जी The day of the full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वयुजक *a.* (की. *f.*) Shown at the day of full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वरथ *a.* (थी. *f.*) [अश्वरथ-अश्] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्वलक्षणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अश्वलक्षण-टक्] Knowing the marks of horses. -कः A farrier, groom.

आश्विक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अश्व-टक्] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian; cavalier. -कः 1 A cavalier. -2 A combination of stars or omens presaging acquisition of horses.

आश्विन *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the *Asvina* (अश्विने देवते अस्य). -2 Pervading. -नः 1. N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation *Asvini*). -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the *Asvina*. -3 (dn.) The *Asvina*. -नी 1 N. of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (चित्तिभेदाः). -नं A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्विचनेय *m.* [अश्विचन्याः अपत्यं टक्] The two *Asvina* (physicians of gods). -नः 1 N. of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, the last two of the five *Pāṇḍava* princes. -2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्वीन *a.* (नी. *f.*) [अश्व सञ्] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नोदवा Sk. -नः नं The distance travelled by a horse in a day; सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोकाः Ait. Br.

आश्वीर्यं A number of horses.

आश्वलायनः N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the *Asvalāyana Sūtras*.

आश्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe; सु-खमाश्वसन्ति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्र-त्ययादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. -Caus. 1 To encourage, comfort, console, cheer up; तदा संकीर्तयेन्नाश्वासयाम्यात्मानं V. 3; R. 12. 5, 14. 58, 15. 45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. -2 To refresh, gratify; छायाश्वसितप्राधिकजनसार्थः Pt. 2. -3 To conciliate.

आश्ववासः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. -2 Consolation, cheering up.

inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. -3 An assurance of safety or protection. -4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A probable story.

आश्वासक *a.* Consolatory, comforting. -क Clothing.

आश्वासन *Con*soling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तद्भिर्द्वितीयं हृद्भाश्वासनं S. 7; देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering np of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासिन् *a.* [आश्वास-णिनि] Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; S. 2. 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीपूर्णिमा अमिषमासे अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथम-दिने मे. 2; हेतुविष्णुः सदाषाढे कालिके प्रसिद्धोच्यते V. P. -2 A staff of the Palāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अधाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भभाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya mountain. -ट The 20th and the 21st lunar mansion, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -ही The day of full moon in the month of Ashāḍha. -Comp. -अच, -च *a.* produced in the month of Ashāḍha. (-चः, -चू) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ.

आषाढिन् *a.* Bearing a Palāsa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय *a.* [आषाढा-ङ] Born under the constellation Ashāḍhā.

आटमः [अटमो मागः, अटम-ञ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आत्रं [अनुष्णाशी-ङ् नृन् Up. 4. 159] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आटी 1 An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आत्स, आः *ind.* An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उपनयतु भवान् धृजेष्वं V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमद्यापि राक्षसत्रासाः U. 1; आः पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Mā. 8. (c) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण). आः क एव मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः वृषामं-मलपाठक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; वि-श्रमातरमाः प्रहर्षं वृषयश्च भिक्षामहे नि-जया Udb.; (आः स्मरणं प्राकरणे कोपवैराग-योस्तथा Med.).

आस 1. 2 A. (आसे, आसं चक्रे, आसिह; आसिह, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतद्वासनमास्यता V. 5; आस्यतामिति चोक्तः मन्त्रासीताभिमुखं पुरोः Ms. 2. 193. -2 To live, dwell; तावद्वाष्ण्यासते देवलोके Mb.; चत्रासे लोकं तत्रायमास्ता K. 196; कुरु-वासे Sk.; चत्रायुतास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Bk. 4. 6, 8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle, आसामं स्वाध्यायपति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. -4 To be, exist. -5 To be contained in; जमतिं पश्यं सविताशमासत Si. 1. 23. -6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing any-

thing, last; oft used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्मगर्ज-आसते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing np and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., enst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तुष्णीं &c.), or with the instr. of a noun; सुखेनासते &c. -7 To lead to, result in (with dat.); आस्ता मानसतुष्टये सुकृ-तिनां नीतिर्नोदोदधे च; H. 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्ता तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. -Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वी Sk. -Desid. आसिष्यते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [आस्यति, आसितुं] 1 To enclose, border. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आसः [आस-वश्] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-सं also); स सासिः साधुश्च सासः Ki. 14. 5. -3 Ashes. -सं 1 Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [आस-स्तृ] 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool; स वासेनासन-सज्जितं Kn. 3. 2; आसनं सुचं to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; of. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, चक्र°, &c. -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwelling; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 such āsanas are usually mentioned). -7 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. वानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are: संधिर्न विप्रदो वानमासेन द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak.; प्रतिबद्धशक्योः कालप्रतीक्षया तूष्णीमवस्थान-मासेन; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्ये विधातादासेन स्तुतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The front part of an elephant's body, with ears. -9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw). -10 N. of two trees (असन and जीवक). -न 1 A seat, stool, stay. -नी 1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall. -Comp. -बंधवीर *a.* resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; भिषद्गुपीमासनबंधवीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित *p. p.* [आस-क्त] Seated, at rest; आसितः सः; आसितं तेन Sk. -तं 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat; इदमेवामासि-तं Sk. -3 Abode, a place where one has lived; a city.

आसीन *pres. p.* Sitting, seated; न-चलायितं nodding when seated, falling asleep.

आसय Sitting, abode, state of rest. आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आस) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally, in close vicinity.

आसंसार, -संचुति *a.* Liable to progress or alteration. -रं, -ति *ind.* 1

Till the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within the limits or range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life; Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3. 6 (Māli. वा-संसारं).

आसंगत्य Detachment, disunion.

आसंज 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, attach to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.); चापमासंज्य कंठे Kn. 2. 64; अनुबंध आसंज्यते Sk.; आसंज्यमानसंजः S. 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed; (fig. also); सुजे...सुजेधुरमासंजं R. 2. 74; सोपने राखं; जने नोषं &c.; आसंजं भयं तेव Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them. -2 To confer upon, condescend to; Ki. 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to, depend upon. -4 To take np. -Caus. 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on. -2 To place, put, throw round; आसं-जयामास यथापदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83. -3 To entrust or appoint. -pass. (-संज्यते) To adhere, stick, be attached; यद्धि नेहात्मनः पीढा मांसिज भ-वता जने Ki. 11. 29; cf. "Do unto others as you would be done by."

आसक्त *p. p.* 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.); एतः, सुगया. -2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing. -3 Fixed on, directed towards, joined attached to, placed or resting on; म-न्मुखसकटद्विः K. 158; यदासक्तं सख्यं जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; शिखरासक्त-मेघाः Kn. 6. 40 resting on; वाङ्मलया 8. -4 Surrounded, encircled. -5 Contin-uous, perpetual, eternal. -6 Trust-ing to, confiding in. -क्तं *ind.* Eter-nally, perpetually. -Comp. -चित्त, -चे-तस्, -मनस् *a.* having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः K. 120; intentness, application. -2 Waylaying (Ved.). -कि *ind.* Ved. Purposely.

आसंज *a.* Uninterrupted, perpetual. -न 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); तुष्णं लुब्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 60. -2 Intentness, close application. -3 Con-act, adherence, clinging; (पंक्तं) सशेवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46; त्रतित्वलासंगमं जातपाशः S. 1. 33; Mn. 1. 14; आसंगः absence of con-solation; Mā. 2. -4 Association, connection, union; त्यक्त्वा कर्मकला-संगं Bg. 4. 20; अकांतासंग &c. -5 Fix-ing, fastening to. -6 Pride about the authorship of a thing (कर्तृत्वाभिमान). -7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरा-संग. -8 Waylaying (?). -मं *a.* kind

of fragrant earth ; (मोराप्रयुक्ता) . — *सं* ind. Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिमः [आसंगे भवः डिभच्] (In surgery) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body (as dress, armour &c.) . — 2 Getting entangled, clinging ; मततिबलयासंजनात् S. 1. 33 v. i. — 3 Attachment, devotion. — 4 Contact, proximity — 5 A handle, book.

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near (with acc. or loc.) . — 2 To watch or lie in wait for. — 3 To approach reach, to go to or towards (a place &c.) ; हिमालयस्यालमसासद् Kn. 7. 69 ; Bk. 7. 31 ; Si. 2. 2 ; आसन् R. 6. 4. 53 ; 11. 23 — 4 To meet with, find, form ; सखं R. 5. 60 ; 14 25 ; अपायं Bk. 3 26 suffering : 4. 43 — 5 To encounter, attack. — 6 To commence, undertake. — 7 To place. — 10 P. or Caus. 1 (a) To meet with, find ; सुखमसासद्भित्तिः Bhāg (b) To get, obtain ; अमरवर्णनालेख्यमासाध R. 8. 95 ; Ms. 4. 227 ; धनं, सुखं &c. — 2 To approach, go to, reach ; नक्तं स्वस्थानमासाध गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति ; ते पुण्यमासाध सु- रैर्ब्रह्मलोकं Bg 9. 20 ; Me 34 ; Bk 8 37. — 3 To overtake, come up with ; अनेन रश्मयेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वेनेतेयमप्यासादयेयं V. 1, Ve. 3. 7. — 4 To encounter, attack ; आसादितो कथं जतं न गजैः कूलमुद्वैतः Bk. 6 95. — 5 To effect, occasion, accomplish. — 6 To make one sit down (Ved.) .

आसक्तिः -f. [आ-सद्-क्तिन्] 1 Meeting, junction. — 2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact ; किमपि किमपि मन्वं मन्वमासक्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. — 3 Gain, profit, acquirement. — 4 (In Logic) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said ; relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them ; कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासक्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣhā. P. 83 ; वाच्यं स्याद्योग्यताकाशासक्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 2.

आसद्धं 1 Gain, profit. — 2 Contact, union. — 3 Nearness, proximity. — 4 The act of sitting down. — 5 A seat.

आसक्त्यः p. 1 Drawn near, approached, near (in time, place or number) ; आसक्त्यधिकान् nearly or about 20 ; at hand, close by, impending, imminent ; आसक्त्यपतने कृते S. B. ; स- रणं, काल q. v. — 2 Adjacent, adjoining. — 3 Well-placed. — 4 About to die. — 5 The setting sun. — Comp. — कालः 1. the hour of death. — 2 one whose death is near. — परिचारकः, चारि- रिका personal attendant, body-guard ; U. 1 ; S. 6. — प्रसव a. about to be confined or delivered ; about to bring

forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.) . — दृष्टु - क्षीरपात a. one whose death has drawn near ; Kn. 3. 44.

आसादा Ved Cushion.

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down. — 2 Attacking. — 3 Overtaking, meeting with, going towards. — 4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, आसाद्य pot. p. Attain- able, to be attained &c.

आसादित p. p. 1 Obtained, got. — 2 Reached, gone to. — 3 Spread, extend- ed. — 4 Effected, completed. — 5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.

आसन् n. Mouth ; (a word option- ally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual) .

आसन्धत् a. Ved. Having a mouth.

आसन्ध्य a. Ved. Being in the month.

आसद्दः [आसीत्वास्मिन् प्रलम्बकाले निपा- तः] Vishṇu or Vāsudeva. — द्वी [आस- द्देवस्य 1 A small conch or oblong chair ; an arm-chair ; K. 94 ; हयं वा आसद्दी अस्यां द्वीदं सर्वमानसं Sat. Br. — 2 A raised seat in a hall or assem- bly.

आसद्विका [स्वल्पार्थे कन्] A small chair ; K. 219.

आसंवाधा a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides) ; आसंवाधा भविष्यति प्यानः शरद्विभिः Rām.

आसव See under आध.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness ; आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attain- ment.

आसारः [आ-सृ-षञ्] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything) ; आसारसिक्ताक्षितिवायुयोगात् R. 13. 29 ; Me. 17 ; पुष्पासारः 43 ; सोतुहिनं, वशि- र् &c. ; वायुसारः M. 3. 20 flooded or suffused with tears ; वासासारैर्द्वि- र्बृष्ट H. 3 it rained in torrents. — 2 Surrounding an enemy. — 3 Attack, invasion. — 4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states) . — 5 Provialicn, food ; Pt. 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [अतिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A swordman.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसनं, आस-पुल्ल] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारं [असिधारा इव अस्यन अण्] N. of a particular vow ; अस्यस्यतीव्र व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; for explana- tion see असिधारा.

आसिच् 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. — 2 To fill with. — Caus. To have any- thing poured in.

आसिच् f. An oblation which is poured out ; a dish, vessel (?) .

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pour- ing in.

आसेक्या A kind of eunuch or neuter man ; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यकीर्त्यावासे- क्यः प्रवचो भवेत् ।

आसेचन a. (नी f.) Charming, beloved ; so आसेचनक. — नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. — 2 A vessel for fluids (Ved) ; वत् hollow, concave. — नी A small vessel.

आसिध 1 P. To arrest,, keep in custody (only in p. p.) .

आसेद्ध m. One who arrests another.

आसेधः Arrest, onstody, legal re- straint ; it is of four kinds : — स्थाना- सेधः कालकृतः यथासात् कर्मजनस्य Nārada ; i. e. confinement to a place, limita- tion of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from do- ing anything.

आसेधक a. Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.) . — 2 (P.) To exoite, enliven (Ved.) .

आसवः [आ-अण्] 1 Distilla- tion. — 2 Deoction. — 3 Any spirituo- ous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.) ; अनासवाक्यं कारणं मवस्य Kn. 1. 31 ; कुमारी, दासा &c. ; यच्च पक्षोपायस्य सिद्धे मयं स आसवः Bhāva P. — 4 A vessel for liquor. — 5 Exoiting. — Comp. — तः [आसवस्य कारणं वृक्षः शाक- तः] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor) .

आसावः A Praiser, or one who ex- tracts Soma juice.

आसृतिः f. 1 Distilling, distillation. — 2 Deoction. — 3 A draught so prepared. — 4 Birth, production (प्रसव) . — 5 Exoiting, enlivening (Ved.) .

आसृतीवलः [आसृतिरस्यस्य वलच् दीर्घः P. V. 2. 112] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice) . — 2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. — 3 A distiller. — 4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक) .

आसुर a. (रि f.) [असुरसिद्धं अण् opp. देव] 1 Belonging to Asuras. — 2 Belonging to evil spirits आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c. — 3 Infernal, demoniacal ; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes an asur conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24) . — 4 Not performing sacri- fices. — 5 Divine, spiritual. — दः 1 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्] . — 2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other pater- nal kinsmen ; (see उद्वाह) ; आसुरो दधि-

गाढान्त Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31. -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior tribe Asura. -रि 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; सन्नमादा-सुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb (Mar. मोहरी; रुई). -रि 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय a. Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

आसूनिता a. 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसे 1 A. 1 To carry out, practice, perform zealously; धर्म, व्रत &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अद्यावत्मासेषमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

आसेषा, -षनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेषनं पीनायुष्य Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेवित p. p. 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated. -ते Perform a nce.

आसेवित् a. Performing assiduously, indulging in

आस्कंद 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कषाभिदानीयुष्मादोपरागो माषवेदुमास्कंदति MAl. 9; आस्कंदल्लहमणं बाणे Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or bang on (as the Vedāṅgas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदः, -दनं 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परानिता णम-लभस्य Ve. 2. -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदितं, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदित्वा a. 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्कृ a. 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ-स्तु-वञ्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक a. (की. f.) [आस्ति परलोकः इति मतिर्वैश्व, ठ्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यज्ञास्थेयं सदस्ति चस्तिवति सुषा जल्पद्विरेवास्तिकैः Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः अद्धान्त Y. 1. 268. -कः; or आस्तिका N. of a Munī.

आस्तिकता, -रत्नं, आस्तिक्य 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्य-बुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्म धर्म Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं अद्धानता परमाद्येवागमाद्येषु San-kara.

आस्तिक a. Relating to, or treating of, the sage आर्त्तिक. -कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāru; (at whose intercession king Janamejayg spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्यामवस्थानं लोके-आस्तिक इत्युत । अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गता यस्यागिता गर्मस्येव तम् ॥. -कः A section (पर्व) of the first book of the Mahābhārata.

मास्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; धर्मास्तु-स्तु, वसनमा-स्तु-स्तु &c.

आस्तर [आ-स्तु-अञ्] 1 A covering, overlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; चासो वलकलमास्तरः किसलयानि Sānti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading, (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण a. 1 Spreading, covering. -ञ् 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुसुमं a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुसुमं strewn with flowers S. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणानु रं R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; वतं without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer of Kusa grass spread out for a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक a. (की. f.) [आस्तरण प्रयोजनमस्य ठ्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तार [आ-स्तु-वञ्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -Oomp. -पक्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र a. [अवस्थेदं अञ्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्वयं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सदृशमातिष्ठत्यन्यथाः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2. practising concentration of mind; स्वस्व Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तदं Mn. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्मातस्थुषा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Ve. 3. 19; so श्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादविषयः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविह्वलः R. 15. 79; सुदृढास्थितायां सभायां Ku. 7.

29; विषमार्थं जलं रज्जुमास्थायै तव कारणात् Mb. use; चिन्तामोनामिवास्थिता V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave -Caus. 1 To cause to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; मविश्य स्वापकस्तद्वत्काव्यम-स्थायैस्ततः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अञ्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc); मत्स्येषास्थापराङ्मुखा R. 10. 43; मध्यपस्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्म्यं वचं धार्यो Rāj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थान a. Standing, mounting.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard; see आस्था. -5 A ball of audience; K. 8. 14. -6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -Oomp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -संघाया an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतन-जिरं Ki. 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थायिका An audience.

आस्थित p. p. (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यत्नं Pt. 1. 220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्थापि Si. 2. 80, 9. 84; सो नियतं, ध्यानं, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed (as a hunting ground); R. 9. 53; दानवास्थितः शैलः Rām. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्यात); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः f. Condition.

आस्थानं 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्थेय a. Bloody (fr. अस्त्र); being in the mouth (fr. आस्त्र).

आस्पदं [आ-प्र-वृत्तुञ्] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं ओष्ठिवराज-संज्ञितं R. 3. 36; द्यानास्पदं भूतवर्तविवेशं Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् Ku. 174; राज-स्यास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode,

subject, receptacle; निधनता सचिपिदा-
मास्पदं Mk. 1. 14; करिण्या कारण्यास्पदं
Bv. 1. 2; आस्पदं त्वमसि सर्वसंपदां Ki.
13. 39; सोदोषः, उपहासः &c. -3 Rank,
position, station; काव्यार्थाभावेनायमपि
सम्पदास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity,
authority, office; लघ्वास्पदास्मीति
बिषादभीरोः M. 1. 17. -5 Business,
affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth
place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्षा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्पर्षिन् a. Emulous, striving
after.

आस्फल, -स्फुल 10 P. or Caus. 1
To cease to flap, rock or shake;
to strike or press against; आस्फालितं
पत्तमदाकरायै R. 16. 13; पयोराशेरघः
प्रलयपवनस्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed,
stirred; Nāg. 1; शिलायामास्फालितः
Pt. 1. -2 To twang; घट्टरास्फालयन्
U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a
lute), strike; वीणामास्फालयन्ती K.
131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder,
tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, caus-
ing to move gently. -2 Flapping.
-3 Particularly, the flapping motion
of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or
pressing against, stirring (as water
&c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्वास्फालन-
कार्त्तुं S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्फालनतत्प-
रकात् R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru.
54; कुचतटं K. 6, 14, 57; ऐरावतं
कर्कशेन हस्तेन Kn. 3. 22 striking
against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् m. N. of the planet
Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2
The sound made by striking on the
arms (Mar. डडु टोकणं); करः मिश्रेण
K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4
Striking or rubbing against, blow;
पुच्छं Mv. 5. 63; लांगूलास्फोटज्ञाद्वच्च
चलितः स महगिरिः Mb. -टा The नव-
मल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmine.
आस्फोटक a. Making a sound by
striking on the arms. -कः = पर्वतज-
पिल्लेद.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to
and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3
Blowing, expanding. -4 Contracting,
closing. -5 Slapping or clapping
the arms, or the sound produced
by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting.
-7 Winnowing, thrashing. -नी A
gimlet.

आस्फोटः, -तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पृथो-
दस्य तर्ध] N. of several trees; अर्कः,
कोषिदार, मृगलाश. -ता, -तका N. of sev-
eral plants; मल्लिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

आस्माक a. (की f.), आस्माकीन
a. [अस्मद्-अण्-लङ् अस्माकदेशः] Our,

ours; आस्माकदांतिसाक्षिध्यात् Si. 2. 63,
8. 50.

आस्य a. Belonging to the mouth
or face. -स्य [अस्यते घासोऽय, अस्-अस्यत्]
1 The month, jaws; आस्यकुहरे, विवृ-
तास्यः. -2 Faos; आस्यकमल. -3 A
part of the month used in pronounc-
ing letters; तुल्यस्यपयस्नं सवर्णं P. I.
1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं ताह्वाविस्थानं Sk.
; बडास्यानि Pt 5. 55; (the six parts
being the throat, head or brain, palate,
tooth, lip, and nose -4 Mouth,
opening; वृणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. -Comp.
-आस्यवः spittle, saliva. -पञ्च a lotus.
-लांगलः 1. a dog. -2. a bear. -लोमन्
n. heard.

आस्यधय [a. आस्य धयति वे-ल सुख]
Kissing.

आस्येदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आस्.

आस्यं [अस्यते स्वार्थेऽण्] Blood.
-Comp. -पा 1. 'blood drinker', demon.
-2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [आ-स्र-अर्] 1 Pain, afflic-
tion, distress. -2 Flowing, running.
-3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault,
transgression. -5 The foam on boil-
ing rice. -6 (With Jinas) The im-
pulse called योग or attention which
the soul participates in the movement
of its various bodies; it is defined
as the 'action of the senses which
impels the soul towards external
objects'; it is good or evil accord-
ing as it is directed towards god or
evil objects.

आस्राव a. Flowing, running. -वः
1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, dis-
charge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain,
affliction. -5 A disease of the body.
-Comp. -भेषजं medicament, medi-
cine.

आस्राविन् a. Flowing, emitting
fluid or humour; an epithet of the
elephant when ichor is issuing from
its temples.

आस्वाद 1 A. To taste. -Caus. To
taste, enjoy; संभोगं Me. 87; R. 3.
54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; नः
स्वाद्यसे भुजगेः K. 109.

आस्वाद a. Tasting, eating. -दः 1
Tasting, eating; चूतान्कुरास्वादकषाय-
कंठः Ku. 3. 32; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः
H. 1. 152; सुखास्वादः Y. 3. 229 kiss-
ing. -2 Relish, flavour, taste; ज्ञाता-
स्वादो विवृतजघनं को विहातुं समर्थः Me.
41; सुखास्वादपूरः H. 4. 76; चित्रास्वा-
दकथंभूतः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, ex-
periencing; वत् a. delicious in fla-
vour, palatable; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलेरुह-
जानां R. 2. 5

आस्वाङ्क a. Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य pot. p. To be tasted, deli-
cious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित or आस्वात [आ-स्व-क्]
Sounded.

आह ind. 1 An interjection show-
ing (a) reproof; (b) severity;
(c) command; (d) casting, send-
ing. -2 An irregular verbal form of
the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a de-
fective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to
speak' (supposed by Indian gram-
marians to be derived from अह् and
by European scholars from अह् the
only forms of the root existing in
the language are:—आय. अह्युः आह,
आहनुः, and आहुः).

आहकः [आह-क्-कन्] A peculiar
disease of the nose; तद्वत् रक्तशयेन
युक्तो नासपुटतिरि. गात्रशूलद्वयकरः श्लेष्मणा
झाहको ज्वरः ॥

आहं सत्यं Conceitedness.

आहन 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, heat;
कुष्ठिमज्जघान K. 10; परस्य गिरि आहति
Sk.; Si. 7. 17; दुर्जयान करिणः...आह-
स्यात् Rām. 19. 60; said to be Atm.
when the object is some limb of
one's own body; आहने शिरः; hut of.
आज्जे दिवमचिलाचनस्य वसः Ki. 17. 63;
so आहध्वं मा रघूतम; Bk. 8. 15, 5.
102; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also).
-2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell,
drum &c.) Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7. Me. 66;
R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten (as
a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4.
23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदु-
स्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति Si. 2. 46; गजहं-
ताहता वृक्षाः Rām. -3 Injured, killed.
-4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed.
-5 Multiplied (in Math.). -स्वार्थि-
संख्यया द्वित्रिजागरैर्युताहतेः Śūrya S.;
एकैकमन्त्रेषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -6
Known, understood. -7 Rolled (as
dice). -8 Uttered falsely. -ता A
drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment.
-2 An old garment. -3 A non-
sensical or meaningless speech, an
assertion of impossibility; e. g. एष
बंधासुते याति Subhāsh. -Comp. -ल-
क्षण a. = अहितलक्षण q. v. under आघा.

आहतिः f. 1 Killing. -2 A blow,
hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगतिः).
-4 Multiplication; अंशाहतिच्छेदश्च धेन
भक्ता Lila.

आहनन 1 Striking at, heating. -2
A stick.

आहननीय a. Making oneself known
by heating a drum.

आहनन् a. [आहन् अहन्] To be
heated or pressed out (as Soma).

आघाता [आह-वच्] 1 Striking,
striking against; अस्पर्शंति तदाघातं
Ku. 2. 50; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow,
stroke; त्रिजिघातप्रतिहततस्करं धलशैकदंतः
S. 1. 33; कठिनकुचतटं Amaru. 55;
पवनं, पादं &c. -3 A wound. -4
Killing; प्राणाघाताभिधातुः Bh. 2. 26;
Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or
strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.

-7 Retention of urine (घृताघात). -8 A slaughter-house; आघात नयमानस्य वधस्यैव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहाव, आहवन &c. see under आहु and आह.

आहिरिक् [अहिरिक्, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pāpini.

आहिङ् 1 A. To roam; about, wander; अहिङ्गते अदृश्या अङ्गी S. 2.

आहिङ्गिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Valdebi mother; आहिङ्गिकी निषादेन वैदेह्यामेव जायते Ms. 10. 37; (according to Kull. he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिङ्गिक).

आहितुङ्गिकः [अहितुङ्ग दीप्यति ङ्क्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वहितुङ्गिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mn. 2.

आहीरणिन् m. A two-beaded snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रुमाहवनम-प्रजग्मनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय pot. p. To be offered as an oblation. -यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्याहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्. पिता वा पौत्रोऽपि यदक्षिणः पुत्रो गृहपतिः पीत्र आहवनीयः Aśval. ; see also अहवेता under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. -कः A consecrated fire.

आहावः [आ-हु आघारे षच्] Fire; see under आह also.

आहुत p p. Offered to the gods, sacrificed. -तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. वषयज्ञ.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Kṛishṇa. -काः N. of a people.

आहुल्यं N. of a leguminous shrub; (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आहु 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव वधे तदप्यप्राहुतं R. 3. 6; पुण्यं फलं चा-

तवमाहर्हस्यः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्ता bring news.

-2 To bring near, give; चेद्रुमाय मे दिनीं Kām. 1. 5; अयाचित्ताहूत Y. 1. 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4

To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97.

-5 To have, assume; आजहत्तुस्तञ्जणैः ...अयं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To canse, produce, lead to (as mind). -11 To separate, remove, draw off from. -12

To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call.

-Caus. 1 To make one fetch or bring, canse to give or pay; Ms. 10. 119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To canse, produce -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आह्व a (At the end of oomp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समिष्टकुलफलाह्वैः R. 1. 49. -रः 1

Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing, performing. -3 Offering a sacrifice. -4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5

The air so inhaled. -6 Inspiration, breath inspired. -Comp. -करता, -बला, -निष्पार, -निष्किरा, -वसना, -वितना, -सेना compounds of the class called मयूर्यसकादि.

आहरण a. Taking away, robbing; as in अहताहरण. -णं 1 Fetching, bringing (near); समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थितावयं S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75. -3

Removing, extracting. -4 Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कौरव्य चकाराहरणे मतिं Mb.

-5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वाव्युपारणणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6

Causing, inducing.

आहर्तु a. 1 One who takes or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching. -3 Performing; आहर्ता कर्तुः K. 5. -4 Causing; bringing on; आरामनो महावनं कालो विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1. -m. (-ता) A copy holder (in law).

आहार a. (रा or रर f.) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; आहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Śāv. 4. 23. -रः 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. -2 Employing, using. -3

Taking food. -4 Food; (आहर्तु रसम-रमादित्याहारः Sk.); वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहारः वृत्तिः means

of livelihood; भैसाहारः living on

alms; वषाहार, निराहार &c. -Comp. -अग्रिन् a. begging or seeking for food. -निःसरणमार्गः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements.

-वाकः 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of food). -चिरहः want of food, privation, starvation. -संभवः the juice of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक a. Going to fetch or bring; पशानाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jains) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is 'a minute form issuing from the

head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded (अप्य). -5 Arti-

ficial, adventitious; incidental, external, accessory; आहार्यकोभारहितैरमायैः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुण Ki. 4. 23; निसर्गमुभयस्य किमाहार्यकाण्डवरेण Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identification or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in

रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चंद्रो मुखमिषादौ चंद्रमिषे मुखे चंद्राभेदज्ञानं तच्चाहार्यमेव Tv. -7 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). -ई 1 A kind of handage (बन्ध). -ई 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting

-2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamental part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आहिय a. [अहोरेदं ङ्क्] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; बैखानसं किमनया व्रतं निवेदितव्यं... आहो निवेदयति समं हरिणां गजाभिः S. 1. 27; दास्यामी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांशुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation -Comp.

-पुशिका [अहोपुश्व दुश् P. III. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहो-पुशिका ब्रूयाद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुशिका पश्य मम सद्गत्कानिभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vanthing, boasting. -3. vaunting of one's own prowess; निजमुज्ज्वलाहोपुशिकां Bv. 1. 84. -स्तिन् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं). आहोस्तिन्सर्वो ममापचरितोर्विदंभितो वीरधाम S. 5. 9. किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्तिन् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह a. (ही f.) Daily, performed in a day. -ह्रं [अहो महः अश्] A series of days, many days.

आहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अहि भवः, अह्न निर्वृतः साध्यः टङ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आहिकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अत्राहिकं सुरभेद्यो जयते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, snob as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताहिकः संवृतः V. 4; सधुदे कृताहिकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahābhāṣya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; टुघ *a.* conferring delight. आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. —नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आहू 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आहृय *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आहृत *p. p.* Injured; भेषज *a.* enring what is injured or bent.

आहरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial

food for himself); अन्नमपहर्तार आहरका भवति अद्दि सिद्धे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

आहरकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda

आहृति *a.* Making crooked.

आह्वि 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कुष्णश्वापूरनाह्वये Sk. ; आहृत चेद्विराणुरारि Si. 20 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28 42, 89. —Caus. 1 To send for, call; कविमाह्वययामास प्रस्तुत-प्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आह्वः [आहृयतेऽरयोऽत्र, आ-ह्व-अप्] 1 Battle, war, night; एवंविधेनाह्वचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; हत्वा स्वजनमाह्वे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; काम्या Desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आहृतिः *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आह्वः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आहृत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited; यिषसमणेनाहृतः पार्थेनाय द्विपद्गुरम् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. —नं Calling. —Comp. —प्रपलायन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. —संहरः the time of universal destruction.

आहृतिः *f.* [आ-ह्व-क्तिर्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आ-ह्व-इ] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. —ह्व [आ-ह्व-अह्] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft at the end of comp.; अमृताह्वः, ज्ञाताह्व &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काश्य रामायणाह्वयं Rām.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयाः, वृद्धेरप्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वक-पक्षिमादियौवनं आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. —नं Name, appellation.

आह्वान 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. —Comp. —वर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानचति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1 A summons. -2 A name;

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. —क A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरपेक्षया Bk. 12. 43.

इ.

इ The third letter of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

इः [अ-इ-इ] N. of Kāmadeva. —ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ 1. 2 P. (In Dhātup. written as इण्) (इति, इय, य, अणत्, एत्, इत्) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; इतिशब्दं पुनरेति शर्चते R. 8. 56; ईयुर्भर-ह्राजयुनेनिकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्बुद्धिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, सुहृता &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To

spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सन्नमायन् Vāj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कुर्वतो इ स्म वै वर्पन्तो यति Sat. Br.; गन्धामनेनेयुः Kāty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -11 1 U. = अय्. -III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. —Caus. To cause to go or come. [cf. L. eo; Gr. eimi with एति].

इत् *a.* [इ-क्तिर्] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as अयत्).

इत *p. p.* [इ-क] 1 Gone to; इतिर-कमनीयत रागमिता Si. 6. 71. -2 Return-

ed. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगेः सप्तभि-रितः K. P. 10. —तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इतिः *f.* Going, moving.

इत्य *a.* To have gone towards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण मुच्यत्. —त्या 1 Going; way. -2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्यन् *a.* [इ-कान्ति] Going;

इत्यवर *a.* (रि *f.*) [इ-कए] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Crnel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. —रः A eunuch. —रि 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisārikā q. v.

इष्यत् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1, 23; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or stem of a reed.

इकटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इक्ष्वाकः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbal*].

इक्षुः [इक्षुसो मायुर्वेद, इक्षुः Uṇ. 3. 157] 1. Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिल. -3 Wish, desire. -Comp. -कांडः, -ड N. of two different species of sugar-cane. (काश and सुजट्ट). -कुट्टकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. -गन्धः Saccharum Spontanem. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. -वृक्षः, -पट्टिः f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -दर्भा a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2 the eye of sugar-cane. -पत्रः a kind of grain. -राकः molasses. -यः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). -चालिका a kind of grass (काश). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिनी a woman who eats a sugar cane. -मती, -मालिनी, -मालयी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane. -मेहः diabetes or diabetes mellitus (cf. मधुमेह). -मेहिन a. diabetio. -यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -येलिः [इक्षोरिष येलिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinatum (पुष्पकशु). -रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. -3 a kind of काश grass, काशयः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses -वर्णं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारी n, -समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -चालिका [इक्षोरिष बलि बल-पुल्ल] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिमखाना). -2 the काश grass. -चाटिका, -चाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुष्पक.) -2. a garden of sugar-canes -चिकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat. -शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar cane. -सारः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरः 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्ष्वाकः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhya; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhāg. ध्रुवतनु मनोजित इक्ष्वाकुर्जीवतः सुतः); इक्ष्वाकु वंशादभिमन्युः प्रजापते U. 1. 44. -2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; मलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलवतं R. 3. 70. -कुः f. A kind of bitter gourd.

इक्ष्, इक्ष् 1 P. (पक्षति, इक्षति) To go, move; usually with प्र, य, व.

इक्ष् (इक्षति-ने, इक्षितं, इक्षित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथादीपो निवातस्य

नग्ने Bar. 6. 19, 14. 23; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विन्ध्यं यज्ञं यच्च नैगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -Caus. 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इय below.

इय a. 1 Moveable; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विन्ध्यं यज्ञं यच्च नैगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -यः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -ग A kind of counting.

इयन्त [इय-सुट्] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another as by an Avagraha.

इमित p. p. Moved, shaken. -त [मावे-क्त] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; आकारवदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अग्रह-सद्भावमिति तित्तज्ञया Kn. 5. 62; तस्य संवृत्त-संश्रयः गृहकारेणितस्य च R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारेणितैर्गत्या... गृह्यतेऽतम-तं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. -कोषवद्, -ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इयत् pot. p. 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prātisākyas) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada-Pāṭha is divided by the Avagraha.

इयुः A disease.

इयुदः, -दी, इयुलः N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (M-r. हिमनैट); इयुदीपावपः सोऽयं U 1 21; प्रसिद्धाः कचिविद्युदीपलभिः सूच्यत ए-वोपलः S. 1. 14. -वृ The nut of the tree.

इयिकिलः A pond; mnd.

इच्छुकः, इच्छा See under इय्.

इच्छकः N. of a tree, the oilon.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (हिज्जल).

इज्यत् pot. p. (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बुद्धिपति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प-काशं तद्विज्ञेयमिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1. 63, 15. 2 Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A

bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -Comp. -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इंचाकः A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).

इत् 1 P. [पटति, इटति] 1 To go, go, to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make hasty (Ved.).

इटः Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -Comp. -सूतं a mat (Ved.).

इद्वचरः [इवा कमेन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इद्व. f. (also written इत् in Veda). [इत् कियः वा लस्य इः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five prayāgas (इहो यजति). -7 People or subjects. -(pl.) The object of devotion. -Comp. -देवता a deity of libation. इद (ल) स्पतिः N. of Vishnu or of Pūshan.

इद्वः An epithet of Agni.

इडा—ला [इल-अत्र, वा लस्य इद्वं] 1 The earth; प्रवृत्त्यते नूनमिडातलस्यः Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Purūravas; she is also called भेनावकनी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Durgā. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाडीभिद्वं) (being in the right side of the body).

इडावत् a. 1 Possessed of sacrosanct food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिकः A wild goat.

इद्वरः see इद्वर.

इद्वः, -ई (इद्वं) (Dual) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अपेनमिडास्यं परिवृद्धति Sat. Br. (उत्ता यस्या गृह्यते तौ इद्वौ Karka).

इतर pron. c. (रा. f., -त्त n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणो R. 8. 20 v. 1. -2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरताप ज्ञतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udh.; इतरो रावणादेव राघवाजुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; अन्यमानताराणि

च Rām. ; विजययतेराय वा Mh. ; सुल-
भेतरसंयोगा M. 5. 3 opposite of,
other than easy, difficult ; so दक्षि-
णं left ; दक्षिणं right &c. -5 Low,
mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परि-
भूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडोक्तः K. 154,
160, 203, 273. इतर- इतर the one-the
other, this-that. -Comp. -इतर pron.
a. respective, reciprocal, one with
another (chiefly in oblique cases or
in comp.) ; विद्युक्तवितरतः Ms. 9.
102 ; काम्यया 3. 35 ; R. 7. 54.
*आश्रयः mutual dependence, in-
ter-connection. *योगः 1. mutual
connection or union ; Si. 10. 24. -2.
a variety of the Dvandva compound
(opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each mem-
ber of the compound is view-
ed separately ; as कृष्णनयनौ छि-
नन्ति. -जनाः (pl.) 1. other men.
-2. enphemistically said of certain
beings considered as spirits of dark-
ness of which Kṛṣṇa is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than,
different from, elsewhere ; see अन्यत्र,
अन्वय.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner,
in a contrary manner. -2 Perver-
sely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरेषु ind. On another day, the
other day.

इतश्च ind. [इदम्-तस्मिन् इशादेशः Tv.]
1 Hence, from here or hence. -2
From this person, from me ; इतः स
वैश्यः प्राप्तश्चीनं एवार्हति क्षयं Kn. 2.
55. -3 In this direction, towards
me, here ; इतो निर्वादेति विमुह्यन्मिः Ku.
3. 2 ; प्रयुक्तमप्यक्षमिती वृथा स्यात् R. 7.
34 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c., Bh. 2. 76 ;
इतोऽपगतमधुरागं V. 2 ; गतवृत्तानं न स्म-
रति S. 4 news of this place ; इत इतो
देवः this way, this way, my lord (in
dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason,
on this ground ; इतश्च परमात्मैवेहात्मा
भवितुमर्हति S. B. -5 From this world.
-6 From this time. इतः -इतः (a)
on the one hand-on the other
hand ; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमिती गुरुजना-
ज्ञा S. 2 ; (b) in one place-in
another place, here-there ; K. 27 ;
इतश्चेतश्च हितर and thither ; hence
and thence, here and there, to and
fro ; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां ; now, there-
fore ; इतस्ततः here and there, hit-
ther and thither, to and fro ; लाल-
लक्ष्यपविशतिशिरैरितस्ततश्चन्द्रमरीचिगौरैः
Kn. 1. 13.

इति ind. 1 This particle is
most generally used to report the
very words spoken or supposed to be
spoken by some one, as represented
by the quotation marks in English.
The speech reported may be
(1) a single word used merely

to express what the form of the
word is, when it is used as it is
(शब्दस्वरूपयुक्त) ; राम रामेति रामेति कू-
जंतं मधुराक्षरं Rām. ; अत एव गवित्याह
Bhartṛi. ; (2) or a substantive, which
must be put in the nominative case
when its meaning is to be indicat-
ed (प्रातिपदिकार्थयुक्त) ; चयस्त्विषामि-
त्यवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादसु मारुद इत्यथो-
पि सः Si. 1. 3 ; अबैमि चैनानमनयेति R.
14. 40 ; दिदीपे इति राजेंद्रः R. 1. 12 ;
sometimes with acc. केवर्तमिति चं
प्राहुः Ms. 10. 34 ; Bg. 6. 2 ; (3)
or a whole sentence when इति is
merely used at the end of that
sentence ; (वाक्यार्थयुक्त) ; ज्ञास्यति
क्रियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां इति S. 1.
13 ; तयोस्मिन्कुमारयोरेव्यतरः कथयति अक्ष-
मालासुपयाचितुमागतोऽस्मीति K. 151. -2
Besides this general sense, इति has
the following senses :—(a) Cause,
as expressed by 'because', 'since',
'on the ground that', in English ;
वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति वृच्छामि U. 1 ; पुराणमित्येव
न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2 ; oft with हिं
q. v. (b) Purpose or motive, as ex-
pressed by 'that' 'in order that'
शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मयेदमुत्क्षिप्य
समानितं K. 320 ; R. 1. 37. (c)
Thus, to mark the conclusion
(opp. अय) ; इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः thus
or here ends the first Act. (d) It is
often used to include under one head
a number of separate objects grouped
together ; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं
कालो विगतामा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S.
(e) So, thus, in this manner ; इत्यु-
क्तवत् परिरम्य दोष्यो Ki. 11. 80. (f)
Of this nature or description ; गौर-
व्यः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (g) As fol-
lows, to the following effect ; रा-
माभिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (h)
As for, in the capacity of, as re-
gards, showing opacity or rela-
tion ; पितेति स पुत्र्यः, अध्यापक इति
निधः, शीघ्रमिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चि-
तनीयं भवेत् S. 3 (i) It is often
used with the name of an author to
form an *Avyayibhāva* comp. ; इति-
पाणिनि thus according to Pāṇini.
(j) Illustration (usually with
अति) ; इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः
Chandr. ; गोः सुकृश्वलो हिरण्य इत्यादौ K.
P. 2. (k) A quotation or an opin-
ion accepted ; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापि-
शालिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (l) It is often
used by commentators after quot-
ing a rule in the sense of 'accord-
ing to such a rule' शक्ति लिङ् च (P. III.
3. 172) इति शक्यार्थं लिङ् Malli. Other
senses mentioned are :—(m) Mani-
festation. (n) Order. (o) Arrange-
ment. (p) Identity. (q) Proxi-
mity. (r) Visibility. (s) Ex-
cess or superiority. (t) Requiring.
(इति स्वरूपे साक्षिणे विवक्षानियमे मते) इतो

प्रकाशयत्प्रकाशोऽप्यवधारणे, एवमर्थे समाप्तौ च ॥
Hem.). -Comp. -अर्थः sum and
substance, meaning in short (of-
ten used by commentators). -अर्थ
ind. for this purpose, hence. -आदि
a. having such a thing or things at
the beginning, so forth, et cetera
(&c.). -उक्त information, report.
-कथ a. 1. not fit to be believ-
ed, untrustworthy. -2. wicked, lost.
(-था) a meaningless or non-
sensual talk. -कर्तव्य, -कर्णीय
a. proper or necessary to be done
according to certain rules. (-र्थ, -यं)
duty, obligation ; एवं सर्वं विधायदमि-
तिकर्तव्यमात्मनः Ms. 7. 142, Ki. 7. 17 ;
ता, -कार्यता, -कृत्यता any proper or
necessary duty ; obligation ; इतिकर्त-
व्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do,
embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र a. of
such extent or quality. -वृत्तं 1.
occurrence, event. -2 a tale, story.

इतिथि a. Ved. Such a one, such.
इतिवत् ind. In the same manner.
इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in
conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr. इति-हास (3rd.
pers. sing. Perf. of असृ to be) ; so
it has been] 1 History (legendary
or traditional) ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणासुप-
वेशममन्वितापूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रच-
क्षते ॥ -2 Heroic history (such as the
Mahābhārata). -3 Historical evi-
dence, tradition (which is recogniz-
ed as a proof by the Pāṇinikas).
-Comp. -निबन्धनं legendary composi-
tion or narrative ; S. 3. -पुराणं
history and legendary stories. -वादः
historical story, legend ; Mā. 3. 3.

इतिकला N. of a perfume.

इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this
manner ; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं
Kn. 4. 45 ; इत्थंगते under these cir-
cumstances, such being the case,
इत्थंगते किमस्मानिः करणीयं S. 4 ; R. 9.
81. -Comp. -कारं ind. in this man-
ner. -भूत a. 1. so circumstanced,
being in this state, being thus ; अ-
रुहयाने P. I. 4. 90 ; Me. 94 ; Ku. 6.
26 ; S. 3. 5 ; कथमित्युक्ता M. 5, K.
146. -2. true or faithful (as a story).
-भावं being thus endowed, having
these qualities. -विध a. 1. of such
kind. -2. endowed with such
qualities.

इत्थंशालः N. of the third Yoga.

इत्था ind. Ved. 1 In this manner,
thus -2 A particle of affirmation
used to lay stress on a following
word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. *धि
a. performing such or true works.

इत्थात् ind. Thus, in this way.

इह ind. 1 A particle of affirmation,
even, just, only ; especially in
strengthening a statement ; अथैह

इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion ; निश्च इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इत् *pron a.* [अयं *m.* ; इयं *f.*, इदं *n.*] 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker (इदमस्तु संनि-कुटं स्वं); इत् तत्...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमस्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः ; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्पस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्गिरिमुद्रितः । Ms. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Knll.); श्रुत्वा तद्विदुर्मूः. -4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदस्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कोय-माचरयचिनयं S. 1. 25; सेयं, सीयं, this here; so इमास्ताः, अयमहं भोः S. 4. 0, here am I. -*ind.* Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. -*Comp.* -प्रथम *a.* doing anything for the first time. -प्रकारं *ind.* in this manner. -युगं the present Yoga. -रूप *a.* of this shape. -वसु *a.* Ved. rich in this and that.

इद्वन्त *a.* (नी *f.*) Of this time, present; momentary.

इद्वन्ता [इदमो मायः] Identity, sameness.

इद्वमय *a.* Made or consisting of this.

इद्वयु *a.* Wishing this.

इदा *ind.* Now, at this (present) moment; oft with अह् ; इदाचिद्वहः, इह ह्यः only yesterday. -*Comp.* -वत्सरः, so इदुवत्सरः or इह-वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. -वत्सरिय or इहवत्सरिय *a.* belonging to such a year.

इदानीं *ind.* [इदं-दानीं इह च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वस्ते प्रतिष्ठस्वे-दानीं S. 4; अयंयुव इदानीमभि U. 3; इदानीमहः now a-days; इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also; तत् इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an *वर्तन*; cf. यावन्त्ये-तर्हीणि तावन्ति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीमि Sat. Br.

इदानीतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Present, momentary, of the present mo-
ment.

इधम, इध See under इध्.

इन् 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon; drive -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, prevade, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इन् *a.* 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. -नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun; Si. 2 65. -3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -*Comp.* -कांतः sun-stone (सूर्यकांत); Bh. 2. 37. -सभं a royal court or assembly.

इन्क्षति (Desid. of न्क्ष्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इन्धिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= मुयहा).

इन्द् 1 P. [इन्दति, इन्दितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इन्द्र *q. v.*).

इन्द्वरं = इन्द्वर *q. v.*

इन्दिरः A large bee; लोभादिन्दिर-रेषु नियतस्तु Bv. 2. 183.

इन्दिरा [इन्-किरच] N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -आलयं 'abode of Iudirā', the blue lotus. -सन्दिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इन्दि (दी) वरं [इन्दिरिमीस्तस्या वरं वर-णम् Tv.] The blue lotus; बलि तव-सुखामोक्षे कथमिन्दीवरहयं S. Til. 17.

इन्दीवर्णिनी A group of blue lotuses.

इन्दीवा रः A blue lotus.

इन्दुः [उनाचि केदयति चन्द्रिका युवनं उन्-उ आदिनिच Up. 1. 121] 1 The moon; विलीप इतिराजदुर्गिन्दुः क्षीरनिधाविच R. 1. 12 (इन्दु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark; सुतास इन्दुवः Rv. 1. 16. 6). -2 The युगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor. - (pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. -*Comp.* -कमलं the white lotus. -कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants; अमृता, युद्धी, रोमलता. -कलि-का 1. N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. -कांतः the moon-stone. (-तर) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). -क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. -जः, -युवः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जनकः 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst

other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अवि. -दलः a digit, crescent. -सुखिका N. of a plant (कलिकारी or जगली). -भं 1. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called युगशिरस्. -भा a kind of water-lily -भृत्, -शेखरः, -मौलिः 'the moon-crested god', epithets of Śiva. -मणिः 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. -मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नं a pearl. -ले (रे) खा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इन्दुकला. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकं, -लौहं silver. -चदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. -वारः a kind of yoga. -वासरः Monday. -व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month; cf. चादियण.

इन्दुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इन्दुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इन्दुरः A rat, mouse.

इन्द्रः [इन्द्र-रत्न; इन्द्रतीति इन्द्रः; इदि देवर्षे Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; नरेन्द्रः a lord of men, i. e. a king; so युगेन्द्रः a lion; गजेन्द्रः the lord or chief of elephants; so योगीन्द्रः, कपीन्द्रः. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant कुटज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of मासवर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th Yuga. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. -द्रा The wife of Indra, Indrāpi. [Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashataka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the month of Purnasha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Abi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuohi &c.

He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he used arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favorite food and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence: his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indrani, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayani or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesha (though in some places Vishnu is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresha, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning and the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, wife of Gantama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit'. It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also ro-

presented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Raja, grandson of Pururavas, owing to the onse of Durvasas, and other accounts show that he and Krishna were at war with each other for the Parijata tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, e. g. वृषभन्, बलमिन्द्र, पाकशासन, गोत्रमिन्द्र, पुंरुद्र, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नमोविद्युत्तन &c. (see Ak. I. 1 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amaravati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, Airavata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain bow and his sword, Paranjali. -Comp. -आग्निः the fire produced from the contact of clouds; धूमः frost, snow; देवतर the 16th lunar mansion. -अनुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Narayana. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -अवसावः a desert. -अशनः 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight (हुनजुष). -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इन्द्रायुधोत्तितोरणांक R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. (-यः) 1. N. of a horse in Kidambi (i. e. Kapinjala changed into श horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-था) a kind of leech. -आसनं 1. the throne of Indra -2 a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. -इन्द्रयः N. of इन्द्रपति the preceptor of gods. -इन्द्रवः one of the forms of Siva-linga. -उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. -रुषभ m. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. -कर्मन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. (performing Indra's deeds). -कीलः 1. N. of the mountain इन्द्र. -2. a rock. (-लं) the banner of Indra. -कुञ्जः Indra's elephant, Airavata. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -कूट a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state (-ष्टः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. -केतुः Indra's banner. -कोशः -यः, -यकः 1. a couch, sofa. -2. a platform. -3. a projection of the foot of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नगदंत).

-गिरिः the महेन्द्र mountain. -गुरुः, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; i. e. बृहस्पति. -गोपः, -गोपकः [इन्द्रो गोपे रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षामववाचस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. -चंदनं the white sandal wood. -चारु, -धनुस् n. 1. a rain-bow; विद्युत्स्वं लालतवनिताः सेंद्रचारुं सचित्राः Me. 64; Si. 7. 4. -2. the how of Indra. -छंदन् n. [इन्द्रस्य सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रयुक्तेन छायेते] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. -जननं Indra's birth. -जननीय a. treating of Indra's birth (as a work). -जा a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. -जालं [इन्द्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मायेव] 1. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. -3. deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वमेन्द्रजालमदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2; K. 105. -जालक a. [इन्द्रजाल-टन्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler; conjurer. -जिह्व m. 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakshmana. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice.] -हस्तु or विजयिन् m. N. of Lakshmana. -उरेष्ठ a. Ved led by Indra. -तापनः the thundering of clouds. -तूजं -तूजक a. flock of cotton. -वमनः the son of Bāṇasura. -वृक्षः the tree Pinus Devadāru. -वृक्षः 1. the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अजुन). -2. the plant कुटज. -द्वीपः, -द्वीप one of the 9 Dvīpas or divisions of the continent (of India). -ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādra. -नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion कश्यपी. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. -2. the number one thousand. -नीलः [इन्द्र इव नीलः रत्नमः] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पणी, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. -पर्वतः 1. the महेन्द्र mountain. -2. a blue mountain. -पुत्र

N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, —पुरःसर, —श्रेष्ठ a. led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. —पुरोहितः N. of दृहस्पति. (—ता) the asterism Pnshya. —प्रस्थ N. of a city on the Yamuna, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) इन्द्र-प्रस्थममरावत्कारि मा संतु चिद्वयः Si. 2 63. —प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger —सखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra —महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. —2 the rainy season ; °कायुकः a dog. —मातृन् a. animating or delighting Indra. —मेदिन् a. Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —वं seed of the *Kuṭaja* tree. —लुप्तः, —लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. —2. loss of beard. —लोकः India's world, Svarga or Paradise. —लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, i. e. Indra. —2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). —वज्रः, —वज्रा N. of two metres, see Appendix. —वल्ली N. of a plant (पारिजात) or of इन्द्रवर्णी. —वस्तिः [इन्द्रस्य आत्मनः वस्तिरिव] the calf (of the leg) . —वाततम a. Ved. desired by Indra. —वायु (dn) Indra and Vāy. —वायुणी, —वायुनिका O. locynth. a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठी कबडळ). —वाहू a. carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the Devadāru tree. —वृद्धः a kind of abscess. —वेद्वि a kind of precious stone. —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct ; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इन्द्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra ponra down rain) ; वार्षिकीश्रवणे मासात् यथेन्द्रोप्यभिषेचति । तयाभिषेचस्य राष्ट्रं कर्मिरेद्विप्रं चरन् ॥ —शक्तिः f. Indrāpi, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. —शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रजाद ; R. 7. 35. —2. [इन्द्रः शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vṛitra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वस्रव &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra ; cf. Sik. 52: मन्त्रो हिनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वायव्यो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरतोपराधात् ॥. —शलभः a kind of insect —संधा connection or alliance with Indra. —सारणिः 1. N. of Mātali. —2. an epithet of Vāyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. —सुतः, —सुहृद् 1. N. of (a) Jayanta ; (b) Arjuna ; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. —2. N. of the अर्जुन tree.

—सुरसा, —सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discutient applications (निर्झंडी). —सेना Indra's missile or host. —सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya. —स्तुत् m., —स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. —2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —हवा invocation of Indra. —हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इंद्रकं [इन्द्रस्य राज्ञः कं सुखं यव Tv.] An assembly room, a hall.

इंद्रतम a. Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इंद्रता, —रत्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इंद्रस्वत् a. Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इंद्रयु a. Longing to go to Indra.

इंद्राणिका The plant निर्झंडी.

इंद्राणी [इन्द्रस्य पत्नी आनुक्तं कौट] 1 The wife of Indra. —2 N. of Durgā, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. —3 A kind of coin. —4 Large cardamoms. —5 N. of a tree (नीलसिंदूर) also the plant निर्झंडी.

इन्द्रिय a. Fit for, belonging to or agreeable to Indra. —यं [इन्द्र-य ; इन्द्रेण दुर्जयं ; by P. V. 2. 93 इन्द्रियं = इन्द्रलिंग-मिद्रेष्टमिद्रेष्टसूत्रमिद्रेष्टमिद्रेष्टमिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. —2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray; cf. मा भूयन्नयमहरास्त-वेन्द्रियाप्रवाः Ki. 5. 50.) There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्ध्यादिवाणि: —श्रोत्रं स्वयं मुखं जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि —पायूरस्य हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ms. 2 90 In the Vedānta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियन्तृ. In Nyāya each organ as connected with its own peculiar element ; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. —3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense. —4 Semen. —5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.' —Comp. —अगोचर a. imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense ; these objects are: रूपं शब्दो गन्ध-रसस्पर्शश्च विषया अमी Ak., Bg. 3. 34 ; Bh. 3. 58, R. 14. 25. —2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stoicism. —आरमन् m. 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —2. an organ of sense. —आदिः

the principle called *ahankāra* (in Śān. phil.). —आयतनं 1. the abode of, the senses, i. e. the body. —2. the soul. —आराम a. given to enjoying the objects of sense. —ईशः the soul. —गोचर a. perceptible to the senses. (—रः) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, —वर्ग the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively ; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वान्समपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215, 100, 175, निर्विवार मधुर्नीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. —ज a. in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः f. perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. —बोधन a. exciting power; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (—नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —चक्षुः insensibility. —विपत्तिपत्ति f. perversion of the organs, wrong perception. —वृत्तिः f. function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures ; R. 19. 47. —संज्ञिकः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind) . —स्वायः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्द्रियवत् a. 1 One who has curbed his senses. —2 One having the organs of sense.

इष्ट 7 A. [इष्ट or इष्टे, इष्टाचके, ऐष्टि-इष्ट] To kindle, light, set on fire. —pass. (इष्टते) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इष्ट p. p. [इष्ट-क] 1 Kindled, lighted; Mv. 1. 53 ; कौष. Ratn. 1. 4 ; Mu. 1. 2 ; राग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out —2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright ; Ki. 2. 59 ; Si. 1. 63 ; बोधिः Bk. 1. 5 (पटुबुद्धिभिः) sharp. —3 Clean, clear. —4 Wonderful. —5 Obeyed, unresisted (as order) ; °ज्ञासनः Ki. 1. 22. —इक्षु 1 Sunshine, heat. —2 Rafulgence, splendor. —3 Wonder. —Comp. —अग्निः पित्तिः fire ; Si. 16. 35. —मन्यु a. having the anger excited.

इक्षमः [इक्षतेऽग्निरनेन इक्ष-मन्] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire ; श्रीष्टम इक्षमः शरद्विः Rv. 10. 90. 6 ; R. 14. 70. —धमं Wood, fuel. —Comp. —जिह्वः fire. —प्रश्नश्चनः a hatchet, an axe.

इक्षवा f. Kindling, lighting.

इक्ष a. [इक्ष-अच्] Kindling, lighting. —धः [इक्ष-वच्] 1 Fuel. —2 The Supreme being.

इक्षन a. [इक्ष-णिच्-ल्युट्] Kindling, lighting. —नं 1 Kindling lighting. —2 Fuel wood, &c. ; शोकानलक्षयनार्ता K. 169.

इक्षनवत् a. Possessed of fuel.

इक्षन्वन् a. Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इक्ष् 6. P. 1 To go. —2 To pervade, surround. —3 To seize, take possession

sion of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इन् also.

इन्वकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

भः [इन्-क्वि Up. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). -भ्री A female elephant. [of. L. *ebur*]. -Comp. -अरिः a lion. -अरल्यः, -के-सरा the plant नागकेसर. -आननः N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. -उष्णा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गजपिण्डली). -गंधा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). -निमोलिका 1 shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp (मंग). -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा [पोटा पुल्लगा इभी] a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cnb. -भरः a collection of elephants. -युवतिः f. a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इभमाचलयति] A lion.

इभया N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षुरी.

इम्य a. [इमं गजमर्हति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). -म्यः 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Sây.). -म्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olihanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -Comp. -तिल्वि(बल) a. wealthy, rich.

इम्यक a. Wealthy, rich.

इमया ind. Ved. As here, as now.

इयक्षु a. Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

इयत् a. So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तयुः Dk. 93; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोमं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयत्तो विवसातुस्तव आसीत् U. 1.

इयत्ता, इयत्तं 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदृक्त्वा रूपमिव स्या वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परिच्छेदुमियत्तयलं 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (b) Limited number, limitation; न युगानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयसक a. So small, very small. -का A had limit.

इयस् a. Ved. Going.

इयसा Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर 6 P. (इरति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति ते) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु a. Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणं 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरमद् a. [of. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -इः 1 A flash of lightning.

ing, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरमदमिव मेघमालासूत K. 70. -2 The Submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave, insolently, he angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरस्या 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इर-त् Up. 2. 28; इ कामं राति रां-क वा Tr.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort, (Ved. in the last three senses). -Comp. -इशः 1. N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -क्षीर a. Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रः) the milk ocean. -चर a. 1. earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रः) hail; so इरावर. -जः N. of Kâma or Cupid. -वेल्लिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् a. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -m. (वात्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -नी 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durâ, Rudra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree, °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [इ-इन्-क्वि Up. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil; पथेरिणं बीजमुत्पत्ता न वत्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य a. Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिण्य a. Ved. -1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overhearing fellow.

इरिमिद् = अरिमिद् q. v.

इरिविल्लु or इरिविल्लिका Pimples on the head.

इरिलं, -ला = अरिल q. v.

इर्य a. Ved. 1 Instigating (प्रेरक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pûshan and of the Asvins.

इर्वीरु-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous (हिंसक). -रुः m. f. A cucumber. -Comp. -(लु) युक्तिका a kind of melon.

इर्वीरुकः An animal living in caves.

इल 6 P. (इलति, इलेत्, ऐलीत्, एलितुं, इलित) or 10 U. (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलितुं) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Gerim. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*].

इलय a. Motionless.

इलय a. Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife or Visra-vas and mother of Kuhera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kuhera).

इल a. [इल्-क्] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c., see इल. -Comp. -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -सलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -वृत्तं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पश्चामाख्यवतः प्राच्या गंधमादनशैलतः । इलावृत्तं नलिरियाम्यतो निषाधा-दुत्तरम् ।

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल्-क डीप्] A oudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (कर्वाल).

इलीविषः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीषः, इल्लिषः A sort of fish, commonly bilas or sahe.

इल्वकाः, -ला (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (युगिरास्).

इव ind. 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वगर्थान्वितं संयुक्ता R. 1. 1; वैजनेय इव विनयानन्दनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उपमेया); पश्चामीव विनाकिनं S. 1. 6; लिपनीव तमोगानि वर्षतीवाजं नभः Mk. 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कदा इवार्यं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words) 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30, क इव कालः Mâl. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; सुहृन्मिव but for a moment; किञ्चिदिव just a little bit; so ईषदिव, नाचिरादिव &c.; (इर is considered by grammarians as a forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नियतमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च) .

इप् I. 6 P. [इच्छति, इषेय, ऐषीत्, एषितुं, इष्टं, इष्ट] 1 To wish, desire long for; इच्छति संवर्धिताज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; इच्छति with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुञ्जीत or मंका भवान्; भुञ्जीतेच्छति

Sk. -2 To choose; सूत्रेण मौढ्यमिच्छेत्
१ कश्चिद् दंडनेष वा Ms. 8. 384. -3 To
endeavour to obtain, strive or seek
for; धृतिमिच्छता, स्वर्ग &c. -4 To be
willing, be about to do anything,
mean or intend (with inf.). -5 To
ask or expect anything (acc.) from
any one (loc. or abl.); देवेषु यज्ञे भाग-
मोक्षे Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge,
regard. -7 To request, ask. -8 To be
favourable. -9 To try to make
favourable. -10 To assent or consent.
-pass. 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To
be asked or requested. -3 To be pre-
scribed or laid down; हस्तच्छेदनमिच्छते
Ms. 8. 322; त्रिरात्र दक्षरात्रं वा शावमा-
शौचमिच्छते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be ap-
proved, accepted, or regarded as;
अथो दंतोपि चक्षते Trik. -II 4 P. (इच्छति,
इष्येत्, इषिष्यति, इषितुं) 1 To move;
to cause to move. -2 To let fly,
cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's
voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III 9 P.
(इष्णाति) 1 To cause to move quick-
ly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape.
-3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel,
urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV
1 U. (यति-ते, योत्-यतिष्ठ) To go,
move.

इच्छुक a. Wishing, desiring &c.
—का 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought.
-2 N. of a tree.

इच्छत् pres. p. Wishing, desiring,
willing; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his
will.

इच्छा [इच्छाये श] 1 Wish, desire,
inclination of mind, will; इच्छया
according to one's desire, at will. -2
Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A
question or problem. -4 (In gram.)
The form of the Desiderative.
-Comp. —वान् fulfilment of a wish.
—निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desire,
indifference to worldly desires.
—कले the solution of a question or
problem. —रतं desired sports, fa-
vorite pastimes; Ms. 89. —वसु a.
'possessing wealth according to wish',
epithet of Kubera. —संपद् f.
fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु a. Wishing, desiring; nasal-
ly in comp.

इच्छुक a. Wishing &c.

इक्ष् a. 1 Speedy; going quickly.
-2 Wishing, desiring. —f. Ved. 1 A
draught, refreshment, food. -2
Lilatic. -3 Strength, power, sap,
freshness. -4 Comfort; increase. -5
Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of
the sky. -7 Wish.

इक्षः 1 One possessed of sap or
strength. -2 The month आश्विन; इक्षि-
मिषेऽनामिषेऽणमयता Si. 6. 49.

इक्षयते Den. A. To move, excite;

इक्षि f. 1 Sending, despatching.
-2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इक्षयति Den. P. To excite, drive,
urge on.

इक्षया Impulse, desire.

इक्षयति Den. P. 1 To be incite. -2
To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or
active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इक्षय a. 1 (The object) of aim.
-2 Skilled in archery.

इक्षि a. [इक्षि] Wishing, desiring.

इक्षित p. p. (fr. इक्ष् 4 cl.) 1 Moved,
driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited,
animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इक्षिर a. Ved. [इक्ष्-मती-किर्त्] 1
Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh.
-2 Powerful, strong, quick, active.
-3 Moving. —रि Fire. —रि ind. Quickly.

इक्ष् p. p. [इक्ष् इच्छायां कर्मणि क] 1
Wished, desired, longed for,
wished for; उपयुक्ते गुणैरिष्टः Nala. 1. 1.
-2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favour-
ite, dear; *आत्मजः Mu. 2. 8 fond of
sons. -3 Worshipped, revered. -4
Respected. -5 Approved, regarded
as good. -6 Desirable; see इक्षार्त्.
-7 Valid. -8 Sacrificed, worship-
ped with sacrifices. -9 Snapped
(कल्पित) off; used in Lilāvati.

—इ 1 A lover, husband, beloved
person; इक्ष्मवासजितानि S. 4. 2.
-2 A friend; Pt. 1. 57; 2. 167. -3
N. of a tree (वृक्ष). -4 N. of Vishnu.
-5 A sacrifice. —इत् N. of a tree (शमी).
—इ 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy cere-
mony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice; see
इक्षार्त्. —ind. Voluntarily. —Comp.
—अर्थः desired object. —उच्छुक a.

zealously engaged in gaining one's
desired object. —आपत्तिः f. occurrence
of what is desired; a statement by
a debater which is favourable to his
opponent also; इक्षार्त्तो दोषांतरमाह
Jag. —कर्मन् n. (In Arith.) rule of
supposition, operation with an as-
sumed number. —कापयः the root
of a fragrant grass (गिरिषधुल).
—कामदुह् a. granting the desired ob-
jects, an epithet of the cow of plen-
ty. —गंध a. fragrant. (—घा) any
fragrant substance. (—घं) sand. —जनः
a beloved person (whether man
or woman); U. 3. —देवः, —देवता
a favorite god, one's tutelary deity.
—यामन् a. going according to one's
desire. —व्रत a. 1. performing de-
sired vows. -2. obeying one's
wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfil-
ment of a vow. -4. that by which
good works exceed.

**इक्षार्त्त [इक्ष् च पूर्त् च तयोः समाहारः
पूर्वपक्षोपपत्त्यं]** Performance of pious
or charitable deeds; performing
sacrifices, and digging wells and

doing other acts of charity
इक्षार्त्तविधेः सपरमशमनाद् Mv. 3. 1;
वापीक्ष्यतद्वागादिदेवतायमनामि च । अन्नप्रदानमा-
त्माः पूर्वमर्थ्याः प्रवक्षते ॥ एकाग्रिकर्महवनं वेतायां
रक्ष्य ह्यते । अंतर्वेद्यां च यदानमिष्टं तदमिषायते ॥

इक्षिः f. [इक्षि-क्त्] 1 Wish,
request, desire. -2 Seeking, striv-
ing to get. -3 Any desired object.
-4 A desired rule or desideratum;
(a term need with reference to
Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's
Vārtikas; इक्षयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भा-
ष्यकारेष्टया &c. of. उपसंख्यान). -5 Im-
pulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order.
-7 (यज्ञ-क्त्) A sacrifice. -8 A
oblation consisting of hatter, food
&c. —Comp. —अपन् a sacrifice last-
ing for a long time. —पन् 1. a miser.
-2. a demon; an Asura; so 'इक्ष्-पन्'।
an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इक्षुः f. A wish, desire.

इक्ष्म a. [इक्ष्-इच्छायां कर्मणि मक्] Wish-
ing. —इम 1 Cupid, god of love. -2
The spring. -3 Conree, going.

इक्षिन् a. Speedy, impetuous, an
epithet of the winds.

इक्ष्यः, -इक्ष्ये [इक्ष्-क्यर्] The spring.

**इक्षि (यी) का [इक्ष् गत्यादी कृत् अत
इक्षं]** 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass;
कुशकाशशरेषिकाः Rām.; *अक्षं R.
12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of
sugar-cane; Saccharum Spontaneum.
-4 A small stick of wood or iron
needed to see whether gold in a
ornicle is melted or not. -5 A
brush. -6 The eye-ball of an ele-
phant. —Comp. —तुलं the point or
upper part of a reed.

इक्षु [इक्ष्-उ; cf. also Up. 1. 13] 1
An arrow. -2 The number five.
-3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N.
of a Soma ceremony. —Comp. —अग्रं,
—अर्निकं the point of an arrow. —अ-
सनं, —अक्षं the bow; राममिषसनदर्शनो-
त्सुकं R. 11. 37; *यंत्रयुक्तो बाणा Dk.
9. —आस a. throwing arrows. (—सः)
1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior;
Bg. 1. 4, 17. —कारः, —कृत् m. an
arrow-maker. —धरः, —धृत् m. an
archer. —पथः, —विक्षेपः an arrow-shot,
the range of an arrow. —प्रवेणः
discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42.
—मात्र a. having the length of an
arrow (about 5 short spans or three
feet). (—त्रं) 1. the length of an
arrow. -2. an altar. (कुंड). —हस्त a.
carrying arrows in the hand.

इक्षुकिंकाट 'The three-fold arrow',
N. of a constellation.

इक्षुक a. Arrow-like. —का Ved.
An arrow.

इक्षुषिः [इक्षोः धीयंतेऽत्र वा-कि] A
quiver.

इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इष्टुष्य Implores, request.

इष्टुष्यु a. 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्टवः A spiritual teacher.

इष्टु 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्टकर्तु a. Arranging &c.

इष्टकृत a. Arranged &c. °आह्व a. whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्टकृतिः f. A mother.

इष्टका [इष्टकन् टाप् Up. 3. 148] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c.

-Comp. -गृहं a brick house. --चयन collecting fire by means of a brick. -चित a. made of bricks; Dk. 84; also इष्टकचित. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks. -राशिः a pile of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्ट ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इह ind. [इद्- ह इशादेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परम् or अमुम्); oft with जगति, K. 35. -3 In this case; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend idha]. -Comp. -अमुम् ind. in this

world and the next world, here and there. -आगत a. come here. -इह ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly. °मातु a. 1. whose mother is here and there, that is, everywhere. -2 of whose mothers one is here and one there. -कालः this life. -कतुः, -चित्त a. whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. -भव or -तन a. belonging to this world. -लोकः this world or life; °के in this world. -समये ind. here, now, at such a time as this. -स्थ a. standing here. -स्थान a. one whose residence is on the earth.

इहस्थ a. [इह-स्थ] Being here, of this place or world.

इहलः N. of a country (चेदि).

इष्ट

इः (m.) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -f. N. of Lakshmi. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई 1. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. -2 To shine. -3 To pervade. -4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To eat. -7 To beg (A.). -8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षाचक्रे, ऐक्षिट, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं ... ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104. न कामवृत्तिर्विषयीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तत्तेज ऐक्षत बहु स्या प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते नमः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यलोचयति); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येज्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अन्वव 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्षण [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 A n eye; इत्यदिशोभाप्रहिते-

क्षणेन R. 2. 27; 80 अलसेक्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for. ईक्षाणिकः [ईक्षण-ञ्] A fortune-teller; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष्-शतिप्] Looking, sight; ईक्षतेनोशब्दं Br. Sūt.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष्-अटाप्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. -2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded, &c. -त 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye; अभिमुखे मयि संवृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्षितु a. [ईक्ष्-वृत्] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

ईक्षेय्य a. Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षाचक्रे, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित) To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजान a. [यज्-ताच्छित्ये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

ईक्ष् 2 A. (ईक्षे, ईक्षाचक्रे, ऐक्षिट, ईक्षिते) 1 To praise; अग्निमीडे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनतामवज्जदीद्व्यमानः R. 18. 17; नेद्विषे यदि काकुरस्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc.); उत्तराय सतरमममिदं Rv. 3. 48. 3. -Caus. 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ईदृ f. Refreshment, libation.

ईद्वने [ईद्व-ण्वल्] Praising.

ईदवा [ईद्व-अटाप्] Praise, commendation.

ईदे(ले)न्य Ved. = ईद्व.

ईद्व्य pot. p. To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable; भवतमीद्व्य भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg. 11. 44.

ईद्वमत् a. [ईद्व-अत्यस्य मत्तुप्] Having a lord or master.

ईति a. [ई-क्तिच्] Produced, effected. -तिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The tis are usually said to be six: -1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिशृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलमा सूचकाः शुकाः प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडैता इत्ययः स्मृताः ॥ (some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च षडैता इत्ययः स्मृताः ॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42; निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Traveling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईद्व्य-शा a. (क्षी-शी f.), also ईद्व्यशु Suoh, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. -कृ n. Suoh a condition; such occasion

ईद्व्यका Quality (opp इयत्ता); विष्णो-रिवारयामवधारणीयं ईद्व्यकृतया रूपमियत्तया च R. 18. 5; मामीद्व्यका जानाति knows me to be so.

ईत् 1 P. To bind ; cf. अन्.

ईप्ता [अभिच्छा आ-त्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire. ईप्सित a. Desired, wished for, dear to ; अपीप्सितं शत्रुकुलोगनानां R. 14. 4 ; S. 3. 14. -न्तं Desire, wish.

ईच्छु a. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.) ; सौरभ्यमीच्छुरिष ते सुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69 ; काम°, धन° &c. -Comp. -यज्ञः a particular Soma sacrifice.

ईम् ind. [ई-वा-म्] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction ; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यद्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अय &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [ई-वा-यप्] Pervading ; °चक्षुः of pervading sight.

ईर 2 A. (ई-इत्, ईराचके, ऐरिष्ट, ईरित्, ईरं) ; also 1 P. (p. p. ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate, raise one's voice. -10 U. or -Caus. (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast ; Si. 8. 39 ; discharge, dart, hurl ; ऐरिश्च महाद्भुतं Bk. 15. 52 ; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge ; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim ; say, repeat ; Māl. 1. 25 ; Si. 9. 69 ; Ki. 1. 26 ; R. 9. 8 ; इतीरयंतीव तथा निरेक्षि N. 14. 21 ; निबोध केमां गिरमीरितां मयः Śā. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake ; वातेरितपल्लवां सुलिभिः S. 1 ; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50 ; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract ; Si. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण a. [ई-रुट्] Agitating, driving. -णः The wind. -न्तं 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 = इण q. v.

ईरित p. p. 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c. ; °आकृतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरित्व a. [ई-रिति] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य a. To be excited. -यः Wandering about as a religious mendicant -Comp. -यः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, i. e. going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण a. [ई-इन्] Desert, barren. -णः A desert, barren soil ; सुहृत्सिख निःशुद्धसामीप्यीरिणसन्निभं Ram. ईर्य See ईश.

ईर्म a. [ई-रम्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sāy.). -ind. Here, in or to this place. -र्मः The arm ; the fore-quarter of an animal. -र्मः A wound, sore (m. also).

ईर्मत a. Ved. Full-hunched, or thin-hunched.

ईर्मारः m. f. A cucumber.

ईर्मा = ईर्मा q. v.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्य 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्याचकार, ईर्ष्यितुः, ईर्ष्यित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) ; हरये ईर्ष्येति Sk. ; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु, ईर्ष्यक a. Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या-र्षा [ईर्ष्य-अर्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लुः, ईर्ष्यु(र्षु) a. Envious, impatient.

ईलिः (लो f.) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (कर्वालिका).

ईवत् a. 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.

ईश्व 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशाचके, ऐशित, ईशित, ईशितुः, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.) ; नार्यगात्राणामिष्टे K. 312 v. 1, अर्धनामीशिवे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीशमहे यावद्दृष्टिः Bh. 3. 30 ; sometimes with acc. ; ईर्माहोकाजीगत ईशजीविः Svet. Up (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power ; expressed by 'can' ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् यद्वाहं R. 18. 13, 14. 38 ; कमिष्यते रमयितुं न युगाः Ki. 6. 24 ; U. 7. 4 ; Si. 1. 38 ; Māl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश्व m. A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश a. [ई-श्] 1. Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of ; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. -शः 1 A lord, master ; with gen. or in comp. ; कथंचिदीश मनसां बभूवुः Kn. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds ; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -शः 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A woman having supremacy ; a rich lady. -Comp. -कोणः the north-east quarter. -पुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares.

-बलं the missile पाशुपत. -सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईशान [ई-श्चट्] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान a. [ई-श् ताच्छित्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. 2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. -नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva, ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Kn. 7. 56 ; K. 10. -3 The Ardra Nakshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sādya. -8 N. of Vishnu. -नी N. of Durgā. -नी, -नः The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). -न्तं Light, splendour. -Comp. -आदिपञ्चमूर्तिः f. one of the five forms of Siva. -कृत् a. 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person. ईशित्व a. [ई-शन्] An owner, a master, proprietor. -m. The lord of the Universe ; Si. 18. 3.

ईशित्वं Power, superiority.

ईशिता, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight Siddhis or attributes of Siva. See अगिम्.

ईशित्र a. [ई-शित्रि] Commanding, reigning &c. -m. 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. -जी Supremacy.

ईश्वर a. (ता-री f.) [ई-श्वर P. III. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.) ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy ; Pt. 2. 67. -रः 1 A lord, master ; ईश्वरं लोकार्थतः सेवते Mn. 1. 14 ; so कपीश्वरः, कोकालेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler ; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11 ; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man ; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71 ; R. 3. 46 ; Bh. 3. 59 ; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15 ; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." -4 A husband ; नेश्वरे पृथक्ता सखि साध्वी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर) ; ईश एवाहमत्यर्थं न च मामीशते परे। इदमिदं च सर्वेश्वरमीश्वरस्तेन कीर्तितः II. -6 N. of Siva ; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul ; the soul. -9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the Sālivāhana era. -रा, -री N. of Durgā ; of Lakshmi ; or of any other of the Saktis ; ईश्वरी सर्वभूतानां स्वामिहोपह्वये अयं. -री N. of several plants and trees ; लिमिलता, पंचाकण्ठी, क्षुद्रजटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. -निः शेषः denial of the existence of god, atheism. -निष्ठ a. trusting in god. -पूजक a. pious, devout. -पूजा worship of god. -प्रसादः divine favour. -मायः royal or imperial state. -विभूतिः f. the several forms of

the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सम्राज् *n* a temple. —सभे a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता, -त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष 1 U. (ईषति-ते, ऐषति, ईषितुं, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. —2 To creep along. —3 To glean, collect a few grains. —4 To look, see. —5 To give. —6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष्-क] 1 The month *Āsvinā*; cf. इष. —2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, ईषाण *a*. Hastening. —ण Haste, speed.

ईषत् *ind*. [ईष्-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुषितानि S. 1. 3; ईषत्च कुरुते सेवा Pt. 1. 141. 60omp. —उष्ण *a*. tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन *a*. not quite complete, a little less than; ईषदुर्गच्छ कल्पः. —कर *a*. 1. doing little. —2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (—र) very little. —गुण *a*. of little merit. —जलं shallow water, a little water. —दर्शनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a*. slightly sounding (a term applied to nasupiated soft consonants). —नियम *a*. exobanged for a little. —पांडु *a*. a little white

or pale, whitish. (—हुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a*. that of which a little is drunk. (—नं) a small draught. —पुरुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a*. pale red. (—क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. —2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ, प्रलभ *a*. to be got for little. —विवृत *a*. slightly open. —श्वास *a*. slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट *a*. slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष्-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. —2 A part of a charriot. —Comp. —वृत्ता the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 43. —वृत्त *a*. with projecting teeth. (—तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. —2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. —3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. —2 A painter's brush. —3 A weapon, arrow, dart. —4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष्-किरच्] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. —2 An ingot-mould. —3 = ईषीका q. v.

ईषमः, -त्वं: See इषमः, इष्वः.

ईह 1 A. (ईहते, ईहायके, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिष्यते, ईहितुं, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long

for; have in mind, think of (with *āha* or inf.); ईहते...अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिष्ट तं कारयितुं कुतात्मा Bk. 1. 11. —2 To endeavour to obtain. —3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; मयुर्व मधुर्विदुना रचयितुं क्षारावुषेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —4 To take care of. —*Caus*. To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वहः.

ईहा [ईह्-अ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकरोत्तरीतुमीहां Rām.; see अनिह also. —2 An undertaking, act. —3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेद्भनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. —Comp. —अर्थय *a*. aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ms. 2. 37. —युगः [ईहायधानो युगः] 1. a wolf. —2. an artificial deer. —3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ईह्-क] 1 Wished, desired; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. —2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं कलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; Si. 9. 62.

उ

उ 1. 1 A. (अवते, ऊवे, ओष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). —II. 5 P. (उतेति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —2 N. of Brahmi. —3 The orb of the moon. —*ind*. 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. —2 An interjection of:—(a) calling; उ मेति मात्रा तपसे निविद्धा पश्चादुमालयं सुमुखी जयाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with मय (अयो), न (नो) and किम् (किम्); see these words. उ—उ or उत on the one hand—on the other hand, partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. —2 The god Siva.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति See under वच्.

उक्थं [वच्-यच्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). —2 Enlogy, praise. —3 N. of the *Sāma-veda* (Triṅ.); a variety of *Sāma*; (सामवेदः सामविशेषः). —4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and वजुन् muttered verses). —5 The उक्थ sacrifice. —कथा N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (baving verses as its vehicle or leaves). —2. a sacrifice (यजमान). —पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. —2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of उक्थ. —युत् *m*. a sage who

offers or divides *Ukthas*. —वर्द्धन *a*. to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. —वाहच् *a*. offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. —शंसिच् *a*. praising, uttering the *Ukthas*. (—म.) a kind of priest. —शस्, —शश्च्, —शस *a*. Ved. uttering a verse, praising. —शुक्ल *a*. 1. whose strength is praise. —2. loudly resonant with verses. (—क्या) बी *a*. fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिच् *a*. [उक्थ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising. —2 Accompanied by praise or *Ukthas*. —*m*. Indra and others.

उक्थ्य *a*. [उक्थ्यमहेति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. —2) Deserving praise or verses. —कथ्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. —2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the *ज्योतिष्म* sacrifice. —3 A *Soma* sacrifice.

उक्ष 1, 6 U. (उक्षति, उक्षाचकार, वक्ष-
क्षे Ved., औक्षीत्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To
sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down
upon; औक्षन् शोणितमंभोद् Bk. 17
9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 1. 5, 20; Ku.
1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To
scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4
To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, be-
come strong (Ved.)

उक्ष a. [उक्ष-अच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2
Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [उक्ष-ल्यट्] 1 Sprinkling. -2
Consecrating as by sprinkling;
गसिद्धमंभोक्षणजात प्रभावत् R. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den. P. To desire one who
sends down riches.

उक्षण्यु a. Desirous of one who
sends down riches.

उक्षत् a. 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling.
—m. (-क्षत्) [उक्ष-कृत् Up. 1. 156] 1
An ox or bull; Kn. 7. 70; (changed to
उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षा, वृद्धोक्ष;
&c.). -2 An epithet of Soma; the
Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One
of the eight chief medicaments
(अष्टौषधि). -Comp. —अक्ष a. one
whose food is oxen (Ved.). —तक्षः
a small bull or ox; Si. 12. 10; of.
वत्सतः. —वक्ष a. dependent on a bull
(यदि वक्षो न विदिदयुषवक्ष एव स्यात्);
male calf (?).

उक्षाल a. Swift, terrible, high;
large; excellent. —ल A monkey.

उक्षित p. p. [उक्ष-क्त] 1 Sprinkled,
moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed.
-3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उक्ष्-उक्ष 1 P. (ओक्षति, उंक्षति, उओक्ष
or उंक्षाचकार, ओक्षित, उंक्षित) To go, move.

उक्षा A boiler, pot, vessel. —क्षा 1
A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking
pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A
fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of
the body.

उक्ष्य a. [उक्षायां संस्कृते यत्] 1 Dress-
ed or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.);
शुल्ययुक्ष्यं च होमधात् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Be-
ing in a boiler (Ved.).

उक्षवेलः, उक्षला A kind of grass
(धृतिवः वृणोदः).

उक्षण a. Ved. Consisting of
troops with uplifted or ready weapons
(उदायुषणोपेत).

उग्र a. [उग्र-रू गृह्णातादेशः Up. 2.
28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, sa-
vage (as a look &c.); वृर्शनः hav-
ing a fierce or cruel look. -2 For-
midable, terrific, frightful, fearful;
सिंहनिपातयुग्म R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30;
Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75; वृत्तः, नासिक &c.
-3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent,
intense; उग्रतपां वेलां S. 3 intensely
hot; उग्रशोकां Me. 113 v. 1. -4 Sharp,
pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6
Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7
Ready to do any work, indistrions.
—मा 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N.

of a mixed tribe, descendant of a
Kshatriya father and Shūdra mother
(his business being to catch or kill
animals dwelling in holes, such as
snakes; of. Ms. 10. 9, 13, 15). -3
N. of a tree शोमंजनवृक्ष. -4 A group of
five asterisms; their names are:—
पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वामघादया, मघा and
मृगशीर्षा. -5 N. of a country called Ke-
rala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sen-
timent called रोद. -7 Wind. —ग्र 1
N. of different plants; वचा, यवानी,
यवाक. -2 A cruel woman. —ग्री A
kind of being belonging to the class
of demons. —ग्रं 1 A certain deadly
poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox
(वत्सनामविषं). -2 Wrath, anger. —Comp.
—ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N.
of Siva. —कर्मन् a. fierce in action,
cruel. —कांडः a sort of gourd (कार-
वेल). —गंध a. strong-smelling. (—घः)
1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of
other trees also; कटफल, अजंकवृक्ष. -3.
garlic. (—घः) 1. Orris root. -2. a
medicinal plant. -3. N. of various
plants; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (—घं)
Asafoetida. —गंधिन् a. strong-smell-
ing. —चपः a strong desire. —चारि-
णी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a.
base-born. —तारा N. of a goddess.
—तेजस् a. endowed with powerful or
terrible energy. —वृद्ध a. having ter-
rific teeth. —वृद्ध a. ruling with a
rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless;
Pt. 3. —वृर्शन, —रूप a. frightful in
appearance, fierce-looking, grim, ter-
rible. —दुहिता f. the daughter of a
powerful man. —धन्वन् a. having a
powerful bow. (—m.) N. of Siva
and Indra. —नासिक a. large nosed.
—पुत्र a. born in a mighty family.
(—त्रः) N. of Kārttikeya. —वृति a.
horribly stinking; Māl. 5. 16. —रेतस्
m. a form of Rudra. —वरि a. having
powerful men. —शस्त्रन a. strict in
orders, severe in commands. —शेखर
'crest of Siva', N. of the Gan-
ges. —शोक a. sorely-grieving,
deeply afflicted. —श्रवणवृर्शन a.
terrible to hear and see. —सेनः 1. N.
of a son of Dhritarāshtra. -2. N.
of a king of Mathurā and father
of Kamsa. He was deposed by his
son; but Krishna after having slain
Kamsa restored him to the throne.
(—ना) N. of the wife of Akūra.
जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and
enemy of Krishna.

उग्रक a. Brave, powerful &c.

उग्रता, —रं Violence, fearfulness,
passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

उग्रपश्य a. [उग्रं पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, लक्ष्-
युग्] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful,
hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उंक्षुणः A bug.

उक्ष् 4 P. (उक्षति, उओक्ष, औक्षीत्, उंक्षि-
ति, उंक्षितुं, उंक्षित or उग्र mostly used in

p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather to-
gether. -2 To take pleasure in, de-
light in, be fond of. -3 To be ac-
customed or used to. -4 To be suit-
able, suit, fit.

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right,
suitable; उचितस्तदुपायः U. 3; usu-
ally with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रो-
दितुं S. 4. -2 Usual, customary; उचि-
तेषु करणीयेषु S. 4. 7. 12; K. 64; M.
3. 3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in
comp.; नीवारमाणधेयोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2.
25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चंदनोचितः Ki. 1.
34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful,
agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known,
understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited.
8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित)
-9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

उचर्थ [उच्यते स्तुयतेनेन वच्-कथय्]
Praise, verse (स्तोत्र).

उच्यय a. [उच्य-यत्] Deserving
praise.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses),
tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Kn. 7. 68; elevat-
ed, superior, exalted (family &c.).
-2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चः पक्षि-
गणां Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent,
strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant;
see उच्चस्थ below. —चः The apex of
the orbit of a planet. —Comp. —तरुः
1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty
tree in general. —तालः (heightened)
music, dancing &c. at a tavern.
—देवता time personified, chronos.
—नीच a. 1. high and low. -2. various
multiform. (—चं) 1. the upper or lower
stations of planets. -2. change of
accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud,
voiferous. —भाषिन् a. shouting,
bawling. —छात्रा, —टिका a woman
with a high or projecting forehead.
—संश्रय a. occupying a high station
(said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see
Malli. thereon.

उच्चता, —रं Height, superiority.

उच्चको ind. 1 High, above, lofty
(fig. also); अतिोदयादेरभिसायमुच्चको-
Si. 1. 16. 16. 46. 46; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-
eminently; Si. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

उच्चा ind. High, above, upwards,
aloft; चक्र, बुधन.

उच्चैः ind. [cf. Up. 5. 12] 1 Aloft,
high, on high, above, upwards (opp.
नीचैः); पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. 1.
चिप्लुच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैश्चदासः
P. 1. 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud
noise; उच्चैर्विहस्य; R. 2. 12. 51; Bg.
1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely,
very much, greatly; विदधति भयमुच्चै-
र्विदधमाणा वनांताः Rs. 1. 22. आश्लयमप-
य मदीयं त्वं मुच्यते; Amaru. 94. -4 (Used
as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a)
high, noble; जनोपमुचैः पदलंघनोत्सुका
Kn. 5. 64; 6. 75; कुलं चात्मनः S. 4.
19; किं पुनर्यत्तयोच्चैः Me. 17; Ratn. 4.
16. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent.

famous; उच्चैश्चैः श्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. —Comp. —कर *a.* making acutely accented. —घुटे 1. clamour, great uproar. —2. loud proclamation. —घोष *a.* hoisterous, crying, roaring. (घ) 1. loud noise. —2. a form of Rudra. —द्वि *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. —धुज-तरु *a.* hoving tree like outstretched arms; Me. 36. —बादः high praise; जामदग्न्यत् दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्बादः U. 5. —शिरसु *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; सुदेपि नून शरणं प्रपन्नं ममत्सुच्चैः शिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —अवसृ-स *a.* 1. long-eared. —2. deaf. (—m.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैश्चैः श्रवास्तेन ह्यरत्नमहारिच Ku. 2. 47. —स्वर *a.* high-sounding. (—r) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैस्तम *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest. उच्चैस्तमां *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. —2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्त *a.* Higher, taller, louder. उच्चैस्तरे-रं *ind.* 1 Very loud. —2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; मर्वा उच्चक्षुः पश्यति V. 1. —2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चद् 1 P. To go away, disappear. —Caus. 1 To scare or drive away, expel. —2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. —2 Separation. —3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). —4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. —5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. —2 Habit, usage. —3 A kind of garlic. —4 N. of different plants; कुंजा, चूडाला, मूयामलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

उच्चंड *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. —2 Quick, expeditious. —3 Loud. —4 Angry, irascible, violent. —5 Hanging down.

उच्चंडः [उच्छिद् चंडो यव] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाष्पमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. —2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Māl. 5. 21. —3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदो-भृति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कालाहलध्वनिश्च उच्चर्त् K. 27; U. 2;

Ratn. 1. —4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोष्टपत्रवृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. —5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; जघ्द उच्चरति एव मामगात् R. 11. 73. —6 (Used in the Atm.) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (c) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17. 52. —Caus. 1 To cause to issue. —2 To utter, pronounce, declare. —3 To void one's excrement. —4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. —2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. —2 Uttered, pronounced &c. —त Excrement, faeces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण, काम. —2 Excrement, dung, faeces; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. —3 Discharge (in general). —4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चरणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद्. —2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* 1. useful for pronunciation. —2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. —ज्ञः a linguist. —स्थानं the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Pronounced, uttered. —2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक *a.* Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चन् 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चालितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलमिच्छो बली 11. 51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगराबो-चलं Dk. —2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानाद्मुच्चलजपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितपदपद् R. 12. 27. —3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल *a.* Moving. —ल Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out. उच्चलित *p. p.* 1 On the point of going, setting out. —2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच [मयूरपंसादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. —2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. —3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवेतीति नार्थः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; प-दोच्चयः S. D. 2; of. शिलोच्चय also. —2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. —3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविषः); Ki. 8. 15, 51. —4 Nivāra rice (collected by winnowing). —5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. —6 The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. —2 A kind of crab. —3 A kind of oricket.

उच्चिदं (तिं)गः A orab.

उच्चित्र *a.* With the pictures prominently appearing; Māl. 6. 5.

उच्चूडः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. —2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न *a.* [उच्छद्-क] 1 Destroyed, out down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उत्सन्न. —2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् *pres. p.* 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Māl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छ-लच्छ &c. K. P. —2 Appearing, bursting forth; Māl. 7. —3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* —4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards. उच्छलित *p. p.* 1 Moved, waved above. —2 Shaken. —3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. —2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन *a.* [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, उच्चिन्न *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). —2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख *a.* [उद्गता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. —2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Kl. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. —3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिघ्नं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; कोच्छि-द्यादासनो मूलं परेषां चातिगुण्यया Mbh.; किं वा विपूरतव गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेदुं प्रमथति यज्ञ सप्तसिद्धिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap

(thread); Mā. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop ; व्या-पाच्छिद्य Mb. ; नैस्तैर्भावेरुच्छिन्ना S. D. -pass. 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease ; उच्छिद्यते क्रिया सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or defolient ; एताव्यपि सतां मेहे नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छिच्छि *f.* Extirpation, destruction ; कोसल Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off ; उच्छिन्नाश्र-यकारैरेव कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mn. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. —: Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छिन्न *a.* An extirpator, destroyer. उच्छेद, -दन 1 Cutting off. -2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to ; सतां भवोच्छेदकरा पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन *a.* Destroying.

उच्छिरस्र *a.* [उन्नतं शिरोऽस्य] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted ; शैलारमजाय पितुश्चिरसोऽ-भिलाषं Kn. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिलीध्र *a.* Full of mushrooms (shot np) ; कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छि-लीध्रमवध्याम् Me. 11. -ध्र Amnshroom.

उच्छिष् 7 P. (chiefly in pass.) To leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left as a remainder. -2 Rejected, abandoned ; अन् R. 12. 15. -3 Stale ; *कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 (Used actively) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and (hence) considered impure ; न चोच्छिष्टं काचिद् ब्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -ष्ट 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice) ; नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56 ; so द्विजं, यध्वं. -2 Honey. -Comp. -अन्नं leavings, offal. —चांडालिनी a form of the goddess मातंगी. -भोजन, -भोजिन, -भाक्ष *a.* one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). —भोजनं eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेयः, -वर्ण 1 Rest, remainder ; सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेयणीकुलो दशनच्छद एव बुधितु Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of food).

तच्छीर्षक *a.* Having the head raised. —कं [उत्थापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A pillow. -2 The head ; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुष् *Caus.* To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्क *a.* Dried np, withered.

उच्छावण *a.* 1 Making dry, withering np ; यच्छोऽकमुच्छावणमिन्द्रियाणाम् Bg.

2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. —णं Drying np ; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक *a.* Making dry, drying up, withering.

उच्छुष्म Confusion.

उच्छूडा = उच्छूड q. v.

उच्छून *a.* [उद्-श्वि-क] 1 Swollen ;

प्रबलवदितोच्छूननेत्रं प्रियायाम् Me. 84 ; उत्तानोच्छूनमद्वेषादिताद्वरसंनिभे K. P. 7 ; अनवरतवदितोच्छूनताग्रद्वि Dk. 95.

-2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छूखल *a.* 1 Unbridled, nnrestrained, nnourbed ; *वाचा Pt. 3 ; अन्यदुच्छूखलं सत्तमन्यच्छास्त्रनियतं Si.

2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3 Irregular, desultory, nnystematic.

उच्छोचनं : Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling ; Mā. 5. 16.

उच्छावण Making one hear loudly.

उच्छि [उद्-श्वि] 1 U. 1. To rise, be erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift np. -3 To praise, extol. —Caus. To increase ; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ्र (च्छ्रा) यः [उद्-श्वि-अच् वच् वा]

1 Rising (of a planet &c.) ; Y. 1.

147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height,

elevation (physical and moral) ;

शृंगोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदाब्जिजलेषां वितर्य-स्थितः खं

Me. 62 ; K. 105 ; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17.

61 ; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, in-

crease, intensity ; गुणं Ki. 8. 21, 16.

10 ; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21. -5 Pride.

-6 The upright side of a triangle.

—यी (उच्छ्रायी) Plank. —Comp. —उपेत

a. possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

उच्छ्रायण *a.* Raised, erected. —णं

Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रायिन *a.* High, raised, lofty ;

Si. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted np ;

H. 2. 164 ; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up,

risen ; *सितांशुकर Si. 4. 25 ; K. 206.

-3 High, tall, lofty, exalted ; Ki. 5.

1 ; Bg. 6. 11 ; R. 9. 19 ; पंचयोजनमु-

च्छ्रिता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 In-

creasing, growing, prosperous ; Ms.

7. 170 ; increased (in size or bulk),

grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः = उच्छ्राय q. v.

उच्छ्रय *a.* High, lofty, tall.

उच्छ्रुकः Ved. A part of the human

body (used only in dual).

उच्छ्रुकः Ved. Gaping ; cleaving

open.

उच्छ्वस 2 P. 1 To breathe, live ;

आत्मेच्छया न शक्यमुच्छ्वसितुमपि K. 175 ;

Ve. 5. 15 ; Ms. 3. 72 ; अदुच्छ्वस्य with-

उच्छ्वसिति U. 3. 7 ; स्वस्तसिधादुच्छ्वसि तीव्र चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted ; Si. 18. 58 ; Ratn. 4 ; *दिग्मतः Ki. 9. 21. -3 To open, bloom (as a lotus) ; नोच्छ्वसिति तदनकिरणैः (कुसुमं) V. 3. 16 ; M. 2. 11 ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply ; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. -5 To throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be loosened or relaxed. —Caus. 1 To cause to breathe. -2 To console, cheer np, delight ; Ra. 6. 8 ; U. 3 ; Si. 9. 34. -3 To loosen, relax, disjoin, Me. 62.

उच्छ्वसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3 Loosening ; Mā. 2. 5.

उच्छ्वसित *p. p.* (Used actively) 1

Heaving, breathing ; U. 3. -2 Emit-

ting or sending out vapour (refresh-

ed) ; V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened,

expanded ; Mā. 4 ; *मृतिः K. 92

raised up, Ch. P. 13. -4 (a) Enlivened,

gladdened, refreshed ; Me. 46.

(b) Inspired or animated with hope ;

Kn. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of re-

lief ; M. 3. 6 ; R. 10. 73 ; K. 181. -6

Consoled ; उच्छ्वसितुमिच्छामि Me. 106.

-7 Waving, dishevelled : *अलकं R.

8. 55. -8 Effaced (स्रग्) Kn. 3. 38.

—तं 1 Breath, the (very) life ; सा

कुलपतेश्चक्षुसितामिव S. 3 ; Ku. 7. 4. -2

Blowing, blowing. -3 Exhalation ;

R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval,

throbbing ; R. 6. 68 ; V. 1. -5 Be-

coming loose or relaxed. -6 Sigh-

ing. -7 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्वासा 1 Breath, exhalation,

breathing out ; सुलोच्छ्वसगंधं V. 4. 22 ;

Ra. 1. 3 ; Me. 108. -2 Support of

life, being alive ; U. 3. 30 ; K. 158.

-3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encour-

agement ; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring,

dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division

or chapter of a hook, as of the Har-

sha-oharita ; cf. अध्याय.

उच्छ्वासित *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out

of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3

Loosened, released. -4 Detached,

separated, divided. -5 Consoled.

उच्छ्वाति *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling

air. -2 Heaving, throbbing ; V. 1. 6 ;

Me. 108. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring,

dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away ;

Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pansing, stopping. -7

Rising, coming forward.

उच्छ्व 6 P. (उच्छति, औच्छीत्, उच्छितुः, उच्छ) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To

abandon, transgress. -4 To cease,

stop.

उज्जस्र *Caus.* To kill, destroy,

extirpate (with gen.) ; विद्वौज्जसा-

सयितुं जगद्द्रुहं Si. 1. 37.

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter; चोर-
स्योज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the
modern Onjein in Málvā, the capi-
tal of Vikramāditya. It is one of
the seven sacred cities of the Hin-
dus (cf. अवन्ति), and the first meri-
dian of their geographers from
which they calculate longitude; सौ-
भोस्तं गमयन् विमुक्तो मा स्म धूरज्जयिष्याः
Me. 28.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the
North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by
conquest, conquer. -2 To be victo-
rious, triumph. -Caus. (-जाययति) 1
To cause to conquer. -2 To help one
in winning.

उज्जितः f. Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of
certain verses in the Vājasaneyi-
Sambhitā.

उज्ज्वल a. Victorious. -वः Obtain-
ing prosperity.

उज्जिघ्रा a. [उद्-घ्रा-ञ] Smelling.

उज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to
life. -Caus. To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life
again.

उज्जृम्भ 1 A. 1 To gape, open.
-2 To part asunder. -3 To become
visible, come or break forth, expand,
rise, go up; वक्त्रेद्वौ तव लययं यद्वपरा
स्तीतांश्चुङ्क्षुभते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290.
-4 To revive, come to sense; Mr.
6 52. -Caus. 1 To display, show.
-2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जृम्भ a. 1 Blown, expanded;
उज्जृम्भदन्तंभोज्ञा भिनत्त्यगानि सांगना
S. D. -2 Gaping, open. -मः 1 Open-
ing, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping
of the month. -3 Breaking asunder,
parting.

उज्जृम्भा, -मयं 1 The act of gaping,
opening the month, yawning. -2
Spreading, increase; Mā. 5. 23. -3
Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जृम्भित a. Opened, stretched, ex-
panded, blown. -तं 1 The act of
gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्वल [उद्गता जा यस्य] Having
the bow-string loosened. -ज्वरं A
bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल 1 P. To blaze up, shine.
-Caus. (-ज्वलयति) To light up, il-
luminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42;
Git. 12.

उज्ज्वल a. 1 Bright, shining, inmi-
nons, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si.
9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean,
clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely,
beautiful; सर्गो निरामोऽज्वलः N. 3.
136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk.
8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Un-

restrained, full; Si. 5. 48. -लः
Love, passion. -ला 1 Splendour,
brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form
of the Jagatimetre. -लं Gold. -Comp.
-दत्तः N. of the author of a com-
mentary on the Upādi Sūtras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2
Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4
Gold.

उज्ज्वलित p. p. Lighted, shining,
brilliant.

उज्झ 6 P. [उज्झति, उज्झाचकार,
उज्झितुं, उज्झित] 1 To abandon, leave,
quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तत्पुञ्ज्वाचकार
R. 5. 75; तत्स्थणोऽज्झितवृक्षकं R. 1.
40, 51; आतपायोऽज्झितं धान्यं Mh.
exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid,
escape from; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता
R. 8 84; Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit,
give out, drop or pour down; अवि-
रतोऽज्झितवारिविपाण्डुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si.
4. 63.

उज्झ a. [उज्झ-ञच्] Leaving,
quitting.

उज्झकः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्झनं [उज्झ-ल्यट्] Abandoning, re-
moving, leaving.

उज्झटित a. Perplexed, bewild-
ered, confounded.

उज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जितुं, उज्जित) To
glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलान-
च्युतः Ms. 3. 100.

उज्जः [उज्ज-ञच्] Gleaning or gather-
ing grains; तस्युज्जवृक्षाकितसकेतानि R.
5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. -छं Gleaning.
-Comp. -वृषि, -नील a. one who
lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्जनं Gleaning grains of corn in
market-places &c.

उज्जं 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -Comp.

-जः, -जं [उज्ज्यो जायते] a hut, cottage,
the residence of hermits, or saints, a
hermitage (being mostly made of
grass or leaves). उज्जद्वाराविकूटं नीवार-
बलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; सुगोर्वलितरो-
मंथमुदजांगनभूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्ज = उज्ज 1 P. (ओज्जति, उज्जो, ओज्जित्,
ओज्जितुं, उज्जित) 1 To go. -2 To strike
or knock down.

उज्जुः f., उज्जु n. [उज्ज-ञच्] 1 A
lunar mansion; a star; इन्द्रमकाशत-
रितोऽज्जुह्यतः R. 16. 65. -2 Water
(said to be n. only). -Comp. -चक्रं
zodiacal circle. -पः, -पं [उज्जति जले-पति]
a raft, boat; तित्तिर्पुर्द्वारं मोहाबुडुपेना-
स्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोऽज्जुपेन परलोक-
वर्दी तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the
moon; Mk. 4. 23. -पति, -राज् 1.
the moon; जितमुद्रपतिना Ratn. 1. 5;
रसात्मकस्योद्भूतेश्च रसमयः Ku. 5. 22.
-2 Varuṇa, regent of waters. -पथः
the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus
Glomerata (Mar. औज्वर). -2 The
threshold of a house. -3 A

eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice.
-5 A kind of leprosy with copper
spots (-रं also). -6 A kind of worm
said to be produced in the blood
and to produce leprosy. -रं 1 The
fruit of the उज्ज्वर tree. -2 Copper.
-3 A Karsha, a measure of two
tolas. -Comp. -वला, -पर्णी the plant
Croton Polyandra.

उज्जुपः = उज्जु q. v.

उज्जामर a 1 Agreeable, excel-
lent, respectable. -2 Formidable,
terrible; उज्जामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःखं-
पयसितक्षमाधरम् Mā. 5. 23.

उज्जो 1, 4 A. To fly up, soar.
-Caus. To scare away.

उज्जयनं Flying up, soaring; गतो
विस्तीर्णयने निराश्रितं N. 1. 125.

उज्जीन p. p. Flown up, flying up.
-नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A parti-
cular flight of birds.

उज्जीयन् Flying up.

उज्जीशः 1 N. of a work contain-
ing charms and incantation. -2 N.
of Siva.

उज्जः N. of a country; the modern
Orissa; see ओड़.

उज्जक a. (की f.) Removing,
driving out.

उज्जादिः A class of terminations
beginning with उज्ज.

उज्जुकः 1 A species of leprosy.
-2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the
body.

उज्जेरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf;
तयैवोज्जेरकज्जः Y. 1. 288.

उत् ind. A particle of (a) doubt
(b) interrogation; (c) deliberation;
(d) intensity.

उत् ind. 1 A particle expressing
(a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or);
तात्किमयमातपदोषः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि
वर्तते S. 3; स्यादुतयमुत पुरुषा G. M.
(b) alternative; usually a correla-
tive of किं (whether, or); किमिदं
सुखमिदं पदितमुत धर्मशास्त्रे पठितमुत मोक्ष-
प्राप्तियुक्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन मुजसि
व्यक्तमुत येन विभाषि तत् Kn. 6. 23;
the place of उत् is also taken by
आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो,
आहोस्वित् or स्विद् are joined to उत्;
(c) association, connection, (hav-
ing a cumulative force, 'and',
'also'); उत् बलवानुताबलः; (d) in-
terrogation; उत् वृद्धः पतिष्यति; (e)
deliberation; (f) intensity; (g)
wishing (especially at the beginning
of a sentence followed by a poten-
tial 'would that'); (h) sometimes
used as an expletive; (i) oft used
for the sake of emphasis especially
at the end of a line after हति or a
verb; वदामि वदामि वदामि सर्वमिदमुत् Bg.

14. 11; धर्म नडे कुलं कुरुनमधर्मोऽभिमत-
वस्तु 1. 40. -2 With a preceding
पति = on the contrary, on the other
hand, but; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य
प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 : न केवलं शि-
पते प्रत्युत पर्युपास्यमानस्तिष्ठति Nāg. 5.
-3 With a preceding किं = how much
more or how much less; see किम्
उत-उत Either-or; एकमेव चरं पुंसा-
मुतरान्यमुताश्रमः G. M. उत वा Or else,
and; वा-उत वा उताहोपि-वा either-or.
उतश्च N. of a son of Angirā
and elder brother of Brihaspati.
-Oomp. -अयुजा, -अयुजमन् m. Bri-
haspati, teacher of the gods; तस्यानु-
तथायुजवज्जगादाये गवाघञ् Si. 2. 69.
-तनय N. of Gautama.

उत्क a. [उद् स्वार्थे-क्; उत्क = उ-
त्कृष्टित P. V. 2. 80 Sk.] 1 Desirous
of, longing for, anxiously wishing
for (in comp.); अङ्घ्रिमुतासमागनेरकः
Kn. 6. 95; मानसोत्कः Mo. 11; some-
times with an inf.; Si. 4. 18. -2
Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Ab-
sent-minded. -त्कः 1 Desire. -2
Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or
regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant
having aromatic seeds (गजपिपली).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कयति Den. P. to make uneasy;
Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच a. 1 Having the hair erect;
as in घटोत्कच. -2 Having no hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines,
each line containing eleven syllable
instants.

उत्कचुक a. 1 Without bodice or
jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कट्ट 1 P. To start or hurest on;
Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कट a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4.
29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordi-
nary, fierce; Pt. 1. 103; Mv.
1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much;
अधुरकटो पापपुणैरिहैव कलमङ्गुते H.
1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, con-
spicuous; लोहिनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 Ab-
bounding in, richly endowed with;
पादपात्रं कुसुमोत्कटात् Rām. -6 Drunk,
mad, furious; मदीरुट्टः. -7 Superior,
high. -8 Proud, haughty. -9 Un-
even. -10 Difficult. -टा 1 A fluid
(lohor) dropping from the temples
of an elephant in rut. -2 An ele-
phant in rut. -3 The plant Sacoba-
rum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication.
-टा The plant Laurus Cassia (चैदी-
क्षा). -ट्टे The fragrant bark of Lau-
rus Cassia.

उत्कट्टासनं Sitting on the hams,
squatting.

उत्काणिका A raised particle.

उत्कंठ a. [उक्तः कंठो यस्य] 1 Hav-
ing the neck uplifted, ready, on the
point of (doing anything), in comp.
आज्ञापोरुत्कंठा S. 2; रथस्वनोत्कंठयुगे
वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. -2 (Hence)
Anxious, eager. -ठा, -टा A mode of,
sexual enjoyment.

उत्कंठते Den. A. 1 To be anxious.
pine or be sorry for; S. 4; Si-
9. 54. -2 To yearn, he eagerly de-
sireous of (with gon. or dat.); स्वर्गं
य नोत्कंठते V. 3. 4; Mv. 6; उत्कंठते
च युष्मत्सन्निकर्षस्य U. 6. 6. 21; Māl.
4; Bk. 5. 72. -Caus (उत्कंठयति) To
create anxiety or longing, inspire
with tender emotions; Bh. 1. 35;
Ghaṭ. 5.

उत्कंठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in
general); यास्यस्य शकुंतलेति हव्यं
संस्पृष्टमुत्कंठया S. 4. 5; अवातं Māl. 2.
12 seized with fright, suddenly
startled. -2 Longing for a beloved
person or thing; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठयु-
द्धिक्षते Amarn. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow,
missing anything or person; गाढो-
त्कंठा Māl. 1. 15; Me. 83.

उत्कंठित p. p. 1 Anxious, uneasy.
-2 Regretting, grieving for sor-
rowful. -3 Longing for a beloved
person or thing. -ता A mistress
longing for her absent love or hus-
band, one of the eight heroines;
she is thus defined :- आगंतुं कृतचि-
त्तोऽपि देवाभायति यक्षियः । तदनाममदुःखात्
विशोकंठिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर a. [उक्तः कंधरो यस्य] Hav-
ing the neck uplifted; उत्कंधरं वाहक-
मित्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -र Bending back
the neck.

उत्कंप् 1 A. To tremble, quiver,
shake. -Caus. To cause to tremble,
shake, agitate.

उत्कंप a. Trembling; स्वासं कुचं
Amaru. 90. -पः, -पन् Trembling,
tremor, agitation; किमधिकत्रासोत्कंपं
दिशः समुदीक्षते Amarn. 28; Me. 72.

उत्कंपित 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्करा See under उत्कृ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical in-
strument.

उत्कर्ण a. Having the ears erect.
-र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल a. Excessive, piteous; K.
306. -लः 1 N. of a country, the
modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of
that country (pl.); जगन्नाथमातदेश
उत्कला परिकीर्तितः; see ओड़; उत्कला-
वर्जितपथा B. 4. 38. -2 A fowler, bird-
catcher. -3 A porter (carrying a load
with him). -4 A sub division of
Brāhmapas.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened.
-2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened,

blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising,
prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect
and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask (one)
permission to go, take leave of; Pt.
5. -2 To cause the peacock to spread
its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be
proud, produce conceit by an ac-
knowledge of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general,
uneasiness; जातः नोत्कलिका A maru-
78; K. 133, 205, 210, 234; Dk. 17.
20. -2 Longing for, regretting,
missing anything or person. -3
Wanton sport, dalliance (हेला). -4 A
had. -5 A wave; वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं
Si. 3. 70; धुमितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः
ruffled by waves Māl. 3. 10 (where
उत्कलिका also means anxiety); K. 161.
-Oomp. -प्रायः a variety of prose
composition abounding in com-
pound words and hard letters; भवेदु-
त्कलिकामात्रं समासादयं दृढाक्षरं Chand.
M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up.
-2 Ploughing, drawing through (as
a plough); सद्यःसीरोत्कषणसुराभि क्षेत्र-
मारुद्य मालं Me. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.
उत्काशनं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः, -सनं, -उत्कासिका Hem-
ming, clearing the throat of mucus.
उत्कीलित a. Naild up.

उत्कुंचिता, -का The plant Nigel-
la Indica.

उत्कुटं [उक्तः कुटो यस्य] Lying down
or sleeping with the face (or head)
upwards, stretching out on the
back.

उत्कुटक a. Stretched on the back
with the face upwards. -Oomp. -आ-
सनं a posture with the face up-
wards.

उकुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल a. [उक्तः कुलाद्] Fallen
from the family, disgracing or dis-
honouring one's family; यदि यथा
वदति क्षितिपस्तथा स्वमसि किं पितुश्च-
लया स्वया S. 5. 67.

उत्कुजः The singing (of the
cockoo).

उत्कुटः [उक्तं कटमस्य] A parasol
or umbrella.

उत्कुर्दनं Jumping up, springing
upwards; शाकिनीस्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कूल a. [उक्तः कुलाद्] 1 Going
uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reach-
ing the bank. -3 Overflowing the
bank; K. 303.

उत्कूलित a. Brought to the bank or
shore, reaching the bank; प्रतिक्रानो-
कूलितौवलामाः Si. 3. 70.

उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृतिः *f.* N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृ 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्नामज्ञोत्कृते चले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259.

-2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृतिः Mā. 5. 16.

उत्कर्तनं 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उत्कर्षः *Si.* 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगवृत्तौ तिलं मालं च मुत्कृत्य R. 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; *Si.* 17. 42. -3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकर्ष). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder. -*Caus.* To elevate, raise, increase. -*pass.* 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्षः *a.* 1 Superior, eminent. -3 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive. -5 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीषा कुलमुत्कर्षः Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess; पञ्चानामपि धृतानामुत्कर्षं प्रपुष्टयति R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः स च धर्मिना यदि च सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षकः *a.* Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षितः *a.* Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281; बलं Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength; so ज्ञानं, गुणं &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased; जिह्वालोरुः Pt. 1. -5 Tilled; ploughed. -*Comp.* -उपाधिता state of high illusion. -युक्तः good soil. -वेदनं marrying a man of a higher caste; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता, -रश्च Excellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कृ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभिस्तुयोत्कीर्णः R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णः इव वासयद्भिः निःशान्तिवालसा बहिः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीर्णं also.

उत्करः (*a.* -रा, -री *f.*) [कृ-अर] That which piles or throws up or raises. -रः 1 A heap, multitude; नक्षत्रोत्करः

Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubbish, what is thrown up, (सृष्टिकोर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्करीयः *a.* Belonging to a heap. उत्कारः [कृ-अर] P. III. 3. 30 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कृ-वृत्] Poulitice. उत्किरः *a.* [कृ-अर] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.); उपप्रेष्यति R. 1. 38; निनाय सारथं हिमोत्किरानिलाः Kn. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उत्कीर्णः *p. p.* 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; Mā. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; नामधेयं engraven with a name -3 Bored, perforated; चणः Pt. 3. 139.

उत्कृ 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol; महिमानं पदुत्कीर्य R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तितः *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कृ-च] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचमिव ब्रूती K. 232, Dk. 155; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचकः *a.* Briber. -का 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोटिः *a.* Pointed.

उत्क्रमः 1 U., 4P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend. -2 To step beyond; उत्क्रान्तः शैशवी R. 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart; उत्सर्ष प्राणा मुत्क्रान्ति Ms. 2. 120; Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; उत्सर्ष प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mb. -7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रान्तसिमा Dk. 101, 97. -*Caus.* (-क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), i. e. death (= प्राणोत्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीयः *pot. p.* To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रान्तः *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रान्तमिवाद्याधि K. 33; R.

7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 15. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Transpassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used).

उत्क्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रान्तिः *a.* Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्रु 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to; उदक्रोशत् स पद्मवान् Mb. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुष्टः *p. p.* Crying out, exclaiming. -हं 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An outcry (कृति).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्रि 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. -*Caus.* 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्रि 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उत्क्रि 1 Causing the disorders of the humours. -कः A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्रि 1 Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफं exciting phlegm.

उत्क्रि 1 Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रि 1 Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्षि 6 P. 1 To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तः *Si.* 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाशं उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90; Ra. 1. 22; so बाहुं, धुवं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्तः *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मयः Ratn. 1; so लोभं, अजु-राणं. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. -तः 1 The thorn apple, the Dhatūra plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing.
-पः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्षो-
क्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is
thrown or tossed up; बिहृत्क्षेपान् वि-
प्रायः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatch-
ing. -4 Throwing away, rejecting.
-5 Vomiting. -6 The region above
the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or
tosses up, who or what elevates or
raises; Y. 2. 274. -कः 1 A stealer
of clothes &c.; पञ्चायुस्त्रिपत्यपहरतां युक्षे-
पका Mit. -2 One who sends
or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards; lift-
ing or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलौ
बाहू घटोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -2 Throw-
ing upwards, regarded by the Vaise-
shikas as one of the five *karmans*
q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away;
despatching. -5 A kind of basket for
cleaning corn; a kind of stick for
threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A
measure of sixteen Papas.

उत्खाचित *a.* Intermixed, inter-
woven, set or inlaid with; क्रुमुमेख-
चित्वाच पलीभूत R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन 1 P. 1 To dig up or out,
excavate; उत्खातं निधिशंकया क्षितिलं
Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots,
eradicate; बंगारुद्वाराय नत्स R. 4. 36,
33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12.
5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out
(eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw
or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खात-
खड्गा Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up.
-2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातं परि-
व्यागशून्यं U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked
up by the roots (lit.): नीला* uprooted
in sport U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34. -4
(fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally de-
stroyed, annihilated; किमुखातं चतन-
नस्य Mn. 1; लवणा मधुरेभ्यः प्रातः U.
7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power
or authority; फलैः संवर्धयामासुरखात-
प्रतिरोपिता R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात
means 'uprooted' also). -तं A hole,
cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनु-
खातस्तिमितः not stopped by uneven
ground; S. 7. 33. -Comp. -केलि *f.*
digging out earth in sport (by means
of horns, snaks &c.); उत्खातकोलिः शृंगा-
वैषम्यक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिम् *a.* [उत्खान-इति] 1 Up-
even, having up and down, rug-
ged (opp सम); उत्खातिमि धूमिरिति-
मया रतिमस्यमनाग्रथस्य मदीकृता रेगः S.
1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खलद् 6 P. To draw out, ex-
tract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out; drawing out.
उत्त See उद्.

उत्तंसः [उत्तम्-अर्] 1 A crest,
chaplet, an ornament worn on the
crown of the head; उत्तंसानरहतं वारि-
मूर्धजेभ्यः Si. 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंस-
स्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59, cf.
कर्णोत्तंस. -2 An ear-ring; Mā. 5. 18;
Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to
serve as a crest, to deck, adorn.
-2 To tie or bind up (as hair);
Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2
Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3.
129; अञ्जलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्तः+तट] Overflow-
ing the bank; उत्तटा इव नदीरयाः
स्थली R. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards
or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread
out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य
लोचनयुगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2
(a) Lying on the back, with the
face upwards, supine; Mā. 3; उत्ता-
नोच्छ्रान्तमङ्कपादितोत्तरसंनिभे K. P. 7;
Y. 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. -3
Open, turned upwards; उत्तनपाणि-
द्वयसंनिवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; *रतिमपु Pt. 3.
150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank,
oandid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं S. 5 frank-
minded. -5 Elevated; Mā. 7. -6
Concave; having the mouth upwards.
-7 Shallow. -Comp. -कर्मकं a particu-
lar posture in sitting. -पत्रकः a spe-
cies of Ricinus (रिचर्ड). -पद् *f.* vege-
tation, the whole creation of upward-
germinating plants (Śāy.) -पाद *a.*
with extended legs (children).
(-दा) 1. N. of a king, father of
Dhruva. -2. the Supreme Spirit. °जः
N. of Dhruva, the polar star. -ज्ञ *a.*
sleeping supinely or on the back,
lying with the face upwards; कदा
उत्तानज्ञः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाद्भावं
K. 62. (-यः, -य) a little child,
snorkling, infant. -शीर्ष *a.* lying
extended; stagnant. -हस्त *a.* hav-
ing the hands stretched out in pray-
ers. (-स्तौ) (du.) the two hands
with the fingers stretched out and
with the backs turned towards the
grounds.

उत्तानकः A species of the Cyperus
grass (उच्छटा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up lifted;
K. 28, 209, 293. -2 Dilated, expand-
ed; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot,
heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear;
उत्तनाराचलीला Si. 11. 50; उत्तपति
सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चैत्रौ
मैत्रस्य पाणिमुत्तपति. (Used in the Atm.
when used transitively 'to shine',
or when it has a limb of the body

for its object; उत्तपमाना आतपः Bk. 8.
15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्त-
पते पाणी Mbh.). -2 To pain, torment,
torture by heat; कुसुमेपुष्पपति यद्दि-
शिखेः Si. 9. 67. -3 To excite, urge on,
press hard. -Caus. To warm, heat.

उत्तप *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, sear-
ed, made red-hot. °कनक K. 43, 36;
U. 5. 14. -2 Bathed, washed. -3 An-
xious. -4 Enraged, inflamed, fired;
Ve. 2. -ह 1 Dried flesh. -2 Great
heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation.
-2 Affliction, torment, distress. -3
Excitement, passion; प्रयुहः सद्दि-
शिखीनामुत्तापा प्रथमः किल H. 3. 45.
-4 Anxiety, aidour. -5 Energy,
effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot.
-2 Tormented, distressed. -3 Excit-
ed, urged, roused.

उत्तम 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or
distressed, lose heart, faint. -2 To
be uneasy or impatient, be anxious;
हृदय मा उत्ताप्य S. 1; K. 85, 231,
268, 275; Mā. 3.

उत्तमं Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उद्-तमम्] 1 Best, ex-
cellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः
the best of Brāhmanas; so सूर°, नर°
&c.; प्रायेणाधममभ्योत्तमयुगः संसर्गतो
जायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 Foremost, upper-
most, highest (opp. हीन, जयम्). -3
Most elevated, chief, principal. -4
Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. -मा 1
N. of Vishnu. -2 The last person
(= first person according to English
phraseology). -मा 1 An excellent
woman. -2 A kind of pustule or
pimple. -3 The plant *Asclepias Ro-
sea Roxb.* -Comp. -अंगं 'the best
limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद्
विषयबद्धतोत्तमांगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1.
63, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27.
-अधन *a.* high and low; °मध्यम good,
midding, and bad; high, low, and
midding; (the order is often re-
versed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. -अभिसू. a
sort of satisfaction (acquiescence)
in Śān. phil. -अर्णो the plant *Aspa-
ragus Racemosus* (इंदीवरी). -अर्ध 1.
the best half. -2. the last half or
part. -अर्ध *a.* pertaining to the best
half. -अह 1. the last or latest day;
a fine or lucky day. -उदय *a.* one to
whom the best term is applicable,
best, excellent -अणः, -अणिक (उच-
मर्णः) a creditor (opp. अधमर्णः) धारि-
तानः P. I. 4. 35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y.
2. 42. -ओजस *a.* of excellent va-
lour. -गंधादय *a.* possessing copious-
ly the most delicious fragrance.
-गुण *a.* of the best qualities, best,
-highest; Mu. 2. 17. -पदं a high

office. —पु(र)वः 1. the last person in verbal conjugation ; (= first person according to English phraseology ; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an excellent man. —लाभः an excellent profit. —वैश्व N. of Siva. —शाखा a tree having excellent branches. —श्लोक a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —संश्रः (‘श्री’) intriguing with another man’s wife, i. e. speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —साहस, -त्वं the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments ; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) paṇas ; Ms. 9. 240 ; Y. 1. 365 ; पणानां द्वे शते सार्धं प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः । मध्यमः पंच विंशेयः सप्तद्वे त्वे चोत्तमः ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता -त्वं 1 Excellence. —2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाद्य a. Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमिय a. Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तम् 5, 9 P. [उद्-स्तम्] To stay, prop, support, hold up ; K. 281, Ve. 6 ; स्तब्धोत्तमितीधवारिकलशाः Ve. 6 ; Si. 4. 25. —Caus. 1 To increase, beighten, rouse ; Ki. 2. 48. —2 To hind up.

उत्तमः, -भनं 1 Upholding, proping, supporting ; सुवनोत्तमनस्तमन् K. 260 ; Si. 18. 46. —2 A prop, stay, support. —3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर a. [उद्-तर] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). —2 Upper, higher (opp. अवर) ; उत्तरे-अधरे वृत्ताः Sat. Br. अवन्तोत्तराकार्य R. 9. 60 ; P. II. 2. 1. —3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व) ; पूर्वमेव, उत्तरमेव, भीमासः ; उत्तार्यः &c. ; रामचरितं later adventures of Rāma U. 1. 2 ; पूर्वः-उत्तरः former-latter H. 1. 2 ; Ms. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding ; कालः subsequent time ; कलं ; बचनं a reply. —4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). —5 Superior, chief, excellent ; dominant, powerful. —6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond ; तर्कोत्तरं Mv. 2. 6. —7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals) ; बहुतरा विशतिः 26 ; अटोत्तरं ज्ञतं 108. —8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.) ; राज्ञो न चरितार्थत्वं दुःखोत्तरैव S. 5 ; चरितोत्तरा R. 7. 49 ; जलोत्तरमक्षिता Ku. 5. 61 ; उत्तमोत्तरो मंगलादिभिः Dk. 39, 166 ; K.

311 ; H. 1. 150 ; प्रवाल* पुष्पशब्दे R. 6. 50 overspread with ; धनोत्तरं 13. 7. rich in ; 18. 7 ; कर्प* 13. 28 ; 17. 12 ; 19. 23. —9 To be crossed over. —रा 1 Future time, futurity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Siva. —रा 1 The north ; अस्त्युत्तरस्यो विजि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. —2 A lunar mansion. —3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —र 1 An answer, reply ; प्रसक्तमे च प्रतिबुद्धुत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं चतुर्तां संप्रजायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. —2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. —3 The last part or following member of a compound. —4 (In Mīm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v. ; the answer. —5 The upper surface or cover. —6 Conclusion. —7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next ; U. 3. 26. —8 Superiority, excellence. —9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. —10 Excess, over and above ; see above (उत्तर a. 8). —11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —र ind. 1 Above. —2 Afterwards, after ; तत् उत्तरं, इत् उत्तरं &c. —Comp. —अपर a. higher and lower (fig. also). (—रै du.) the upper and under lip, the two lips ; पुनर्विबद्धः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 (स्फुरणमृषिदोषरो यस्य Malli.). —अधिकार, -रिता, -त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —अपर north-west. —अपनं (‘यौ, च being changed to ण’) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator) ; Bg. 8. 24. —2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अराणि, -णी f. The upper arani (which by cutting becomes the प्रमेय or churner). —अर्थ a. for the sake of what follows. —अर्थ 1. the upper part of the body. —2. the northern part. —3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —4. the further end. —अर्थ a. being on the northern side. —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. —ता, -त्वं the semblance of a reply without reality. —आशा the northern direction. —अधिपतिः, -पति the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —आवादा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः 1. an upper garment ; कनोत्तरासंगं K. 43 ; Si. 2. 19 ; Kn. 5. 16. —2. contact with the north. —इतर a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (—र) the southern direction. —उत्तर a. [उत्तरमादुत्तरः] 1. more and more, higher and high-

er, further and further. —2. successive, ever increasing ; —सहेन वृष्टः Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 136 (—र) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply ; अलमुत्तरात्तरण Mu. 3. —2. conversation, a rejoinder. —3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. —4. sucession, gradation, sequence. —5. descending. (—र) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more ; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10 ; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —उत्तरिन् a. 1. ever-increasing. —2. one following the other. —ओष्ठः the upper lip (उत्तरो-रौ-ष्ठः). —कांड the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —कायः the upper part of the body ; R. 9. 60. —कालः 1. future time. —2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —कुच (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal heatitude). —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas ; पितुरन्तरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —कोशला the city of Ayodhyā ; यद्-पतेः क गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क गतोत्तरकोशला ॥ Udb. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —खंड the last section or book. —खंडनं refutation. —ग्रन्थः supplement to a work. —छद्वा a bed-covering, covering (in general) ; R. 5. 65, 17. 21 ; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb. —ज a. born subsequently or afterwards ; Y. 1. 59. —उर्ध्व the versed sine of an arc (Wilson) ; the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —तंत्र N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —द्वार्यक a. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent ; H. 2. 121. —दिश f. the north. —द्विजः —पालः 1. Kubera, the regent of the north. —2. the planet बुध. —बलिन् 1. the planet Venus. —2. the moon. —देशः the country towards the north. —धेय a. to be done subsequently. —पक्षः 1. the northern wing or side. —2. the dark half of a lunar month. —3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष) ; प्रापयन् पचनव्याधेर्निरुत्तरपक्षमाव Si. 2. 15. —4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. —5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. —6. (in Mīm.) the fifth member of an Adhikaraṇa q. v. —पदः 1. an upper garment. —2. To bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —पथ the northern way, way leading to the north. —पथिक a. travelling in the northern country. —पदं 1. the last member of a compound. —2. a word that can be compounded with

another. —पदिक, पदकीय *a.* relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्ध: the north western half. —पश्चिम *a.* north-western. (—मा) the north-western country. (—मा) [उत्तरस्याः पश्चिमपार्श्वे दिशोत्तरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः। क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्वाक्षुत्तयो निर्णयः स्मृतः ॥ —पुरस्तात् *ind.* north-eastward (with gen.). —पुरुषः = उत्तरपुरुषः *q. v.* —पूर्व *a.* north-eastern. (—र्वा) the north-east. —पच्छदा *a.* a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. —2. the pleadings in a law-suit. —फ(फा)ल्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —माद्रपद-वा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंद्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Jāna Kāṇḍa (distinguished from मीमांसा proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित *a.* without a reply. —रामचरितं-त्रं *N.* of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, which describes the later life of Rāma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् *a.* having the hair turned upwards. —वयसे, —च *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्ति: a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं, —वासस् *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m. 1.* a defendant, respondent; *Y. 2. 17.* —2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदि: 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. —2. *N.* of a Tirtha near the कुक्षेत्र. —लक्ष्यं the loft thigh. —संज्ञित *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (—तः) hearsay-witness. —साक्षिन् *m. 1.* a witness for the defence. —2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —सार्धक *a. 1.* finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. —2. who or what proves a reply. (—कः) an assistant, helper. —हस्तः *Ved.* the upper jaw-bone. उत्तरंगं [उत्तरंगं शकंवा० यण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher; remote, distant.

उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. —2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः) —3 At the top, above. —4 Behind. —5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. —2 In the second case (opp. पूर्व in the first case). —3 Northward.

उत्तराहि *ind.* [उत्तर-आहि] North-therly, to the north of (with abl.); *Bk. 9. 107.*

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरियं, —यकं [उत्तर-उ वा-कप्] An upper garment; *R. 16. 17, 43.*

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर-एण] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं *Me. 75. v. 1., K. 120; निबधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Mā. 9. 24.*

उत्तरेष्टु *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a. 1* Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; *Mn. 6. 3.* —2 With surging waves; *R. 7. 36; Kn. 3. 48.* —3 Bouncing; *Dk. 1.*

उत्तरंगित *a.* Heaving, panting; *Mā. 7.*

उत्तर्जनं [उत्तैर्जनं] Violent, threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast up-wards.

उत्तान See under उत्तर.

उत्ताल *a. 1* Great, strong; अङ्गुत्तालनालद्वन्द्वपात *K. 251.* —2 (a) Violent, loud (as sound); *Mā. 1; Si. 12. 31.* (b) Boaring, gusty (wind); *Mā. 5. 4.* —3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसा इण्याः सरित्संगमाः *U. 2. 30; उच्छल U. 6; Si. 20. 68; Mā. 5. 11, 23.* —4 Hnge, of monstrous shape; ता-डका *Mv. 1. 37.* —5 Arduous, difficult. —6 Manifest; distinctly visible; *Si. 18. 54.* —7 Speedy, swift. —8 Best, excellent; *Si. 12. 31.* —9 Elevated, lofty, tall; *Si. 3. 80.* —लः An ape. —लः A particular number.

उत्तिज् *Caus. P.* To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a. 1* Instigating, stirring up. —2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुब्धं, कामं &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; समर्थो श्लोकैः *Mn. 4; Mv. 2.* —2 Urging on, driving. —3 Sending, despatching. —4 Whetting, sharpening, finishing, polishing (weapons &c.); *Si. 3. 6.* —5 An exalting speech. —6 An inducement; incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p. p.* 1 Instigated, excited. —2 Animated. —3 Sent. —4 Sharpened

polished &c. —त 1 An inducement. —2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तेजितं मयवेगं योजनं श्लयवल्गवा ।

उत्तुंग *a. 1* Lofty, high, tall; कर्प्रवेद्यामुत्तुंगः प्रक्षुब्धं प्रयीयसीं *Si. 2. 89; हेमपिठानि 2. 6.* —2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुङ्गितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुलू 10 *P. 1* To raise up (by means of a balance). —2 To raise, erect, lift up. —3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks'; fried grain.

उत्तु 1 *P. 1* To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; *Si. 8. 63, 64;* to get or jump out of, rise from; *12. 31; पल्लवोत्तीर्णं R. 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, दण्डोत्तीर्णं S. 4.* —2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उद्वतारिषुरभोधिं *Bk. 15. 33, 10; शोकसागरमुत्तीर्य Ve. 3; तेनोत्तीर्य पपा R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47.* —3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहार्णवाद्-तीर्य *Mk. 10. 49.* —4 To descend, alight; वृद्धये उत्तीर्णं *Vet. 5* To give up, leave, quit. —6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —*Caus. 1* To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; *Si. 11. 44; Dk. 30, 77.* —2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. —3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. —4 To land, disembark. —5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a. 1* Crossing over. —2 To be crossed over, as in दुत्तर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. —ण 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). —2 Landing, disembarking. —3 Crossing, passing over; संसार-समुद्रं.

उत्तार *a. 1* Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. —2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). —तः 1 Transporting over, conveying. —2 Fording, crossing; सुकोत्तार-तं *K. 326.* —3 Landing, disembarking. —4 Delivering, rescuing. —5 Getting rid of. —6 Vomiting. —7 Instability.

उत्तारका 1 A deliverer, saviour. —2 *N.* of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; reasoning, delivering. —ण *N.* of Vishnu. —ण 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्सारिन् *a.* 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्सार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उत्तं तोरणम्] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रवेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्थक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, throwing np, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all wordly attachments.

उत्थस्र 1, 4 P. To be afraid. -*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्थिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उत्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्तिष्ठेयमनं चारय Ms. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; Si. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अन्तर्ज्ञानादुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कर्माभिघातोत्थितकंदुकोरं R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; धर्माच्छतद्विचिह्नं Mbh.; वदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णस्यो मुपाणां क्षयि तत्फलं S. 2. 13; अश्वद्वृत्तादुत्थितम् K. 136; उद्विष्टिन् प्रज्ञासाक्षात् Dk. 49 shouts of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानश्च परी नेपिह्यः पथमसिद्धता Si. 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.). -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); सुतोषिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; हृदयवृत्तिर्यस्य त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थं कस्त्वं न बहु मन्थते Bk. 8. 12; 20. 18; Mv. 4. 6; युक्ताद्विहने जनः Ki. 11. 13; उद्विष्टिन् कृती Si. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. -*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand np, raise, lift up, उत्थाप्यते द्वावा H. 3. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; रथाह्वयापयति ह्वयं Si. 2. 57, 102;

Kām. 5. 40; H. 3. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणो ह्रीदे सर्वसुखापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अत्र परिकीर्त्यापितोऽर्थीतस्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उत्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing np, or originating from; वरीहृत्सोत्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming np or forth. -*स्थः* Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातु *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up. -नं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; जनैर्यदुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of immortals); इंदुं नवोत्थानमिदं दुर्मत्वे R. 6. 31. newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (a) Effort, exertion, activity; मेवृद्धेदुशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानचोरं वयः S. 2. 5; शीलः Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; वयुत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (b) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. -8 War, battle. -9 An army. -10 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (cares &c.) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease. -18 Awakening. -*Comp.* -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रवोदनी) उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come np or got up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing. (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). -नं The concluding verse (ऋच).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थापिन् *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रमुखसहोत्थपिन् Mu. 3; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशम्योत्थितमुच्यतः सून B. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up;

प्रांशुः Si. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; Si. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratu. 4. -4 Born, produced, springing up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14; हृदयेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2 burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent; Kām. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतितो उत्थिता Mu. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent. -10 Extended stretched; आपवर्धमान° S. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas. -*Comp.* -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थिति *f.* Elevation, rising np. उत्थक्षम् *a.* With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोश्चक्षुर्वाच S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत्थचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्थद् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दंतैर्नोत्थादयेष्वक्षान् Ms. 4. 69; कौलमुत्थादयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel; भयं, रुचं, कोपं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्थदः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्थादा 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थादकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थादनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थादिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थादिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कौलोत्थादीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थत् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up; मंथद्वृपातिः पतितः पटलैस्तीक्ष्णैः Si. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्थतंती V. 1. 19; उत्थतोद्वृक्षस्यः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89; Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गोत्थपतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (b) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगचक्रौ सद्भोत्थतज्जिः R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पतितोऽपि करापातैरुत्थतयेव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be produced or originated; निर्व्यवोत्थतितानलं R. 4. 77; रसाक्षरमाह्वरक्षिय उत्थेतुः Rām. ; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्थतः A bird.

उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

उत्पतिष्णु *a.* Flying, going up, springing up; R. 4. 47; Pt. 3.

उत्पाता 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); कर्निहृतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च Vait.; °जलधरः K. 111, 287; Ve. 1. 22; सापि सुहृत्तमसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपराकेयं K. P. 10; Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); °केतु K. 5; °धूम-लेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -5 Comp. -पवनः, -वाता, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mv. 1.

उत्पाताक *a.* 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. -कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पत्ताक *a.* [उचोछिता पक्षाका यव] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुरंदरश्रीः परमुत्पत्ताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथः [उत्क्रांतः पथानं] A wrong road (fig. also); सुरोप्यबलितस्य कार्यकार्यमज्ञानतः । उत्पथप्रतिपक्षस्य न्याय्यं भवति ज्ञानसं Mb. (परित्यागो विधि-यते Pt. 1. 306); Ms. 2. 214; V. 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrongness), error; U. 4. 22. -थं *ind.* Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्स्यतेऽस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Māl. 1. 6; बायोः ज्योतिषव्ययते Ms. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen; उद्पाद्विचार्य मन-सि K. 132 it occurred to his mind; युद्धस्यत्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पत्तावसरमधि-रं Mb. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. -Caus. 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare; वज्राणि सदैवो-त्पादयति Pt. 2; Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 9. 60; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंका &c. -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुप-स्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production; कुक्षे कुक्षमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते ननु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Pro-duct, productiveness, produce; स्वल्पो-त्पत्तिर्द्वयः Rāj. T. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection. -Comp. कालीन *a.* taking place at the time of birth. -क्रमः order of birth. -प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. -संज्ञकः a typo of birth (as investiture with the saored thread), a mark of the twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born produced, arisen. -2 Bisen, gone up. -3. Ac-

quired, gained. -4 Effected, accom- plished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, as- certain. -Comp. -तंतु *a.* having a line of descendants. -भक्षिन् *a.* living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). -विनाशिन् *a.* perishing as soon as born.

उत्पादुः *a.* With the feet up-lifted. -दा 1 Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च ज्ञानितोत्पादे ज्ञासांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 225; 2 °भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -3 Comp. -ज्ञाय, -यना 1. a obild. -2. a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) Productive, effective, bringing about; अर्थस्योत्पाद-कं मंत्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. -कः 1 A producer, generator, a father; Ms. 2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरम. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन *a.* Bringing forth, pro- ducing. -नं Giving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपरस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिव *a.* 1 Produced, born; सर्व-मु-त्पादिव भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल *a.* [उक्रांतः पलं मांसं] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -ली 1 A kind of oake made with unwinnowed corn. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water- lily; नवावतारं कमलांबिवोत्पले R. 3. 36, 12. 86; Ms. 26; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18; so रक्त°. -2 the plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष, -चक्षुस् *a.* lotus- eyed. -आभ *a.* lotus like. -गंधिकं a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). -पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lan- cet. -भेद्यकः a kind of bandage. -माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन् *a.* Abounding in lotus- flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagati metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.)

उत्पवनं See under उत्पृ.

उत्पद्यं *a.* Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिजर् -ल *a.* 1 Unconfined, un- oaded. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered; कुर्वाणमुत्पिजल- वातपत्रैः Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष्ट 7 P. 1 To rub together. -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder. उत्पिष्ट *a.* Ground, rubbed -ष्टं A disease, a grating of the bones or of the joints upon each other.

उत्पिड् 10 P. 1 To press against, striko or rub against; अन्वोप्यमुत्पि- ड्यदुह्यलक्ष्या Ku. 1. 40; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards; press ont, propel, urge; R. 16. 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble; K. 242.

उत्पीड *a.* Pressing out. -डः 1 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass; वा- ष्पोत्पीडा K. 296; उत्पीडिह्व धूमस्य मोहा प्राग्वृणोति मां U. 3. 9; नयनसलिलो- त्पीडरुद्रावकाशां Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess; पुरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परिवाहा प्र- तिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Māl. 6, 7. -3 froth, Foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Press- ing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्पुच्छ *a.* With the tail erect.

उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट *a.* Blown, expanded.

उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, hristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पृ 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify; सवितुर्वा प्रसव उत्पृणाभ्यच्छिद्रेण पवित्रेण Vāj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवनं 1 Cleansing, purifying; द- ष्पाणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिरुत्पवनं स्रुतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for do- mestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkl- ing ghee (or other fluids) on the sa- orificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अग्निच्छिन्नाश्रावणवर्गयोः प्रादे- शमात्रौ कुशी नानातयोरुर्गृहीत्वा अष्टोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्या- मुचानाभ्यां प्राक्षुण्णानि सकृन्मन्त्रेण दिशस्तृष्णां Aśval.

उत्पविट् *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पावः [पू-पश्च] Purifying ghee.

उत्पवन्ध *a.* Continuous, unceasing; Māl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रम *a.* Flashing forth or diffu- sing light, bright. -मः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः, -सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, deri- sion. (b) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्पुष् *f. Ved.* A bubble.

उत्पेक्ष 1 A. [उत्-इष्] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1; to expect; K. 35, 22; 9; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्पेक्ष-माणा जवनाभिधातं Mn. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्पेक्षसे कुतस्त्वेयमिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्पेक्षामो वयं तावन्मतिमंतं चिभीषणं Rām. -5 To remember, think of; Amarn. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्पेक्षा below.

उत्पेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्पेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Regarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमयोत्पेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10. *c. g.* लिपतीति तयो-गानि वर्षतीवाजं नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Kn. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्वे, शंके, ध्रुवं, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kāv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्पेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्पु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Ka. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; पायुस्तुय वृको-ह्म्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 236.

उत्पुवः A jump, leap, bound. —व A boat.

उत्पुवन् 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower). —Caus. To open, cause to expand.

उत्फालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Snuffing of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्फुल्ल *p. p.* [उत्-फल्-क] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्फुल्लनीलनलिनाद्द्रव्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मयं नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping

pinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान. —ल्ल 1 The female organ of generation (कीकरणं). -2 A kind of ootins. उत्फलं An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [उत्-उत् जलेन, -उत्-स किञ्च नलोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारण्यान्यादुत्साश्चरतः Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. —Comp. -धिः Ved. a well.

उत्सकथ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अनुत् K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उत्-संज-आधारे-वञ्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपुर्णोत्संग with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलदुत्संगश्चिरान्नमनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Mo. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; दृष्टिगोचरोत्संग-निष्कभासः Ku. 1. 10; कणं K. 15; शय्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope; दृष्टो वासितोत्संगः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The hunch or part above the hip (नितम्ब). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मास्म ध्रुवज-चिन्ताः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (a) the acclivity or edge of a hill; हुंसं नयोत्संग-निवारोह R. 6. 3; (b) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महाद्विः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an loer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivāhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्कान्तः संगं).

उत्सङ्गित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्सङ्गितभिः कणिको नभस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; एकैक-वारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्सङ्गित *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). —*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. —नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्सङ्गनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सङ्ग 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सङ्गियुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. —Caus. 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यन्ते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

उत्सङ्ग *p. p.* 1 Decayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, unrooted, left off; उत्सङ्गोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरवज्र इवोत्सङ्गाविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171; उत्सङ्गो युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 2. extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen,

increased (opp. अवसन्न). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतादुत्सादकारि युगाणां K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्सादक *a.* Destroying.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chafing the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय *pol. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. —पुं Any application to a sore that produces granulation.

उत्सादित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उत्-सृ-अप्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्नं S. 6. 19; ताडित्वं festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा चरितोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23, Si. 2. 61; पराभवोत्पुत्सव एव मनिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprise. -8 An undertaking, beginning. —Comp. —संकेताः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शरैरुत्सवसंकेतात् स कृत्वा चरितोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तवावृत्तिं न चर्कतुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65; S. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्वबोत्सहेधारसं Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमप्युत्सहे न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. —Caus. To encourage, exhort, instigate, incite; चरुतोत्साहि-तेन वेद्यता K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उत्-सृ-वञ्] 1 Effort, exertion; ध्रुवुत्साहसमाश्रितः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination; desire; संवोत्साहः कुतोस्मि युगयापवालिना मातुष्येन S. 2; मनोत्साहमयं मा कुषाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two

being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीताविबोत्साह-
गुणेन संपद Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determination,
resolution; हस्तिन भाविमरपोत्सा-
हस्यता सूचित: Amarn. 10. -5 Power,
ability, Ma. 5. 86. -6 Firmness,
fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.)
Firmness or fortitude regarded
as the feeling which gives rise to
the heroic or heroic sentiment; कार्यरिभेद
संभ: स्वेयागुणात् उच्यते S. D. 3; परपरा-
क्रमदानादिभ्यतिजन्ना औजस्यत्वं उत्साहः
R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread.
-Comp. -वर्धना the heroic senti-
ment (वीर्य). (-नं) increase of energy,
heroism. -वृत्तान्त: plant or scheme of
encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -शक्ति
f. firmness, energy; see (3) above.
-संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering.
-हेतुक a. one who encourages
or excites to exertion; अपेदि रे उ-
त्साहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.
उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance.
-2 Encouraging, exciting.
उत्साहिन a. Active, persevering.
उत्सिञ्च 6 P. 1 To sprinkle, spread,
pour down. -2 To make prond.
-Pass. 1 To spout or foam np;
उत्सिञ्चमाने पयसि Bhāg. -2 To be
puffed np or prond, be elated; न
तस्मैतिमविधि मनः R. 17. 43; रत्यमा-
न मोत्सिञ्च्यते K. 329. -3 To overflow,
increase.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. -2
Prond, hanghty, puffed np. -3
Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4
Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised,
elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in
mind); जानीयाद्वाधिरा वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसा
तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2
Spouting out or over, showering.
-3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुधि-
रोत्सेका: Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood;
Me. 55 v. l.; वर्ष°, बल° &c. -4 Pride,
hanghtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशु
शश्वजोत्सेका कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70; अनु-
त्सेको लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन a. 1 Overflowing, ex-
cessive; Mu. 1. 26. -2 Prond, hanghty,
puffed up; भाग्येववृत्तेकिनी S. 4. 17.
उत्सेचनं The act of showering or
spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous,
eagerly expecting, striving for (any
object) (with instr. or loc. or in
comp); निद्रया निद्रयां वोत्सुक: Sk.: मनो
नियोगक्रियवोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सु-
का सुतजम्भे Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45;
Me. 99; संयम° S. 3. 14; so रण°,
गमन°, जय° &c. -2 Restless, uneasy,
anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of,
attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. -4
Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.
-कः Longing for, anxious desire;
प्रकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Bs. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता, -त्वं 1 Restlessness, nn-
easiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3
Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow
regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy;
M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become nn-
easy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रांत: सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung,
loose, detached (from the string);
मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3
Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of
Pāṇini; अनुत्सूत्रपट्यासा सद्वाप्ति
सन्निबधना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः [उत्क्रांत: सूरं] Evening,
twilight.

उत्सू Caus. 1 To expel, turn
out, drive away; वेत्तुं वैरिवोत्सार्यते
गुणा: K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To re-
move, keep or put aside; K. 204;
to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य
चावकिण दूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सूरः A variety on the अतिशक्ती
metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्पा [उद्-सृ-यत्] A cow when
she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्याव-
स्थापना यी:).

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, (one
who drives away men and makes
room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A
porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a
distance, driving out of the way;
वेत्तलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one
to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3
Reception of a guest.

उत्सृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit,
send forth or down; व्यलीकनिश्वासमि-
वोत्सर्जं Kn. 3. 25; सद्गुणमुत्सृज्यमा-
वृत्ते हि रसं रवि: R. 1. 18 to give back;
Bg. 9. 19; so वाचं, वारि: -2 (a) To
quit leave, abandon, give np; माता-
पितृभ्यामुत्सृजं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मान-
मुत्सृज्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5.
51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Kn. 2. 36, 5. 86;
kill; so तस्य, प्राणात्, रणं &c.; परार्थे राज-
उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off,
lay aside; भयोत्सृजविध्वानां R. 4. 54
3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam
at liberty; तुलं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid,
escape. -5 To cast forth or away,
discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk.
14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow,
scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71.
-7 To present, give; Mā. 10. 23. -8
To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To
abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit
the scope of a rule. -10 To send one
to a place. -11 To permit to go, dis-
charge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13
To hear to the end. -14 To make,
form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside,
abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45.

-2 Putting out, dropping down
omission; सोपेतसर्गमुत्तरगति: Me. 19,
37; so शुक्र°. -3 A gift, donation,
giving away; Ms. 11. 194. -4 Spend-
ing; अर्थ° Mn. 3. -5 Loosening, let-
ting loose, as in वृत्तसंग: -6 An ob-
lation, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding
by stool &c.; पुरिष°, मलसूत्र°. 8 Comple-
tion (as of study or a vow); cf. उ-
त्सृष्टा वै वेदा: (opp. उपकृता वै वेदा:).
-9 A general rule or precept (opp.
अपवाद a particular rule or exception);
अपवादवैरिवोत्सर्गः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परै: Kn.
2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गस्यावर्तयितुमीश्वर-
R. 15. 7. -10 Offering what is pro-
mised (to gods, Brahmanas &c.)
with due ceremonies. -11 The anns;
मित्रमुत्सर्गं Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गता ind. Generally, without
any exception.

उत्सर्गित a. 1 Leaving out or off.
-2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning,
letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift,
donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic
study. -4 A ceremony connected
with this suspension (to be performed
half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेदोत्सर्ज-
नार्थं कर्म करिष्ये Śrāvṇi Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown.
-2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3
Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast
into or upon. -Comp. -पशु a ball
set at liberty upon particular oc-
casions.

उत्सृष्टि: f. Abandonment, leaving,
emission.

उत्सृष्ट् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide
or soar upwards. -2 To go np to,
approach; सतिबाहस्तदुत्सृष्टसर्प R. 5.
46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as
the sun).

उत्सर्पः, -र्पणं 1 Going or gliding np-
wards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undu-
lating.

उत्सर्पित a. 1 Moving or gliding np-
wards, rising; पयोधोत्सर्पितु (शिक्रेषु)
R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering:
उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्राच्यना S. 7. -3
Transcendental. -नी f. A division
of time (with the Jainas), a long
period said to be = ten crores of
crores of oceans of years; cf. अ-
सर्पिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. -ध: 1 A
height, elevation (fig. also); पयो-
धोत्सेधविशीर्षसंहति (बल्ले) Kn. 5. 8,
24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्से-
धै: रसंधरो: Mu. 4. 7 raised high np.
-2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intume-
scence, swelling. -4 The body. -5
Sublimity, greatness. -धं Killing,
slanghter.

उत्तिम् 1 A. To smile at, deride.
—Caus. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्तमयः Smile.

उत्स्य a. Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्सवन a. High-sounding. —नः A loud sound.

उत्सवप्रायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness; सीतोत्सवप्रायते U. 1; संप्रतं माल-
विकाहोत्सवप्रायते M. 4.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations:—1 Superiority in place, rank or power; np, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). —2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. —3 Motion upwards (उद्गच्छति). —4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जति. —5 Publi-
city; उद्धारति. —6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्भ्रमः. —7 Liberation; उद्गमः. —8 Absence; उत्पन्नः. —9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उद्गच्छति. —10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्टः. —11 Power; उद्गाहः; उद्ग्राह्य-
विशेषोऽर्थमलाम्बकाशार्थमोक्षामामदलपाथ-
शक्तिः. With nouns it forms adj. and
adv. compounds; उद्भिन्, उद्भिन्न, उद्
द्राह, उद्भिद, उत्पन्न, उद्गम &c. It is some-
times used in the Veda as an exple-
tive simply to fill out the verse.

उद् = उद् q. v.

उद्क [उद् + कृत् नि० नलोपश्च Up. 2.
39] Water; अनीरवा एकता धूलिमुद्कं
नावसिद्धे Si. 2. 34. उद्कं वा, —प्रदा or
कृ To offer a libation of water to a
dead person; उद्कं उपसृष्टु to touch
certain parts of the body with water,
bathe; [of. Gr. hudor; L. unda 'a
wave'] —Comp. —अंतः margin of
water, bank, shore; ओदकांतरिण्यो
जनोऽनुगतय इति श्रूयते S. 4. —अधि-
न a. desirous of water, thirsty. —आरमन्
a. obdient consisting of water.
—आधारा a reservoir, a cistern, well.
—उद्जनः a water-jar. —उद्गं dropsey.
—उद्भिन् a. dropsical. —ओद्गन् rice
boiled with water. —कर्मन्, —कार्यं,
—क्रिया, —दानं presentation of (a liba-
tion) of water to dead ancestors or the
Manes; हुदोदरस्योद्कक्रिया कुब
Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. —कुम्भः a water-jar.
—कुच्छः a kind of vow. —गाहः enter-
ing water, bathing. —गिरिः —पर्यंतः
a mountain abounding in streams
of water. —ग्राह्यं drinking water;
Pt. 1. —चन्द्रः a kind of magic. —द,
—दाह, —दायिन्, —दायिक a. giver of
water. (—दा) 1. a giver of water to
the Manes —2. an heir, near kins-
man. —दानं = कर्मन् q. v. —वरा a clond.
—परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. —पूर्वकं
nd. preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand
as preparatory to or confirmatory
of gift or promise. —प्रतिकाश a.
watery, like water. —भारा, —द्विधा a
yoke for carrying water. —धूमा water
or moist soil. —मंडलः a water-pitcher
(Ved.). —मंयः a kind of peeled grain.
—मेहा a sort of diabetes (passing
watery urine). —मेहिन् a. suffering
from this disease. —वज्रा 1. a thun-
der-shower. —2. thunderbolt in the
form of shower; Si. 8. 39. —शार्कं
any aquatic herb. —शस्ति f. sprink-
ling holy or consecrated water over
a sick person to allay fever; cf.
शस्तिमुद्कं. —शुद्ध a. bathed, purified
by ablutions. —सकु ground rice
moistened with water. —स्पर्श 1.
touching different parts of the body
with water. —2. touching water pre-
paratory to or in confirmation of an
oath, gift, or promise. —हारा a water-
carrier

उद्केचरा An aquatic animal.

उद्केचिर्ज्ञानं a. Dried in water;
figuratively need for anything un-
heard of or impossible.

उद्क (कि) ल a. [of. P. V. 2. 97]
Watery, containing water.

उद्क्य a. [उद्कर्मणि ङङा यत्] 1 Re-
quiring water. —2 Being in water.
—क्या A woman in her courses (re-
quiring water for purification).

उद्ग्य a. [उद्गतमयं यस्य] 1 With
elevated top, projecting, pointing
upwards; as in उद्गत. —2 Tall, lofty,
high, elevated, exalted (fig. also);
उद्ग्यदक्षानां गुणि Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उद्ग्यः
अत्रत्यं ज्ञानं R. 2. 53; उद्ग्यद्वत्त्वात्
S. 1. 7 high leaps; Si. 12. 65; यावत्
Dk. 6; विष्णोर्दमं शिरा R. 15. 27 ex-
alted; गंधोदमं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in
odour. —3 Large, broad, vast, big;
अर्धतिनाथोयुद्ग्यवाह्य R. 6. 32; Mn.
6. 12. —4 Noble, good-looking (उद्ग्य);
Ki. 14. 41. —5 Advanced in age. —6
Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted,
magnified, increased; स मंगलोद्ग्यत-
प्रभावा R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. —7 In-
tense, unbearable (as heat); Si. 4.
12. —8 Fierce, fearful; संद्वेष्टुद्ग्य-
ताका R. 11. 69 —9 Excited, furious,
enraptured; मदोद्ग्या ककुसंता R. 4.
22 —10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 18. 1;
बेभोद्वं विषं V. 5. 18 strong or sharp
(deadly). —Comp. —द्व a. having
projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उद्ग्ययति Den. P. To display pro-
minently; Mn. 6. 13.

उद्ग्य 1 U. [उद् + अङ्] To drive out,
expel, pull off.

उद्ग्या Driving out or forth (of
cattle &c.).

उद्ग्या The driving out (of cattle).
leading out.

उद्ग्य 1 U. [उद् + अङ्] 1 To raise,
elevate, lift or throw up, draw up
(as water); एकेकमेव पादमुद्ग्य तिष्ठति
अम्भा Sat. Br. उद्ग्यितासि Bk. 2. 31;
उद्ग्य सुखं मनाक् Vh 3. 27. —2 To
utter, send forth, cause to sound;
हरिमनुगायति काचिदुद्ग्यितपंचमरागं Git.
1. —3 (Intrans.) (a) To go up;
(b) to rise, rise forth; उद्ग्यन्मरामर्ष
G. L. 6; Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter
up; Mv. 3. 32.

उद्ग्य p. p. 1 Raised or lifted up
(as water from a well); उद्ग्यमुद्ग्यं
कृपात् Sk. —2 Risen, ascended. —3
Sent forth, uttered.

उद्ग्या [अङ् + पङ्] A leathern
vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्ग्या, उद्ग्य a. (m. उद्ग्य, n. उद्ग्य;
f. उद्ग्या) 1 Turned or going up-
wards. —2 Upper, higher; कलः,
शिरा &c. —3 Northern, turned to-
wards the north. —4 Subsequent.
—इ ind. 1 Above. —2 Northward,
to the north (of with abl.). —Ms.
3. 217. —3 Subsequently. —Comp.
—अग्निः the northern mountain,
Himalaya. —अयनं the sun's pro-
gress north of the equator (= उत्तरायणं
q. v.). —आवृत्तिः f. return from the
north; उद्ग्यावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33.
—दक्ष a. having its skirts or border
turned upwards or towards the north
(as a garment). —पयः a northern
country. —प्रवण a. 1. inclining or
sloping towards the north. —2. pro-
ceeding well (as a sacrifice). —धूमः,
—धूमि good or fertile soil. —हुक्ष a.
facing the north; उत्पतोद्ग्यहुक्षः कं
Me. 14.

उद्ग्यात् ind. Towards the north,
northwards.

उद्ग्यन् [अङ् + कणे - ल्युट्] 1 A
bucket, a pail for drawing water out
of a well; उद्ग्यन् सरज्जं पुरः चिक्षेप
Dk. 130. —2 Throwing upwards. —3
Rising, ascending. —4 A cover
or lid.

उद्ग्यु a. [अङ् + उट्] Turned or go-
ing upwards.

उद्ग्या The north; तेनोद्ग्या दिशः
मनुसरो Me. 57.

उद्ग्या a. 1 Turned towards the
north. —2 Northern.

उद्ग्या a. Situated or living in the
north. —च्यः 1 The country to the
north and west of the river Saras-
vati; northern country. —2 (pl.)
The inhabitants of the north; R.
4. 66. —च्य A kind of perfume.
—Comp. —च्य a kind of Vaitāliya
metre.

उदञ्जलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदङ्गपालः 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदधिः See under 2. उदन्.

1. उदन् २ P. (उद-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

उदाना [अन्-पञ्च] 1 Breathing upwards. -2 Breathing, breath in general. -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पन्दयत्यपरं वक्त्रं गान्धेनवक्रकोपनः । उद्वेजयति मर्मणि उदानो नाम मातुः ॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. उदन् *n.* [उद-कनिन्] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its *n*); *e. g.* उदधि, अच्छेद, क्षीरोद &c. -Comp. -ओदना water-meal. -कीर्णः -र्यः *N.* of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). -कुंभा a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. -ग्रामः a cloud (Ved.). -ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. -धाना [उदकं धीयते अत्र] 1. a water-jar. -2. a cloud. -धिः [उदकानि धीयते-अथ धा कि उदादेशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगात्रा-तेष्वभवात्तस्य विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8. -2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. -कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). -कनः, -क्राः *m.* a voyager, mariner. -मला 1. outline fish-bone -2. the foam of the ocean 'मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). -राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi; and of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean) -प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. -मंडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कृपमंडूक. -पेयं a paste, anything ground with water.

(-यं) *ind.* by grinding in water.

-युत् *a.* Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water (?).

-युत *a.* swimming in water. -चिंदुः

a drop of water; Kn. 5. 24. -भारा a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. -भंधा barley-water. -मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आदक q. v. -मेघः 1. watery cloud. -2. a shower of rain. -लवणिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. -वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; Si. 8. 39. -वापः one who offers waters to the Manes. -वास standing or residence in water; सहस्रपानीकृद्वासतत्परः Ku. 5. 26. (-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. -वासिन् *a.* standing in water; K. 23. -वाह *a.* bringing water; (-हः) a cloud. -वाहनं a water-vessel. -वीथ्या a yoke for carrying water. -शरावा a jar filled with water. -शुद्धः a water-jar. -श्वित् *n.* [उदकेन जलेन शयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent. water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. -हरणः a vessel for drawing water. -हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-रः) a cloud (water-carrier). उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). -*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छला भूः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52. 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वानिच चंद्रपादैः Ku. 7. 73.

उदन्व *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्वन्त्यतामुदन्वाप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; श्वयस्युदन्वां शिशिरैः पयोभिः Bk. 3. 40. -Oomp. -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्वति Den. P. 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्वु *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदञ्.

उदंत *a.* [उदंतोऽतो यस्य] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -ता [उदंतोऽतो निर्णयो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; शूरवा रामः मियोदंतं R. 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्याति K. 132; कान्तोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमरिक्तविभूतः Me. 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु) -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्ति-याजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतका News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदंत्य *n.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्व See under उदन्.

उदम्भस् *a.* Full of water; R. 4. 31

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद-क-अर] 1 The belly;

दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय Bb. 2. 119; cf. कुशोदरी, उदरभरण, उदंभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तद्वाग° Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; U. 2. 16, 4. 29; रत्नं कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं S. 6. 19; Sānti. 1. 5; S. 1. 19; Amaru. 88; जलबोदरेभ्यः Mk. 5; Ra. 3. 12; धनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां S. 7. 4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे Ait Br. -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वात°, पित्त°, कफ°, त्रिलिंग° or दुर्घा°, घृहा°, बद्धउदं आगंतुक°, and जल°). -5 Slaughter. [cf. L. uterus; Zend. udara]. -Oomp. -आमानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhoea. -आमयिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आवता, the navel. -आरंछः the tape-worm. -ग्रंथि -ग्रन्थि disease of the spleen. -चणं 1. a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly. band. -पिशाच *a.* [उदरे तस्यैव पिशाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) a glutton. -पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदर-पूरं शुक्रे Sk. eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः). foetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरंभरि *a.* [उदरं विभर्ति, य स्त्रि सुम्ब P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nonrushing cue's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरवत्, उदरिकल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् *a.* [उदर-इनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -णी A pregnant woman.

उदर्य *a.* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. -र्थ Contents of the belly.

उदरयिः [उद-क-ययिन् Up. 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदकः [Said to be fr. कृञ्] 1 (a) End, conclusion; रत्नाकुलः कर्मणः Dk. 79; सुखोदकी K. 328. (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदकीर्तव्य कल्याणो भविष्याति Nala. 12. 67; किंतु कल्याणोदकी भविष्यति U. 4; पयतः सकलोदकी एव Māl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; Pt. 5. 73. -2 Remote consequence, reward. -3 Future time, futurity. -4 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -8 Surpassing. -6 *N.* of a tree Vauquieria Spinoza Roxb.

उदाचिस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमर्चिः शिलास्य]
Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरच्छुदाचिः
सहस्रं तृतीयादशः कृशाब्दः किल निष्पपात
Ku. 3. 71, 7, 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76
-*m.* 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योदाचिर्ब कक्षे शेरेते तेऽ-
भिमाचत Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god
of love. -3 N. of Siva.

उददः [मर्द्-अर्द्] (In Medic.)
Erysipelas.

उदधः Scarlet fever.

उदवग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on an Udatta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उदवसानीय *a.* Ved. Laat, final.

उदवसितं [उद-अव-सो-क्त] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलस्पोदवसितं Mk. 4; Si. 11. 18.

उदध्रु *a.* [उद्गताश्रयणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पदयन् स-
सोमिषवध्रुवसतिद्रुमान् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उदस् 4 P. [उद्-अस्] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति सुध-
वध्रुदास कोम्यं Si. 7. 49; पुच्छसुदस्यति Sk. -2 To throw down; उदस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उदस्य धैर्यं वृत्तिन सार्द्धं Ki. 8. 50 -4 To destroy, dispel, rid, rid, rid Ki. 1. 46. -5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8. 55. -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. -*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अतिमूढ उदस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उदत्तं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

उदत्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated

उदासः [उद्-अस्-वञ्] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsiou.

उदात्त *a.* [उद्-आदा-क्त] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; 'अन्वये': K. 92; Ratu. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. -2 Noble, dignified; अष्टुदात्तसुजनश्चंद्रकेतः U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious great; Si. 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. -*acc.* 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 1. 29; तात्वादितु समग्रेऽ स्थानिपूर्वमणि निष्पन्नोऽुदात्तः Sk.; see under अउदात्त also; निहृत्स्व-
रिभूपदे य उदात्तः स्वराणि Si. 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -4

A variety of the hero; see वीरोदात्त. -*acc.* (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an notion of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपात्ति-
वर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते । यदापि प्रस्तुतवर्णनं महतां चरितं भवेत् ॥ S. D. 752; of. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्नमहतां चोपलक्षणं. -*Comp.* -*श्रुति* *a.* pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्तर *a.* More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उद्व.

उदाप्यं *ind.* Ved. Against the stream.

उदायुध *a.* With nplified weapon, npraising weapons; मनुजपशुभि-
निर्मणैर्द्विर्भवेद्विद्वदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदा-
युधानापततस्तान्द्रुतामिदं राघवः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (*a*) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुस्त्वारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाचः 65; Bg. 7. 18. (*b*) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; 'कीर्तेः' Ki. 1. 18; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; 'वाचः कयकाः R. 14. 77. -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमन्वधवारविधि Dk. 49; Mn. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनमुदारमन्युवास R. 13. 79; उदारनेपथ्यभूतं 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदर्शन below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). -*रं* *ind.* 1 Loudly; Si. 4. 33. -2 By means of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. -*रः* Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. -*Comp.* -*आत्मन्*, -*चेतस्*, -*चरित*, -*मनस्*, -*सर्व* *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वयुधैर्बहुर्बलं H. 1. -*धी* *a.* 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; धियः समग्रैः सहैव उदारधीः R. 3. 30. -2. noble-minded. (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu. (-*f.*) good abilities. -*दर्शन* *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने Kru. 5. 36. -*रमणीय* *a.* grand and lovely, transcendental; S. 7.

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mā. 1. 7; S. 6; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णवदनाख्यविकटलक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the sense) = बुद्धिं देहि मे मायै कामचांडालवृषये स्वादिश्यामार्थपरितारा *ibid.*

उदारथि *a.* 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). -*धि*: N. of Vishnu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliao passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). -*ता* *a.* painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफनिलमुदावर्ता रजः कुच्छेन मुंचति Susr.

उदास् 2 A. [उद्-आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तस्मिन्मुदास्ते भरताः Mā. 1; विधाय चैरसामर्थं नरोरौ य उदास्ते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sāu. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदासः, सिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. -*सः*, -*सिन्* *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासिद् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तद्दृष्टि-
नमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य; Pt. 1. -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). -*नः* 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अस्मिन्मुदासीनव्यवस्था Mn. 5; Ma. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित *a.* Set over, appointed to. -*ता* 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित *a.* Elevated, raised.

उदाह 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाहृत्वा द्विपदारमजा निरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; Pt. 2; चिकित्सका लो-
बमुदाहरन्ति M. 2; Mā. 1; रतं कामिनी मदनमृत्तिमुदाहृति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; धर्माक्षराणि Mk. 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाहिषस्व कथमन्यथा जनेः Si. 15. 29.

उदाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथ गिरसमग्रयमुदाहरणवस्तु Ku. 5. 65; अमुतादाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of pauegyrio beginning

with words like जयति and full of alliteration ; पत्रे निवेक्षितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14 ; चरणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V 1 ; जयोदाहरणं बाह्यो-
गोपयामास किन्नरात् R. 4. 78 ; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यमञ्जितं । नयस्त्रयकर्म मालिन्या-
दिशक्तिविचित्रितम्) तदुदाहरणं नाम विमर्शयति
संज्ञः । Prati-parudra). -4 An instance, example, illustration ; समूलघातमन्त्रतः पराकांक्षति मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितोषमस्त-
त्रोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33 ; किमुदाहरणं Kāsi. -5 (In Nayāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration ; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थातर-
न्यास ; e. g. अमितगुणोपि पदार्थो दोषेणेन नि-
दिष्टो भवति । निमित्तसाधनराजो भवेन्निष्ठ लघुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत p. p. 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called ; श्रुताश्रितो दुःखस्य इत्यु-
दाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः f. An example, illustration.

उद्दि 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig. also) ; come up ; उदेति पूर्व कुम्भं ततः फले S. 7. 30 ; उदेति साधिता मन्त्रस्तान् एवास्तमेति च Subhāsh. ; Māl. 2. 10 ; Ki. 2. 36 ; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20 ; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from ; उदितव्या Dk. 13 ; पुष्यः कुशलोद्दिष्टाय धूमः R. 7. 26 ; उदितभिर्य 1. 93 v. l. ; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up ; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up against ; Ku. 2. 57 ; य एनमुद्दिषाद्वी Mb.

उद्ध्य a. (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c.) ; उद्ध्यशब्दः पञ्चाश्वसमानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येण प्रतिष्ठा. -या 1 Rise (fig. also) ; उद्ध्योद्ध्य इत्योद्ध्यः B. 12. 36, 2. 73 ; golug upwards, ascending (as of the sun, start &c.). -2 (a) Rising up, coming forth ; उद्ध्यिण° acquisition of wealth ; Pt. 2 ; so भाग्य dawn of fortune ; Amaru. 25 ; इव-
गुणोद्ध्येन Pt. 1. -94. (b) Appearance, becoming visible, production ; घनो-
द्वया माह S 7. 30 ; मेघ° Ku. 6. 54 ; हसितमन्यनिमित्तकतोद्ध्यं S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause ; Amaru. 88 ; S. 7. 8 ; फलोद्ध्य R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit ; Ms. 3. 169 ; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रलय) ; यो तो रम्यावयो यो तो घृतानां मल-

चोद्ध्यौ Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) ; यैर्यत्र हृदयते भास्वान्त तेषामुद्ध्यः स्युतः ; उद्ध्यगृहशोकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 8. -5 Advancement, prosperity, rise ; (opp. व्यसन) ; तेजोद्ध्यस्य युग-
पद्ध्यसनोद्ध्यार्थाः S. 4 1 ; उद्ध्ये मद्वा व्यमुद्ध्यना R. 8. 84 ; K. 5 ; import-
ance, celebrity : उद्ध्युत्थे रवाञ्चि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth ; उद्ध्यमस्तमये च रवुद्ध्यत् R. 9. 9 ; तमुद्ध्यय न वा नवयौवना ? आत्मोद्ध्यः परलानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence ; अहोद्ध्यं कर्म Ms. 4. 70 ; Amaru. 42 ; following ; नोद्ध्यत्-
स्वरितोद्ध्यं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment ; उद्ध्यतोद्ध्यं R. 3. 1 ; प्रारंभस्तदुद्ध्यो 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue ; Ms. 7. 55 ; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money ; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, शैलाः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise ; उद्ध्यगिरिबालीबालमंद्वायुद्ध्यं Udb. ; अतोद्ध्योद्ध्यैरभितारयमुक्त्वैः Si. 1. 16 ; तत उद्ध्यगिरिरेवैव एव Māl. 2. 10. क्रमाः gradual rise ; नादीनां Māl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nādis, (as in the act of restraining the wind). -पुरं N. of the capital of Mārwār. -प्रथः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्ध्यन् 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vatsa ; मत्स्यावंतोद्ध्यन-
कथाकोविद्यामवृत्तान् Me. 30. [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vasarāja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamaseva, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उद्ध्यनीय a. Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उद्ध्यिन् a. 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth ; Māl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित p. p. 1 Risen, ascended ; उदित-
वृष्टिः Māl. 1 Mostly risen ; Bv. 2. 85 ; नित्योदितः Bh. 3. 80 over-exist-

ing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered. (fr. उद्). -तं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. -Comp. -उदित a. well grounded in the Śāstras. -होमिन् a. sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः f. 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उद्ध्यत् a. Increasing, rising ; Si. 2. 76.

उदीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold ; सप्रणाममुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67 ; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शङ्क-
व्यसनं Mu. 4 ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यु-
त्तमी सती Ms. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उद्द्.

उद्दीप a. [उद्दीपा आये व, अप ईर्] Flooded. -या High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर् 2 A. [उद्द्] 1 To rise (sound &c.) ; उद्दीर्त रणितानि Dk. 123. were heard. -2 To start (to go or come). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak ; गिरमुदीरयति K. 13 ; U. 5, 6 ; उदीरितोर्थः पशुनापि युज्यते Pt. 1. 43 ; so आलोकाद्वा R. 2. 9. -3 To call, name ; स भीमस्त्वः शिव इत्यु-
दीर्यते Ku. 5. 77. -4 To put forth ; वदुकोयोयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast ; throw, roll down (as dice) ; उदीर-
यामास सलीलमन्त्रात् R. 6. 18 ; to discharge, drive forward. -6 To raise, throw up ; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58 ; उ-
दीरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. -7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause ; तिष्ठमिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदी-
रयन् Ku. 2. 6 ; Si. 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect ; Ki. 13. 28. -9 To rouse, excite, stimulate ; उदीरितेन्द्रियः Ku. 4. 41 ; *क्षी acute-minded. -pass. 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression ; उद्ध्यता प्रणयो यास्तं न्यायै-
च्छिभिर्मुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उदीर्ण p. p. [ई-क] 1 Grown, as-
cended, risen, produced, caused ; Si. 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty ; भवद्ध्यवरोदीर्णस्ताकोरयो-
महासुरा Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused ; Si. 1. 32 ; Dk. 43. 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great ; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced ; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready,

strong; *धन्वा U. 5. 11. —र्णः N. of Vishnu. —**Comp.** —दीपिति *a.* intensely bright. —वेग *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीपित *a.* Risen, elevated.

उदुंबरः See उडुंबर. *मशक = रूपमं रूक q. v.

उदुम्बल *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उरुम्बल). —लः The fig-tree.

उदुष्ट *a.* Ved. Red.

उदुम्बल = उरुम्बल q. v.

उदृच्छ *f.* [उदृष्टा कृच्छ] 1 An excellent Rik. —2 Future time. —3 Remainder, conclusion, end. —4 Prosperity, rise.

उदेजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेज्यान् भूत-गणान् शययतीति Bk. 1. 15.

उदेजय *a.* Verv powerful, violent (Ved.).

उद्वधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणोद्वधिषु कुद्रमलेषु R. 16. 47. —2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गम 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.); असङ्घातोद्गमरेषुमंभला R. 1. 10. v. 1. —2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचित्तेद्गमपल्लवं V. 4. 23; R. 6. 18; so उद्गमयोगो वस्तः. —3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युद्गताः पौरवधुमुत्प्रेषणा शण्वर कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. —4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). —5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उद्गाम इत्युद्गतामथेयः R. 18. 20.

उद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. —2 Proceeded forth or from. —3 Gone, departed. —4 Vomited. —ता N. of a metre. —**Comp.** —अगु *a.* deceased, dead.

उद्गति *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. —2 Appearance; कुसुन° K. 59; rise, origin. —3 Vomiting.

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आशुधुमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. —2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्राशुधुममायाः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्तरोमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. —3 Going out, departure, expiry — as in प्राण°. —4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्गमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव मज्जा R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20; so मांस°, पक्ष°, ग्रधि° &c. Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Māl. 2. —5 Action, vision (of eyes); Māl. 1. 35. —6: Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्गमां Māl. 7. —7 A shoot (of a plant); हरितवृणोद्गमसंक्रया सुमीभिः Ki. 5. 38. —8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमनं Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —यं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्याद्गमनीयं यद्दौतयेर्व-ज्योत्सवं); औतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; यहीतपत्तुद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Kn. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ- by औतवस्त्रं, and says युगमहर्षं तु प्रायिकामिमांश्च &c. see *ad loc.*).

उद्गाढ *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गाढरागो-द्व्याः Māl. 5. 7, 6. —दं Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गातु, उद्गार &c. See under उद्ग,

उद्गृ 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्गूर्ण *p. p.* [उर्ग-कृ] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोधाद्गूर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. —2 Erected, excited.

उद्गृ 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गिरतो यद्गूरलं कणिनः पुष्पाणि परि-मलोद्गारैः Bv. 1. 11; उद्गारस्त्रिं स्नेहं Si. 14. 1. —2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; सहामिषेवापद्गुद्गिरति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिषोद्गिरतो Ku. 1. 33. (b) To send out of the month, speak, utter (as words); महोपतेः शासनमुज्जगर R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; यद्गुद्गिरति भ्रमरः Mn. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or, 'emits'). —3 To breathe out. —4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound).

उद्गारः [उद्गृ-वृ P. III. 3. 29] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; स्वर्जरीरकचनद्गानां मोद्गारसुगंधेषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्गारसुचोर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (5) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्हीतोद्गार इवा-द्विराजः R. 6. 60; रुचि° दिग्धाखिलताः Mv. 6. 33. —2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Māl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजव्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness. —3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mn. 3. —4 Spit- tle, saliva. —5 Eructation, belching. —6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कंडर्जनं. नागवायुर्कर्म); Sānti. 1. 21; गभीरगद्गार° Māl. 9.

उद्गारिन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29. —2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; धारास्वनोद्गारिद्विमुखोऽसौ R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting. —2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slaving. —3 Eructation, belch. —4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्गायतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Kn. 1. 8; गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उद्गीयमानं

वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगो Si. 6. 20. —2 To begin to sing. —3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of the Sāmaveda); गायं गायविह-संगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्गातु. —4 To announce, to celebrate in song. —5 To sing before one (with acc.). —6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातु *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्गाथा A variety of the Aryā measure, the same as Giti q. v.

उद्गीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. —2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. —3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीयः [उद्गै-यङ्] 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). —2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; भूयांस उद्गीयविदो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. —3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्गृह्य 1, 9 U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. —2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्गृह्यते स्रजो विचित्राः Mn. 1. 4; tie or fasten intertwine : लतामनो-द्गृह्यति स केशैः R. 2. 8. —3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.) Si. 10. 63.

उद्गृह्य *a.* Unbound, loosened. —यः A section, chapter.

उद्गृथि *a.* 1 Untied (fig. also). —2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शक्तिं चोग्राहयद्ग्रहीत् Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise; उद्ग्रहीतालकाः Me. 8. —2 To take or draw out, take away. —3 To deposit. —4 To preserve. —5 To cease (to rain). —6 To break off, discontinue (speak- ing). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take up or out, cause to pay. —2 To state, place before, adduce; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यच्चोद्ग्रहायते पुरः Si. 2. 75. —3 to extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रहणं, उद्ग्रहणः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. —2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः, —हणं 1 Taking up, raising. —2 An object that can be accom- plished by religious or other acts. —3 Eructation.

— उद्ग्रहाः 1 Lifting or taking up. —2 (In the Prātisākhya) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. —3 Re- playing in argument; rejoinder. —4 An objection. —**Comp.** —पद्ग्रहिः *f.* the Sandhi called Udgrāta; see above.

उद्यहणिका Replying in argument.
उद्यहणित p. p. 1 Lifted or taken up.
-2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्योवि, उद्योविच a. With the neck nplifted; उद्योविमयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्भूः [उद-हन् अप् नि०] 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.).; ब्राह्मणोद्भूः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्भा-द्वयश्च निवर्तलिङ्गा न तु विरोधयलिङ्गाः Sk. ; cf. मतल्लिकामचर्चिका प्रकांडसु-द्वतल्लजौ प्रशस्तवाचकाभ्यमुनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्भनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लोहो-द्भनघनस्कां ललितापधनां जियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्घातिव a. Uneven, rough.

उद्घट 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. —Caus. (-वाटयति) 1 To open; unlock; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयति Bb. 1. 63; कपाटमुद्घाटयामि Mk. 3. -3 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घटितं A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house

उद्घाटकः 1 A key; उद्घाटको भव-ति यंत्रवृद्धे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन a. (जी. f.) Opening, un- locking; धर्मो यो न करोति निन्दितमतिः स्वर्गार्गलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित p. p. 1 Opened, mani- fested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. —Comp. -अंगे a. 1 naked. -2 intelligent, wise. —ज्ञ a. wise, intelligent.

उद्घट्टकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्घट्टनं, -ना 1 Friction, striking against; Me. 61. -2 Opening up- wards (as a lid).

उद्घटित a. 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commence- ment; उद्घातः प्रणवो यामां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्घशः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्घाताः U. 2. -3 Striking wound, ing, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke,

blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slip- ping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); यथावमुद्घातसुखेन सोऽस्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घृष्ट 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. —10 P. or Caus. 1 To pro- claim, declare aloud -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घृष्ट p. p. Sonnded out, proclaim- ed. —ष्ट A sonnd, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, pro- claiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष्ट 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षण 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्येद्घर्षणलोहकैरपि सदा घृष्टे न जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substance. -3 A endgel.

उद्घट्टं A peculiar fault in pronun- ciation.

उद्घशः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्घंड a. 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्घंडपत्र गृह- षीकिकाणां R. 16. 46; धवलतपत्राः Māl. 6 long; H. 2. 29. -2 Formid- able, terrific —Comp. -पालः 1 a punish- er (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of ser- pent; cf. (उद्घंडाल).

उद्घंतुर a. 1 Large-toothed or hav- ing projecting teeth. -2 High, tall (उडुग). -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्घमः Snbduing, overpowering.

उद्घात a. 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्घानं [दो बंधने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्घानं कियमाणे तु मत्स्या नां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, snbduing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodia- cal sign.

उद्घाम a. 1 Unbound, unrestrain- ed, unchecked, free, bold; Si. 4. 10. -2 (a) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Māl. 3, 7; वेदपरिदाहमहाज- राणि 6. 13. (b) Farious, intoxicated; श्रोतस्सुद्घामदिग्गजे R. 1. 73; Si. 11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formid- able; शरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. -4 Self- willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excoessive; Me. 25; उद्घामोरकलिका Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; गंधोद्घामा भर exhale

ing great smell; Mk. 5. 22. 6 Proud, haughty; पौरुषाविजयोद्घाम Mr. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. -मः 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuna. —मं ind. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अघोद्घामं ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्घित [उद्घो क्त] Tied, bound.

उद्घालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्घालक.

उद्घालकः = 1 उद्घाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. —कः A kind of honey. —Comp. —उडुपभोजिका [उद्घालकानां पुष्पाणि मज्ज्यंते यत्र क्रीडायां प्लुल] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddālaka flowers are broken or ornshed).

उद्घिनं Midday.

उद्घिष्ट 6 U. 1 To point out, sig- nify, declare, denote, mention, tell; प्रथमोद्घिष्टमास्यं Kn. 6. 35; Ms. 8. 52, 3. 182; Me. 30; यथोद्घिष्टयापारा S. 3. अनेहमुक्त उद्घिष्टः शब्दे Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To ennnciate, prophecy; त्वं साधुभिर्उद्घिष्टः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; स्मरमु- द्घिष्ट्य Kn. 4. 38; S. 6, see उद्घिष्ट्य be- low. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedloate to; K. 40; उद्घिष्टासुपनिहितं भजस्व पूजां Māl. 5. 25; फलमुद्घिष्ट्य Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; सतां केनोद्घिष्टं विषयमसिधारावतमिदं Bb. 2. 28.

उद्घिष्ट्य ind. 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, to- wards; वध्याजिलामुद्घिष्ट्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; तदा° S. 3 on thy account; किं for what purpose, on what account; निमित्त° Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वामुद्घिष्ट्य सभाजनशराणि M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्घिष्ट p. p. 1 Mentioned, parti- cularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्घेशः 1 Pointing to or at, direct- ing; सूर्योद्घेशेन तिला वातः Pt. 2. in the name of. -2 Mention, specifica- tion; सार्धपहरद्वयोद्घेशे Pt. 5; स्वसंस्कारोद्घेशः Nir. -3 Illustration, explana- tion, exemplification. -4 Ascertain- ment, determination, inquiry, investi- gation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष तूद्घेशः योको विद्युतेर्वि- स्तरो मया Bg. 10 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रजातसुभगोयमुद्घेशः S. 3; M. 3; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be

further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —कः 1 An illustration, example. —2 An illustrator, a guide. —3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Līlāvati).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. —2 To be intended or aimed at. —3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. —इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. —2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विषय); see the word अनय also.

उद्देष्टु *a.* 1 Pointing out. —2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप्त 4 *A.* To flame, blaze np, be kindled; वाणवदनमुद्दीपयिष्ये Si. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातेभ्यः Kaus. —Caus. 1 To light np, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. —2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति प्रज्ञातं Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. —2 An inflamer. —3 That which animates or excites. —4 Bellium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. —2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोधः, अग्निः. —2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयन्ति ये B. D. 160; see आलंबनं also. —3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. —4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. —2 Shining, bright. —3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्य *a.* [दीप्-रत्] Shining, blazing. —प्रः, —इ- Bdelium.

उद्देष्टु 1 *P.* 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). —2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; Mv. 6 उत्पद्यतः सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60. —3 To doubt. —4 To be aware of. —Caus. To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 *A.* To blaze np, shine. —Caus. To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; जाते पुनरुद्द्युद्योतयितुं U. 4. अलमुद्द्युद्योतयामासुर्देवारण्यमिवतः R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. —ता 1 Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); त्रिभि-

र्नेत्रैः कृतोद्द्योतं Mb.; कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. —2 Revelation. —3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्द्राव *a.* Running away. —वः Flight, retreat.

उद्भू 2 *P.* [उद्-भू] To raise up, elevate (fig. also); see उद्भू.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लांगुलमुद्भूतं ध्रुवनं Bk. 9. 7; आत्मोद्भूतरि रजोनिः S. 1. 8 raised; खुरं R. 9. 50, heaved; Ki. 8. 53. —2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. —3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अश्वघोषोद्भूतः R. 12. 63. —4 Harsh; Si. 16. 27. —5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोमयया Ki. 9. 68, 69; मधोद्भूताः प्रत्यनिलं विचरः Kn. 3. 31. —6 Majestic, stately; ill-mannered. —तः A king's wrestler. —Comp. —मनस्क, —मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. —2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. —3 Rndness, insolence; 16. 72. —4 A stoke, shaking.

उद्भूम See under उद्भूम.

उद्भू, उद्भार See under उद्भू.

उद्भवं *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. —2 Conrage to undertake a thing. —3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्भवन *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting; हितमुद्भवनं चैव उवाच प्रथितं वचः Rām. —णं 1 Animating. —2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्भवि *a.* 1 Encouraging. 2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्भवः 1 A sacrificial fire. —2 A festival, holiday. —3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrua to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्भवदूत and उद्भवदेशः.]

उद्भूत *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्भू 1. 3 *P.* Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). —2 To set up, erect, build. II. 3 *A.* 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. —2 To go away from, depart; उज्जिहानजी-

वितां Māl. 10. —3 To raise; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Kāty. —4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्भान *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. —2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. —3 Gone np, ascended, risen. —नं 1 A fireplace. —2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्भिः [उद्-भ-कि] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). —2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhā rests.

उद्भित *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्भूत *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्भू *a.* [उद्भूत ध्रुस्मात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. —2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभिगोमं Mv. 6. —3 Victorious, conquering. —4 High, loud (voice &c.); पितरमुद्भूतध्वनिमहाजनायुयातमानीय Dk. 104. —5 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. —6 Thick, gross. —7 Lively, cheerful. —8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्भू 5, 9 *U.* 1 To shake, move np, rise, throw np, wave (as a chavari); केनोद्भूतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200; Kn. 2. 29; उद्भूनीयत सरकेतुं Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5. 39. —2 To shake or throw off; Si. 13. 8; dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्भूतपापाः Me. 55. —3 To disturb, excite, rouse np.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; महत्तमरोद्भूतोपि धूलिवज्रा Dhan. V. —2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्भूतनं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. —2 Shaking.

उद्भूतनं Fnmigating.

उद्भूलन 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भस्मोद्भूलन K. P. 10; K. 123. —2 An article used to season food.

उद्भूलयति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्भूतः Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्भू 1. 1, 10 *P.* 1 To draw out, raise up. —2 To save, deliver; मग्नयति तव स्पृष्टान्द्रिष्टिग्राह्युद्दीपयत् U. 1. 23. —11. [उद्-भू] 1 To draw or take out, extract, extricate; शरं... उद्भूतमेच्छत् B. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.); मां तावदुद्भूतं शुचो दयितामहस्य V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. —2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate; tear

or pull out; नमयामास नृपानुद्धरन् R. 8. 9. 4. 66; त्रिदिवसुद्धतदानवकंदर्क S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Māl. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck np (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); गतयितुमेव शक्तिर्नाकपिटसुद्धी Pt. 1. 363; Ms. A. 62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Sl. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यपुरसुद्धी Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, enabstract. -10 To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. -Caus. To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरण 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंदर्क Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरण Mit.; so शब्द°. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स चक्षुषो विपत्ता नामापदुद्धरणक्षमा H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, detronement; चंद्रसुरस्योद्धरणम् Mn. 4. -5 Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gārbapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited. -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक a. 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, co-heir. -3 One who recovers property. -m. 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; and the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -r The plant उद्धृषी. -r A fire-place.

उद्धरणे 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or

upwards; निक्षेपणाय पद्मुद्धृतमुद्धर्तु Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृता R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -Comp. उद्धार a. 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. -स्नेह a. skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृति f. 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; व्रतं तीर्थानि स्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिश्चो G. L. 28.

उद्धमा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम a. [उद्भ्रमा-न्] Sounding, blowing. -म 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्भ्रमान् A fire-place, stove.

उद्धवः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्ज-स्युदकमिति उद्धवः Malli.] N. of a river; तोषदागम इवोद्धवाभिद्यो R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्ध्व 9 P. To bang, tie up; कंठसुद्ध्वनाति Mn. 6; पादपे आत्मानसुद्ध्वय व्यापाद्यामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्ध्व a. Loosened; R. 16. 67. -धः, -धन 1 Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging; oneself.

उद्ध्वका N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); of. Usanas: -आयोगेन विप्राय जातास्ताम्रोपजीविनः। तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः स्त्रिय उच्चते॥ स्त्रियस्य पुत्राय तु जाता उद्ध्वकाः स्मृताः। निर्णयेयुर्वैजानि अस्युशश्व भवत्यतः॥

उद्ध्वका One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्धल a. Strong, powerful.

उद्धाप्य a. Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...मम नयनयोद्धाप्यत्वे सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्धाहु a. 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; पांडुलस्ये कले लोभादुद्धाहुरिच पायनः R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्धिल a. Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्धृ 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्धृ p. p. 1 Awakened, aroused excited; मनसि उद्धृमन्त्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; कनकाञ्ज Māl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). -Comp. -संस्कारा association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्दोषा, -धन 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरस्याद्दोषकारणे। सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रस्युद्दोषा S. D. 3; so रस°.

उद्दोषक a. 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. -कः N. of the snn.

उद्धट a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्धटाः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. -टः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्धव, उद्धावना &c. See nuder उच्च.

उद्धास 1 A. To shine. -Caus. 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्धासितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; काले घनोद्धासिते Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्धासिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्धासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्धासिव, उद्धासुर a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विशुद्धोद्धासि पिनद्ध-भोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; कीदृशोद्धासिनि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amarn. 81.

उद्भिर् 7 U. To break up. -pass. To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 374; उद्भिद्यमानपक्षतिः 33, 29. 46; उद्भिद्यपथेधरया K. 100 developed; Ve. 4. 10. -Caus. To bring out, develop, unfold; Mn. 4. 3.

उद्भिर् a. [उद्भिद्-किर] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. -m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोद्भिन्वोद्भिदि Ak. -2 A plant; उद्भिर्वस्तुगुल्माद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -Comp. -ज a. (उद्भिज्) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-ज्जः) a plant; उद्भिज्जाः स्थावराः सर्वे बीजकांक्षप्रोद्भिः Ms. 1. 46. -विद्या the science of botany

उद्भिर्व a. Sprouting, germinating. -व् Culinary salt.

उद्भिज् p. p. 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव नृद्ध-

बुधनोद्भिः उर्ध्वयोगः M. 4 ; R. 15. 21 ; R. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated ; नीतिपादपर्य पुष्पमुद्भिः M. 1 ; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, huddled ; as in यौवनोद्भिः शेषा-
-4 Breaking out, appearing ; रोम-
पुलकैः Ch. P. 34 ; S. 6. -5 Betrayed ; उद्भिः क्षास्त्रिः सहस्रसिन्धुः विस्मयेण M. 1. 7 ; Kām. 17. 45.

उद्भवा, -दनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development ; किसलयोद्भवेऽपतिद्विभिः S. 4 4 ; उमास्तनोद्भवेऽपत्यः Ku. 7. 24 ; तं यौवनोद्भवेऽपि शेषात् R. 5. 38 ; Si. 18. 36 ; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting ; प्रस्तरोद्भवेऽपत्यः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horrification ; as in पुलकोद्भवेः रोमोद्भवेः -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from ; उद्भूयस्वर्जध्वनिः अंतरिक्षात्सरस्वती &c. see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place ; उद्भवतीव्रो दुःभिक्षः Ks. 27. 97. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. —Caus. 1 To cause to exist, create, produce ; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परिक्षितोति R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim ; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To see, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवः 1 Prodnction, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.) ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Y. 3. 80 ; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from' ; ऊद्भवा V. 1. 3 ; मणिप्राकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin ; उद्भवो यज्ञः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu ; उद्भवः क्षीमनो देवः V. Sah. —Comp. —कर a. productive. —क्षेत्र birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावयितुं a. Rising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also) ; उद्भावयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses ; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः f. 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity ; परः संभूरलं देव त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये धिधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भूय 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about ; धावत्युद्भूमति यमोलति पतत्युधा-
ति मूर्च्छत्यपि Git. 4.

उद्भूमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भूमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted ; चित्तं R. 12. 7* ; gone mad ; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened ; मारीचोद्भूतहातिताः R. 4. 46 ; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. —तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्भूत n. Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम् 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up ; बाहू उद्यम्य S. 1 ; परस्य ब्रह्म नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, 8. 280 ; Bg. 1. 20 ; R. 15. 23, 11. 17 ; भारमुद्यच्छेत् Sk. ; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.) ; उद्यच्छमाना यमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29 ; Bk. 8. 47 ; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for ; उद्यच्छति देवैः Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. —Caus. To prompt, stimulate ; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up ; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15 ; so °असिः, °पाणिः &c. -2 Persevering ; diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent on intent on, engaged in ; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp. ; अनर्थाद्यद्यता Rām. ; उद्यतः स्वेष्टु कर्मसु R. 12. 61 ; हेतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45 ; पश्यच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40 ; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. —तः 1 Time (in mssio). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् a. Rising. —m. A star.

उद्यतिः f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यतु a. Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance ; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3 ; जज्ञाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation ; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go ; Pt. 1. —Comp. —अंगः discouragement. —युत् a. undergoing exertions, striving hard ; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यामः 1 Erecting, stretching out, levation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend ; कमशस्त्रे पुनस्तस्य चापास्तमभिधायुः R. 12. 47 ; पतत्युद्याति Git. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise ; इति मतिरुद्यमासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैमी N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden ; बाह्याद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिका-
धीतहर्ष्या Me. 7, 26. 33 ; oft. opp. to वन ; of. दूरिकृतः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. —Comp. —पालाः, —पालकाः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden ; उद्यानपालसामान्य-
युतवस्तुप्राप्ते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित a. Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-यु-वञ्] Mixing, joining ; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-यस्-यञ्] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only). 1 To excite, make active or quick stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.) ; अभंतमभिषोकुमुद्युंके Dk. 3. 1. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक् p. p. Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious ; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry ; तद्देवमिति साचेत्यत्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मना Pt. 2. 140 ; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं माजोर-
वत् भवेत् 1. -2 Work, duty, office ; तु लपोद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारी मतो न V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. —Comp. —पर्वन् n. title of the 5th book of the Mahābhārata.

उद्योगिन् a. Active, diligent, persevering, industrious ; उद्योगिनं पुष्व-
सिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मिदेवं हि देवमिति काशुकरा
वदन्ति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्गः A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्ग्रिन् a. Springing ; abounding in water.

उद्ग्रकः, -गा N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्ग्रहः [उद्ग्रतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A oock.

उद्ग्रावः A loud noise, uproar,

उद्विच् (Chiefly used in *pass.*)
1 To excel, surpass (with abl.);
ममोद्विष्यते जन्म-तव जन्मनः Mb. -2
To increase, exceed, preponderate.
-3 To abound in.

उद्विक् *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive,
abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

उद्वेगः 1 Increase, excess, prepon-
derance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्वेकाद्विष-
येतनयोग्यः सरनिद्राः Ve. 1. 23;
मरुद्वेकं जघन्पुलिने Si. 7. 74; so
मोह°, धन°, मद°. -2 Commencement,
outset. —का The plant (महानिब).
-Comp. —भयः discouraging a thing
at the very beginning.

उद्वेकिन् *a.* Abounding in, in-
creasing.

उद्वृज् *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking
down. -2 Undermining (as a bank);
as in क्लृप्तुज् *q. v.*

उद्वीथनं Rising, growth.

उद्वृत् *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised,
elevated. —*f.* An elevation, hill
(Ved.)

उद्वत्सरः A year.

उद्वस् 1 *P.* 1 To pour out, send
forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्वग्नं 1 A gift, donation. -2
Pouring or shaking out.

उद्वगः 1 Ejection, throwing out.
-2 Shaving. -3 (In logio) Non-
existence of a subsequent conse-
quent on the absence of an ante-
cedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting np.
-5 Raising, elevating.

उद्वस् 1 *A.* To throw np, eject,
vomit (fig. also); उद्वसाम वरो R. 12.
5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears
&c.); Mn. 6. 13.

उद्वमनं, उद्वमति *f.* Vomiting,
ejecting.

उद्वति *p. p.* 1 Vomited. -2 Ont of
rnt (as an elephant). -3 Dropped
down; S. 6.

उद्वपस् *a.* Throwing down food
(as wind) (अन्नापाक).

उद्वर्धनं 1 Increase. -2 Sly or
suppressed laughter.

उद्वस् —*Caus.* To banish, expel,
drive away.

उद्वसः 1 Banishment. -2 Aban-
donment. -3 Killing.

उद्वसने 1 Expelling, banishing.
-2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of
or away (from the fire). -4 Kill-
ing, slaughter.

उद्वस्य *a.* 1 Relating to the killing
of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be rais-

ed or lifted up. -3 To be taken out
or extracted.

उद्वस *a.* From which honey has
been extracted (as a bee-hive);
Vb. 1. 11.

उद्वह 1 *P.* 1 To marry, lead
home (as a bride); पाथिषामुद्वहद्वहः
R. 11. 54; नोद्वहेत्कपिलो कन्या Ms.
3. 8, 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48.
-2 To hear np, raise np, elevate. -3
hold np. sustain, support; पद्म-
हृत्ती Ku. 5. 85; उद्वह धुरे K. 109;
Ku. 6. 30; आस्तामुद्वोद्वहमनुवत्यः
R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Si. 9. 73; Bk.
9. 7; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, ex-
perience, feel; Mā. 6. 9; स्वाभ्य-
र्थमुद्वहन् Mn. 2. 21 adhering to his
master's cause. -5 To possess, have,
assume, be endowed with; पुरुषा-
भिमानमुद्वहन् Mn. 4; यौवनमुद्वहेत्या
Ku. 1. 19; अयमुद्वहति मुखं ते बालातप-
रक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42; M. 5. 14;
so शब्द°, अंशुलं, पाणिं, ज्ञानं, गर्वं, प्र-
मोदं &c. -6 To carry off or away,
take or lead away; तमुद्वहंतं पथि भोज-
कन्या R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to
termination, finish; मारुद्वहन्तमनास्व-
मिवोद्वहति Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. —*Caus.*
1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread
above; Si. 12. 73.

उद्वह *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse,
gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; Si.
1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high;
Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material,
substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्वह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading np,
taking np or away. -2 Continuing,
perpetuating (as a family); कुल°
U. 4; so रु° 4. 22; R. 9. 9; 11. 54.
-3 Eminent, head, principal, best,
foremost. —*ह* 1 A son. -2 One (i. e.
the 4th) of the seven courses of air.
-3 The vital air which conveys
nourishment upwards. -4 One of the
seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage.
—*ह* A daughter.

उद्वहनं 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting,
holding or lifting np, bearing, carry-
ing; युवः प्रयुक्तोद्वहनक्रियायाः R. 13. 8;
कैलासनाथोद्वहनाय भूया 14. 20; Mā.
10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being
carried on, riding; खरोद्वहनं तथा Ms.
8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जा°,
विनय° &c.

उद्वहः 1 Bearing np, supporting.
-2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं
ज्ञेयो विधिरुद्राहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The
Smritis mention 8 forms of mar-
riage: —ब्राह्मो देवस्तया चार्चः राजापर्यस्तया-
सुः । गोषर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पिशाचश्चाद्यमः स्मृतः ॥).

उद्वहन् *a.* That which raises or
draws up (in comp.); चटीयंत्रं सलि-
लोद्वहन् महेः Ak. —*नं* 1 Lifting np. -2

Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage
-4 Anxiety, anxious regret. —*नी* 1
A cord, rope. -2 A small shell,
cowrie (बाटिका).

उद्वहिक *a.* [उद्वह-ठक्] Relating to
marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra);
Ms. 9. 65.

उद्वहित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted np.
-2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pulled np.

उद्वहिय *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up.
-2 Marrying. —*नी* A rope, cord.

उद्वोह *m.* A husband.

उद्वोदनं Crying aloud.

उद्वान *a.* Vomited, ejected. —*नं* 1
Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्वान —*स* *a.* one who has put
off one's clothes.

उद्विज् 6 *A.* (*P. epic.*) 1 To be
grieved or afflicted, be agitated; नोद्वि-
जेत्याप्य चापि Bg. 5. 20; tremble,
shake (lit. and fig.). -2 To fear,
be afraid of, shrink from, abhor,
(with abl.); तीक्ष्णाद्विजते Mn. 3
5, Bg. 12. 15; लोकापवादाद्विजं K.
197; नायमुद्विजितं कालः स्वामिकार्यात्
Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of,
be disgusted with; जीविताद्विजमानेन
Mā. 3; sometimes with gen.; या
ममोद्विजते निरयं साध मामवयूहे Pt. 4.
76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten.
Caus. 1 To trouble, harass, afflict,
oppress; उद्वेजयत्युद्विजमानं Ku.
1. 11; उद्वेजिता वृद्धिभिः 5; उद्वेजयेत्त-
मानं Mn. 7. 19. -2 To terrify,
frighten; उद्वेजिताः कूजिते U. 2. 29. -3
To produce disgust or abhorrence;
रमणीयपदुद्वेजयति K. 12; सोयुपानोद्वे-
जितस्य M. 3; S. 2.

उद्विज *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted,
sorrowful, anxious (as for any ab-
sent lover); °चित्त, मनस् depressed
in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarm-
ed, frightened; U. 4.

उद्वेज *a.* [उद्वतो वेगोऽस्मात्] 1 Going
swiftly (as an express messenger),
courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil.
-3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One
whose arms by long practice con-
tinue always raised above the head
(as an ascetic). —*ग* 1 Trembling,
shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, ex-
citement; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear;
आतोद्वेगस्तिमितनयं दृढभक्तिर्भवात् Ms.
36; सहस्रोद्वेगमियं व्रजेदिति R. 8. 7. -4
Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress
(caused by separation from one's
favorite object). -5 Admiration,
astonishment. —*नं* A betel-nut
(fruit).

उद्वेजि (गि) न्, -जक *a.* 1 Agitating,
distressing, causing pain or distress.
-2 Suffering distress, anxious,
unhappy.

उद्देजन *a.* Cansing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings. —नं 1 Agitation, anxiety. —2 Inflation of pain, torture, affliction; उद्देजनकरैर्वैद्विद्विषयिषा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. —3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्देजयितु *a.* Terrifying; Si. 3. 19.

उद्देक्ष 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठसुद्देक्षते Amaru. 24; प्रियस्य पद्मीसुद्देक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for); R. 13. 68. —2 To examine, consider, आत्मना शक्तिसुद्देक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्देक्षण 1 Looking up or upwards. —2 Sight, an eye; seeing. looking at; सखीजनोद्देक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1. उद्देक्ष 10 P. 1 To fan. —2 To blow upon or towards.

उद्देजन Fanning.

उद्देहण Increase, growth.

उद्देवृत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. —2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्देवृत्मानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. —3 To tumble over, fall down. —4 To go out, depart. —5 To rise, swell, increase. —6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —Caus. 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्देवृत्तिं रसतरेण लज्जालुत्वं Mv. 2. —2 To throw up, elevate. —3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). —4 To anoint, smear.

उद्देवृत् *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. —2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. —नं 1 A remainder, surplus. —2 Excess, preponderance. —3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्देवृत्त *a.* 1 Causing to rise. —2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. —कः (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation; Colebrooke).

उद्देवृत्त 1 Going up, rising. —2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). —3 Prosperity, elevation. —4 Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; चंदुलशफरोद्देवृत्तनयेक्षितानि Me. 40. —5 Grinding, pounding. —6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. —7 Anointing, smearing; करोद्देवृत्तनार्थं चंदुनं समर्पयामि. —8 Partially, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant ointments, or the ointments used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अयंगमलापकरणपिण्डादि Kn.). —9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्देवृत्त *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. —2 Sprung up, drawn out. —3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्देवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, मेघ) &c. —2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; इद्देवृत्तभारोद्देवृत्तविस्मय Mal. 4; अपासुद्देवृत्तानां Mn. 3.8 overflowing; उद्देवृत्ता क इव सुखावहा परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उद्दे means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). —3 Grown, increased. —4 Exalted, prosperous. —5 Proud, furious, haughty; द्यूगपति K. 90. —6 Vomited up. —7 Left as a remainder. —8 Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. —9 Agitated; उद्देवृत्तनक्रातु सहस्रोत्तमज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्देवृत् 6 P. 1 To raise up, elevate. —2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्देवृत्त *a.* Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्देवृत् See under उद्देवृत्.

उद्देवृत्ति *a.* [उत्कृता वेदिवत्] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्देवृत्ति R. 17. 9.

उद्देवृत्त Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्देवृत्त *a.* [उत्कृता वेदिवत्] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयमप्रल-योद्देवृत्ताचल्युनेर्कतोद्देवृत्ति R. 16. 34; K. 333. —2 Transgressing the proper limits. —3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्देवृत्त 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; Māl. 2. 6; उद्देवृत्तदालकवली Ratn. 2. —2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्देवृत्तिं पुराणचंदनतरुस्थेधु कुंभीनसाः U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; Māl. 8. 9.

उद्देवृत्त *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —तः Shaking.

उद्देवृत्त *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. —तः 1 Surrounding. —2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). —3 Devastating. —4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्देवृत्त *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिद्देवृत्तन-वातमालयः R. 7. 6; Kn. 7. 57. —2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. —2 An enclosure, fence. —3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; इद्देवृत्त convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्देवृत्त Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्देवृत्त *a.* Surrounding, invested.

उद्देवृत् An udder; see ऊधृ.

उद्देवृत् 9, 10 P. (उद्देवृत्ति, उद्देवृत्ति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. —2 To throw or cast up-wards.

उद्देवृत् 7 P. [उत्कृति, उद्देवृत्त, औद्देवृत्ति, उद्देवृत्ति, उद्देवृत्ति] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; याः पृथिवीं पयसोद्देवृत्ति. —2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —Caus. (s. or औद्देवृत्ति) To wet. —desid. (उद्देवृत्ति) [cf. L. unda].

उद्देवृत्त Moistening, wetting.

उद्देवृत् *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. —2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उद्देवृत् उद्देवृत्त, उद्देवृत्त, उद्देवृत्त [उद्देवृत्त-उद्देवृत्त] A monse, rat. —Oomp. —कृति, —कृति the plant *Salvinia Oenolalia*.

उद्देवृत् 1 P. To roar or bellow aloud, sound, roar (in general); अ-मोहसिंहवनिर्गच्छनाद् Ku. 1. 56; काल-मेघ इवोत्तमम् Mb.

उद्देवृत् Crying out, roar, bellowing, chirping &c.

उद्देवृत् 1 P. 1 (a) To rise, appear, उद्देवृत्तस्य लीयते वरिदाणां मनोधाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) To hang over, arise, impend; उद्देवृत्तकालाद्दिनम् Mk. 4. 5 an untimely storm impends; बहुलोत्तमदंडुधराः Māl. 9. 18. (c) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उद्देवृत्तं नमति वषति गजति मेघः Pt. 5; नम्रवेषोद्देवृत्तं Bb. 2. 69. —2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. —Caus. (नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; सुखमुत्तम-स्य Kn. 7. 23; S. 3. 25; R. 1. 41. —2 (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उद्देवृत्तं बंधुवर्गं K. 109.

उद्देवृत् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, up-lifted (fig. also); उपासितस्य कृपाभि-मानोत्तम Bb. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतो-त्तमभूमिभागे S. 4. 14. —2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमोद्देवृत्तं काला मेकरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15. 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; इच्छुः R. 6. 71; Si. 7. 27; वेत्तुः *a.* noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122. —3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. —तः A boa (अजगर). —तः 1 Elevation. —2 Association, altitude. —Oomp. —आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; high and low; बंधुर्त्तमानतः Ak. —चरण *a.* with up-lifted paws, rampant. —नाभि *a.* having a projecting navel, i. e. corpulent, fat. —शिरसः *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उद्देवृत्त Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उद्देवृत्ति *f.* 1 Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उद्देवृत्तम् below. —2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्वोक्तोद्देवृत्तिमायाति स्तोकोना-यात्यधोगति Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुद्देवृत्तिः K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोद्देवृत्तिकारकः

H. 3. v. 1. ; मान^० Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuda. -Comp. —ईशः N. of Garuda (Lord of उन्नति).

उन्नतिमत a. 1 Elevated, projecting, plomp (as breasts); सा दी-नोन्नतिमत्पयोधरयुग्मं चते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting np. -2 Height, elevation.

उन्नमित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; उपदेशः M. 3.

उन्नम a. Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नमताम्रपटमदप, मंडितं तत् Si. 5. 68; 'ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उन्नाम Raising, lifting up; उत धृष्टिः कुतोन्नामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उन्नय -यन् See under उन्नी.

उन्नस a. [उन्नता नासिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose; उन्नसं दधाति वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नह 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उन्नद्ध p. p. 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तेऽस्य भुक्तागुणोन्नद्धं मौलिमं तर्गतन्नं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; चासोन्नद्धपयोधर Git. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्यं, मदं, बलं &c.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तनं Māl. 9; rise; बलाहकं K. 26. -2 Trying np. —इ Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाम a. Having a projecting navel, corpulent. —मः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उन्नाल a. With the stalk prominently appearing; Māl. 9. 13.

उन्निद्र a. [उन्नता निद्रा यस्य] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep; साधुनिद्रामवनिशयनां सौधवाता-यनस्य Mc. 88; विमयस्त्रुनिद्रा एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mn. 4. 2; Māl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, badded (as lotuses); अर्द्धिदं K. 22; उन्निद्रुष्णा-क्षितद्वयभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उन्नी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring np. -2 To raise, erect, lift up. (A.); उन्नमुन्नयते Sk.; स्ववृद्धोन्नति-वरो बराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; रसाया लोलयोन्नता उन्नी Bhāg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकान्तमुखी Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To

infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्युक्तेत्यस्तथापि दुःशोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4; मङ्कतिप्रयायार्थः संकीर्णं लिङ्गमुन्नयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उन्नयः, उन्नयः 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उन्नयन a. With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. —नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting np. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Leading away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमतं. -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 Inference; श्रवणादुपपन्नादीनां अन्वीक्षा उन्नयनं.

उन्नायक a. 1 Raising lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उन्नैतु a. 1 Raising, leading np. -2 Leading to an inference. -m. One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्नैवं The office of the उन्नैतु.

उन्मज्ज (मज्ज) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वयः सारितो गज उन्मज्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उन्मज्ज जनकैस्तु-दिनांशुः Ki. 9. 23; S. 7. 8; Si. 9. 30.

उन्मज्जक a. Emerging, rising up. —कः A kind of ascetic; कंठद्वं जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते । उन्मज्जकः स विज्ञे-यस्तापसी लोकप्रजितः ॥

उन्मज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water —नः An attendant of Siva.

उन्मथ, उन्मथ 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir, pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; भीमा-साकृतमुन्मथाय सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जेमिनि Pt. 2. 33; ऐर्यमुन्मथ Māl. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रा (मुन्मथय Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; वन्यद्विपेनोन्मथिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्मथन a. Teasing, disturbing, paining. —नं 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्मथोन्मथनत् R. 7. 52.

उन्मथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्मथक a. 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. —कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्मथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्माथ a. Destroying or killing. —यः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; वेगः Māl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agi-

tation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; मयोजयति चोन्माथं नित्यमस्तं गते रवी Mb.

उन्माथि a. 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Māl. 9. 10.

उन्मद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. —Caus. (म-मा-दधाति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लक्ष्यो-न्मादितः K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उन्मत्त p. p. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वावचोन्मत्तो V. 2; अहो उन्मत्तास्मि संवृत्ता U. 3. 5. 30; S. 6; Ma. 9. 79. -3 (a) Puffed, elevated. (b) Furious, wild; मद्योन्मत्तस्य धूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. 161; U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ma. 3. 161 (वातविश्लेष्मन्संनिपातदहसंभवेनोपमृष्टः Mit.). —तः The thorn apple (वृक्षः); N. of another tree (सुचकुंद). —Comp. —कीर्तिः, —वेशः N. of Siva. —नगं N. of a country (where the Gangā roars furiously along). —दर्शन, —रूप a. maniac-like, mad in appearance. —प्रलपित a. spoken in drunkenness or madness. (—तं) the words of a madman. —लिङ्गित a. pretending to be mad.

उन्मत्तक a. 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मद् a. 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उन्मद्यामासुरिवोन्मदानाम् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 12, 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुरकरोनय सुदुःखमदध्वनिभूत निभूताश्वरमुन्मज्जे Si. 6. 20. -द्वाः 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstasy.

उन्मदन a. [उन्नतो मदोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रभुस्त्रुन्मदना वभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मादिष्णु a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 To rot (as an elephant); Si. 12. 28.

उन्माद a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. —वा 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U. 3; Māl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Māl. 3. 2. 11; वीररभसोन्मादः Mv. 2. 22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मद्यं दुष्टता दोषा यस्मादुन्मादं भाजिताः । मानसोऽयमतो व्याधिर्हन्माद इति कीर्तितः ॥ Suar. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामशोकमयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भहापचित्प-मानंदादिजन्माऽन्यस्मिन्नन्याभास उन्मादः. -2 Bloom; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2. .

उन्मादकः N. of the plant पधर.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. — *n.* One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितृक *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; *S.* 1.

उन्मादितृ *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (*Ved.*).

उन्मनस् — *n.* *a.* [उद्भ्रान्तं मनोऽस्य] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; उन्मनाः पथमजन्मचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नादि वधूय राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. — 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. — 3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गन्तुं पावकमुन्मनस्तद्वभक्त Bh. 2. 75. — 4 Proud (*मनश्च*); Si. 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते *Den. A.*, उन्मनीयु 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्मद्विना मा भूशमुन्मनीयुः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीकु 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयस्व *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. — 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. — 3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा *Ved. A.* measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring, upwards; ऊर्ध्वमानं किलोमानं. — 2 A measure of size or quantity. — 3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मेय *c.* To be weighed; what is weighed. — *v.* Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उल्कातः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path. — *m.* 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (*fig.* also); नित्यमुन्मार्गमाभिनां Pt. 1. — 2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गमभ्यस्तानि इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; *प्रवर्तकः 103. — *ind.* Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. — *Comp.* — *गत* *a.* going wrong. — *गमनं* following evil courses. — *गमिन्*, — *वर्तिन्* *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन् *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; उन्मिषेव तदा मुनिः Bhāg. Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. — 2 To open (as the eyes); मलयतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Kn. 4. 2. — 3

To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषदुस्तलवन K. 22. — 4 To rise, peep up (as stars); उन्मिषत्सु ग्रहग्रामणीषु K. 176. — 5 To shine, glitter, flash; as तेजस्. — 6 To arise, originate; उन्मिषद्वीमहर्षः उन्मिषत्तोष &c.

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. — *v.* Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. — *n.* 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. — 2 Opening; R. 5. 68.

उन्मेषः, उन्मेष 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); प्रत्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्वा Mn. 3. 21. — 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10; दीपिकाकमलोन्मेषः Kn. 2. 33. — 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सततं प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टि Me. 81. — 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञानं Sānti. 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about; Māl. 6. 5.

उन्मील 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); उन्मीलीक लोचने Rk. 15. 102; 16. 8. — 2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मिलो विशदं विषयेषुः Si. 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. — 3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिर्गन्मिलितपद्मलोचनेः Ki. 4. 3; Māl. 1. 38, 9. 15. — 4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; यातोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुतलेः U. 1. 20; उन्मीलन्मयुग्म Git 1. — 5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्जलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2. — 6 To break forth, burst out; U. 4. — *Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतदुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. — 2 To display, show; त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मीलिता.

उन्मीलः, उन्मील 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिर्नेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. — 2 Unfolding, opening (in general); श्रियायुगासहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. — 3 Touching up, painting; आलेख्यं K. 267. — 4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened; अज्ञान-तिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकायां चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनेये नमः M. Sik. 58; Ki. 16. 12. — 2 Blown, expanded; ते चोन्मीलितमालतीपुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबा-निताः; K. P. 1 awakened; Mv. 1. 48; K. 110. — 3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. — *n.* (In Rhet.) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up; *दर्शनं looking upwards; अद्भे! शृंगं हरति पवनः

किंस्वित्पुन्युत्थितिः Me. 14. 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रमं 1. 53. — 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for; तमस्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12; उद्योन्मुख-चंद्रिका M. 5. 7; भेदोन्मुखं V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. — 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Kn. 6. 34; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणोन्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. — 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; परधृतोन्मुखी Kn. 6. 2 speaking through the cuckoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off; उन्मुच्य स्वेण विनैव हाराः R. 6. 28; take off (clothes &c.); आत्मकं ठादुन्मुच्य K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22. — 2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb.; open (as a letter); लेखनमुन्मुच्य Bāj. T. 3. 235; K. 221. — 3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आर्तनादो हि या पौरैर्दुःसुकः Rām. — 4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). — *Caus.* 1 To extricate, loosen, free; Mv. 6. 46. — 2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c. : *कंठं bitterly.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्भूता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. — 2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मुल 10 P. To eradicate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूल-मुल्लयतीव मे मनः Ki. 1. 41; उन्मुलित हलधरेण पदावधौः Udb.

उन्मुलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting; न पादपोमूलनशक्ति रंह R. 2. 34.

उन्मुञ्ज 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing; Y. 1. 20. — 2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. — 3 To receive, accept (*Ved.*).

उन्मार्जनं Rubbing, wiping off, removing; मनःशुध्यं Dk. 161.

उन्मुञ्जामुञ्ज Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मुष्ट *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15. 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses 'towards', near to, by the side of, with, under, down' (*opp.* अप). According to G. M. the following are its senses: — उप सामीप्यसामर्थ्यापवाद्याकृतितृप्तिदोषदान-क्रियादीनां सारमाय्यनपूजनेषु: — (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति goes near; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति;

(3) pervasion ; उपकीर्ण ; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher ; उपदिशति, उपदेश ; (5) death, extinction, उपरत ; (6) defect, fault ; उपघात ; (7) giving, उपनयति, उपहरति ; (8) action, effort ; उपत्वनिष्ठे ; (9) beginning, commencement ; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम ; (10) study ; उपाध्याय ; (11) reverence, worship, उपस्थान, उपचारति पितरं पुत्रः. It is also said to have the senses of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority, उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger ; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa ; उपगुरुः an assistant master ; उपपत्यक्षः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayi. comp. in these senses ; उपगमं = गमायाः समीपे, उपकूलं, °वनं &c. ; these are again compounded with other words ; उपकूपजलाशयः, उपकण्ठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother' ; उपदेवः. -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुमीहि and means 'nearly', 'almost' ; उपविंशतिः nearly thirty ; उपविंशतिः about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87) ; उप हरिं सुराः Sk. the gods are under i. e. are inferior to Hari ; शक्रादय उपच्युतं Vop. ; (b) with loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to ; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परार्धे हरेर्गुणाः, (2) addition ; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under ; (4) at, on, upon ; (5) upto, in, above ; e. g. उप सावु on or above the peaks ; वयो न वसतीरुप ; or sometimes (c) with the instr. with, at the same time with, according to. -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, more over. (उपसङ्गेश्चिके हिते सादृश्यप्रतिशयोः । तद्योग्याविप्रासु शक्राचार्यवानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यकरणदेवाख्यानाययेयुः ॥ [cf. Gr. *hupo* ; L. *sub* ; Gotb. *up* ; Germ. *ob*].

उपकक्ष a. Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ a. Near, proximate. —उं, —उं 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood ; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः R. 4. 34 ; 13. 48 ; Kn. 7. 51 ; Māl. 9. 2 ; आकुल्य चापं भवणोपकंठे S. 3. 5. to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. —ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat ; भेज्योपकंठं मुहुरं कमाजः Si. 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिका] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका) ; Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter ; *पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण 10 U. To hear ; Si. 20. 5.

उपकर्ण ind. Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rmnor, report.

उपकिरण See under उपकृ.

उपकीचकः 1 A relation or follower of Kichaka. -2 The army of Viārta under Kichaka.

उपकुचिः, -चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small oardamoms.

उपकुम्भ a. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —भं ind. Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुशः Gum-hoil, a disease of the month.

उपकूज् 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकूजित p. p. Made to resound (with cooing). —तं Filling with cooing.

उपकूपं-वे ind. Near a well ; जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकुले ind. One the shore ; R. 15. 28.

उपकृ 8 U. (a) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render ; किं ते युवा मियमुपकरोतु पाकशासनः V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help ; प्राणैरप्युपकुरुते Pt. 1. 83 ; Bk. 8. 18 ; (oft with gen. of person) ; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13 ; आत्मनश्चोपकुरुते Me. 101 ; Si. 20. 74 ; K. 174 ; न हि दीपो परस्परस्वोपकुरुतः S. B. ; sometimes with loc. also ; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.) ; हरिमुपकुरुते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (b) उपकरोति, -कुरुते, 1 To add, supply (वाक्याभ्यां) ; उपस्कृतं दूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with ; सितातपत्रव्यञ्जनैरुपस्कृतः Bhāg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect ; राजतं चावुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112 ; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk. Bh. 2. 15.

-5 (a) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person) ; P. I. 3. 32. VI. 1. 139. (b) To make efforts (with gen. of thing) ; एषोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्तथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform ; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure ; 7. 98. -8 To bring or call together ; उपस्कृता बाह्याणाः (= समुदिताः Sk.).

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means ; स्वंदुपकरणेषु U. 5 ; *द्वयं Mk. 3. उपकरणो-भावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants ; परोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207 ; *so स्नानं bathing materials ; Pt. 1 ; व्यायामं athletic materials ; आत्मा परोपकरणोक्तः H. 2. 24 ; K. 80, 102, 198, 204 ; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient ; कर्म, वेद, यज्ञ &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तु a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly ; आपस्वपकर्ता Dk. 160 ; हीनान्युपकर्तुणि मृदा-नि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58 ; उपकर्त्ता रसादीनां S. D. 624 ; Si. 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार) ; उपकारापकारो हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-मेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; ज्ञान्येत्स्वरूपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73 ; Y. 3. 284 ; Pt. 1. 22 ; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -रि 1 A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक a. Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results) ; उपकारकमायेते रजः Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of cake.

उपकारिन् a. Helping, serving, beneficial &c. ; subservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य a. Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted —र्यः A royal house, palace ; रस्यारस्युपतिभिः स नोपकार्यं ब्राह्मणपरामिव दशार्धं मदनो-द्यवास R. 5. 63 ; a royal tent ; तस्योप-कार्यारस्योपचारः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55. 73.

उपकुर्वाण a. Doing service &c. —णः A Brahmana in a state of pu-

pillage (ब्रह्मचारी) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. —तं Aid, favour, obligation; गता नारा उपकुतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकुति: *f.*, उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकु 6 P. 1 To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रत्नोपकीर्णं बहुधा Mb. -2 (उपकु) (a) To ent up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. -2 Per-vasion. -*ind.* Near the rays.

उपकृप् 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रे-व्युपकल्पते Bhāg. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेव्युपकृतेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्षि-अद्वया इत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. -*Caus.* 1 To pre-pare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. -3 To vow, promise; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं, -ना 1 Preparation; एवं चि-ज्ञाय मतिमात्रं भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Susr. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

उपकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, pro-duced.

उपक्रम 1 A. 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राजस्तस्याज्ञया देवीं वसिष्ठमुपक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं निगुणमुपक्रांतवान् Dk. 120; माधवसमक्षमुत्तरमुपक्रामिष्ये Māl. 3. 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, com-mence; (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रसभं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रति-गृहीतुं...प्रिलोचनस्तमुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमते वारिमः Rām. -5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām.; win over, Dk. 65. -6 To stepover, stride, tra-verse. -7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); चरेत् o heal (as wounds); यत्नमुपक्रमतां S. v. 1.; सर्वोपक्रांतः Dk. 68; अग्रा 75.

उपक्रम A beginner, one who un-dertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commence-ment; रामोपक्रममाचरत्यो रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma; किमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid.* -3 An undertaking, work, enter-prise. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treat-ment, practice of medicine, physick-ing. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा. -7 A kind of ceremony prepara-tory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. -2 Under-taking. -3 Commencement. -4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduc-tion.

उपक्रमणीय *a.* 1 To be gone to, ap-proached, commenced &c. -2 Rel-ating to the attendance (on a patient). -यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Carable; अनुपक्रम्य आतंकः V. 2.

उपक्रमितृ *a.* One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपकुश 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपक्रोशः, -शानं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वी R. 2. 53; वाक्यसंतक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशानैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपकोष्ट *a.* Censuring, blaming. -*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (क्रा)णं [उप-कृण-शब्दे, अप-वृ-ज] The sound of a late.

उपक्रसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disap-pear. -2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a.* Decayed, wasted. -*y.* 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expendi-ture. -यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षित *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. -2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhaust-ed, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

उपक्षेत्र *a.* One who draws near; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वयसि वयस्य तत्र

तत्र शस्त्रमुपक्षिपतः Māl. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign; M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; पर-स्परं वारिभिरुपक्षिपन्ति Rām. -3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; दृष्टं कार्यमुपक्षिपन्ति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षिप्तमिनेन Mu. 1; Māl. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To com-mence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमिनेन किमपि Mn. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षिप्तो भित्तिबंधः M. 5.

उपक्षेप 1 Throwing at, hurling. -2 Mention, allusion, hint, sug-gestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mn. 4. 3; वारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्षणासाच्छेदोपक्षिप्तस्य Dk. 61. -4 Commencement; उपायं M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging; धर्मः = शुद्धस्वामिकामाजस्य पाकार्यं ब्राह्मणगृहं समर्पणं Śabdak.

उपगण *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. -णः 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach, attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so देवावुपगतं वृणं Pt. 4; पद्-मुपगता Bk. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. -3 To undergo, suffer; तपो घोरमुपगतं Rām. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदायेस्वविशोपगतं Ku. 1. 8; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि शिघ्री Si. 9. 6; १० निद्रावर्तः, हर्षः, तृप्तिः, शान्तिः, विषादः &c. -5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुप्तं मत्तं प्रमत्तं वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack. -7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यार्थं तं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. 1. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; वेदांतोपगतं कलं Ms. 2. 160. -*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

उपग (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving; ओषधयः कल-पाकान्ता बहुमुपकलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced. -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, be-come. -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away, dead. -10 Feeling,

suffering (actively used). — 1 Wealth acquired. — 2 Receipt; यन्त्रोप-
पन्नात् स्वहस्तपरिचितं Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. — 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. — 3 Acceptance, receipt. — 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगंतु a. 1 Approaching. — 2 Getting, acquiring. — 3 Knowing. — 4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -गमं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुप-
गमं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65 your ad-
vent; यावत्तत्तत्तुपगमात्कुमारी R. 6.
63, 9. 50. — 2 Knowledge, acquaintance.
— 3 Attainment, acquiring; विश्वासोपगमादभिज्ञगतः S. 1. 14 — 4
Intercourse (as of the sexes). — 5
Society, company; ननु रथमानासुपगमः
H. 1. 136. — 6 Undergoing, suffering,
feeling. — 7 Acceptance, receipt. — 8
An agreement, promise — 9 A parti-
cular high number.

उपगमिन् a. Coming near.

उपगिरि-र ind. Near a mountain.
— रि N. of a country situated near a
mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow.

उपयुत a. Hidden, concealed;
चित् whose wealth is concealed.

उपयुक्तः An assistant teacher.
— यु ind. Near a teacher.

उपयुह 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace;
तं रं हस्तं युहति R. 13. 63, 18. 47;
Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. — 2 To hide,
conceal, cover, encircle, gird round;
चनमालोपयुहः K. 24, 38.

उपयुह p. p. 1 Hidden, concealed;
R. 13. 30. — 2 Embraced, clasped. — 3
Held, supported; काश्चित्करायासुप-
युहनालं R. 6. 13. — 4 Suppressed. — हु
An embrace; उपयुहानि सवेपथूनि च
Kn. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठश्लेषोपयुहं
Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपयुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. — 2
An embrace. — 3 Astonishment, sur-
prise.

उपयोह्य pot. p. 1 To be embraced.
— 2 To be taken or seized. — ह्यः
1 An embrace. — 2 A kind of fire
regarded as impure (and therefore to
be hidden).

उपयै 1 P. 1 To sing to any one
(with dat. or acc.); साम्यै न सुपागात्
Ch. Up. — 2 To join in singing. — 3
To praise in song, celebrate, extol;
तपोलक्ष्या वीतं दिनकृतमिवोच्चैरपजयुः
Ki. 18. 47.

उपया m. (गाः) A priest in a sac-
rifice who sings the hymns. — f.
Accompaniment of a song.

उपयातु a. Singing near. — m. One
who accompanies the song of the
Udgatri priest, a chorister.

उपगीत p. p. 1 Celebrated, sung by
bards. — 2 Commencing to sing; Si.
4. 57.

उपगीतिः f. A variety of the Aryā
metre; see App.

उपग्रन्थः A subsidiary writing or a
class of such writings.

उपग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize
or collect from below; as रसं. — 2 To
seize, take, take possession of; त्वेव
पदावुपग्रहः Rām.; उपग्रहास्पदं चैव Ma.
7. 184. — 3 To meet with, obtain; स
सृष्ट्युपग्रहाति गर्भमन्वतरी यथा Chāp. 19.
— 4 To subdue, vanquish. — 5 To pro-
vide. — 6 To conciliate, take as one's
ally, favour, support; तदुपग्रहीतेन
द्वेष्टराजबलेन Mu. 1. — 7 To conceive
with one's mind, grasp mentally.
— 8 To decide, determine. — 9 To accept,
approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure.
— 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2.
— 3 A prisoner. — 4 Joining, addition.
— 5 (a) Favour, encouragement,
assistance, conciliation; सोपग्रहः K.
156. (b) Favourableness, kindness,
complacency; सोपग्रहः K. 264. — 6 Use.
— 7 A kind of peace purchased by
giving over every thing; cf. H. 4.
121. — 8 The voice or pada of a verb.
— 9 A pile or heap of kusa grass. — 10
The presiding spirit or cause which
directs a planet's motion. — 11 A
minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.), a
secondary heavenly body, such as a
comet, meteor.

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below);
taking hold of; as in पदोपग्रहणं. — 2
Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner.
— 3 Supporting, furthering, promoting.
— 4 Holy study, study of the Vedas
(after being initiated into them);
वेदोपग्रहणार्थं तावद्ग्रहयत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present — 2 A
present; उपग्राह्यानुपग्राहान् राजभिः
प्रापितान् बहून् Mb.

उपग्राह्य pot. p. To be favoured or
retained in service; Mu. 5. — ह्यः
1 An offering or present. — 2 Partic-
ularly, a present or offering to a
great man or king; the modern
Nazzarānā.

उपघात See under उपहृ.

उपघुष् 1, 10 P. To fill with noise,
make resonant.

उपघुह p. p. 1 Resounding with,
noisy. — 2 Resonant. — 3 Sonnding.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication,
making known.

उपघ्नः [उप-हृ-क] 1 Contiguus
support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk.; उद्गादिषोपघ्न-
तरोर्मेतरयो R. 14. 1. — 2 Shelter, support,
stay, protection. — 3 That which rests
upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्रं चक्रवाकं] A
variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् n. [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eye-
glass, spectacles; cf. उपनेत्र.

उपचर 1 P. 1 (a) To serve, wait,
or attend upon; गिरिगुपचचार Ku.
1. 60; निमित्तज्ञानं K. 64; M. 3. 193,
4. 254; समसुपचारं भवेत्तु यिं चापि च
Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (b) To honour,
worship; प्रतिमाः पूजासदृशरीणोपचर्यते
K. 40. 323; V. 3. — 2 To treat, deal
with, act towards; entertain; मित्ररेन
उपचरितस्य Dk. 71 treated as a friend;
भोजनादिना मनुपाचरत् 77, 117; तं
मित्रसखीमिवोपाचरत् 134; उपाचरत् कृत्रिम-
संविधाभिः R. 14. 17 honoured or
entertained; 5. 62; स्थाने इयं देवी-
शब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the
title of queen. — 3 To attend on (as
a patient), treat, tend, nurse;
यन्त्रोपचर्यतः S. 3; मंत्रवादिभिरुपचर्यमाणः
P. 1. — 4 To approach, go towards.
— 5 To undertake, begin (mostly
Vedio in these senses). — pass. To be
used figuratively or metaphorically,
he applied figuratively to any one
(with loc.); तस्माच्चैतन्नवदुपचर्यते S.
B.; पर एवात्मा बलिः शरीर इत्युपचर्यते
ibid; कालोप द्विराधारोप निमेष उपच-
र्यते Bhāg.; युक्ता बाह्या इत्यत्र अक्षर-
युक्त्वा बाह्योपचर्यते Malli. on Ki. 1.
1; Bri. S. 5. 15; प्रत्यासत्त्या उपचर्य-
यते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment; त्वग्मेदी
व्रणः सुपचरः easily curable. — 2 उपच-
रणं Approach.

उपचर्य pot. p. 1 To be served or
waited upon; to be honoured or
worshipped; Ms. 5. 154; अनुपचर्य
(सूत्रे) Pt. 1. 101 not requiring
flattery, unassuming; दुःखः Mu. 3.
5 difficult to serve. — यर् 1 Service,
attendance. — 2 Physicking, treating,
curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance;
honouring, worshipping, entertain-
ing; Mk. 4; अस्खलितोपचारं R. 5.
20; K. 344. — 2 Civility, politeness,
courtesy, polite behaviour, (ex-
ternal display of courtesy); परिश्रमः
H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, un-
conscientious; विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3;
उपचारैरुपाचरत् K. 16. 29; मित्रोप-
चारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78; नोपचारण
नूयाः Rām.; पदं न चेद्विदं Ku. 4. 9 a
merely complimentary saying, a
flattering compliment; मानसपुरं
K. 222, 207; M. 4; क्रिया M.

8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; यन्त्रणया M. 4; अतिक्रम 4. 5; अजलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राम-भद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरि-जनस्य U. 1; यथा गुरुस्तथोपचारेण 6; V. 5; Si. 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुष्येयैरेव लिने-र्मम राजोपचारः V. 4. royal service, pomp or state of royalty; भूषणायुप-चारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. l. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिशिर° Dk. 15; जीत° Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure; व्रतचर्या° Ms. 1. 111; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारेण Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs; समं सोपचारं (अच्छं) Mb.; अवेशस्तदुपचरणयोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c.; वा-क्योपचारे कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for 'साधारः' in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्णाभिन्नोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hang- ing garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.); presenting flowers, perfumes &c.; सन्मंग-लोपचारार्ण R. 10. 77; कृतोपचारां च-तुरस्रवेदीं Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमैः कृतोप-चारैः V. 2; ६० रमणीयतया S. 6; 'वस्तु सन्धेयु K. 6. 1 the necessary de- corations (canopy &c.); (the Upa- chāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, con- duct, demeanour; वैश्यसुदोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life; साधुनामुपचारज्ञः Rām.; परि-जन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 183. -12 Any religious perform- ance, a ceremony; पशुकृपाभिग्रहणो-पचारैः Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेषु चेतनव-दुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; कूलं पिपतिवती-र्यचेतनेषु कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personifi- cation : ६० छत्रिणो गच्छतीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा षट्पदां छत्रिकोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृकोपचारात् ibid.; न चास्य कर- धृतत्वं तत्रतोऽस्तीति सुखेपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उपवेश्य चेवं शुद्ध उपचारेणाभिहितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अर्थानं विशकलितयोः

सह्यातिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगमार्जं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of सू and वृ in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् a. Attending, serving.

उपचार्य° pot. p. To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -र्यः Practice of medicine. -र्यं Treatment.

उपचर्म-र्म ind. On the skin, near the skin.

उपाचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; श्रवस्तिष्ठैरुपचितवलि Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen; उपाचि-शत्रु प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Kn. 6. 25; चेतःपीडासुपाचिनोति Mu. 2; अपोधा पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10; 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते मदः K. 290; क्षीणोऽप्युपचीयते पुनश्चन्द्रः Bh. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. -pass. 1 To be collected or accu- mulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चन्द्रारस्तुपचीयते विप्र आढ्यो वणिक् द्रुपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addi- tion, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; वत्° K. 105; स्वशक्रमुपचये Si. 2. 57; अमतामुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; ६० ज्ञान°, मांस° -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a lagna q. v.). -Comp. -अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -भवनं a species of the Dandaka metre

उपाचयिन् a. 1 Increasing, grow- ing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपाचयः [उपचीयतेऽग्रिण आधारं ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacri- ficial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित p. p. 1 Collected; gather- ed together, accumulated; अश्वेक्ष-वर्चितः Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown; U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; महामोहग्रहणः Mā. 1. 30; वपुः Me. 32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strength-ened. -4 full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; विषदुपचितमेघं Bh. 1. 35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपाचिः f. Accumulation; collec- tion, growth, increase.

उपाचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a lunar mansion स्याति; also इस्त. उपचूलनं floating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छद 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जले-नोपच्छदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परदारानुपच्छदयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छद्वनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छद्वनैरेव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रयतिष्यते Dk. 65. -2 Inviting; उपसंगममुपच्छद्वनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the cham- ber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3; passing close to (in sexual in- tercourse?).

उपजगती A variety of the Tri- shṭubh metre in which three Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or pro- duced, originate, arise, grow; उष्म-गन्धोऽपजायते Ms. 1. 45; H. Pr. 44; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear; प्राणविपत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; सतीरवमुपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; समं वि नोपजायते Bg. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. -Caus. (-जनय-ति) To produce, cause; rouse; उत्तरा-प्रलापोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज a. Increased, being pro- duced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. -नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात p. p. 1 Produced, caused; क्रोध°, क्रोध excited, moved to anger; विश्वास confiding, believing, trust- ing. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4. उपजातिः f. A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप् 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting any- thing in the ear; अंगारवदं राजवधायां प- जप्त Dk. 104; क्षत्रं कुशजस्तु शनैः कर्तुमुपाजपत् Mb. -2 (Henco) To in- cite to rebellion or treachery, con- spire with; उपजप्तामुपजपत् Mu. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear ; उपजप्यानुपजयेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating ; परकृत्य° Mu. 2 -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion ; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता द्रुपतीन्मदीकृतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mn. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion ; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरत् *ind.* Towards old age of in old age.

उपजल्प 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पनं *A* talk.

उपजल्पिन् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -हिक्का 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. -कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by ; उपजीव्यमानपादकृडायः K. 5 ; कां वृत्तिमायं उपजीवति Mk. 2 ; मंत्राहकस्य वृत्तिं *ibid.* ; शेषास्तमुपजीवेयुश्चैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105 ; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve ; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from) ; तवेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तुपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise ; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.) ; जतिमात्रोपजीविनं Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20 ; नानावप्योपजीविनं 9. 257 ; द्यौरजीव्यस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (-m.) ; भीमकांतैर्दृष्टयुगेः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16 ; अस्मद् K. 61. -कः Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीविनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood ; निर्विनाशोपजीविनं Y. 3. 236 ; सन्नियस्येतदेवाहुर्धर्मं कृष्णोपजीविनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property ; किञ्चिद्वस्त्रोपजीविनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood ; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for

writing, that from which one derives, his materials ; सर्वैषां कविमुपजीवानां उपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. -व्यः 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials) ; इत्यल्लुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कदाचनक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy ; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to ; Mv. 4.

उपजोषः, -वणं 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. -वं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain ; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon ; (उपज्ञातं = विनोदक्षेपेण ज्ञातं) ; see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मणश्च] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untanght knowledge ; usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21) ; पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk. ; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before ; लोकेऽप्युद्युपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजम्यजन्यं वक्षः Malli. on Raghubamasa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपजम्त् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपजौक् *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering ; एकैकं पञ्चमुपजौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपजौकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarana*.

उपतटः The skirt or border ; Me. 57. -टं *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat ; उपतप्तोद्का नद्यः Bām. ; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick ; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् Asval. -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness) ; sometimes used impersonally. -*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with ; इत्यपुर्बमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2 ; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c. -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance ; उपतप्यामहे तपः Av. -*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting ; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched, consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्तु *a.* Bnuing, heating. -*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापा 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow ; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशंरुपतापाः K. 135, 177 ; शरीरोपतापिनं Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापनं 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming ; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick ; शुच्यं पिपुमात्रं स्वाध्यायार्थमुपतापिनः Mā. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृणः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपत्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपत्यका [उपत्यक् P. V. 2. 34 ; पर्वतस्यासतं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land ; मलयजैरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46 ; एते जल हिमवतो गिरिरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनाः संघाताः S. 5.

उपदंश 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. द्वित्रादुपदंशादुपाय Dk. 133 ; अग्रमंशोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितसत्वं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (a) A tree the root of which is used for horse-radish (शिग्रु). (b) N of another plant (समाश्लि).

उपदंशिन *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (pl.) Abont or nearly ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (a) To take upon oneself. (b) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. -दा (of. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, *Nazarana* ; उपदा

विधिः। जडभोक्ताः कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीकु 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकुः चण्डाः Si. 14. 39.

उपदानः -नर 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vrishaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smoared, covered anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेह 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body.).

उपदिक्ष 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यप्ययोगविषये भाषिकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य.....तत्तत्प्रत्युपदिशतीति मे बाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदिक्ष Bg. 4. 34; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to; गुणशेषाद्युपदिश्य भाषिर्वा R. 8. 73; सुखोपदिशाम्युपदिश्यति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्च सास्त्रीनां कश्चिद्विरोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; कुतश्चलितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिक्ष f, उपदिशा An intermediate quarter, such as देशान्ती, आग्नेयी, नैऋती, and वायवी.

उपदिश्य a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; प्रत्युपदिष्टं बुद्धुर्धरिर्वा Kn. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. -इ Advice.

उपदेश 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितो वि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the not *inter alia*); ह्यिरोपदेशाद्युपदेशकाले प्रवेष्टिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्या Ku. 1. 30; अथिरप्युपदेशेन जाटयं M. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K. 26; M. 6; परोपदेशे पाण्डित्यं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दानामितरेतरुपदेश Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A

plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an Initiatory Mantra or formula; चन्द्रसूर्यगृहे तर्जि सिद्धिमेवे शिवा लये 1 मंत्रमात्रकयनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥ -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment, &c. with its *ambandhas*, which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. -अर्थवाक्य. -वचनं a parable, moral fable. -सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by San-karāchārya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. -कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. -नर Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन a. Advising, instructing. -म. 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेश्य a. Giving instruction or advice. -म. (ह) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयमुपदिजः स भगवान्क्रमोपदेश इति Vo. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वृक्षाक).

उपदीका A kind of art.

उपदीक्षित a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपदृक्ष 1 P. To see, behold, look at, perceive. -pass. To be or become visible. -Caus. 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञा पुरो माद्युपदृश्यं H. 3; नयसिद्धिर्नये राज्ञि सद्यस्त्वोपदृशितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपदृशक a. Showing. -कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदृशनं A commentary.

उपदृश a. Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). -f. Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपदृष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance.

उपदृष्ट a. Seeing, overlooking. -म. 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.)

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रुदुष्टस्य दक्षिणं देविशाचरः R. 15. 23; प्राग्ज्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रव 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; दुःसामसमानासुपद्रवापात्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person is suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious -म. 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. -त A term used by the Bāshkalas for a kind of Sindhi, also called उद्गाह q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः 1 A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर.); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अविजाह्व बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिक्षिप्रापगमिष्या सुकुलजालमशोभत किङ्क्षुके R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; इदि चैनामुपधातुमईसि R. 8. 77 treasure np, lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहित-सुखमवधिना S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay; वामहस्तेपहितवदना S. 4 resting on. -3 (a) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty) तदुपहितकुङ्कुमा R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with aor.); शीघ्रं ह्युपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वाममुजमशचिचि Ok. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow; उपहितज्ञोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैव Vedānta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (चर्मचिर्-लक्षण); (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधाभिर्विमांश्च सर्वानिः सच्चिदान् पुनः Kālikā P. -3 A means or expedient; अयशोभिदुरा लोके कोपधा मरणाद्वृत् Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अन्त्याद्वर्गादूर्ध्व उपधा). -Comp. -भृतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. -शुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. IV. 4. 125. -न 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं सुजलता Bh. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेष); कलोपधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधाना पिं धीराः स्वेयसीं खड्गंति ये Si. 2. 77. (where उप also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानोय a. To be placed near. -य A pillow.

उपधाचिन् a. Using as a pillow अशेत सा बाहुललोपधाचिनी Ku. 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि बिजयाधिः क्षितीना विद्वधेति सोपधि संधिद्वयानि Ki. 1. 45 see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्मुक्तं व्य-चहारानिर्वर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 88. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists.)

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; S. 1; नद्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7-5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं मक्षिं ताम्रमाक्षिं । त्वर्यं कार्श्यं च रातिश्च सिद्धं च शिलाजतम्. -2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); e. g. milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair and lymph; त्वर्यं त्वो वसा स्वेदो दृताः केशास्तथैव । औजस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमा-न्वयोपधातवः. .

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. -न 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधृपित p. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain. -तः Death.

उपधृ 1, 10 P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as : सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg. 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear; experience, observe; दुःखो राम-चरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhāg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधृतिः f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नाशि मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय q. v. below.

उपध्माना A lip. -न Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् a. Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीय The aspirate Visarga before the letters प and फ; उध्पध्मानीयानामोठी Sk.

उपध्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729); सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्होपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपतिष्ठते Sat. Br.

उपनखं A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards. -2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person); मत्संभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; तत्तस्योपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अथ आत्मने नोपनमति Bhāg.: उपेनं सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. -Caus. 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 (a) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; S. 5. 19; R. 12. 102. (b) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतं स मेदिनी R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चित्तिनोपनतं K. 129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting

itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred; कस्याप्येतं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; यद्येवोपनतं दुःखास्तुखं तद्वसुचत्तरं V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य 22; 4. 3; so सुदुवपनतः Me. 109; Mā. 10; K. 33, 132, 348; सुखं that readily or without efforts presented itself S. 3; अक्रामोपनतं R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given; परलोकोपनतं जलजलि R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humble, subjected, surrendered; दंडोपनतचरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81; दंडोपनतं शत्रुं Mb. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनायुक n. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as चर्मोपनह्.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound np. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore; शोकयोऽपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened, -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, styte.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्युपास. It is formed by sweet-sounding letter (माधुर्ययोजकवर्ण); e. g. of, the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः । अलमलमालि घृणालिरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला ॥

उपनामन् n. A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says: -उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंज्ञा-प्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्व दस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to; कर्णोपरुपनिधाय (मुखं) Asval.; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present;

Mā. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिषद्, धायक *a.* Depositing, placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यद्व्यासोऽपि सचिह्नवद्वादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Narada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *a.* Coming (unexpectedly); रघोपापनिपातिनोऽनघः S. 6.

उपनिषद् 9 P. To compose, write; किरिदुपनिषद् U. 7.

उपनिषन्धं 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Biding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिषपनं The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गोऽपि स्वर्गं दधमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशित Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिवेशिन् *a.* Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् *f.* [Said to be from उपनिषद् 'Knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of wordly existence'; यथा यद्वा ब्रह्मविद्यामुपस्थात्तामात्रेण ब्रह्ममहिषुरासराः संतस्तथा गर्भजन्मनरायोगायनयुगं निशातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिभसारकारणं चायं तमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् उपनिषदस्य संक्षेपवचनसंज्ञायात् Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Mā. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमायानं ब्रह्मसाधनं ततः । निदध्याधिया तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निदधानार्थमुल्लं स्वधिया प्रयत्नया परं । नयत्यपास्तसंभेदमतो बोधनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिदोषनिःशेषास्तन्मोक्षो-

दुस्वतः । यतोवसादयेद्विया तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तकोपनिषद् 103 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the sources of the six Darśanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedānta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:— ईशकेनकटश्रुद्धमाह्वयतिचिरः । वेतरे च उद्देश्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥ -2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण U. 6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore. -5 Secrecy, seclusion. -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. 8 A religious observance.

उपनिषदिन् *a.* 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति हुनिकुमारोऽयः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनेवोपनीतस्व Mk. 7. 6; अन्नं Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्यपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku. 7. 72. -2 (a) To offer, present to; हवरे स्वदेहमुपनयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; Ku. 3. 65; आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3 (b) To hand over, give over; अंतःपुरारिचरिक्कामध्यमुपनीत K. 101; Mā. 1. 8. 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीत चः शिष्य M. 1 recently made over (or instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयकस्यापि Pt. 3. 180; उपनयक्योरननोत्सवं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate. -6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अपोऽनेहमुपनयनं दधतामुपनीयते Kām. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169. -8 To bring near to oneself, i. e. invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); शात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरादुपनयते Sk. -Caus. To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three oastes to a teacher: गृध्राकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते गृधोः । बालो वेदाय तथोगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजन्मन्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three oastes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्याप्तिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K. उपनयने 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कुलोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनय q. v. उपनायक *a.* Leading to. —कः 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य द्योतकवचनका उपनायकाः); e. g. Lakshmana in Rām; Makaranda in Mā. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a drama, tio or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Mā.

उपनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given. -5 Adduced. —तः A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतु *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालत्यभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mā. 9. —म. (तर) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an *Acharya*; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत 4 P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्य A place for dancing.

उपन्यसु 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust anyone with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; मयोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यसे Mā. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कुर्यावर्मयः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यसे S. 5 what is this that is

proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y. 2. 19.

उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5; Mā. 1, 3, 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः ज्ञानकेरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amarn. 23; चतुरो मधुरश्चायमुपन्यासः Ak.; सोऽहम् Ve. 5 overtures of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, binting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वः S. 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपपतिः पत्या, उप गौवः पतिः] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमांतेन चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकमोचितां गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; द्वेपि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्योपपद्यन्ते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं चो न पश्यामि स्याच्चेत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जयतः कारणमुपपद्यते b. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लेशं गच्छ कोतिष नैतत्त्वमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपदात् Ait. Br. —Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादित्ता Rām. inspired with confidence; get ready; रघुमुपादय Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; विद्या त्वमस्मि मेधाया भीतेनोपादितः K. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; S. 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 244; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपादयेत् K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; यावत्सु मातृव्यके शक्यमुपादयितुं K. 62, 113, 120, 134; द्वेषकार्यं R. 1. 91; 17. 55; Me 29. -4 (a) To

make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कथमीश्वरं विनाशयामिमुपपादयसि Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपादिते क्षेत्रे Ms. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kām. 11. 57; K. 2; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपादयेत् Subbāsb. -9 To find out, ascertain; Me. 3. 206. 10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69 (जन्म); इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता बलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाः R. 5. 12; सात्पर्यामुपपत्तिः Bbāsbā P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्ति. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राकृतनोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained, secured; अतीन्द्रियैवप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41; V. 5. 15; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; अश्वेन वासाद्विधिर्नोपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्तर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः *ibid.* this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible; उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3. 12 -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 141, 244; तल्लक्षणोपपन्नः S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादुक *a.* Self-produced. -कः A superhuman being, god; दिव्योपपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुरुपपदं वेदं Ki. 18.

44 (धनुर्वेदं); तस्याः स राजा उपपदं निशानं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, shon as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mn. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last member is some form of a verbal character; e. g. वेदवेद, शमणी, आकर्णलंविन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा -क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपचनं, उपपृच्छ *a.* Closely touching. —नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपशुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु तानि पातकं सानि तन्मूलमुपपातकम् Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् *a.* One who has committed an upapaatka.

उपपादुक *a.* Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं q. v.

उपपाश्वर्यं -श्वर्यं 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P. 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तनोपपीडं परिरेष्युकामा Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; Si. 10. 47; पाश्वरोपपीडं पार्श्वयोः उपपीडं, पार्श्वस्यामुपपीडं Sk. (b) To oppress, devastate, lay waste; क्षुत्क्षुणोपपीडितं troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kām. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; स्वाधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुरिक *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्मातृजो हितकृत्यार्थं जनैः Pt. 1. 95 -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष् = उपेक्ष् q. v.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregard-ing.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim;

पल्लुप्लवते तल्लु Sk. -2 To overwhelm, over with; उपप्लुतमचौघेन Rām. -3 To assault violently, assail; to trouble, oppress, distress; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता इति R. 10. 5. 14. 64; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. -Caus. To water.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ महानप्लवः प्लवहांतं ...परिपालयामश्च Kn. 4. 46; जीव-प्लवः शब्दप्लवः प्रजाः पालि R. 2. 48; K. 32. 54. -2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिन्वाप्यादिप्लवो वा R. 5. 6; Ms. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment; Ki. 11. 20 -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवः लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोरिधत्ता Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लव् below. -5 Agitation, perturbation; इन्द्रि^० K. 146. -6 A portent or standard phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; चन्द्रमिचोपप्लवः V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node; केतुप्लव-भोमसंवत्सरः पठे तुल्ये कुम्भा. -9 Anar-ohy. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपप्लवन् a. 1: One who has suffered calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 208. -2 Suffering oppression; द्रुपा इवोपप्लवितः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लव p. p. 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Rāhu), eclipsed. -3 Marked off prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered; अक्ष, नयन weeping. -ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपप्लवः 1 Connect.ou. -2 Anaffix -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment; Ch P. 44.

उपप्लवः -हणं 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपप्लवण Increase.

उपप्लवित a. Increased, magnified; K. 27. 136, Dk. 42.

उपप्लवित् a. Supplementary, additional.

उपप्लव a A few, a tolerable number.

उपप्लवः The lower arm.

उपप्लवः, -व्दः Sound produced at the sprinkling of Soma; noise, sound in general.

उपप्लवः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

उपप्लावा A secondary dialect.

उपप्लु 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसापुप्लुजानाः फलमि Ku. 6. 10; नोपप्लुज्यते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40; अधोपप्लुक्तेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 3. 325. -3 To possess; श्रीरत्नपुप्लुक्त्वा Hariv. -4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपप्लुक्ति f. Enjoyment, use.

उपप्लुक्त्वा a. Enjoying, an enjoyer.

उपप्लुगः 1 (a) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामा कामानापुप्लुगेन शान्त्यति Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171. काम^० Bg. 16. 11; त्रियोपप्लुग R. 12. 22. (b) Use, application; चरणोपप्लुगलभा S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. -3 Unfruit. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपप्लुगिन् a. Enjoying, using.

उपप्लुग्य, -भोक्तव्य, -भोज्य pot. To be enjoyed, used or eaten; Kn. 1. 20; किञ्चित्कालोपप्लुग्यानि योचनानि धनानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपप्लुग्यो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. -व्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

उपप्लुगिन् a. Eating, enjoying.

उपप्लुगण A minor or inferior ornament.

उपप्लुत् f. [उपप्लु-आधारि कि] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपप्लु a. Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

उपप्लु 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to; श्री दुत्तोपप्लुता. -3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपप्लुगण 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपप्लुगणं); P. 1. 3. 47.

उपप्लुगिन् a. Inviting, persuading.

उपप्लुगिनी A staff for stirring (fire).

उपप्लुगिन् a. Ved. Stirring.

उपप्लुग्य a. Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

उपप्लु 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपप्लुते तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसमयी कनककलशविलुपमिती Bh. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपप्लु 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपप्लु भृतिसिनेन शंभुना Si. 1. 4 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहो-

पमा सती Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधर्म्योपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं संदर्भं वाक्यार्थोपकारकमुपमालङ्कृतिः R. G. ; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुहसति द्वयोः इत्सीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गामवगाहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3; Kāv. 2. 14; उपमा कालिदासरस्य Subhāsh. (Chandin mentions 32 varieties of उपमा; see Kāv. 2. 15-50; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57-65); see K. P. 10 ad. loc also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपमान) यथा वातो निवातस्यो नैवमे सोपमा स्मृता Bg. 6. 19; see 'द्वय' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like' 'resembling' बुद्धे न ह्युपमा; R. 1. 47; so स्वर्गोपम, अनरोपम, अहोपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Oomp. -द्वय any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्वयसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. -रूपकी a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपमातृ m. An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; जातास्तद्वर्णरूपमानवाद्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय), one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानममुद्विगासिनी Kn. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वदुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. -3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of Pramāṇas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्यात् साध्यसम्पत्तेरुपमितिकरणमुपमानं तत्र सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. -Oomp. -उपमेयभावः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपमित p. p. Compared, likened, similar &c.

उपमिति f. 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पल्लवोपमिति साध्यसम्पत्तेः S. D.; तद्वानस्योपमिति ब्रह्मज्ञान N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमप्युपमितिस्तथोपमिति शब्दे Bhāṣā P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपमा q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

उपमेय pot. p. Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or comp.) ; दृष्टिद्वयमासीदुपमेयकालिः शुभेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34, Ch. P. 29 v. 1. -य The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपेयस्य यदेकस्यैव वस्तुता Chandr. 5. 7. 9.

-Oomp. — उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; विपरीत उपमेयोरुपमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g. कमलेव मतिमतिरिव कमला तदुतिव विमा विमेव तदुः । & o.

उपमातिः f. 1 Comparison. —2 Killing. —3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. —ति; m. Granting wealth (Sāy.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). —Oomp. —वनि a. destroyer of an enemy (Sāy.); one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ f. [उपमिता मात्रा उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. —2 A near female relative; मातृवत्ता मातुलानी पितृवत्ता पितृवत्ता । यश्च पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृवत्ता । प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद् a. Giving delight. —दः Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारण Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य a. Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The Srāddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित् a. Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. —2 Placing near. —f. A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूपा).

उपसृत् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिका-ननुपसृत् N. 5. 110. —2 To rub down. —3 To pass through.

उपमर्द 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अग्न्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु ध्वं कोलं विनोदय मना सुमनोलतासु S. D. (where उ also means rough handling or enjoyment). —2 Destruction, injury, killing. —3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk 1. —4 Unbussing. —5 Refutation of a charge. —6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपमर्दक a. Crushing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् m. (of P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulas at a sacrifice; एकदाशोपयजः यद्यजंतमुपयजति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयज् m. The priest who utters the above formulas

उपयजः Additional formulas at a sacrifice.

उपयन्त्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयम् 1 U. 1 To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense) ; भवान् मिथा-समयादिमाहृपायस्त S. 5 ; आत्माहृपां विधिनीपयेते Ku. 1. 18 ; R. 14. 87 ; Si. 15. 27 ; Ms. 3. 11 ; Bk. 4. 20, 28 ; 7. 101. —2 (a) To seize, hold ; उपयच्छ ऊर्ध्व Av. ; उपायस्त महास्त्राणि Bk. 15. 21 ; ब्रह्मण्डपायस्त अतिवराणि 1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept ; कोपा-स्काश्चिद्विधैः प्रसुपायस्त नासत् Bk. 8. 33. —3 To show, indicate (हृत्) ; सोप-यश्च भवं Bk. 7. 101. —4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). —5 To go to (a woman) ; Ms. 11. 173. —6 To ourh, restrain.

उपयंतु m. A husband ; अयोपयंता-रमलं सभाणि Ku. 5. 45 ; R. 7. 1 ; Si. 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying ; कन्या-स्वातोपयमा सलज्जा नववीचना S. D. —2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife ; P. I. 2. 16. —2 Restraining, curbing. —3 Placing down the fire. —4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood ; उपयमनीरुपकल्पयति Sat. Br. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयासः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. —2 The formulas uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. —3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach ; सुरनिम्नमागुपयती सरिता Ki. 6. 16, 26 ; so पुरं, गतिं, नयनं, पदवीं, दुर्मेभिर्ण कमुपयति न नीतिदोषाः H. 3. 117. —2 To attain to a particular state, meet with & o. ; तज्जतां, सुखं, रजं, पाकं, प्रसादं & o.

उपयात p. p. Come, arrived. —तं Arival, return.

उपयानं Approaching, coming near ; हतोपयानि स्वरिता बभूव Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन् a. Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit ; स्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो यः R. 13. 53 ; अक्षमालाहृपायचितुं K. 151. उपयाचक a. One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित p. p. Begged, requested. —तं 1 A request or prayer in general. —2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being) ; निक्षेपी श्रियते त्वय्यं प्रदास्यामुपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14 ; 2. 46 ; अद्य मया भगवत्या करालायाः प्रागुपयाचितं क्षीरस्तमुपहृत्य Mā. 5 ; दयिते शुभ देवभ्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाचितं दिव्यं दोहदं तदिदुर्बुधः ॥ —3 A request or prayer to a deity for the

accomplishment of a desired object, K. 330.

उपयाचितं = उपयाचित above ; सिद्धायतनानि कृतविधिदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, apply ; वाङ्मण्यमुपयुजीत Si. 2. 93 ; बहुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8, 21 ; M. 5. 12 ; अनुपयुज्यमान useless, good for nothing S. 7 ; U. 4. —2 To enjoy, taste ; पय उपयुज्य मे. 13. v 1 ; फलाभ्युपायुक्तं स बंधनीतो R. 13. 46 ; Bk. 8. 39. —3 To devote or attach oneself to ; न सुखैरुपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22 ; न वै प्राज्ञा गत-श्रीकं भर्तामुपयुज्यते Subhāsh. —4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). —5 To appropriate, consume, eat ; Ms. 8. 40. —pass. 1 To be used or applied. —2 To be fit or proper ; तत्स्वैरुपयुज्यते Bhāg. —3 To be of use, be taken into account ; Pt. 1. 328.

उपयुक्त p. p. 1 Attached & o. —2 Suited, appropriate ; fit, right, proper. —3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. —4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service ; उपयोगं गच्छ or द्रव्यं to be used or employed, serve ; तज्जते ...अनंगलेष्वक्षिययोगयोगं Ku. 1. 7. —2 Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. —3 Fitness, suitability, propriety. —4 Contact, proximity. —5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. —6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् a. 1 Employing, using. —2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. —3 Appropriate, fit, proper. —4 Favourable, propitious. —5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or ०त् 1 Usefulness, utility. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Occasion, need. —4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. —2 A team.

उपर a. Ved. 1 Being below, under. —2 Posterior, later. —3 Nearer. —रः 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (ग्रावन्). —2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. —3 A cloud. —4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् ind. In the proximity, near to.

उपरज् 4 U. or in pass. To be red, to be eclipsed ; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. —Caus. 1 To colour, tint, dye. —2 To affect, grieve, distress.

उपरक *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -कः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

उपरानः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरान्ते शशिना समुपयता रोहिणी योग S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपरानजमित Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; मुणालिनी हेममिवोपरान R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं रत्नं उप गौणे वा] 'A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूरीमा तथैव च । मुक्तागुक्तिस्तथा शंख हस्यादीनि बहुविध ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किंचित्तो हीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगतदुपराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13 69; इत्युक्तोपरामः युद्धमुपरामत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); व्यापार्योपराम Pt. 1; or with abl. ; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf. ; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself ; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=Caus.). -Caus. To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरतः *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजस्तुपरते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अयं दुःशमो मासस्तातस्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. -अरि *a.* having no foe. -कर्मन् *a.* ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. -विषयान्निहन् *a.* one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. -सूह *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from proscribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमण 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमामिषवागे गताकारे देहमिदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (*opp* अवः) (with gen.); गतमुपरि घनानां S. 7. 7; अवाह्यमुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्योपरि S. 2. 8; प्रमादानां Māl. 7. 5; U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9; 12. 37; so 'त्यापनं, स्थित &c.; with loc उपर्येव स लंकायां Rām.; or acc. यंत्रायुपरि यंत्राणि *ibid.*; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ, तद्वर, तद्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानंदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्यर्थ Y. 2. 253; युक्तस्यापरि Snar (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 28; तस्योपरि कुक्षः, मनोपरि वृष्टिः &c.; तयोपरि प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि on your account. (*e*) After; सुहृत्तदुपरि उपरिस्थायश्चेदामच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (*a*) Just above; लोकानुपदुर्गपर्यारं माधवा Vop. (*b*) Higher and higher, far high, high above; उपर्युपरि सर्वधामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (*a*) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (*opp* अवः); उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव वृद्धिः H. 2. 2; so उपरिवा, स्थापन, स्थित &c.; oft *lm* comp. स्वमुद्रोपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319. (*b*) Besides, in addition, further, more; शतान्युपरि चैवाहौ तथा धूपश्च सति Mh. (*c*) Afterwards; यद्वा पूर्व नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti. 2. 7; सपिः पीत्योपरि पयः पिबेत् Snar.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [cf. Zend *upairi*, *upara*; Gr. *hyper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar*; Germ. *uber*; Eug. *over*; Hindu. *upar*]. -Comp. -आसनं sitting on high. -गत *a.* gone up, ascended. -चर *a.* moving above (as a bird). -चित *a.* piled over or above. -ज *a.* produced above, elevated, high. -तन, स्थ *a.* upper, higher. -उत *a.* Ved. coming from above. -उत्थन *a.* Ved. raised above the ground. -भागः the upper portion or side. -भावः being above or higher. -भूमिः *f.* the ground above. -मर्ष *ind.* Ved. above men. -शयनं a place

of rest. -अनेक *a.* being in the upper line or series. -सद *a.* lying or sitting above. (-*m.*) a class of gods. -संघं sitting above.

उपरिहात् *ind.* [cf. P. V. 3. 31]

1 As an adverb it means (*a*) Over, above, from above, on high; परहितकरणे नोपरिहात् चाधः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. (*b*) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावर्तसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिहाद्भवति Māl. 6; इहमुपरिहात् स्याक्यातं in the sequel. (*c*) Behind (*opp* प्रस्तात्). -2 (As a preposition it means (*a*) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si. 11. 3. (*b*) Down upon. (*c*) Behind (with gen.). -Comp. -ज्योतिर्मती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. -ज्योतिः *f.* a verse of the Trishubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. -बृहती N. of a Vedic metre having four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); ऊर्ध्वकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्क्वसंस्थितं । नारी कामयतः कामी वयः स्नादुपरीतकः ॥ Sabdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; उत्पल्लवोर्ध्वनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिः S. 4. 14; V. 3. 8; उपरुध्यते तपोबुद्ध्यां S. 4; V. 5; पण्यमुपरुध्यतां Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्याय्यमुपरुद्धं V. 5. -2 (*a*) To disturb, trouble; पौरस्त्यापवेनमुपरुध्यतां S. 1. (*b*) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); उपरुध्यारिमासीत Ms. 7. 195; Kām. 13. 67; उपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरं Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; ब्रजोपरोधं गाः स्थापयति Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपरुधत् Rām.

उपरुध् *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; ब्रजं हि राजामुपरुद्धवत् R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, looked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; शरत्सुखीमुपरोधो R. 6. 44; Si. 20 74; सकौतुकं निनय U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो ना घृत् S. 1. 5. 6. अनुग्रहः स्वदेव नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः मद्यतः *ibid.*; detention; किं राजर्ष्योपरोधेन S. 3. -3 Opposition, refusal; check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* impeding, obstructing.

उपरोधक *a.* 1 Obstruoting. -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. -क An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c. ; see उपरोध.

उपरोधिन् *a.* Obstruoting, impeding ; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकाव्यं सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated ; नटिका भोटकं गोडी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं । प्रस्था-नोत्पापकाध्यायि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं श्रृंगारितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्भट्टिका प्रक-रणी हल्लीको मणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock ; उपलशक-लमेतद्भूतं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; कति कथं बहिरवायुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3 ; Me. 19 ; S. 1. 14. -2 A precious stone, jewel. -3 Sand (Ved.). -4 A cloud. -ला 1 Refined sugar. -2 Tho upper and smaller mill-stone which rests on the Drishad [cf. *L. opalus*].

उपलकः A stone.

उपलक्ष 10 P. 1 To look at, observe, behold, mark ; आसन्नवर्तिजन उपलक्षयति K. 197 ; सम्प्रगुपलक्षितं भ-चरया S. 1. -2 To regard or consider ; लोकप्रवादाः सर्वेषां पक्षितैरुपलक्षिता Rām. -3 To mark, put a sign upon ; Y. 1. 30 ; 2. 151 ; Rām. 7. 47. -4 To denote, designate, describe. -5 To imply in addition ; नक्षत्रद्वन्द्वेन उपोति-शास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Knll. on Ms. 3. 162. -6 To mind have in view ; Rām. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक *a.* 1 Observing ; marking ; पराक्षित. -2 Designating ; indicating (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment ; बेलोपलक्षणार्थे S. 4. -2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive feature ; उपलब्धमुपलक्षणं V. 4, 4. 33 ; उपलक्षणे तुतीया Sk. -3 Designation ; प्राद्युप-लक्षणं Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned ; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वपतिपादकत्वे सति स्वैतरेतिपादकत्वे) ; मंत्रग्रहणं । ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk. ; so अस्ति नास्तेरुपलक्षणं &c.

उपलक्षित *p. p.* 1 Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. -2 Understood, comprehended. -3 Characterized.

उपलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. -इवा 1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलधिप्रियः [बालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृषो.] A kind of antelope (चर).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive (directly) ; Pt. 1 76 ; अस्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know ; इति पदुपलब्धं U. 1 ; तत्त्वत एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1 ; Mv. 7. 30 ; R. 12. 60 ; Bk. 3. 27 ; K. 159 ; M. 4, 3. 6, 4. 6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience (happiness &c.) ; उपलब्धसुखः Ku. 4. 42 experiencing ; कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy ; इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2. now I recollect ; Ms. 11. 17 ; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnant. -Caus. 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having the meaning understood. (-र्थ *f.*) a tale, a true or probable story.

उपलब्धिः *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition ; द्रव्या इति भेदस्तत्त्वपदोप-लब्धिः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation, perception, knowledge (ज्ञान) ; नाभाव उपलब्धेः of. Nyāya S. 2. 28, 30. -3 Understanding, mind (मति). -4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Perceptibility, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mīmāṃsakas) ; see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलब्ध *a.* 1 Gaining, acquiring, -2 Knowing, perceiving. -m. Sonl, self.

उपलभः [लभ-बन्ध-मुम् च] 1 Acquisition ; अस्मादङ्गुलीयोपलभस्तत्त्विरुपलब्धा S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनुभव q. v.) ; प्राक्तनोपलभ Mā. 5 ; ज्ञातो सुतस्पर्शसुखोपलभात् R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing ; अविवक्षितोपलभाव S. 1.

उपलभक *a.* Cansing to observe, reminding.

उपलभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य *pot. p.* 1 Obtainable. -2, Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलद्ध 10 P. To fondle, coax, flatter ; नतानीमुपलालयन् Dk. 29 ; S. 7 ; M. 3

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलिंग A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute ; स्या-रमा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to ; यो वक्त्रमुपलिपति Vāgb.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruotion, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपित 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstruoting.

उपवक्तु *m.* 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by his words).

उपवहः The tree Bu hanania Latifolia (विजसल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, converse. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax ; श्रुत्यामुपवदते Sk. ; वतारं Bk 8. 28.

उपवादा Censure, blame (Ved.).

उपवादिन् *a.* Censuring, blaming.

उपवनं [उपमते वनेन] A garden, grove, a planted forest ; पद्मच्छायो-पवनवृत्तः केतकैः सुभिभक्तः Mo. 23 ; R. 8. 73, 13. 79 ; लता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ण 10 P. To describe in detail ; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृत्तं Mn. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail ; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं Suar. ; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Sankara Svāmi, author of several writings on the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

उपवलित *a.* Swollen or dimmed with tears (as eyes).

उपवलिका N. of a plant (अमृतसर्वा).

उपवलहः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit (with acc.) ; वैकुण्ठं उपवसति Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast ; उपवसेद्दिनं Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20 ; Y. 3. 292, 264 ; (fig. also) ; उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां विवर्ती Dk. 4. -3 To goto (a master). -4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. -Caus. To cause to fast.

उपवसथ [उपवस-आधारे अय] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice ; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice ; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, **उपवसथ्य** *a.* Selected for an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवस्त A fast.

उपवसितः *f.* Support of life (as food, sleep &c.).

उपवस्तु *a.* One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्य हं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक a. Fasting, observing a fast. —क A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

उपबह 1 P. 1 Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 bring about, commence.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढ-तपसा S. 5. 7; *बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; 80 *मदा, हर्षा &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोढ-शब्दा न रथाग्नेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound. -5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपबहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M. W.

उपबहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपवाहाः, -हा 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चन्द्र-मुनेषवाहां यजवशां Mn. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इन्द्रव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. —f. 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेद 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as *Susruta* it is a part of the *Atharvaveda*); यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गणपर्वेद or Music to सामवेद and रथाप-वशाच्च-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To

enter upon, practise; as प्राय उपविशति; so अन्नज्ञानोपविह. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोपयुक्त्वेवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. —Caus. To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-ज्ञानं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् a. 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेशू a. One who sits, sitting down.

उपविहः-हं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कशीरं सुशीरीरं तथैव कलिहारिका । चतुरः क-बीरश्च एव चोपविहाः स्वताः ॥ -वाः N. of a plant (अतिविह).

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the *Vinā* or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं यथो रवेरुत्थावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उपवे-क्त] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; विष्णुमंशुपवीत-लक्षणं मातुलं च धनुर्लजितं दधत् R. 11. 64; युक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Ku. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् a. Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृह, -हणं &c. See उपवृह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or *Pargana*. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः f. Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेधः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेधमादत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवेणवं The three periods of the day, i. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिषण्य).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशब् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशम्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दा, कोपा &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. —Caus. 1 To calm, tranquillize,

-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः V. 3; मन्त्रुर्मुसह एव वायुपशमं नो सत्त्ववादैः स्फुटं Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bb. 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक a. Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशान्त p. p. 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशान्तये R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires); Pt. 1. 147.

उपशान्तिन् a. 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. —m. A tame elephant.

उपशाय See under उपशी.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अयोपशाल्ये रिपुमयशल्या R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशान्तवनं Appeasing (see उपशान्तवन.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. —ल ind. Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training. उपशिक्ष(ह)नं 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपवीयमानमवेदि तन्महान-मिश्रधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A. 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते Charaka.

उपशय a. 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. —यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of *vidān*). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. —य A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशाधिन् a. 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,

calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in midicine); *तर, -त्वं tranquillising; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुम् *Caus. P.* To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं, -शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वच्चा, गिरः &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गत्य यस्मिन्निच्छिन्नाशुभकरं वच्चाः श्रुते तद्विदुषीता देवप्रसन्नमुपश्रुतिं ॥ Hārāvali ; परिजिनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोतु *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष 4 P. 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. -*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रथं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

उपश्लेषः. -षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमर्थः श्लोके-रुपश्लोकयितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्वस *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपश्रुत् *ind. Ved.* Ready at one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, hindering. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामालयातयोः कर्मोपसंयोगद्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, clostrizing; जल्यमार्गादुपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंन्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंन्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं *f.* repairing, purifying.

उपसंह 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up,

conclude; इदानीमुपसंहरति; प्रकृतमुपसंहरति Knll. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कूर्माङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; छुत्तुः पार्श्वगतं छायां नोपसंहरेत् इमः H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहर्ण 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, résumé. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logio) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. -*m.* A *hetu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहृतिः *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumé.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Varṭtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them); e. g. जुष्टस्यातिरिक्तमादायानामुपसंख्यानं; cf. इति. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां त्वसंग्रह Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसंग्रह Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः -हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; नक्षत्रसंदायितानामुपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रभसारणाणि पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br. Sht. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण)

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसद्दृशयिषं Bk.

9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपसद्यायमुपासद् Ks. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (सं) आकल्पसाधनैस्तेस्तेऽपसद्दुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. -*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपासतिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपासद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. -*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिष्येय ceremony, and lasting for several days. -*Comp.* -व्रतित्त्वं *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasād*, i. e. drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपासद् *a.* Going near to, serving. -*दुः* 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The *उपासद्* sacrifice.

उपासद्दन् 1 Going near to, approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, blooming a pupil; तत्रोपासद्दन् चक्रे द्रोणस्यैवचक्रमणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपासद्दी Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपासज *p. p.* 1 Approached; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपासतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपासधा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; त्रिषण्णोपसंधयते Kām. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपासहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; श्रुतश्चोपसहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपासधानं Adding, joining.

उपासन्त्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपासमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपासमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राक्षिकरणं Bk.

उपासमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपासपद् 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देवानामुपसंपदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. -*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrive at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —*कं* Conditment.

उपसंभाषः -*वा* 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसंत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर्ग, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण See under उपसृ, उपसृ, उपसृ.

उपसंत्वनं 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसंत्वनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि *ind.* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसृष्टः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसर्पकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To go towards; approach, draw near; राजानं... दुर्गं... उपसृष्ट &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर्ग *a.* Approaching. —*रः* 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवायुपसर्गः Sk.

उपसर्पणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्पा A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृष्ट 6 P. 1 Pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृष्ट below; रोषेण व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हृद्युपसर्गः प्रसृतः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रकमिताक्षोपसर्गः प्रजः Ratn. 1. 10; सोपसर्गं चो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Preposition prefixed to roots; निपाता-

श्रादयो जेयाः प्रादयस्तुपसर्गकाः। योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे। *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, जडु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (ह्), नि, अवि, अपि, अति, स, उद्, अमि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि पातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:—संतंभ चिरमप्रकृतत्वात्प्रकाशितमदियुतदंगे। विप्रमं महुः मदः प्रमदानां पातुर्जनसुसर्गं इवायेम् ॥ According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely, alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:—उपसर्गं चात्पर्यं बलादव्ययं न विने। प्रहाराहारं हारोपहारोपहारवत् ॥ cf. also चात्पर्यं चात्पर्यं कश्चिच्छिन्नमनुवर्तते। तमेव विशिनष्टव्यं उपसर्गगतिश्चिन्ना ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); e. g. in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जनं; or in राजपुरुषः, राजर् is उपसर्जनं, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चैवासीत्.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतुदुर्बलसि सुसृष्टः R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कुपमुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. -*हः* The sun or moon when eclipsed. —*हः* Sexual union.

उपसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; समोपातिकसुसर्पणं M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिपातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्गः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेक्तु *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —*नं*, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —*नी* A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so दुःखं, संधि, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -7 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying. (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राजः Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addition to; विषयः Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छायाः परदारः Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपस्कृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Conditment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रथस्यासीत् Mb.: Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साक्षात्सममुपस्कारं विषयगति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Conjured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified. उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तम्भ 5. 9 P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तम्भः, -भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; मेत्रोपस्तम्भेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूकबलोपस्तम्भेन कारणेन भवितुम् H. 1.

उपस्तम्भक a. Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरण See under उपस्तृ.

उपास्ति Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपास्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol -2 To invoke.

उपास्तुत् f. Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपास्तुति f. Invocation, praise.

उपास्तृ, -स्तृ 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपास्तरण 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); असुतोपस्तरणमस्ति स्वाहा.

उपास्ति f. Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपस्त्री f. [गौरी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (of. P. 1. 3. 25-6 and Vart. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नाद्वस्तुपातिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mn. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; मासुपातिष्ठस्व Mu. 1 come to me; रामं सुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Kn. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्वा- & U. 1; R. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve: नाद्वकोनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) the audience) with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189; पुरा द्रुमुपस्थात् R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm. only in this sense); ये सूर्यमुपातिष्ठते मंत्रैः Bk. 8. 13; न इत्येकादशमुपातिष्ठतासौ 1. 3; Kn. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; Māi.; U. 2. 3, 7; सख्येन मासुपातिष्ठते treat me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); प्रमुमुपातिष्ठति-ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपातिष्ठते Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपातिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपातिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; राधिकामुपातिष्ठते Sk.; उपस्थितैवमुक्ते तं सज्जनं राघवः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपातिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पंथाः यद्गमुपातिष्ठते Sk. (प्रापति); Ms. 3. 76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon,

fall to the share of; मूलपुरुषावसानं संपदः परमुपातिष्ठति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69; वीरधुरिति शब्दोपेयं तनपाश्चाद्युपास्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 8. 2; विपदुपस्थितमाद्युपास्थिता 8. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; ये गतः; अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपास्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्मृत्युपास्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6; भोजनकाले उपस्थिते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; देशमुपातिष्ठति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. -Caus. (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्त्रालितमुखासंपातं रघुमुपास्थात् U. 1; सबाणासनं रथे S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ a. Near, approximate. -स्थः 1 The lap; उपस्थं कृ to make a lap; *स्थे कृ to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. -स्थः, -स्थं 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मोनोपस्थसंज्ञायाश्चायोपस्थानिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्ती पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The hanuch or hip. -Oomp. -वृक्ष a. reaching to the lap. -निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. -पत्रः, -द्वलः, the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). -सङ्ग a. sitting in the lap.

उपस्थातृ a. 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. -m. 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्ययोः उपस्थानं M. 1. -3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानात्म्यो- निवृत्तं पुरुषवत् मासुपेक्ष्य Y. 1; सूर्योपस्थानं कुर्वी V. 4; V. 1. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obeisance; greeting; *स्तोत्रपद्धति U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; राघवहितं Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary; any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय pot. p. To be stayed with, be kept near. -To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक a. 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causative to remember.

उपस्थापन 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendants, service.

उपस्थापकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थापित a. Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित p. p. 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्तरे भवतिस्थितः M. 1; *अयोऽव्याभिर्न S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 243; Y. 2. 62; चिन्तितो Kn. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); *संग्रहारा V. 1; *उद्यं R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Māi. 10; Ratn. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अयाचितो Ku. 5. 22 got without solicitation; अचिन्तितो Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot; V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pada-text. -तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so need. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe; स्नानमुपस्पृष्टांती K. 172; तथेत्युपस्पृष्टं जलं पात्रे R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उपस्पृष्टं न गणिकगिकायः Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the month (or teeth), to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्केदमुपास्पृष्टाच्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पृष्टः, -र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the month, sipping ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पृशिन a. 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्पृष्टिः f. A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवण 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

उपस्रव्य Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहृ 2 P. 1 To strike, smite; द-
होपातं या कालयति Sk. -2 To waste,
injure, destroy, kill; अनुपहृन् पितृद्वयं
Ms. 9. 208; लंका चोपहृन्मिष्यते Bk. 16.
12. 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in
or into. -4 To err, mistake in recit-
ing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, stricken, im-
paired; अनुपहृतादिभिः यथा Bb. 2. 26;
pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected
by, smit, injured, stricken with, over-
powered; भूत° K. 167; दारिद्र्य°, लोभ°,
द्वय°, काम°, शोक° &c.; Mu. 7. -3
Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed
(to destruction); कथमत्रापि वैवेनोपहृ-
ता चयं Mu. 2; वैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूर्व
विपर्यस्यति Mn. 6. 8. -5 Ceasured, re-
bunked, disregarded. -6 Vitiating, pol-
luted, made impure; शारीरैर्मलैः सुराभि-
र्मद्यैर्वा यदुपहतं तद्वत्संतोषहतं Vishnu.
-Oomp. -आत्मन् a. agitated in mind,
mentally affected. -दृष्ट्वा a. dazzled,
blinded; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infatu-
ated.

उपहतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहृतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, in-
juring.

उपहृत्स्व a. Ved. Attacking.

उपहृत्स्वा Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहृत्वा a. Ved. Having a country
effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult;
Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction,
ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with
an intention to hurt); -4 Personal
violence, assault. -5 Disease, sick-
ness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक, -तिन् a. Injuring, hurting,
offending.

उपहृस् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride,
laugh at; (fig.) to excel, surpass;
अनखुदमपि यज्ञोपहृसद्भिः K. 7; Dk.
10. -2 To console oneself with.

उपहृसित p. p. Ridiculed, derided.
-तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12.
37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun,
play. -Oomp. -आस्पदं, -पात्रं laughing-
stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः
A jester.

उपहास्य pot. p. Ridiculous; °ता ridi-
culousness; °ता नय् or या become
an object of ridicule, be exposed to
derision; नमिष्याम्युपहास्यता R. 1. 3;
सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहृस्तिका [उपगता हस्तं अत इत्यम्] A
small purse (or box) containing the
ingredients necessary for betel-chew-
ing (e. g. leaves, obnuam, catechu,
betel &c.) (Mar. बंजी, बटवा, होलना);
उपहृस्तिकापास्तांभूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्धरय
Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala
country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near;
भक्त्युपहृत Bg. 9. 26; कलमिश्रमर्धमुपहर
S. 1; तमस्योपहर S. 7; so बलिं, अन्नं
&c. -2 To offer, present, give (with
प्रति or gen.).: तथापि राजपरिग्रहोऽय
मस्तुमुपहरति Mu. 1 invests with im-
portance; मातृस्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1;
नीवारमागधेयमस्माकमुपहरतु S. 2; द्वाभिन
अस्तिवस्य उपहरामि S. 3; My. 6. 22;
K. 40, 65; R. 14. 19, 16.
86, 19. 22; उपहर पादं M. 3
give. -3 To serve out or distri-
bute (food). -4 To offer as a victim,
sacrifice; प्रायुपयाचितं क्षीरस्नमुपहृतं
Mā. 5; मालतीमुपहरन् 9 -5 To put
down, throw. -6 To collect, gather
together. -7 To take away, destroy.
-8 To employ, apply, use. -Caus.
To cause to offer or bring; मो विरा-
युपहरय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching.
-2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts
to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering
victims. -5 Serving out food or dis-
tributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift,
present (in general); रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण
छायामानर्चं पातयोः R. 4. 34; हृत्सोपहारः
Me. 32; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A
victim, sacrifice, an offering to the
deity; सपर्यां सपुष्पहारं R. 16. 39;
Mā. 1; उपहारोक्ततास्मि Mā. 2; Ve.
4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift,
present to a superior &c. -5 (a)
Offering of flowers &c., flowery
gifts, collection of flowers; स्नान-
पुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; Ku. 6. 42. (b)
Presents (to gods) of flowers &c.,
materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11.
36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity,
presents given as the price of peace;
H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to
guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (con-
sisting of laughter, dance, sing-
ing &c.)

उपहारिन् a. 1 Giving, presenting,
bringing on; परिमोपहारिण M. 5.
-2 Sacrificing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Offered, presented.
-2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3
Served out (as food). -4 Taken,
collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacri-
fice.

उपहृरः 1 A solitary or lonely
place, privacy; उपहृरे पुनरित्यक्षिप्यं
धनमिन्द्र Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proxi-
mity. -रा 1 Ved. Bend, curve,
slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved
form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वे 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke,
call near to (in a liturgical sense);

(with acc., dat. or loc.); तामिहोपह-
वे श्रियः -2 To call; स्वोपहृता U. 5.
8; Si. 7. 58.

उपहृवः 1 Calling to, invitation. -2
Summoning, invoking.

उपहृव्यः A kind of sacrifice.

उपहृतिः f. Calling, inviting; Si.
14. 30; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 In-
voking with prayers.

उपांशु ind. 1 In a low voice or
whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or
private; पत्न्युपशुषु धारणा R. 8. 18;
°व्रतं a vow observed in secret; °वध-
माकलय Mu. 2; Si. 13. 54. -शु 1 A
prayer uttered in a low voice, mut-
tering of prayers; जिहोहो बालयेत् किं-
चित् देवतागतमानसः । निजश्रवणयोगः स्यादुपांशुः
स जपः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence si-
lence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offer-
ing. -Oomp. -क्रीडित a. made the
companion of (a king's) private
amusements. -याजः a kind of sac-
rifice.

उपाक a. Ved. Joined together,
near. -के (du.) An epithet of night
and morning. -ind. In the im-
mediate neighborhood, before or in
the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring
near; तस्य हर्मं बलिमुपाकरोति Asval.
-2 To summon, invite. -3 To deli-
ver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to
another); गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु Rām. -4
To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To
bring about, make preparations for a
sacred rite; perform a rite; Ms. 4.
95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To under-
take, begin, enter upon.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin,
bringing near; पवमान, पातरनुवाक°
&c. -2 A term given to certain sen-
tences called *Praishas* (with which
one priest calls another to perform a
sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice
of an animal consecrated according
to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning,
commencement. -5 Commencement
of reading the Veda after the per-
formance of the preparatory rite;
cf. उपाकर्मन्; वेदोपाकरणाय कर्म करिष्ये
Śrāvāṇi mantra.

उपाकर्मन् n. 1 Preparation, begin-
ning, commencement; अथार्य°. -2
A ceremony performed before com-
mencing to read the Veda after the
monsoons (of. श्रावणी); अथार्यानामुपा-
कर्म श्रावण्यां श्रवणेन वा । हस्तेनोपधिमवि वा पंचम्यां
श्रावणस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2
Invited, called with few sentences. -3
Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4
Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, dis-
astrous, calamitous. -ता 1 A sacrificial

animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -तं 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्षे *ind.* [अङ्गोः समीपे] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते स्वयमेव उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, -नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं पश्यते दुष्टे; Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of; पंचत्वमुपागतः or परां तृप्तिमुपागतः so क्रोधं, मोहं, क्षयं &c (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; द्वायादुपागतो दासः Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत *p. p.* 1 Come, approached; तपोधनं वेदिं न मामुपागतं S. 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागम 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्रे 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांगः A mark of sandal on the forehead. -नं 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); वर्गा...संगोपांगैरिहोदितान् Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 An enplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāṅgas; (these are four—पुराण-व्याख्येयमीमांसाशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medio, also); उचरत् &c.

उपाचरित *p. p.* Attached to any one's service, obedient. -तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes *स्* before *क* and *घ*.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपापत्ति q. v. above.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root *कृ*) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

उपाजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with oow-dung; chonam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (मन्त्रैः दधानीमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Medhātithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (*p. p.* उपाव) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्रुपदेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ko. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; Si. 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience; उपात्तद्वयं तु स्कोकिलैः R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; अत्र तैलवस्त्रतिल-भक्ष्येनैव रूपमुपायार्थमुपादाय सार्धपादिस्नेहेषु वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; यत्परस्य कृत्स्नार्थमुपादीयते Mbh. -13 To undertake, begin; as in उपात्तयज्ञः. -14 To mention, enumerate; इति पूर्वमुत्त्रोपात्तानां Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त *p. p.* 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained; विद्याः R. 5. 1; जन्मांतर K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. -तः An elephant out of rut. -Comp. -रंहस् *a.* speedy, quick, fleet. -वर्ण *a.* celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. -शस्त्र *a.* taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विश्वार्थं भाङ्गनः शुद्धात् द्व्युपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; 12. 7; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादोपादानाः प्रमः U. 3. v. 1.; प्रकृष्टपुष्प-परिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव

ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणत् Adhikarapamāla. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वातिष्ठये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K. P. 2. -11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. -Comp. -कारणं a material cause; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माद्युपगतस्य S. B. -लक्षणा = अजहल्यार्थी q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14.

उपादेय *pot. p.* 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Mā. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce, कोपोपाहितवाप्य Bh. 3. 85; Gīt. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; तदुपाधावेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name; (महाचार्यं नमामही-पाधिर्यं पंडित, &c.); वा. ए. द्व्युपाधि-धारिणः (modern use). -5 Limitation condition (as of time, space &c.); अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prāb. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft occurring in Vedānta phil.); देशाद्युपाधिरचितो भेदः S. B.; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark; भौसा उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logio) A special cause for a general effect; साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधव्यापक उपाधिः; as आद्रिष्यं (wet foot) is the उपाधि of the hetu बह्निमस्व in the inference पर्यतो धूम-वात् बह्निः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; इयमरुचश्च चंद्रना Ki. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. -तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेयाधीयते अस्मात्, अप-म-धि-इ-वृत्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs

for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य; एकदेशुपाध्यायः; cf. Ms. 2. 141; एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगानि वा पुनः । योऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यंशुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. —**या** A female preceptor. —**यी** 1 A female preceptor. —2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानसु **a.** [उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. —2 Like a father (uncle &c.). —**n.** 1 The space in a carriage. —2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानहृ **f.** [उपनहृ-क्वि उपसर्गदीर्घः] A sandal, shoe; उपानहृपादस्य सर्वा चर्मवृत्तेषु सूः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; स्वायदि कियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh' or 'Habit is second nature.'

उपांत **a.** Near to the end, last but one. —**तः** 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपांतयं-शिकुषितं विह्वैः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; चहकल°K. 136. —2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिष्ठत्युपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74; नयनोपांतविलोकितं च यत् 4. 23; B. 3. 26. —3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोऽपांतस्थितासिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Me. 24. —4 Side or slope (निर्तव्य); Me. 18. —5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक **a.** Near, proximate, neighbouring. —**कं** Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिस **a.** Proximate, near.

उपांत्य **a.** Last but one; उत्तमपद्वसुपांत्यश्लोपलक्षणार्थं Sk. —**त्यः** The corner of the eye. —**त्यं** Vicinity.

उपाप्तिः **f.** 1 Reaching to. —2 Ob-taining, getting.

उपाभृत् **f.** Bringing near or taking away (उपाहरणं).

उपायः, उपायनं See under उपे.

उपायात **a.** Approached, come near. —**तं** 1 Arrival. —2 An event, incident.

उपायः [उप-क्लृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Proximity. —2 A mistake, offence, sin.

उपायस् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. —2 To cease, desist (from); दानप्रवृत्तेरुपायतानां R. 16. 3; Ku. 3. 58; to rest, come to a stand-still; वातवर्षमुपायतं Rām.

उपायत **p. p.** 1 Delighted. —2 Returned; Ki. 4. 10. —3 Engaged in, occupied with. —4 Frequenting, resorting to.

उपायनः Beginning, commencement.

उपाकृद् **a.** Grown, increased, attained to; यौवनं attained to majority; स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपाज् 1 P. To bring near to. —**Caus.** To gain, earn, acquire.

उपाजक **a.** Acquiring, earning.

उपाजने, —ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपायार्थ **a.** Of little worth.

उपालभ् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधर-विस्तारयितुकामात्मनो यौवनमपालभस्व मां किमुपालभसे S. 1; रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58; R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. —2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालभः, —भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या महदुपालभं गतोस्मि S. 5; तयोपालभे पतितस्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure; उचितस्तदुपालभः U. 3. —2 Delaying; putting off.

उपावसायिन् **a.** Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु **a.** Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, taking down.

उपावत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go, towards, approach. —2 To turn away from, return. —3 To give. —**Caus.** 1 To win over, inounce; Māl. 8. —2 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. —3 To give to. —4 To cause, produce. —5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनं किं मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. —2 Revolving, turning round. —3 Approaching. —4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् **f.** Ved. Return.

उपावृत् **p. p.** 1 Returned, come, arrived. —2 Ceased, refraining. —3 Fit, proper. —4 Turned round; rolling or wallowing on the ground. —**तः** A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or unprotected place.

उपाशंसनीय **a.** To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्यवश्योपाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. —2 Recipient, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. —3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित **a.** 1 Relying or depending upon. —2 Supporting (fig. also), bearing, holding, protecting.

उपास 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of

submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship; उद्यानपालसामान्यसुत-वस्तुमुपासते Ku. 2. 36; अंबासुपास्व सद्यः Asvad. 13; Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. —2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. —3 To pass (as time); उपारय रात्रिर्होयं तु Rām. —4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासांचक्रे द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्वा-किन्नराः Bk. 5. 107; परलोकमुपास्महे 7. 89. —5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). —6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (perform as a sacred rite); उपास्य पश्चि-मां सद्यः K. 176, 179; तेषुपासंतु मे मर्क Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. —7 To undergo, suffer; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. —8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft with a *pres. p.*; Bg. 12. 6. —9 To expect, wait for; दिष्टमुपासीनः Mb. —10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. —11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्ष-णोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2; वस्तिरुपास्य-मानः Śaṅg. —12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. —13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. —2 A servant, follower. —3 A Śūdra, a low fellow. —4 A worshipper of Buddha as distinguished from the *Bhikṣhu*.

उपासनं, —ना 1 Service, serving, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपा-सनात् (विनश्यति); उपासनान्तेषु पितुः स्म सुज्यत N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 166; Bh. 2. 42. —2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगीत°Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. —3 Worship, respect, adoration. —4 Practice of archery. —5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. —6 Religious meditation. —7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. —8 Injuring, hurting; (ir. अश्व 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. —2 Worship, adoration. —3 Religious meditation.

उपासिन्नु **a.** A worshipper.

उपास्तिः **f.** 1 Service attendance upon (especially a deity). —2 Worship, adoration; स्वर्गपद्मयोगोर्भागा-मर्कसि गभीरिणिः । वदुपास्तिमसावत्र परमात्मा निरुच्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or worshipped. —2 To be performed or accomplished. —3 To be respected; °ता, —स्य respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. —2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं *ind.* About sunset.

उपाश्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाह 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1; सो राजानं, दुर्गे &c.; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Kn. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); खरं, घृष्टं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति इत्ययं परिणामरस्यत्ता Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं युष्मद्विहयति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं क्षितयेत्याज्ञस्तथापायं च क्षितयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance; निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामं conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्धोपायसाधये तु रिपी सांख्यमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -8 Comp. -चतुर्धे the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). -चिन्ता devising an expedient or scheme. -ज्ञ a. fertile in expedients. -तुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment. -योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रतं. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं मेविता M. 1, त्रयोपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिन् a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching. 3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; युष्मदेवंमुपोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded.

-5 Fallen into.

उपेति f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; उपायद्वयेने M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मानिर्वादः कथामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्रुत्यलंघिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चाचक्षानर्थान् प्राहः ते उपेक्षितस्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; मासादस्या मुपेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यामुपेक्षां इतज्जिबितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेन्द्रः [उपगत इन्द्र; अनुजन्मा] N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इन्द्र; उपेन्द्रज्जादपि वारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेन्द्रस्त्वमतीन्द्र एव सः Si. 16. 70. -Comp. -वज्रा f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोद See under उपवह.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. -नं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. -कः Proximity of water. -कं ind. Near water. -का, -दिका, -विका Tho plant Basella Rubra (पुतिता).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्पतिर्चन्द्रकसुपोद्घातेन माधवात्मिकमुपेयात् Mā. 1. -5

Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्दल्यति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्दलक a. Confirming; तस्य पक्षस्योपोद्दलकानि S. B.

उपोद्दलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह 1 P. (उप-ऊह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोहा रुचिरं नावं Rām.; सोपहा. -2 To push under, insert; कृत्वाविधस्तादुपोहा Kātyāyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह् in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. -pass. 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोद p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप See under वप.

उपज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जञ्चकार, औज्जीत, उज्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ, उभं 6, 7, 9 P. (उभति or उभति, उम्नाति, उभति, उभित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयन्त्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वमर्धं काकुत्स्थमोभचीक्षुः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीता Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf. Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo].

उभय pron. a. (वी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थे S. 7; उभयमानशिरे बहुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयौ सिद्धिमुभाचवापतुः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Kn. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. -Comp. -जयं ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). -आत्मक a. belonging to both. -चर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (—रा) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —युः ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —भागहरा a. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (—ः) a medicine that acts in two ways (bot

as an emetic and a purgative).
—विद्यः two-fold sciences, i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विद्य *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113. —स्वजन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयता कुण्ठं गोपाः Sk.; तस्या पुनस्त्युभयतः पुद्बानैकविंशति Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. —2 In both cases. —3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. —Comp. —द्वुत् *a.* two-edged (Ved.). —द्वुत्, —द्वुत् *a.* having a double row of teeth; पञ्च युगान् मनुष्याश्च श्यालाश्चोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. —द्वुत् *a.* 1. looking either way. —2. two-faced (as a house &c.). —(-सौ) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. —द्वस्व *a.* (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयश्च *ind.* 1 In both places. —2 On both sides; उद्वात्त having an Udat- to accent on both sides. —3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभयथापि घटते V. 3. —2 In both cases.

उभया *ind.* Ved. In both ways. —Comp. —द्वुत् *a.* having teeth on both sides. —विन्द *a.* being on both sides, partaking of both. —हस्ति *ind.* as much as may be grasped with both hands. —हस्त्य *a.* filling both hands.

उभवीय *a.* Belonging to both.

उभये(य)द्युः *ind.* 1 On both days. —2 On two subsequent days.

उम् *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or poaification.

उमाः 1 A town. —2 A wharf.

उमा [ओः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मय्यते पतिवित् मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kalidāsa thus derives the name: — उ मेति (oh do not, scil. practise penance) मात्रा तपसो निदिष्टा पश्चादुमाक्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमाह्वयको R. 3. 23. —2 Light, splendour. —3 Fame, reputation. —4 Tranquillity, calmness. —5 Night. —6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). —7 Flax (अतसी). —Comp. —कटः, —कं the pollen of flax. —युक्तः, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृदस्मरयंतमनुक्षयं त्रिपुरवाहस्य-मापतिसेविना Ki. 5. 14; so °ईश, °पल्लवा, °सहायः &c. —वने N. of the town Vanapura or Devikoṭa (शोणितपुर). —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gapeṣa.

उम्प A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उव(ङु)रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उवी *f.* The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); मैजरी त्वर्पका या यवगोधूमयोगेभेत् । गुणालेन संयुता दुर्वर्ण-ति सा स्मृता B Bhāṣa P.

उर् To go (a Saṅtra root).

उर *a.* Golng (Ved.). —रः A sheep.

उरगः (-गी *f.*) [उरसा गच्छति, उरस-गच्छः ; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vāt.] 1 A serpent, snake; अंशुलीधोरगक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5. 91. —2 A Nāga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देव-गंधर्वामाहुर्धोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. —3 Lead. —गर N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —गी A female snake. —Comp. —अरिः, —अशनः, —शङ्कुः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). —2. a pea-cock. —आस्यं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). —इन्द्रः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —प्रतिसर *a.* having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —धूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). —सारचंदनः, —नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla.

उरगः, —गः A snake.

उरणः [of. Up. 5. 17.] (नी *f.*) 1 A ram, sheep; इकीधोरणमासाद्य सुत्यु-राद्य गच्छति Mb. —2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —नी A ewe. —Comp. —अका, —क्षका, —आरुपा, the plant Cassia Alata or Torā.

उरणकः 1 A ram. —2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; हेवि पश्याम उरभ्र-संघातं किं मुधा वेतनद्वयेन M. 1. —2 The plant Cassia Alata. —3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी *ind.* A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, पू or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, उरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न कां कासुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. —2 Spread, extended.

उरल *a.* Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस *a.* Best, excellent. —न. (उरः) The breast, bosom; मूत्रोरसो दुर्वर्णः वा

R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. —2. an upper garment (for boys). —क्षतं injury to the chest. —गामिन् *a.* going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छद्मः, —त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. —जः, —धूः, उरसिजः, उरसिहः the female breast; रेजाते रुचिरदूशासुरोजकुम्भौ Si. 8. 53, 25. 59. —धूपणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् *a.* Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस्य *ind.* From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्तव, उरसिल *a.* Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य *a.* [उरस्-यत्] 1 Being in the breast. —2 Pectoral. —3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). —4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. —5 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उरी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; दुक्षेणोरुक्तं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. —2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषसुरीकरोपि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार q. v.

उरु *a.* [ऊर्ण-ङु दुलोपो ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 31] (उर-र्षी *f.*; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. —2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. —3 Excessive, much, abundant; धनान्युक्तौ Si. 3. 76. —4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —न. Ved. Wide space, space or room. —*ind.* Far, far off (Ved.). —Comp. —अंशः 1. a mountain. —2. the ocean. —कालः, —कालकः the oreerper Cuomnis Colonyntis. —कीर्ति *a.* renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —कृत् *a.* making room, granting space. —क्रम *a.* Ved. 1. taking wide strides. —2. of high rank. (-न) an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. —क्षय *a.* having spacious dwellings. (-य) a spacious dwelling. —क्षिति *f.* Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गय *a.* 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvād. 16. —2. offering wide scope for movement. (-य) 1. N. of Vishnu, the Asvins, Soma and Indra. —2. wide space or scope (-य also). —3. praise. —वक्ति *a.* granting

ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —वञ्चस् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. —अञ्मत् *a.* noble horn; M. 5. 17. —उञ्मत् *a.* having a wide path or range. —अयस्, —अि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus. —तापः great heat. —धार *a.* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). —व्यस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (—कः) the best world. (—कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (—*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यच् *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. —2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). —इंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many. —2. reigning over a wide region. —3. praising aloud. —इमन् *a.* Ved. widely pervading. —वा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. —सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -त्वं Greatness, magnitnde, vastness.

उरुहु, -इकः-वृका The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुयति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. —2 To desire wide scope or freedom. —3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुया *a.* Desire to protect.

उरुयु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरुल *a.* 1 Liking space. —2 Foud of expatiating. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उरिया *ind.* Far, far off, far and near; wide.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; स्तोकसुष्यी प्रयानि S. 1. 7; जुगोप गोरूपधराभिबोधी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; Me. 21. —2 Land, soil. —3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; i. e. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). —4 A river. —5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds or the heaven and earth. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, धरा a king. —धरः l. a mountain —2. the serpent Sesha. —धृत् *m.* 1. a king. —2. a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्वी 1 Greatness. —2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. —2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उररी q. v.

उरुकाः = उरुक q. v.

उज्ज 1, 10 P. To leave.

उजित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. —2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभः A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाभ.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. —2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णा.

उई 1 A. (उईति, उईत) 1 To taste.

—2 To give, grant. —3 To play. —4 To measure. —5 To be easy or cheerful.

उईः An otter.

उई 1 P. (उईति, औईति, उईत) To kill or hurt.

उईटः 1 A calf. —2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकश्चाति, ऋ-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पता गौरः पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा Si. 15. 66. —2 Land in general. —3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. —4 A humorous term for curled hair. उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. —2 Remaining after; मुक्त Pt. 5.

उर्वर्य *a.* [उर्वरायां सवा यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. —2 Two, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उरु महतोपि अश्नुते वशीकरोति, उरु-अश्-क गौराः ऋषि Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purūravas. [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rīgveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Purūravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purūravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiṃyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Purūravas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.] —2 Wish, ardent desire. —Comp. —तीर्थ N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhārata. —रमण, —सहाय, —बल्लभः N. of Purūravas.

उर्वारः A kind of ouomber; see इवोर.

उर्वारिकं The fruit of the above.

उरु (A Sautra root) To burn.

उलः A kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. —2 Soft grass (कोमलं तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोगभिणीमियनबोलपनाल-भारिसिधोपकंठविपिनावलयो भवति Mā. 9. 2; Ki. 10. 8; Si. 4. 8. —3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass. —प्यः N. of Rudra.

उलिदः 1 N. of a country. —2 N. of Siva.

उलप = उलप q. v.

उलपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल(-लु)पिन्.

उललिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उलुकः 1 An owl; नोलुकोप्यबलोक-ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दृषणं Bh. 2. 93; त्यजति सुबहुलुकः प्रीतिमांश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. —2 N. of Indra. —3 (Pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurns. —कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum; see उलप.

उलुखलः A staff of Udumbara wood. —लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहमनायो लुखलं Mbh.; वनस्पति-स्य इत्येवं सुबलोलुखले हरेत् Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. —Comp. —सुता the Some jointer pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलुखलकं 1 A mortar. —2 Bdellium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उलुखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. —2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दूतं using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

उलुतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलप, -पन् See उलप, उलपिन्.

उरुपी A Nāga princess. (She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhravahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna.]

उल्का (of. Up. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; विराज काचन समं महोत्कया Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. —2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांस्तपोलकया H. 1. 86. —3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. —Comp. —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. —पातः the fall of a meteor. —मालिन् *m.* N. of

one of Siva's attendants. -मुखा a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Mā. 5. 13.

उल्लुपी 1 A meteor. -2 A fire-brand.

उल्लं, -ल्लं 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, foetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्लं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्लुकः A fire-brand, torch.

उल्ल(ल्ल)ण a 1 Thick clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.); *विश्वं Mv. 6. 33. -2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54, 63, 12. 37; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great; Si. 20. 41; *रमा U 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; Dk. 23. 25; K. 299. 302. -4 Manifest, clear; रश्मयोद्भवना मार्गः R. 4. 33. -5 Gaudy showy; अल्लुण्णेष्वेव K 66. —on ind. Much, heavily (as sighing).

उल्लुकसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्लं 1 A. 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond: उल्लङ्घ्योच्चैः कृतं तदुच्चं Si. 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; Si. 12. 57; Mn. 1. 10: गोचरमुल्लङ्घयत्यतः Mn. 4; K. 160; Si. 3. 29.

उल्लं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लङ्घित p. p. 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; *अ-रुन्- -2 Transgressed, violated; *शासन disobedient.

उल्लङ्घित a. Erected, elevated.

उल्ल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्लत् a. 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्लित p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्लपति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body np); सावरसरा प्रखर-उल्लपयिच्छार Si. 5. 7; Pt. 4.

उल्ल 1 P. 1 To jump np, sport, play, wave, flutter; उल्लसितासितपतकासहं K. 96; Si. 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle, उल्लसत्कानकुंदलासं Si. 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer np; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; Mā. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; Si. 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

—Caus. 1 To cause to jump np or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Vo. 1. 12; U. 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move K. 22; Ki. 16. 37.

उल्ल a. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; *तत् splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्लमित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; *हरिणकेतनः रघुः V. 1.

उल्लामः 1 Joy, delight; मोल्लामं U. 6; सकौतकोल्लामं U. 2: उल्लासः फलपं-केतुपटलपतनमत्तपुष्पं यानां S. D. -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्येदियगुणदोषप्रयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोरुपा-नमुल्लामः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; cf. Chaudr. 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsas of the Kāvya-prakāsa. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्लासन a. Dancing to leap or dance. —on Splendour.

उल्लामित a. Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्लामित a. 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

उल्लाव a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked -6 Black.

उल्लप 1 P. To remove, allay; दीये-दारुणमपि संतापं हन्ति उल्लपता U. 4.

उल्लापा 1 Speech, words; श्रुता म-चार्यपुत्रयोः उल्लापाः U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खले-उल्लापाः सादतः Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लापिक a. Betraying, indicating.

उल्लापित a. Calling out; indicat- ing.

उल्लाप्यं A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उल्लिख 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut np, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जल-वसंहतिसुल्लिखितः Si. 5. 20; K. 30; to furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; विवाणो-ल्लिखितस्क्रंधं H. 3. 146; K. 14. -3 To grind down; polish; संस्कारो-ल्लिखितो महामणिः S. 6. 5; R. 6. 32; लघ्वा विवस्त्रनिर्वाहिलेख Ki. 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write,

draw in a picture; Kn. 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्लिखित p. p. 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared; made thin.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronuncia- tion. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described ac- cording to the different impressions caused by its appearance; बहुवि-धैर्बोलेष्वेकस्योल्लेख इत्यने। चांयं का- मादर्थ्यादिः स्वदः कालः शशमरोमे सः Chandr. 5. 19.; cf. S. D. 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; उल्लुखोल्लेख K. 191; कुट्टिम° 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Digging up; *Y. I. 188; Ms. 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion, utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the स्थंडिल &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्लेखित a. Tearing; K. 50.

उल्लिखित a. Famous, known.

उल्लाह a. Rubbed, polished; मणिः शाणोऽल्लाहः Bh. 2. 44.

उल्लुचनं 1 Plucking out, cut- ting; पादकेशांश्चुक्करोल्लुचनेषु पणान् वश (वमा); Y. 2. 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair

उल्लुठनं, उल्लुठा Irony; धोराधोरा तु सोल्लुठसंभाषणैः खेदयेदुःखं S. D. 105; सोल्लुठं ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्लठित a. Rubbed against.

उल्ल a. Cutting np.

उल्लोयः A canopy, an awning.

उल्लोल a. Violently moving, ex- cessively tremulous; *स्वान्त Mā. 5. 3; *कल्लोल K. 302, high or surg- ing; Mv. 5. 2; लोल° violently agitated or exercised; U. 3. 36. —लः A large wave or surge.

उल्ल, उल्लण See उल्ल, उल्लण.

उशनस m. [वश-कनसि संज्ञा Up. 4. 238] (Nom. sing. उशन, Voc. sing. उश- नन्, उशन, उशनः) N. of Sukra, re- gent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asvins. In the Vedas he has the epithet Kavya given to him, probably be- cause he was noted for his wisdom; of. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुशना कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रमुशना प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अथवापितस्यो- ज्ञानसावि नीतिं Kn. 3. 6.

उशाना ind. Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Sema juice is produced.

उशीर a. Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशोन्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cuting speech.

उशानरा: (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandahara) and its inhabitants.

उशी(वी)र:-र. उशी(वी)रक The fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus (बालमुल, Mar. कालाबाला); स्तनन्यस्तोशोर S. 3. 9. -री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उशीरिक् a. Trading in or selling Ustra.

उष् 1 P. (आपात, उषा, आषाढकार, आषाढ, उषित) 1 To burn, consume; आषाढकार कामाग्रिर्वज्रमृद्वमिदं Bk. 6. 1, 14. 62; Ms. 4. 189. -2 To punish, chastise: वृद्धेन सप्तपयोषत् Ms. 9. 273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष a. Burning. -वः 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bellium.

उषज 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. -ण 1 Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषयः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित p. p. 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. दृ) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on: stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. -तः Habitation.

उष्ण a. [उष्-न्क Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; 'अंशुः करः &c. -2 Sharp, strict, active: आददे मातिशो-नोष्णो नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a rat). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. -उष्णः, ण 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रष्म); Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunshine. -4 A deep or feverish sigh. -ष्णः An culen. -ष्णा 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -Oomp. -अशुः, -करः, -शुः, -दी-धितिः, -रहिमा, -रविः 'hot-rayed'. the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25. -अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. -असहः the cold season. -उत्कं warm or hot water. -काला-नः the hot season. -करण a. heating. -नदी the hot river वैतरणी or the river of hell. -वायुः

1 tears. -2 hot vapour. -वारणः -वः an umbrella parasol; यद्वर्धमभो-जमिषोष्णवारण Kn. 5. 52. -वीर्यः Delphinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक a. 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -का 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु a. [उष्णं न सहते, आलु] Not, being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शि-क्षिते निवीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णमत्त m. Heat.

उष्णीगंगा The hot Gangā, i. e. the Badarī (having hot scroes).

उष्मः, उष्मक [उष्-म्क] 1 Heat. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -Oomp. -अन्वित a. enraged. -आ-गमः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पा 1. the son of Bhrig. -2. the Manes; a deceased ancestor. -भास् m. the sun. -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मत्त m. [उष्-आधारे मत्त] 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थमत्त Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters ष, श्, स and ह् (in gram.); see ऊष्मत्त.

उष्मायणः The hot season.

उषत् f. 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपा-क्षिरिषोषति R. 12. 1: उषति उत्थाय rising at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilight (used in dual); उषसी or उषासी. -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सी The end of the day, evening twilight. -Oomp. -बुध a. awakening with the morning light, early awakened. -बुध a. awakening early. (-धः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3 N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्त Ved. Dawn and night.

उषरय a. Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [आषाढकारं उष्क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); cf. उसा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bāpa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrakṣa, who advised

her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him married to her city, where she was married to him: see अनिरुद्ध also]. -ind. 1 Early in the morning. -2 At night -Oomp. -कालः a cock. -पतिः, -रमणः -इशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushā.

उषयुः N. of Siva.

उषती= उशती q. v.

उषार= उशार q. v.

उष्ट्रः [उष्ट्र-द्रक्च Up. 4. 161] 1 A camel; अयोध्यामीशानवाहितार्थ R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120. 11. 202. -2 A buffalo. -3 A hull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage. -ही 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel. [cf. Pers. ushtar; Zend ustra.] -Oomp. -कणिक (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. -कान्ति a. making a noise like a camel. -गोयुगं a couple of camels -गोवः, -शिरौघरा piles. -यान्त camel-litter. उष्ट्रिका 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मत्त See under उष्. उष्णिह f. (Nom. उष्णिह्) 1 A Vedio metre of 3 Pādas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pādas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -व [उष्णमोषते हिनस्ति ई-ष्क् Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Heuoa a turban, diadem, crownlet; बलाकाप्राहुरोष्णीषः Mk. 5. 19; पृष्ठ K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीषिक् a. [उष्णीष-इन्] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. -m. N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उश a. 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining. -रः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सर्व-रश्मिः समग्रैरशमिष दृष्टयुगेर्दृष्टियते सप्तसप्तः M. 2. 13, R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34. -2 A hull. -3 A god. -4 The sun. -5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumāras. -सा 1 Morning, dawn. -2 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4 The earth. -Oomp. -धन्व a. having a bright bow. (-m.) N. of Indra. -यामत्त a. going out early in the morning (as the Asvins.)

उशि a. Going (Ved.).

उल्लिखः [अस्पर्धे कृ] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. —का A cow.

उल्लिख्य च. Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. -यः An ox. -यः

1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह 1 P. (ओहति, उधोह, उहिन) 1 To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy ; see ऊह.

उह, उहह ind. An interjection of calling.

उहः f. [उह-क्] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उहः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः [अवतीति, अक्किप् ऊद्] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. —ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (a) calling ; (b) compassion ; (c) protection.

ऊह See under बह.

ऊतिः f. [अक्किप् P. III. 3. 97] 1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् n 1 An udder (changed to ऊध् in Bah. comp.); धुधं कोणेन कुंडो-
धनी मेधेना च घृणाद्वि R. 1. 84. -2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधस्यं or ऊधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder) ; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि त-
वोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन a. [ऊन-काली अक् Up. 3. 2] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective ; किं-
चूनामनूनर्थः शास्त्रमयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1 ; in-
complete, insufficient. -2 Less than (in number, size or degree) ; ऊनत्रि-
वर्षे निश्चिनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two
years old ; ऊनं वायुधिकं वायि Y. 2.
295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker,
inferior ; ऊनं न सर्वेष्वधिको बभारि
R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in this
sense used with numerals) ;
एकोन लेस by ore ; ऽंशिशिः 20 minus
1 = 19 ; सो ऽंशिशिः 29 ; ऽंशिशिः 49 ;
अष्टोऽनं शतं 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक a. Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den. P. 1 To leave deficient
or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen,
diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal
out in small quantities.

ऊनित p. p. Lessened by subtraction,
less, fewer &c.

ऊम् ind. An interjection of (a)
interrogation ; (b) anger ; (c) re-

proach, abuse ; (d) arrogance ; (e)
envy.

ऊम a. Protecting. —नः Ved. A
good friend, an affectionate compa-
nion.

ऊय 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊन] To weave,
sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उरी q. v. : Si. 2. 30.

ऊरुः (m.) [ऊरु-कर्मणि ऊ तुलोपश्च
Up. 1. 30] The thigh ; ऊरु तद्वस्य
यद्द्वयः Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31,
87 ; R. 12. 88 ; (at the end of fem.
compounds the form is ऊः or ऊः,
but more usually the latter ; रूमोरुः,
वामोरुः, करभोरु Voo.). —Comp. —अहो-
रुः thigh and knee. —ऊरुव a. born or
sprung from the thigh ; V. 1. 3.
—रुलानिः f. weakness of the thigh.
—ग्राहः = रूतभा q. v. —ज, —जन्मन्,
—संभवा a. sprung from the thigh. (—m.)
a Vaisya. —बृहन्, —द्वयस, —मात्र a. as
high as or reaching the thighs, knee-
deep. —पर्वन् m. n. the knee. —फलकं
the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भिरा a.
having a rent in the thigh ; see P.
IV. 1. 52. —स्तम्भः paralysis of the
lower extremities, rheumatism of the
thigh. (—मा) the plane tree.

ऊरुस्यः (वरा f.) [ऊरु-यत्] A Vaisya,
a man of the third tribe (as horn
from the thighs of Brahma or Puru-
sha) ; of. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज f. [of. P. III. 2. 177] 1
Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3
Water. -4 Food ; oft with इह् ; इह त्वा
ऊर्जं, इहमूर्जं वृक्षिति &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārti-
tika (as giving vigour and energy) ;
Si. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power,
strength. -4 Procreative power. -5
Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of
क्षिप्र्यगर्भ (reckoned among the seven
Rishis of the third Manvantara).
—जा 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength,

sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter
of Daksha and wife of Vasishtha.
—ज Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, streng-
then, nourish. -2 (A.) To become
strong or powerful.

ऊर्जस्य a. Ved. Abounding in food
or strength.

ऊर्जस् n. [ऊर्ज-असुन्] 1 Vigour,
energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जश्चत् a. 1 Rich in food ; juicy,
succulent -2 Powerful, strong, vi-
gorous.

ऊर्जश्चल a. [ऊर्जश्चलत्] 1 Great,
powerful, strong, mighty ; R. 2. 50 ;
Bk. 3. 55 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Mā. 2. 9. -2
Excellent, pre-eminent ; U. 4.

ऊर्जश्चिन् a. Mighty, strong, great ;
U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric,
speaking of anything with con-
tempt.

ऊर्जित a. 1 (a) Powerful, strong,
mighty ; मातृकं च धनुर्जितं वधत् R. 11.
64 ; Bh. 2. 76 ; -vigorous, strong
(speech) ; Si. 16. 38 ; Ve. 1. 13. (b)
Great, large, exceeding, much ; Mv.
2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, su-
perior ; excellent, beautiful ; श्री Si.
16. 85 ; मकरोजितकेतनं R. 9. 39 ; 1.
93 ; Mā. 7. 4. -3 High, noble,
spirited ; आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited
or noble. -4 Increased ; deep,
grave ; Ki. 11. 40. —तं 1 Strength,
might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जित् a. Abounding in food.

ऊर्ण [ऊर्ण-उ Up. 5. 47] 1 Wool.
-2 A woollen cloth. —Comp. —नाभा,
—पटः, —नाभिः a spider. —प्रद, —वस्त्र a.
soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool ; R. 16. 87. -2 A cir-
cle of hair between the eye-brows.
-3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha.
—Comp. —विडः a ball of wool. —वल,
—वत् a. woollen. —सूत्रं a thread of
wool. —सूका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णासु *n.* Woollen. —**यु.** 1 A ram. —**2** Spider ; Bv. 1. 90. —**3** A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ण 2 U. [ऊर्ण (र्ण)ति, ऊर्णते, ओर्णति-ओर्णत, ऊर्णनाम-नुवे, ओर्ण-र्ण-गु-वति, ऊर्ण-र्ण-विषयति-ते, ऊर्ण गुं विर्तु, ऊर्णित] 1 To cover, surround, hide ; ऊर्णनाम स श-कोविचनराणामर्णिकिर्ण Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47 ; Si. 20. 14. —**2** To cover oneself. —*Caus.* ऊर्णावयति. —*Desid.* ऊर्णवयति, ऊर्णन-नु-विषयति.

ऊर्ण = उर्दू q. v.

ऊर्दर 1 A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —**र:** A hero. —**2** A Rakshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above ; केश &c. ; rising or tending upwards. —**2** Raised, elevated, erected ; हस्ता, पादा &c. —**3** High, superior, upper. —**4** Not sitting (opp. आसीन). —**5** Torn (as hair). —**6** Thrown up. —**वै** Elevation, height. —**वर्ध** *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. —**2** In the sequel (= उपरिष्टात्). —**3** In a high tone, aloud. —**4** Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.) ; ते इत्यहद्वर्धमाख्याय Kn. 6. 93 ; ऊर्ध्व संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77 ; Y. 1. 53 ; R. 14. 66 ; Bk. 18. 36 ; पितृवर्ध Ms. 9. 104 after the fathers' death ; अत ऊर्ध्व henceforward, hereafter. —*Comp.* —**अङ्गुलि** *a.* with uplifted finger. —**अ-यन** *a.* going upwards. (—**न**) motion above. —**आवर्त**, rearing of a horse. —**आसित** ; the plant Momordica Charantia (कावेर). —**ईह** ; motion or tendency upwards. —**कच**, —**केश** *a.* 1. having the hair erect. —**2.** one whose hair is torn. (—**च**) *N.* of Ketu. —**कंठ** *a.* with the neck upraised. (—**ठ**) *N.* of a plant (महाशतावरी). —**कर्ण** *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect ; S. 1. 8. —**कर्मन्** *n.* —**क्रिया** 1. motion upwards. —**2.** action for attaining a high place. (—*m.*) *N.* of Vishnu. —**काय**, —**य** the upper part of the body. —**कुण्ड** *a.* having the sharp qualities stirred up ; effervescing (?). —**ग**, —**गामिन्** *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising ; Kn. 5. 23. —**2.** being on high. —**3.** virtuous, pious (—**ग**) ; 1. a kind of disease. —**2.** *N.* of Vishnu ; पुर the city of Harisohandra. —**गत** *a.* gone up, risen, ascended. —**गति** *a.* going upwards. (—*ति* ; *f.*) —**गम**, —**गमन** 1. ascent, elevation. —**2.** going to heaven. —**3.** going above (as life). —**चरण**, —**पाद** *a.* having the feet upwards. (—**पा**) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —**सिद्ध** *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —**जाड**, —**ज**, —**जु** *a.* [ऊर्ध्वं जाडु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams ; Si. 11. 11. —**2.** long-shanked. —**तिलकिन्** *a.* having a sectarian mark

on the forehead. —**वृक्ष** (वृक्ष) केश : *N.* of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —**वृष्टि**, —**नेत्र** *a.* 1. looking upwards. —**2.** (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—*ष्टि* ; *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —**देव** ; a superior deity, i. e. Vishnu. —**देह** ; a funeral ceremony ; निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलाजलिं Rām. —**नभस्** *a.* being above in the clouds. —**पथ** ; the upper region, the ether. —**पातनं** causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —**पात्र** a sacrificial vessel ; Y. 1. 182. —**पुङ्गव** —**हृक्** ; a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmaṇa. —**पूर्व** *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing ; रं पुर्यते Sk. —**पृथिन** *a.* Ved. spotted above. (—**प्रि**) ; a sacrificial feast. —**वर्हिस्** *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (—*m.*) a kind of Manes called सोम्य. —**बाहु** ; a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —**बुध्न** *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —**भाग** 1. the upper part. —**2.** any part of a word coming after another part. —**भास्** *a.* 1. being upwards. —**2.** enjoying the upper part. (—*m.*) the submarine fire. —**मधिन्** *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmachārin. —**मान** an instrument for measuring altitude. —**मायु** *a.* Sending forth a loud noise. —**मारुत** pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. —**मुख** *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards ; east or directed upwards ; प्रबोधयत्युर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Kn. 1. 16 ; R. 3. 57. (—**ख**) the upper part of the mouth. —**मूल** *a.* having the roots upwards. —**मोहृत्तिक** *a.* happening after a short time ; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. —**रेतस्** *a.* [ऊर्ध्वदृष्टेर्गं नाषा पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—*m.*) 1. *N.* of Siva. —**2.** Bṛhishma. —**लिंग** ; *N.* of Siva. —**लोक** ; the upper world, heaven. —**वर्धन्** *m.* the atmosphere. —**वाता**, —**वायु** ; the wind in the upper part of the body. —**वृत्** *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmaṇa). —**शापिन्** *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—*m.*) 1. *N.* of Siva. —**शोषन्** vomiting. —**शोषं** *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above ; Bk. 3. 14. —**स्वास** ; expiration. —**साधु** *a.* rising higher and higher. (—*m.* ; —*n.*) the top of a mountain. —**स्थ** *a.* being above, superior. —**स्थिति** ; *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. —**2.** a horse's back. —**3.** elevation, superiority. —**स्रोतस्** *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse ; cf. ऊर्ध्वतम

—**2.** *N.* of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. —**3.** a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्मिः *m.* *f.* [ऊर्मि अर्धेऽप्यु. 4. 44]

1 A wave, billow ; पयो वेदवत्याश्चलोर्मि Mc. 24 ; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. —**2** Current, flow. —**3** Light. —**4** Speed, velocity. —**5** A fold or plait in a garment. —**6** A row, line. —**7** A human infirmity (Wilson) ; शोकमोहो जराद्यश्च दुःखविषादे बह्वर्धः. —**8** Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —**9** The course of a horse. —**10** Missing, regretting. —**11** Association, number, quantity. —*Comp.* —**मालिन्** *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—*m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating. —**2** Crooked. —**3** Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. —**2** A finger-ring (shining like a wave). —**3** Regret, sorrow for anything lost. —**4** The humming of a bee. —**5** A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिल *N.* of the wife of Lakshma. —**पा** ; पाथिनीसुवचनं वृद्धो लक्ष्मणस्तद्वज्रजामयोर्मिल R. 11 54.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Wavy, undulating. —**वर्ध** Night.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —**वै** 1 Submarine fire. —**2** A receptacle of water. —**3** A cloud. —**4** A stable for cattle. —**5** An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —**वै** ; *N.* of Rudra.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वगं A mushroom.

ऊर्ध्वा A kind of grass (देवताड).

ऊर्ध्वपि A porpoise ; see उर्ध्वपिन्.

ऊर्ध्वक = उर्दू q. v.

ऊष 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered ; be ill.

ऊषा [ऊष-ऊषायां क] 1 Salt ground. —**2** An acid. —**3** A cleft, fissure. —**4** The cavity of the ear. —**5** The Malaya mountain. —**6** Dawn, daybreak (—**वै** according to some). —**7** Semen. —**वी** Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. —**2** Salt ; pepper.

ऊषणा The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (बिबक) —**गं**, —**गा** 1 Black pepper. —**2** Ginger.

ऊषर [ऊष-मलवीयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —**रः**, —**रं** A barren spot with saline soil ; नहि तस्मात्कलं तस्य सुकुटाद्वरादिव Pt. 1. 47 ; Si. 14. 46. —*Comp.* —**जं** 1. salt produced from salt soil. —**2.** a kind of magnet.

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a sat desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5.12.

ऊषवत् = ऊषर a. q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म a. Hot. —उष्मः 1 Heat. —2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् m. 1 Heat, warmth. —2 The hot season, summer. —3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. —5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, सू and ह्; applied also to श्, ष्, ज्ञे and अः. —Comp. —अंत ending in an Ushman. —अंत-स्वाः (m. pl.) the sounds called Ushman and semivowels. —उषगमः approach of summer. —उषा a. drinking the steam of hot food. (—रः) 1. fire. —2. a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण, -ष्य a. Ved. Hot, steaming. ऊष्मयते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह I. 1 A rarely P. (ऊहति-ते, ऊह-चकार-चेके, ऊहितुं, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. —2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्युहति पण्डितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. —3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहां च के जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 3. 48, 15. 123 —4 To reason, deliberate about. —5 To reckon upon (with loo.). —6 To wait for. —7 To be regarded as. —II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. —2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 19.

ऊह a. Observed, perceived. —हः [ऊह-श्] 1 A change, modification.

—2 A guess, conjecture. —3 Examination and determination. —4 Under- standing. —5 Reasoning, arguing. —6 Supplying an ellipsis. —7 Attributing, ascribing. —8 Collection. —Comp. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration, of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊह Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊह्मि a. Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. —2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (of. अहोहिणी).

ऊषा pot. p. 1 Inferable, to be investigated. —2 To be supplied, elliptical.

ऊ.

ऊ ind. An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऊ I. 1 P. (ऊच्छति, आर, आशीत्, अरिष्यति, ऊन; caus. अरिष्यति; desid अरिष्यति) 1 To go, move; अभ्युक्षायामऊच्छति Si. 4. 44. —2 To rise, tend towards. —II. 3 P. (इषति, आर, ऊन) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. —2 To move, shake. —3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. —4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमियति. —5 To disolay. —III. 5 P. (ऊनोति, ऊन) 1 To injure, hurt. —2 To attack. —Caus (अरिष्यति, अरिष्यत्, अरिष्यति) 1 To throw, cast, sling; fix or implant in; इषि शल्यमरिषि R. 8. 87. —2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.)? वामप्रकोटोपितहेमदेवः Ku 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 5. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; कल्पलवणित Si. 9. 54. —3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अरये पदमर्ययति R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रावितो S. 6. 15. drawn in a picture; 2. R 31; द्वारदेशे Amarn. 62; V. 4. 35; Mn. 7. 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमण्ययति प्रतिष्ठा R. G. —4 To hand or make over; give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इवि सुतस्याभयणमर्ययति S. 1. 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. —5 To give up,

sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कल्पियमाणस्य आरमानमर्ययतः S. D. 2. —6 To give back, restore; R. 19, 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amarn. 94; Ms. 8. 191; Y. 2. 169. —7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऊक्षणा a. Wounded, injured, hurt.

ऊक्षय [ऊक्षयह] 1 Wealth. —2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रक्षि. —3 Gold. —Comp. —आदान् an inheritor, heir. —गृह्यं receiving or inheriting property. —ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. —भागः 1. division of property, partition. —2. a share, inheritance. —भागिन्-हर, -हारिन् m. 1. an heir. —2. a co-heir.

ऊक. सकृन् a. Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऊक्षः [ऊक्ष-श् किञ्च Up. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. —2 N. of a mountain. —3 N. of a plant (मृदक). —स्तः, —क्षः 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. —2 A sign of the zodiac. —3 A star under which a man happens to be born. —स्तः (m. pl.) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. —स्तः The north. —क्षी A —Comp. —नक्ष The plant Argyreia female bear. [of. Gr. arkos; L. ursus]. —Comp. —नक्ष the Plant Argyreia. Argentea (जामली, महाश्वेता क्षीरविशरी). —नक्षिका the plant Batatas Panion-

lata. —क्षकं the circle of stars. —नाथः, —ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. —नेमिः N. of Vishnu. —राज, —जा 1. The moon. —2. Jambavat, the king of bears. —हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऊक्षवत् m. N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वनक्षिपामुक्षवत्स्तवेषु R. 5. 44; ऊक्षवत् गिरिभेदमध्यास्ते नर्मवां पिबन् Ram.

ऊक्षीक a. Carnivorous like a bear. —का A goddess.

ऊक्षः [ऊक्ष-श्चरन् Up. 3. 75] 1 A priest (रक्षि). —2 A thorn. —रा, —र Shower of rain; stream.

ऊक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऊषायति Den. U. 1 To tremble. —2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऊषावत् a. Ved. Raging, violent.

ऊष 6 P. (ऊषति, आनर्ष, आशीत् अर्षितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; वार्षा वार्षसुष्यते Rv. 8. 38. 10. —2 To cover, soen. —3 To shine.

ऊषः [ऊष्यते स्वदेनया, ऊष कल्पे किं] 1 A hymn (in general). —2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); त्रेधा विहिता वागुषो यजुषि सामनि Sat. Br. —3 The collective body of the Rigveda (pl.); ऊषः सामानि जज्ञिरे Bv. 10. 90. 9. —4 Splendour (for ह्व). —5 Praise. —6 Wrath, -

-Comp. -अयनं [ऋषामयने] N. of a book, ऋषायायण ; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pāṇini. -आयनं the time for reciting the Vedas. -गाथा N. of a certain song. -तंत्र, -व्याकरण N. of the Pariśiṣṭas of the Sāma-veda. -भाजू a. partaking of a Rik, (as a deity who is addressed with it). -विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rig-veda. -वेद, the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The Rigveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Aṣṭakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyayas; according to another arrangement into 10 Mandalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvākas, and comprises 1000 Suktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000]. -संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda. -साम (°ने dual) the verses Rik and Sāman. °शृणु N. of Viṣṇu. क्रम a. Having the character of a Rik.

क्रमत्, क्रमिन् a. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

क्रमिय a. Praiseworthy.

क्रचस् a. Praising.

क्रचीकः [क्र-ईक] 1 The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country.

क्रचीषः A hell. -च A frying-pan.

क्रच्छ 6 P. (क्रच्छते, आच्छति, आच्छति) 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fall in frailties.

क्रच्छका Wish, desire.

क्रच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

क्रजू I. 1 A. (अज्जेते, अज्जिते, अज्जिते) 1 To go. -2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To stand or be firm. -4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज.

क्रजिप्य a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

क्रजीक a. [क्रज् गती ईकृ किञ्च Up. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled. -क 1 Smoke. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of a mountain.

क्रजीति f. Ved. Burning, sparkling.

क्रजीष a. Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). -च 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3 The residue of Soma. 4 Water (Sāy.).

क्रजीषिद् a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. -2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

क्रजु, क्रजुक [अजयति यन्त्र अर्ह-उ Tv.] (जु or ज्वी f.) (compar. क्रजी-यम्, superl. क्रजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also); उमा स पश्यन् क्रजुनेव चक्षुषा Kn. 5. 32; Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77; °प्रणाम 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable; beneficial, good. -Comp. -आयत a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended; Kn. 3. 45; M. 2. 7. -क्रतु a. acting righteously. -ग 1. one who is honest in his dealings. -2. an arrow. -गाथ a. Ved. singing correctly. -नीतिः f. Ved. right conduct. -मिताक्षर N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitākṣarā. -रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra. -वनि a. granting auspicious gifts.

क्रजुधा, -त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity; Si. 20. 9.

क्रजुधा ind. Straight, right.

क्रजू 8 U To straighten, rectify.

क्रजूवति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

क्रजूया ind. In a straight line.

क्रजूय a. Honest, upright.

क्रजूय्व a. Going straight-forward.

क्रजूवी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait (of the planets).

क्रजू I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for. -3 To decorate. -II. 1 A. To fry.

क्रजूमान a. 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. -क 1 A blond.

क्रण a. [क्र-ण] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. -ण 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अण); क्रणं कृ to incur debt; क्रणं दा to pay off or discharge debt; अयं क्रणं (विणं) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. षण). -4 A fort, strong-hold. -5 Water. -6 Land. -Comp. -अंतकः the planet Mars.

-अपनयनं. -अपनोदनं. -अपकरणं. -दायनं. -हृक्तिः. -मोक्षः. -सोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. -आदानं ' recovery of a debt ', receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). -उद्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the debt or (by friendly or legal proceedings). -कण (क्रणार्ण) debt for a debt, debt incurred to

liquidate another debt. -कर्तु a. one who gets into debt. -काति a. one to whom praise is due as a debt; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sāy.). -ग्रस्त a. indebted, involved in debt. -ग्रह 1. borrowing (money). -2. a borrower. -ग्रहिन a. borrowing. (-m) a debtor, borrower. -चित् a. acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. -दात्, दायिन् a. one who pays a debt. -दास [क्रणत् मोचनेन कृतो दासः 1 one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; क्रणमोचनेन दासवन्-मनुष्यतः क्रणदासः Mit. -मरकुणः -मार्जनः security, bail. -हुक्ता released from debt. -मुक्तिः &c. see क्रणपनयनं. -लेख्यं ' dept-bond, ' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (Mar. कर्जोत्ता).

क्रणवत्, -वन्, or क्रणवत् a. One who is in debt, indebted.

क्रणिकः [क्रणमस्त्य-उत्] A debtor; Y. 2. 56, 93.

क्रणिन् a. A debtor, one indebted; to another (on any account).

क्रत A. कर्तृवते (a Santra root) 1 To reproach, condemn. -2 To pity.

-3 To go. -4 To rival; have power.

क्रत a. [क्र-क] 1 Proper, right.

-2 Honest, true; Bg. 10 14; Ms. 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected.

-4 Bright, luminous (शीत) -5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by; दुजेन

क्रत = दुःखार्ते; so दुःखः, कामः. -तं ind. Rightly, properly. -त 1 A sacrifice.

-2 The sun (n. also). -तं (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious.) -2 Sacred custom, pious action. -3 Divine law, divine truth. -4 Absolution. -5

Water; सत्यं त्वा क्रतेन परिचिन्वामि. -6 Truth (in general), right; क्रतुवते

Ms. 1. 29, 2 52, 8. 61, 104. -7 Truth (personified as an object of worship; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharmas). -8 Livelihood by picking or gleaned grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); क्रतुमुच्छशिलं

वृक्षे Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an action. -10 Agreeable speech. -11 N. of an Aditya. -12 The Supreme Spirit. (In the Vedas क्रतु is usually interpreted

by Sāyana to mean ' water, ' ' sun ' or ' sacrifice, where Euro-

pean scholars take it in the sense of ' divine truth, ' ' faith ' &c.)

-Comp. -ज, -जात a. Ved. of a true

natn.e, sprung from sacred truth.

-जातस्य a. (Sāy.) born for the

sake of sacrifice and having true

result. -जित् a. Ved. gaining the

right. -ज्ञा a. (Sāy.) knowing the

sacrifice, familiar with the sacred

law. —**द्युम्न** *a.* shining with truth. —**धामन्** *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature. 2. having an imperishable place. (—*m.*) N. of Vishnu. —**धीति** *a.* Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. —**हव्यः** N. of Siva. —**नी** *a.* leading in the right way. —**पर्णः** = **ऋतुपर्णः** *q. v.* —**पेयः** *a.* a sacrifice lasting one day. —**वेदस्य** *a.* Ved. having a perfect shape. (—*m.*) one whose form consists of water; *i. e.* Varna. —**सुः** 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food. 2. one whose form is truth. —**युक्तिः** *f.* true application of a hymn. —**युज्** *a.* going to a sacrifice. —**वाक्** Ved. true speech. —**सत्** *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (—*m.*) fire. —**मदनं**, —**नी** the right or usual altar. —**सापू** *a.* pervading truth; steady in religious belief. —**स्था** *a.* standing right.

ऋतुभरः God, upholder of truth.

ऋतुयति To desire sacrifice.

ऋतया *ind.* Thorough desire of reward.

ऋतुस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

ऋतायुज् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food. 2 Possessed of sacrifice. 3 Of true nature or character; according to fixed order, pious.

ऋतायुज् *a.* Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth; holy-minded (?). **ऋत(ता)यु** *a.* Desirous of sacrifice. **ऋतेन** *ind.* Duly, rightly, truly, honestly, justly.

ऋतिः [**ऋक्तिः**] An army. —*f.* 1 Going, motion. 2 Assault, combat. 3 Abuse, censure. 4 Emulation, envy. 5 A road. 6 Manner of proceeding. 7 Prosperity. 8 Fitness, truth. 9 Remembrance. 10 Misfortune. 11 Protection. 12 Auspiciousness (most of these meanings are found only in lexicons).

ऋतिकर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain. 2 Unfortunate.

ऋतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight. 2 To be ashamed.

ऋतीया 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame.

ऋतीवह *a.* Able to resist, enduring; overpowering an assailant.

ऋतुः [**ऋतु-क्चि** Up. 1. 71] 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; शिशिरश्च वसन्तश्च यथो वर्षाः शरद्धिमः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमन्त being counted together; cf. वसन्तयो हेमन्तशिशिरयोः समसि-न Ait. Br. 2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. 3 Menstruation, course, menstrual discharge. 4 A period favourable for concep-

tion; वसन्तुषु नैवाभिगमनं Pt. 1; ऋतुः स्वभाविकः स्त्रीणां रात्रयः बौद्धश्रुतम् Ms. 3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79. —5 Any fit season or right time. —6 Fixed order or rule. —7 Light, splendour. —8 A month. —9 N. of Vishnu. —10 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. —11 A kind of collyrium. —**Comp.** —**अंतः** 1. the close of a season. 2. termination of menstruation. —**कालः**, **समयः**, —**वेला** 1. the time of menstruation, time favourable for conception, *i. e.* 15 nights from menstrual discharge; see **ऋतु** above. 2. the duration of a season. —**गणः** the seasons taken collectively. —**गामिन्** *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, *i. e.* after the period of menstruation). —**ग्रहः** a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. —**धामन्** *m.* N. of Vishnu. —**पतिः** 1. the lord of seasons, *i. e.* the spring. 2. N. of Agni. —**पर्णः** N. of a king of Ayodhya; son of Ayatān, a descendant of Ikshvāku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice' and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had gone into execution her resolve of taking a second husband]. —**पर्यायः**, —**वृत्तिः** the revolution of the seasons. —**पाः** *m.* N. of Indra. —**पात्रं** the cup in which the libation is offered. —**प्रास** *a.* fertile, fruitful. —**सुखं** the beginning or first day of a season. —**वाजः** a sacrifice offered to the seasons. —**राजः** the spring. —**लिंगं** 1. a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). 2. a symptom of menstruation. —**हर(स्था)** *a.* fixed at the proper seasons. —**संज्ञाः** 'collection of the seasons,' N. of Kālidāsa's work on the six seasons. —**संधिः** 1. the junction of two seasons. 2. the last day in the bright fortnight (पूर्णिमासी) and in the dark one (दशै). —**सारथ्यं** diet &c. suited to the season. —**स्तोमः** a kind of sacrifice. —**स्नाना** a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; धर्मलोपभयाद्वाङ्गीयुतुस्नानात्मिना स्मरन् R. 1. 76. —**स्नानं** bathing after menstruation.

ऋतुम् *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly. 2 Enjoying the seasons. —**ती** A woman during her courses.

ऋतस्य *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. 2 Devoted to or worship-

ping the seasons (as divinities). **ऋतुया** *ind.* 1 In order, duly. 2 Precisely, exactly. 3 At the right or fixed time.

ऋतव्य, **ऋतव्य** *a.* 1 Due, regular. 2 Conforming to, or familiar with ceremonial rules. 3 Menstruating. 4 Being in the period most favourable to conception. —*n.* Menstruation.

ऋते *ind.* Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.). **ऋते** कौरवस्मिमायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवहेहि मां प्रीतयुते तुङ्गमात् R. 3. 63; पापादृते S. 6. 22; Ka. 1. 51; 2. 57; sometimes with acc. **ऋतेऽपि** स्वां न भविष्यति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

ऋतिवज् *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at the proper season or regularly. —*m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; यज्ञस्य वेदस्युत्पिजं Rv. 1. 11; ऋतिवज्ज्ञकुप्यते Y. 1. 35; of. Ms. 2. 143 also; **ऋते**, the four chief Ritiyas are होतु, उद्गातु, अज्युते and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

ऋदुवर *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

ऋध 4, 5 P. 1 (**ऋधति**, **ऋधोति**, **आर्ध**, **आधीत**, **अर्धितुं**, **ऋद्ध**); sometimes 7 P. (**ऋग्धि**) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नाम्नाः क्षत्रसुधोति Ms. 9. 322. 2 To grow, increase (**ऋग्** also). 3 To cause to succeed, make prosperous. 4 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Māl. 5. 29. 5 To accomplish. —**Desid.** ईर्ष्यति or अर्धिष्यति.

ऋद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; ऋद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R. 14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6; splendidly furnished; संद्विरं Ku. 7. 55. 2 Increased, growing. 3 Stored (as grain). —**ऋद्धः** N. of Vishnu. —**ऋद्धं** 1 Increase, growth. 2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

ऋद्धिः *f.* [**ऋद्ध-भवे-क्ति**] 1 Growth, increase. 2 Success, prosperity; affluence, good fortune. 3 Elevation, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11. 4 (*a*) Extent, magnitude, excellence; Ku. 2. 58. (*b*) Grandeur, magnificence; व्यक्ताधिः क्रीडितं Māl. 5. 22. 5 Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. 6 Accomplishment. 7 Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. 8 N. of Pārvatī, and of Lakshmi. 9 N. of a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवली, गु-रुद्वैज) —**Comp.** —**कांक्ष** *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. —**संज्ञा** *a.* manifestation of supernatural power.

ऋद्धिम् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

ऋधत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving; **ऋधः** having abundant wealth.

अथर्व (अ) ind. 1 Separately. -2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by one. -4 Partic. larly. -5 Truly.

अथर्व, -अथर्व, अथर्व 6 P. To kill, injure.

अथर्वसं Ved 1 Warmth of the earth; fire. -2 A fissure, rent, abyss.

अथर्व a. Ved. 1 Skillful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Adityas.). -2 Handy (as a weapon). -3 Shining far.

—इन्द्रा 1 A deity, divinity a god dwelling in heaven. -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods.

-3 A class of the attendants of gods. -4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). -5 N. of three semi divine beings called Ribhu, Vibhvan and Vāja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Asvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made for their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Trishakti, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices. —M. W.]

अथर्वसं 1 N. of Indra. -2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of Siva.

अथर्वसं m. [अथर्वसं वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अथर्वसं इति] (Nom. अथर्वसं: acc. pl. अथर्वसं) 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A Ribhu in general. -4 Governing far; reigning over Ribhus.

अथर्वसं a. Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

अथर्वसं a. Shining far.

अथर्वसं: A player on a kind of musical instrument.

अथर्वसं A kind of musical instrument.

अथर्वसं (A Santra root) 1 To go. -2 To Kill.

अथर्वसं a. [अथर्व-कर्मणि क्यप्] To be killed. -इन्द्रा A white-footed antelope. -इन्द्रा Killing. -Oomp. -केतनः, -केतनः 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -2 N. of the god of love. -इन्द्रा: a pit for catching antelopes. -इन्द्रा a. having the feet of an antelope.

अथर्व I. 6 P. [अथर्वति, आथर्वति, आनर्वति, अथर्वति, अथर्वति] 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push. -II. 1 P. (अथर्वति) 1 To flow. -2 To glide.

अथर्वसं: [अथर्व-अमक् Up. 3. 123] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal; as अथर्वसं a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.).

as अथर्वसं, भरतसं &c. -4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by oows; शिवसंवादिभिः); Si. 11. 1; अथर्वसंवादिभिः इति Arya S. 141 -5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A bear's tail. -7 A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. -9 N. of an antidote. -10 An incarnation of Vishnu. -11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings). -अथर्वी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). -2 A oow. -3 A window. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (शुक्रशिबी.); also another plant. (शिराला). -Oomp. -कुतः N. of a mountain. -इन्द्रा, -इन्द्रा N. of a country. -इन्द्रा N. of Siva.

अथर्वसं: N. of a medicinal plant. अथर्वसं: A small or young bull.

अथर्वसं: [cf. Up. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns, (s. g. इन्द्रा, वसिष्ठ, अथर्व, अथर्व &c.). These Rishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or seers of the Vedic hymns; अथर्वसं मंत्रादौ वसिष्ठसं; or, according to Yaska, वस्य वाक्यं स अथर्वसं, i. e. they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sūkta the अथर्वसं is mentioned along with the देवता, इन्द्रा and विनियोग. The later works mention seven Rishis or Saptarishayas, whose names, according to Sat. Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अथर्व; according to Mahābhārata, मरीचि, अथर्व, अथर्वसं, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलह्य and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajāpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, i. e. दक्ष or प्रचेतस्, भृगु and नारद. In astronomy the seven Rishis form the constellation of "the Great Bear". -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or तपस्वि, sometimes four more are added; ऋषि, परमर्षि, श्रुतिर्षि and कर्माक्षि -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -Oomp. -कुतः 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. -कुतः a. mak-

ing one's appearance. -मरिचि: N. of a mountain in Magadha. -चोदने Ved. inspiring the Isinger. -इन्द्रा n. the metre of a Rishi. -जामलः, -जामलिकः the plant अथर्वसं. -तर्पणं libation offered to the Rishis. -पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women.). -प्रोक्ता the plant अथर्वसं. -अथर्व a. connected or related to the Rishi.

—अथर्व a. inspired —इन्द्रा the beginning of a Maṇḍala composed by a Rishi. —इन्द्रा a sacrifice offered to a Rishi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). —लोका the world of the Rishis. —स्तोत्रः 1. praise of the Rishis. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

अथर्वसं a. Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

अथर्वसं a. Praising a Rishi.

अथर्वसं a. Ved. Accompanied by sages.

अथर्वसं: N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.).

अथर्वसं a. (अथर्व-गती-कु) 1 Going. -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. —इन्द्रा: 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A firebrand. -3 Glowing fire. -4 A Rishi (who sees the Mantras).

अथर्वसं: m. f. [अथर्व-किरणे-क्तिन] 1 A double-edged sword. -2 A sword (in general). -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.). -Oomp. —विद्युत् a. shining with weapons.

अथर्वसं a. Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

अथर्वसं: [अथर्व-क्यप्] A white-footed antelope. —इन्द्रा A kind of leprosy. -Oomp. —अंका, —केतनः केतुः N. of Aniruddha. —मन्त्रा the plant Asparagus Racemosus (= अथर्व-श्रीका). —गंधः the plant अथर्वसं. —जिह्वः a kind of leprosy. —प्रोक्ता N. of several plants; शुक्रशिबी, अतिवला, शतावरी. —मूका a mountain near the lake Pampa which formed the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief Sngriya: अथर्वसं कस्तुरं पंपायनः पुरस्तात् दुष्पित्तमुद्रा: —इन्द्रा: N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhanaka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead and hence called 'Rishyaśringa' or deer-horned. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great 'drought' well nigh devastated the country or Anga, its king Lomapada at the advice of Brahmanas, caused

Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Santa* (adopted by him, her real father being *Dasaratha*) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copi-

ous showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king *Dasaratha* the sacrifice which brought about the birth of *Rama* and his three brothers.]

कश्यपः A painted or white-footed antelope.

कृश्व *a.* Ved. Great, high, noble. —*प्वः* N. of *Indra* and *Agni*.

कहत् *a.* Ved. Small, weak.

कृ.

कृ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (कृः)

1 N. of *Bhairava* —2 A *Dānava* or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons. —2 Re-

collection. —3 Motion, going. —*n.* The breast.

कृ 9 P. (कृणाति, ईर्ष) To go, move

ल, लृ.

लृ *ind.* 1 The earth. —2 A mountain. —3 The mother of the gods. —4 The female nature. —5 A

mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with ल or लृ, except some of the technical names or

Pāṇini for tenses and moods; e. g. लृक् and लृत्).

लृ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. —*m.* *Siva*. —*f.* = लृ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ) To come, approach &c.; (see इ).

ए *m.* N. of *Vishnu* —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a* [इ क्] 1 One, single, alone, only; Bh. 3. 14. —2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. —3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकान्वयो मम S. 7; मनश्चे-

कं चक्षुष्येकं कर्मण्येकं गङ्गात्मना H. 1. 101. —4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. —5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. —6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; पार्थिव, धनुर्धरः, ऐश्वर्ये M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागिणु राजते Bh. 3. 121. —7 Peerless, matchless. —8 One of two or many; Mc. 30, 78. —9 Oft used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं S. 5. 30. —10 True. —11 Little. Oft used in the middle of comp. in the sense of

'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकवृक् looking only to faults; त्वदेकेषु Kū. 3. 15 your arrow only; सो भोगैकचक्षुषुहः एकः—अन्यः or अग्रः the one—the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. —कः N. of *Vishnu*, the Supreme being. —का N. of *Durgā*. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *agrus*]. —Comp. —अंशः a separate part, part in general. —अक्ष *a.* 1,

having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-ज्ञा) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -अक्षर *a.* monosyllabic. (-रं) 1. a monosyllable. -2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. कोशः a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamdeva. °रिभावः the production of only one syllable, contraction. -अग्र *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्विचित्रवर्णकाम्या R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; सुनमेकाग्रमासीन Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (ग्रा) (in Math.) the whole of the long-side of a figure which is undivided. °चित्, °मनस् *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °चित्तं, चित्तना intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °दृष्टि *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. -अग्रच = °अग्र. (-ग्रन्) concentration -अंगः 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishnu. (-न्) 1. a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the bead. -अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. -अंघ्रः a kind of horse. -अधिपतिः a sole monarch or sovereign. -अनंशः the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kubu or day of new moon (born together with Krishna and worshipped with Krishna and Baladeva and identified with Durgā). -अनुविष्ट *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-ष्टं) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अंत *a.* 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; °शैत्यात्कदलीविशेषः Ku. 1. 36. -5. worshipping only -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकतनुं Bb. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109. (-तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; वसो विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-तं) an exclusive resource, a settled rule or principle; तेजः अमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महिपतेः Si. 2. 83. (-तं, तेन, तस्य, ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite wholly, very much; चयमप्येकांततो निःस्पृहः Bh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft in comp.; °विद्वंसिन् sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; °भिर Mn. 3. 5. always timid; so एकतकरण very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति *a.* devoted to one ob-

ject only. °विहारिन् *a.* a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jains. °स्थित *a.* staying or remaining apart. -अंतर *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27; V. 1. (-रं) a kind of fever. -अंतिक *a.* final, conclusive. -अंतिष्वं devotion to one object. -अंतिन् *a.* devoted to one object only. (-म्) a worshipper of Vishnu. -अन्नं one and the same food. (-न्तः) °आदिन् a mess-mate. -अवधू *a.* heifer one year old. -अयन *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (-न्) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. °गत = एकायन q. v. -अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. -अर्थ *a.* having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (-र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. -अश्म *a.* inferior or less by one. -अवयव *a.* made up of the same components. -अशीत or °तिस्रस्र *a.* eighty-first. अशीतिः *f.* eighty-one. -अष्टका 1. the first or chief Ashtakā after the full moon. -2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). -अशील *a.* having one kernel. (-लः) N. of a plant (वृकवृक्ष). -अह्न (हः) 1. the period of one day. -2. A sacrifice lasting for one day. °गमः, °अस्त्रा a day's journey. -आनपन्न *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपन्नं जगतः प्रमुखं R. 2. 47, °त्रां सुखं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12; 33; V. 3. 19 -आत्मन् *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. -आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. -आयु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. -आचलि, ली *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c; एकाचली कंडविषूषणं च; Vikr. 1. 30, लमाचिरे एकाचली लग्ना V. 1. -2 (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्यात्पतेऽग्राह्ये वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं । विशेषणाय यत्र वस्तु तेकाचली द्विधा || K. P. 10; of. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नैव क्वचित्प्रति-

कणौ दोःस्तंमदोलिती &c. and Bk. 2. 19. -उक्तिः *f.* a single expression or word. -उत्तर *a.* greater or increasing by one. -उदकः (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor; Ms. 5. 71. -उदरः, -रा uterine (brother or sister). -उदात्त *a.* having one Udatta accent. -उद्दिष्टं & Shrāddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors, Ms. 4. 110. -ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. -ऊच *a.* consisting of one verse (कच्छ). -एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; R. 17. 83. (कं), -एकैकशः *ind.* one by one, singly, severally; S. 6. 11; कं निदिशन् S. 7 pointing to each severally. -आद्य *a.* continuous current. -कपाल *a.* consisting of or contained in one cup. -कर *a.* (-रा *f.*) 1. doing only one thing. -2. (-रा *f.*) one-banded. -3. one-rayed. -कार्य *a.* 1. acting in concert with, cooperating, having made common cause with; co worker; अस्माभिः सहैककार्येण Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (यं) sole or same business. -कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time (-लं, -ले) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. °भोजनं eating but one meal in any given time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. happening once only. -2. contemporary, coeval. -कुंडलः N. of Kuberā; of Balabhadra; and Sesha -कुष्ठं a kind of leprosy; कुष्णारणं देन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुष्ठं प्रवर्त्येसाद्यं Susr. -क्षीरं the milk of one (nurse &c.). -गर्भः the Supreme spirit. -गुरु, -गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रुः, -रुकः) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). -ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (-ग्रः) the same village. -चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. °वर्तिन् *m.* sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. -चर *a.* 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Kt. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5. gregarious. (-रः) a rhinoceros. -चरण *a.* having only one foot. -चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2, going alone or with one follower only. (-णी) a loyal wife. -चित्त *a.* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त्तं) 1. fixedness of thought upon one ob-

ject. -2. unanimity ; एकचिन्तित्वम्
H. 1 unanimously ; तत्र fixedness
of mind, agreement, unanimity.
-चिन्तनं thinking of only one object.
-चेतस्, मनस् *a.* unanimous ; see
चित्. -चोदन *a.* resting upon one
note. (-नं) referring to in the singular
number. -ज *a.* 1. born alone or
single. -2. growing alone (a tree) ;
Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind.
-4. uniform, unchanging. -जः, -जा
a brother or sister of the same
parents. -जन्मन् *m.* 1. a king. -2.
a Sūdra : see जाति below. -जात
a. born of the same parents. -जाति
a. 1. once born. -2. belonging to
the same family or caste. (-तिः) *a.*
Sūdra (opp. द्विजम्) ; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो
वैश्यश्चो वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु
शूद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः ॥ Ms. 10. 4 ; 8.
270. -जातीय *a.* of the same kind
or family. -ज्वा the chord of an arc ;
sine of 80. -ज्योतिस् *m.* N. of
Siva. -जान *a.* concentrated or fixed
on one object only, closely
attentive ; बहुकतानमनसो हि बसिष्ठ-
मित्राः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. atten-
tion fixed on one object only. -2.
musical harmony, = तालः. -तालः
harmony, accurate adjustment of
song, dance, and instrumental music
(of. तौर्यिक). (-ली) an instrument
for beating time, any instrument
having but one note. -तीर्थिन् *a.*
1. bathing in the same holy water.
-2. belonging to the same religious
order ; Y. 2. 137. (-मः) a fellow-
student, spiritual brother. -तेजन्
a. Ved. having only one shaft (an
arrow). -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-one. -त्रिंश
31st. -त्रिकः a kind of sacrifice per-
formed in or lasting for a day. -वृद्धः,
वृत्तः 'one-tusked,' epithets of Gajapati.
-वर्गिन् *m.* N. of a class of Sannyā-
sins or beggars (otherwise called
हंस). They are divided into four or-
ders : -कुटीचको बहुदको हंसश्च तृतीयकः ।
चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यो यः पञ्चास उच्यते ॥ Hārīta.
-दिश *a.* living in the same region or
quarter. -दुःखसुख *a.* sympathising,
having the same joys and sorrow.
-दृष्टिः *a.* one-eyed. (-मः) 1. a row.
-2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher.
-दृश्य *a.* the sole object of vision,
alone being worthy of being seen.
-दृष्टिः *f.* fixed or steady look.
-द्वः the Supreme god. -देवत्, -दे-
(दै) वत् *a.* devoted, directed, or
offered to one deity. -देश *a.* occu-
pying the same place. (-ज्ञः) 1. one
spot or place. -2. a part or portion
(of the whole), one side ; अवतीर्णा
K. 22 ; तथैकदेशः U. 4 ; Mv. 2 ; वि-
भाषितकदेशेन द्वयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.
'what is claimed should be given
by one who is proved to have got

a part of it'; (this is sometimes called
एकदेशविभाषितव्याय). -देशिन् *a.* con-
sisting of parts or portions, divided
into parts. -देह, -देहिन् *a.* 1.
having only one body. -2.
elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet
Mercury. -धनः a kind of jing
with which water is taken up at
certain religious ceremonies. (-नं)
1. an excellent gift. -2. honorific offer-
ing. -धनिन् *a.* obtaining an
honorific offering. -धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.*
1. possessing the same properties,
of the same kind. -2. professing
the same religion. -धुर, -धुरावह,
-धुरीण *a.* 1. fit for but one kind of
labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as
cattle for special harden ; P. IV. 4.
79). -धुरा a particular load or con-
veyance. -नक्षत्रं a lunar mansion
consisting of only one star. -नटः
the principal actor in a drama, the
manager (द्युत्तर) who recites the
prologue. -नवतः ninety-first. -नव-
तिः *f.* ninety-one. -नाथ *a.* having one
master. (-थः) sole master or lord.
-नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय *a.* come
to the same conclusion or resolution,
having the same aim. (-यः) general
agreement or conclusion, unanimity.
-निष्ठ *a.* 1. intently devoted or
loyal (to one thing). -2. intently
fixed on one object. -नेत्रः N. of
Siva ; (one-eyed). -पक्ष *a.* 1. of the
same side or party, an associate. -2.
partial. (-क्षः) one side or party ;
अर्धयविक्रयत्वात् B. 14. 34 ; 'क्षे in
one point of view, in one case.
-पतिक *a.* having the same husband.
-पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-one. -पत्नी 1. a
faithful wife (perfectly chaste) ; तं
चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्परामेकपत्नीं Me.
10. -2. the wife of a man who has
no other wives ; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the
wife of the same man ; a co-wife ;
सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका वैश्वजिणी भवेत्
Ms. 9. 183. -व्रतं a vow of perfect
chastity ; कामेकपत्नीव्रतकुःखशीलां Ku.
3. 7. -पत्रिका the plant Ocimum
Gratissimum (श्वपत्र). -पद्, -पाद् *a.*
1. one-footed, limping, lame. -2. in-
complete. (-पाद्) *m.* N. of Siva
or Vishnu. (-पदी) a foot-path
(for a single man to walk on).
-पद् *a.* 1. one-footed. -2. consist-
ing of or named in one word. (-द्) 1.
a single step. -2. a single or sim-
ple word. -3. the time required to
pronounce a single word. -4. pre-
sent time, same time. (-द्) 1. a
man having one foot. -2. a kind
of coins (रतिवत्). (-द्) *ind.* sud-
denly, all at once, abruptly ; सिंहस्य-
रतिनकपदे य उदात्तः स्वानिव Si. 2.
95 ; R. 8. 48 ; K. 45 ; V. 4. 3.
(-द्) a verse consisting of only

one Pāda or quarter stanza. (-दी)
1. a woman having one foot. -2. a
Gāyatri consisting of one Pāda.
-पर *a.* Ved. an epithet of the dice
in which one is decisive or of pre-
eminent importance. -परि *ind.* one
over or under, (a term at dice ; cf.
अक्षपरि). -पर्णा 1. N. of a younger
sister of Durgā. -2. N. of Durgā.
-3. a plant having one leaf only.
-पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa.
-पादला N. of a younger sister of
Durgā. -पाणः a single wager. -पात *a.*
happening at once, sudden. -पातिन्
a. 1. sudden. -2. standing alone
or solitary. (-नी) *i. e.* वृद्धा verse
to be taken by itself or independ-
ently of the hymn to which it belongs.
-पाद *a.* 1. having only one foot.
-2. using only one foot. (-द्) 1.
one or single foot. -2. one and the
same Pāda. -3. N. of Vishnu
or Siva. -पादिका a kind of
posture of birds. -पिंग, -पिंगलः N.
of Kuvera, having a yellow mark
in place of one eye ; (his eye was
so made on account of a curse
uttered by Pārvatī when he cast
an evil eye at her). -पिंड *a.* un-
tilted by the offering of the fune-
ral rice-hall ; तत्र, -त्वं consanguin-
ity. -पुत्र *a.* having only one son.
-पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being ; V.
1. 1. -2. the chief person. -पुद्गलः
(रः) N. of a musical instrument.
-पकार *a.* of the same kind.
-प्रलय *a.* singularly like. -प्रभुत्वं
sole sovereignty. -प्रयत्नः one effort
(of the voice). -प्रथः a measure.
-महारिक *a.* killed by one blow.
-माणयोगः union in one breath.
-मुद्धि *a.* Having only one thought.
-मन्त्र *a.* 1. serving one master
only. -2. worshipping one deity.
-3. eating together. (-क्तं) N. of
a religious ceremony ; eating but
one meal (a day). 'व्रतं eating but
once a day as a religious observance.
-मात्तिका 1. believing in one dei-
ty. -2. firmly devoted. (-फ) eat-
ing but one meal a day. -भार्या
a faithful or chaste wife. (-यः) one
having one wife only. -भावं 1. *a.* of
the same or one nature. -2. sin-
cerely devoted. -3. honest, sincere-
ly disposed. (-वः) 1. one feeling,
the same or unchanged devotion ;
Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness,
agreement. -भूत *a.* 1. being one,
undivided. -2. concentrated, close-
ly attentive. -भुजः a palace having
one floor. -भोजन, -भुक् *a.* 1. eat-
ing but one meal. -2. eating in
common. -मति *a.* 1. fixed on one
object. -2. unanimous, thinking in
the same way. -मन्त्र *a.* 1. think-

ing with another, of one thought ; Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive ; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हति हेवः M. 2. -मात्र *a.* of one syllable. -मुख *a.* 1. having the face directed towards one place or object. -2. having the same aim. -3. having one chief or head. -4. having one door or entrance (as a संघ). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). मूर्धन् = मुख *q. v.* -मूला = अतसी *q. v.* -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. -योनि *a.* 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste ; Ms. 9. 148. -रजः the plant रंजरजः. -रस *a.* 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour ; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, साहजं U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness ; विक्रमं K. 7 ; भावैकरसं मनः Kn. 5. 82 ; M. 3. 10 ; Bv. 2. 155 ; Si. 6. 26 ; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable ; Māl. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one) ; अवलैकरसाः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. -राज्य, -राजः *m.* an absolute king. -रात्रा a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. -रात्रिक *a.* lasting or sufficient for one night only. -राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. -2. a sign of the zodiac. भूत *a.* collected or heaped together. -रिक्विन् *m.* a co-heir ; Ms. 9. 162. -रूप *a.* 1. of one form or kind, like, similar ; Ki. 8. 2. 9. 55. -2. uniform, one-coloured. (-वं) one form or kind ; ता न्नि-
formity, invariableness. -रूप्य *a.* formed or arising from one. -लिंग 1. a word having one gender only. -2. N. of Kubera. (-नि) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallus) ; पंचक्रोशानि यत्र न लिंगा-
भिहिते । तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरुच्यते ॥ Sabbak. -वचन the singular number. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. identical, same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (सप्तवर्ण). (-वी) 1. one form. -2. a Brāhmana. -3. a word of one syl-
lable. -4. a superior caste. (-वी) beating time, the instrument (casta-
net) ; समीकरणं an equation in-
volving one unknown quantity. -वर्णिक *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one year old. -वस्त्रं, -वसन *a.* having only one garment, in one dress. (-खं) a single garment. -वाक्यं one or unan-
imous opinion ; एकवाक्यं विवदः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry ; ता-
दृशसंश्लेषः consistency in meaning, unanimi-
ty, reconciling different statements.

-वादः 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, mono-
theism. -वारं, -वारं *ind.* 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. -विंश *a.* twenty-first ; con-
sisting of twenty-one. (-त्रा) the Ekavimsastoma. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one. -विध *a.* of one kind ; sim-
ple. -विलोचन *a.* one-eyed ; see एक-
दृष्टिः. -विषयिन् *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero ; धर्मो Mv. 5. 48. -वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. -वृत् *f.* heaven. -वृद्धं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. -वृषः Ved. the chief bull. -वेणिः, -णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.) ; गंडा-
भोगात्कटिनविषममेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92 ; धरा S. 7 ; धृतः S. 7. 21. -वैशम्य *n.* a solitary house or room. -व्यवसायिन् *a.* following the same profession. -शत *a.* 101st. (-तं) 101. -शक *a.* whole-boofed. (-कः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). -शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). -शरीर *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. -अन्वयः con-
sanguineous descent. -अवधः a des-
cendant in a right line, blood-kins-
man. -आरंभः commencement of con-
sanguinity by the union of father and mother. -शाख *a.* having one branch. (-खः) a Brāhmana of the same branch or school. -शीर्षिन् = मुख *q. v.* -शृंग *a.* having one sheath. (-गः) N. of a medicinal plant -शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn ; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a class of Pitrīs. -4. a mountain having one top. -शेषः a tree having one root. -शेषः the remainder of one, a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained ; e. g. पितरौ father and mother, parents (= मातापितरौ) ; so स्वशरीरौ, भ्रातरौ &c. -श्रुत *a.* once heard. -धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः *f.* 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. -श्रुति *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. -षष्टि *a.* sixty-first. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-one. -दस *a.* sixty-first. -संस्थ *a.* dwelling in one place ; K. 6. 29. -सप्त, -तिस्रः *a.* seventy-first. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one. -सभं a common place of meeting. -सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. -सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. -साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. -सार्धं *ind.* together, in one

company. -सूत्रं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. -स्तोमः N. of a Soma ceremony. -स्थ *a.* 1. being or centred in one place ; Kn. 1. 49 ; Me. 104 v. 1. -2. close-standing, standing side by side ; Pt. 3. 53. -3. collected, combined. -स्थानं one or the same place ; एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5. -हंसः the chief or highest Hamea (an allegorical designation of the soul). -हयव्रत *a.* one year old ; Māl. 4. 8 ; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a heifer one year old. (-नं) the period of one year.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co adjutor ; U. 5. 5 ; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (*n.* ^{मत्}, *f.* ^{मा}) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (*n.* ^{तरं}) 1 One of two, either ; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतश्च *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one ; एकतः अन्यतः on one side-on the other side ; R. 6. 85 ; Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतः, -एकतः on the one side-on the other side ; S. 4. 2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र *ind.* [एकत्रल] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together ; एषमेतान्येकत्र चतुर्विंश कुलानि K. 136 ; एकत्र-अपरत्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously ; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. -2 Singly. 3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary ; U. 4.

एकशस्च *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (*शी f.*) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. -शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu ; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitrīs on the eleventh day after decease. -इं The number eleven. -Comp. -अह 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. -उत्तमः N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). -द्वारं the eleven holes of the

body; see ख. —इन्द्राः (pl.) the eleven Rndras; see इन्द्र.

एकादशक *a.* Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिक *a.* Consisting of eleven. एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. —2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीकृत 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. —2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from one. —रः A partisan, an associate.

एज् 1. 1 A. (epic. P.) (एजते, एजाचक्रे, ऐजित, एजित्, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. —2 To move, stir; धृतराष्ट्रो ये जति Mb. —3 To shine (P.). —With अप् to drive away. —उद् to rise, go np-wards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजत्क *a.* Trembling.

एजथुः *m.* Ved. Trembling, suaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

एजि *a.* Affected by wind.

एद् 1 A. (एदते, एदित्, एदित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एद *a.* Deaf. —डः A kind of sheep. —Oomp. —नजः the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for ousing ring-worms. —मूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb; cf. अनेडमुक. —2. wicked, perverse.

एदकः 1 A ram. —2 A wild goat. —3 A kind of medicinal plant. —का A ewe.

एदु (इ or दो) कः, —कं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. —2 A tomb, a wall round bones. —3 (With Buddhists.) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एणः, एणकः 1 A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of deer are given in this verses:—अवृषो माण-वो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णस्य स्युतः । रुक्मीमुखः शोक्रः शंवरः शोण उच्यते ॥ —2 (In astr.) Caprioorn. —Oomp. —अजिनं deer-skin. —तिलकः, —सृत् the moon; so 'अंकः', 'लौहजः' &c. —इद् *a.* one having eyes like those of a deer. (—*m.*) Caprioorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. —2 A kind of poisonous insect. —Oomp. —पद् *a.* having feet like those of a deer. (—इः) a kind of snake.

एत *a.* (एतः एनी *f.*) 1 Of a variegated colour; shining. —2 Come, arrived. —3 Going, flowing. —तः

1 A deer or antelope. —2 The hide of a deer. —3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतय *a.* 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). —2 Variegated. —रः A horse of a variegated colour.

एतस्य *a.* Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. —रः A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतश्च *m.* 1 A Brāhmana. —2 A horse.

एतिः *f.* Ved. Arrival, approach.

एतद् *pron. a.* (*m.* एतः, *f.* एता, *n.* एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker) (समीपतत्त्वति चेतदो रूपं); the Nom. forms are used like those of इद् in the sense of 'here'; एव वृच्छामि-एव कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c.; कदा गमिष्यसि-एव गच्छामि Sk.; एषोस्मि-कामिद्वकी संवृत्तः Mā. 1; एते नवीकुताः रमः S. 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोहं कार्यवशादा-योधियकस्वक्षीरितनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1. —2 As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers; एतद् (शव-ला) मे धनं; but may sometimes remain in the neuter; एतदेव युरयु वृत्तिः Ms. 2. 206. —3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इद् or any other pronoun; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतद्विरयं; एतानी-मिति, एते ते &c. —4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; प्रच्छन्नचंचकास्तेषु ये स्तेना-चिकाव्यः Ms. 9. 257. —*ind.* In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. 'अनन्तर' immediately after this; 'अंत' ending thus; 'अर्थः' this matter; 'अर्थे' on this account, therefore; 'अवधि' to this limit, so far; 'अवस्थ' *a.* of such a state or condition. —Oomp. —कालः the present time. —कालीन *a.* belonging to the present time. —अगत् *ind.* hence-forth. —द्वितीय *a.* one who does anything for the second time. —प्रथम *a.* one who does anything for the first time. —योनिच् *a.* having one's origin in that.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.

एतद् *ind.* 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days; Ki. 1. 32. —2 Then (correlative to यदि). —3 A certain measure of time = 51

idāntms or one-fifteenth of a Kshipra; cf. इदानी.

एतादृश, —दृश, —दश (-शी, -क्षी) *a.* 1 Snob, such like; सर्वेयि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. —2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्ता चिरते घृग्ने R. 2. 51; Kn. 6. 89; एतावान्ने विम्वो भवतं सेषितुं M. 2 so far; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि...आ-रोपितं यद्विशिष्टेन पश्चाद्वकं Ku. 1. 37. —*ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्तं 1 Quantity or number. —2 Greatness; such a state or condition; such extent.

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration. —2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorinus).

एतु *a.* Ved. 1 Going. —2 Asking, requesting.

एदिधिपुःपातिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married; cf. अयदिधिपुः.

एध् 1 A. (एधते, एधाचके, ऐधित, एधितुं, एधित) 1 To grow, increase; विनापि संगमं क्षीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. —2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort; द्वाधेतीः सुखमेधते Pt. 1. 318. —3 To grow strong, become great. —4 To extend. —5 To swell, rise. —*Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, celebrate, honour; नैदिधः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19; (नं) आशिर्भिर्ययामाधुः Kn. 6. 90. —*Desid.* एदिधिते.

एधः Fnel; सुल्लिगावस्थया वद्विरेधा-पेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99; B. 9. 81.

एधत् *a.* Increased, grown. —तुः 1 A man. —2 Fire. —3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एधमान *a.* Prospering, increasing; हृद् हतं the impious who prosper (Sāy.).

एधस् *n.* 1 Fnel; यथैधांसि समिद्धोऽग्निर्भस्मात् कर्तुं शुनि Bg. 4. 37; अनलाया-युरक्षद्वनैषे R. 8. 71; Ms. 11. 71; Y. 2. 166. —2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एधः Prosperity, happiness.

एधित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Si. 14. 31. —2 Brought up; घृग्नायै सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. —3 Filled; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस् *n.* [इ-अहन्-उद् Up. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174; Si. 14. 35; 16. 8. —2 Mischief, crime. —3 Unhappy-ness. —4 Censure, blame.

एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनरवत् or एनरविन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एम् *a.* To be obtained. -मः, एमन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. मोसलपर्वन्). -कं A woolen carpet.

एरंगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादे देहे एरंडेपि दुग्धयते. -डा Long pepper. -Oomp. -पत्रिका, -फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष).

एरंडकः = एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एरुविकः, एरुविका A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram; see एहक.

एलगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, एलवालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपिल (Feronia Elephautum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलना फललेण्य R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). -Oomp. -पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra. एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलगति Deu. P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एव *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick: एवो गता; ये च एवा मरता Up. 1. 150. -वः A course, way; or a courier, a fleet horse; स्वेभिरेवश्चरतः Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Say., a desire or hymn. -Oomp. -या *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. -यावन् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (-m.) N. of Vishnu.

2. एव *ind.* This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a

word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एव-नेव quiteso, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अयौष्मणा विरहिता उरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तद्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नान्यैव, स एव वीरः he alone (and not others); (4) already; गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिंतयन्नेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; तथैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity). अस्ति एव मेस्तु G. M. (= तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows); अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84; नृया एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; यद्येवं if so; किमेवं why so; मेवं, मा मेवं oh, not so, (do not do so); एवं has sometimes an adjectival force; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः-एवं U. 1; एवं यदास्य भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). -Oomp. -अवस्य *a.* so situated or circumstanced. -आदि, -आद्य *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. -कार *ind.* in this manner. -काल *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. -कृत् *a.* Ved. thus minded. -गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. -गुण *a.*

possessing such virtues, एवंमेवंशुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12. -नामन् *a.* so called, bearing this name. -प्रकार, -प्राय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. -सूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. -रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. -वाचः such an expression. -विद्, -विद्वत् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. -विध *a.* of such a kind, such. -वीर्य *a.* possessing such a power. -वृत्त or वृत्ति *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवावद् *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एव् 1 U. (एवति ते, एवितुं, एवित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एव *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vishnu. -वः 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking -3 Wish, choice. -वा Wish, desire.

एवण *a.* Seeking. -णः Au iron arrow. -णं 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. -णा 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. -णी 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एवणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एवणिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to get. एवणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एविन् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एविन् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषयैषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एव *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ऐ.

ऐ: *m. N. of Siva. —ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐक *a.* Belonging to one.

ऐक्यं *ind.* At once.

ऐक्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐक्यत्वं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power. —2 Absolute monarchy.

ऐक्यदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. —2 Consisting of single words. —3 The name given to the Naigama; section of Yāska's commentary on the Nighantavas.

ऐक्यं 1 Unity of words. —2 Being formed into one word.

ऐक्यत्वं Singleness of nature or purpose.

ऐक्यत्वं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वैकमतेः H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

ऐकराज्यं Monarchy.

ऐकशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

ऐकशक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

ऐकश्रुत्यं, ऐकश्रुत्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

ऐकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

ऐककारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित् हस्तैककारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. —2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intention on one object.

ऐकाग्रः A soldier of the body-guard; Rāj. T. 5. 249.

ऐक्यत्वं 1 Unity, unity of soul. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 Oneness with the Supreme soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. —2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन हेतौरेकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. —2

Assured, certain; Śān. K. 68; Mn. 4. —3 Exclusive. —कः In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

ऐकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकाग्र्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. —2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. —2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. —3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. —2 Unanimity. —3 Identity, sameness. —4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. —5 An aggregate, whole. —6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्ष्व *a.* (की *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar-cane, sugary. —कः 1 Sugar. —2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्ष्व *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु-उत्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. —2 Bearing sugar-cane. —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुमारिक *a.* [इक्षुमार-उत्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाक-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvāku. —कः, —कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. —2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākins.

ऐक्षुद *a.* (की *f.*) [इक्षुदी-अण्] Produced from the इक्षुदी tree. —दं The nut of the इक्षुदी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-उत्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न रवेच्छिकः Dāy. B. —2 Arbitrary.

ऐह *a.* Ved. [इहा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. —2 Containing the word (इहा) (such as a chapter). —3 Belonging to a sheep. —कः N. of Purūravas (इहायाः अपत्यं).

ऐहक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐह (ल)विहः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐह (ड)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐणेय *a.* (की *f.*) [एणी-उत्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of coitus (रतिव्यं).

ऐतदान्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतरा-उत्] Originating from Aitaroya. —यः, —यं A descendant of Itarā (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Aranyaka were revealed. —Comp. —उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेयम् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-उत्] 1 Traditional. —2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. —2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किल ऐतिह्यं (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Prāmāṇyas or proofs by the Panrāṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदं *i. e.* having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वेदंपर्यं Māl. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्दव *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्दु-अण्] Lunar; Māl. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. —कः A lunar month. —की The plant. सोमराजी. —कः 1 The asterism Mrigashiras. —2 The Vratā called चाद्वयण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्द्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. —कः 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vāli (who are regarded as sons of इन्द्र). —2 N. of a Samvatsara. —3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. —की 1 N. of a *Rik* addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदैदी सम्मन्ता J. N. V. —2 The east, eastern direction (prevalent over by Indra); अयमेन्द्रायुषं पश्य रक्तञ्चुवति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. —3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. —4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पौष. —5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachi). —6 Misfortune,

misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgā. -9 Small cardamom. -१० The eighteenth Inner mansion (ज्योतिष). -2 Wild ginger.

पेंद्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ईद्रजालेन चरति ढङ्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. -कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

पेंद्रुतीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

पेंद्रुलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

पेंद्रुशिरः A species of elephant.

पेंद्राय *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni; so पेंद्रवाक्य, पेंद्रसौम्य &c.

पेंद्रिः [ईद्रस्यापत्यं इत्] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey-chief. -2 A orow; पेंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वारस्तनी द्विजः R. 12. 22.

पेंद्रिय, -यक *a.* [ईद्रिय-अण्, वुच् वा] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. -यं The world of the senses.

पेंद्रप्रेथी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

पेंद्रन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ईधन-अण्] Consisting of fuel. -नः N. of the sun.

पेंद्र्य *a.* [ईनप्य] Belonging to a master or the sun.

पेंद्र *a.* (भी *f.*) [ईम-अण्] Belonging to an elephant; Mu. 3. 20.

पेंद्रत्यं [ईधत्-अण्] Quantity, number.

पेंद्रावणः (See पेंद्रावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

पेंद्रावतः [इरा आपः तद्वा इरावान् समुद्रः तस्मादुत्पन्नः अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or

serpent-race (inhabiting Pātāla). -4 The elephant presiding over the east. -5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). -7 The orange tree. -तं 1 A vast and waterless region. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varsba. -3 N. of the northern path of the moon. -ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वटपत्नी). -4 N. of the river Ravi in the Panjāba (= इरावती). -5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

पेंद्रिणं [इरिणे भवं अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

पेंद्रियं [इरायं अने भवं ढङ्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

पेंद्र्यं [ईम-अण्] A plaster good for healing wounds.

पेंद्रः [इलाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Pūrūtravas (son of Ilā and Bṛh̥ha). -2 The planet Mars. -लं 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

पेंद्रवः Ved. Noise, cry; कारः Bṛh̥dra's dog.

पेंद्रवालकः N. of a perfume.

पेंद्रविलः 1 N. of Kṛbera; Si. 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars.

पेंद्रयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

पेंद्र *a.* (शी *f.*) [ईश-अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

पेंद्रान *a.* [ईशान-अण्] Belonging to Siva. -नी 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgā.

पेंद्र्य *a.* [ईश्वर-अण्] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or

the Supreme Being, majestic. -2 Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal. -5 Divine. -री N. of Durgā.

पेंद्र्यः (With Bṛh̥ddists) Atheist.

पेंद्र्यं [ईश्वर-अण्] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; एकैश्वर्यस्थितोपि M. 1. 1; भिशाचर°. -2 Might, power, sway. -3 Dominion. -4 Affluence, wealth, greatness; मन्त्रेषु S. 5. 18. -5 Superbman power. -6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

पेंद्रमसू *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

पेंद्रमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

पेंद्रावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

पेंद्रीकं *a.* Consisting of stalks; made of reeds or canes; पेंद्रीकं पर्व a section of the सौत्रिक पर्व of Mb.

पेंद्रकं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

पेंद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ईद्रि-ढङ्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of ईद्रि or sacrifice (as a work). -०omp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to इद्रावत (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

पेंद्रलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ईद्रलोक-ढङ्] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

पेंद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ईद्र-ढङ्] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. -2 Local, of this place. -कं Business (of this world). -Comp. -वर्क्षिन् *a.* worldly-minded.

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओ) N. of Brahmā. -*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (ob). -2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Sudra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in द्विषीकस् or स्वर्गीकस् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [of. Gr. *oikos*].

ओकिवस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्य *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; i. e. to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. -क्यं 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोवनी, ओकणी.

ओकुलः A cake of flour.

ओक् 1 P. (ओखति, ओखाचकार, ओखि तु, ओखित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary; despised, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उघ-अण् एषो० ष] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरोघेन हि पुज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; so रुधिर°, बाण° &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quan-

tiny; mass, multitude वरण °, अव °, जन ° &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकारः See under ओम्.

ओञ् 1, 10 U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितु, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able -2 To increase, grow.

ओज a. Odd, uneven. —जं = ओजम् q. v.

ओजस् n. 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Dandin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समाससूयस्त्वमेतद्व्यस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्. ओजस्वि a. 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं त्वो-जस्वि तद्वेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजयते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ a. (Super. of ओजस् = ओजस्विन्) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् a. More vehement, stronger.

ओजम् n. A. An instigator. -m. 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडकः, -डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (R and ṛ).

ओडिका, ओडी Wild rice.

ओड्राः (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. -डः The China-rose. —ड् The Java-flower. -Comp. -आरुयः the China-rose. -युज् the Java-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओण 1 P. (ओणति, ओणितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि a. Removing. —णि (dn.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत a. [आ-वेक] Woven, sewn with threads across. -Comp. —योत a. 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-त्तं)

ind. crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web -2 A cat (f. also) as in स्थूलो (लो) तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -नं [उन्-युज् Up. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g. वृष्योदनः, घृतं, युद्धं, मांसं &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than to be taught); e. g. ओदनपाणिनीया P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. —नी The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. -Comp. —आह्वयः, -आह्वयः, -ओदणिका N. of a medicinal plant (महासंगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; पुरोक्तं यथोदनीयति.

ओदः, ओदस्, n. 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् n. An udder.

ओधशः Ved. An ornament of the head; onrl; a horn (Sāy.).

ओम् ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, entered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममत्यः Māl. 6; ओमित्युच्यताममत्यः इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीय-श्रेयमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. -3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is om, only om. Literally analysed, om is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter a is Vaishvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; u is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dreams; and m is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole om is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see Gough's Upanishads pp. 69-73). In later times om came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods a (Vishnu), u (Siva), and m.

(Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam]. -Comp. —कारः 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2 the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदोंकारः Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् m. 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् a. 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satisfying, pleasing.

ओमात्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्वा Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरंफः A hard soratoh; Māl. 7.

ओल a. Wet, damp. —लः An esculent root (सूर्य).

ओलंद् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलंढति, ओलंढयति, ओलंढित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल a. Wet, damp. —ल्लः A hostage; आगतः come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālāhan-jikā).

ओषः 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour. —णी A pot-herb.

ओषधिः, -धी f. [ओषः पाको धीयते अत्र, धा-क्ति Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषध्या कलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; cf. संजीवनं. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -Comp. —ईशः, -नर्षः, -नाथः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुण्यामि चौषधीः सर्वा सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकाः Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; -S. 4. 2. —ज a. produced from plants. (-जः) fire. —धरा, -पति 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). —प्रस्थः the capital of Himālaya; तत्प्रस्थानौषधिर्यथं स्थितये हिमवतसुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं ind. Immediately, quickly.

ओष्ठाविन् a. Burning.

ओष्ठः [उच्यते उष्णहारण, उष्-कर्मणि यत् Up. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); हाचोष्ठौ देवदेवयुवः Ms. 8. 282; अथरं, बिचं. —ष्टी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared. (बिचकल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in

आ or ई; as बिंबो (बौ) डा-डा. [cf. *L. ostium*]. -Comp. —अधरौ -र the upper and lower lip. —उपमकलर the creeper *Bryonia Grandis* (whose fruit resembles a lip). —कोषः -प्रकोषः a disease of the lips. —ज a. labial (produced by the lips). —जाई the root of the lip. —पल्लवः -व a sprout-like or

tender lip. —पुटं the cavity made by opening the lips. —पुष्पः -स्प the tree वंशुक. —रोगः any disease of the lips.

ओष्ठक a. (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. —कः A lip.

ओष्ठ्य a. [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. —2 Belonging to the lips. labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण a. A little warm, tepid (ईषदुष्ण).

ओहः Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. —2 Reaching. —3 Meditation. —Comp. —ब्रह्मन् a. one who has sacred knowledge.

ओहसु n. Praise; idea, true notion (?).

औ.

औ m. 1 A sound. —2 N. of Sesa or Ananta. —f. The earth. —ind. An interjection of (1) calling (ho, holla); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिकः [उक्थ-ठक्] A Brāhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*.

औक्थिक्यं The text of the *Ukthas*. औक्थ्य A peculiar mode of recitation. औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

औक्ष्य a. [उक्षायां संस्कृतं ष्यञ्] Boiled in a pot (उक्षा).

औग्र्यं [उग्र-ष्यञ्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c. औघः [औघ-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचिति [उचित-ष्यञ्] बलोपे ङीङ् 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitability. —2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचिति देशः कालो व्याक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2; in the example पातु बो दयिताइह there is औचिति or fitness in taking सुख to mean संसृष्टं (meeting) instead of आननं. —3 Habituation.

औघैःश्रवसः N. of Indra's horse. औजसं Gold.

औजसिक a. (की f.) [औजसा वर्तते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. —कः A hero.

औजस्य a. Conducive to vigour or energy. —र्यं Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-ष्यञ्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औढ a. Wet, moist.

औडव a. (बी f.) [उड-अण्] Belonging to stars; K. 178. —वा A kind of *Rīga* (in Music).

औडुप a. [उडुप-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औडुपिक a. (की f.) उडुपेन तरति ठक् Crossing in a boat. —कः A passenger in a boat, or raft.

औडुवर = औडुवर q. v. औडूः [औडू-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king of the *Odra* country, q. v.

औत्कण्ठ्यं [उत्कण्ठ-ष्यञ्] 1 Desire, longing for. —2 Anxiety.

औत्कष्यं [उत्कष-ष्यञ्] Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक a. (की f.) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर a. (नी-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. —Comp. —अह a. belonging to the following day. —पथिक a. going in the northern direction. —पादिक a. comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तरायाः अवस्ये ठक्] N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā.

औत्तानपादः, —दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् इश् वा] 1 N. of Dhruva. —2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक a. (की f.) [उत्पत्ति-ठक्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. —2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात a. (ती f.) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक a. (की f.) [उत्पात-ठक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14. 53. —कः A portent.

औत्पाद a. (बी f.) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद q. v.).

औत्पुटिक a. (की f.) [उत्पुट-ठक्] Receiving anything with उत्पुट (the month or beak turned upwards).

औत्र a. Gross, rough.

औत्स a. (स्ती f.) [उत्स-अण्] Born or produced in a fountain

औत्संगिक a. (की f.) [उत्संग-ठक्] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक a. (की f.) [उत्सर्ग-ठक्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). —2 General (opa. to particular), not restricted. —3 Terminating, concluding. —4 Leaving, quitting. —5 Natural, inherent. —6 Produced naturally or directly. —7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-ष्यञ्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. —2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रसिद्धा S. 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतवृत्ता सहस्र-वा स्वावर्तमाना द्विया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक a. (की f.) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water; *ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन a. (नी f.) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or picher.

औदनिकः [औदनाय प्रभवति ठक्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). —2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान a. (नी f.) [उदपानादागतः अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (Pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक a. (की f.) [उदय-ठक्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when setions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदरिक a. (की f.) [उदरे एव प्रसितः उक्] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वऔदरिकस्याम्यवहारमिव दिव्यः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्य a. (की f.) [उदरे मवा यत्] 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदश्चित, -श्चित्क a. (ती, की f.) [उदश्चित्-अण् उक् वा] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —स Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान a. (नी f.) [उदस्थान-ण] Aconostomed to stand in water.

औदारिक (With Jains) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्य [उदार ष्यञ्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपात्ति); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाच्यमाह Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्य, औदास्य [उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तोक्तिः प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वसितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference, (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुंबर a. (री f.) [उदुंबर अञ्] Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree. -१ 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. -री- A branch of the Udumbara tree. -रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुंबरक A place full of Udumbara trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गात्र अञ् अण् वा] The office of the Udgātri priest.

औद्दालकं [उद्दालेन निर्वृत्तः संज्ञायो कञ्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो वलमीकमयस्याः कपिष्ठाः स्वल्प-कटकाः । कुर्वति कपिलं स्वल्पं तस्यादौद्दालकं मधु ॥

औद्देशिक a. (की f.) [उद्देश-उक्] 1 Showing indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्ध्यं [उद्ध्य-भ्यञ्] 1 Arrogance insolence. -2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्ध्यमायोजितकामध्वं Mā. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक a. (की f.) [उद्धार-उक्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —कं A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिज्जं [उद्भिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्भिद् a. (वी f.) [उद्भिद्-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victorious 4]

ous. -व् 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्भिज्जं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्धारिक a. (की f.) [उद्धार-उक्] 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. —कं A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस a. (सी f.) [ऊधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-भ्यञ्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

औपकर्णिक a. (की f.) [उपकर्ण-उक्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं -र्या [उपकार्य-अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-उक्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक a. (की f.) [उपचार-उक्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

औपच्छन्दसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजातुक a. (की f.) [उपजातु-उक्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक a. (की f.) [उपदेश-उक्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक a. (की f.) [उपद्रव-उक्] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रव्यं [उपद्रव्य-अण्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्यं [उपधर्म-भ्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक a. (की f.) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय a. (यी f.) [उपधि-उक्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. —यं The wheel of a carriage (यवर्ग).

औपनायनिक a. (वी f.) [उपनयन-उक्] Relating to or serving for उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 63; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक (की f.) [उपनास-उक्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक a. (की f.) [उपनिधि-उक्] Forming or relating to a deposit.

—कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क a. (की f.) [उपनिषदा जीवति उक्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद् a. (वी f.) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औपनिषदं दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.). -दा 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

आपनीविक a. (की f.) [उपनीवि-उक्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); बद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थ-मसिधैर्नौपनीविकः Bk. 4. 26; औपनीविकमर्कञ्ज किल की (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष [उपपक्ष-भ्यञ्] Being in the arm-pit.

औपपत्तिक a. (की f.) [उपपत्ति-उक्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक a. (की f.) [उपपात-उक्] One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

औपभूत a. (ती f.) [उपभूत-अल्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपामिक a. (की f.) [उपमा-उक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-भ्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मोपम्येन भूतेषु ब्रह्मं कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 12; कर-कां सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

औपयज a. (जी f.) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज् q. v.

औपयिक a. (की f.) [उपय-उक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. —कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवमौपायिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

औपयौगिक a. (की f.) [उपयोग-उक्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक a. [उपराज्-उक्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ठ a. (वी f.) [उपरिष्ठ-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपरां (रौ) धिक a. (की f.) [उपरोध-उक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pīlu tree,

औपल *a.* (ली.फ.) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवस्त् *a.* [उपवस्त्-अण्] 1 Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त् [उपवस्त्-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास *a.* (सी.फ.) [उपवास-अण्] Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

औपवासिक *a.* (की.फ.) [उपवास डक्] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

औपवास्यं *a.* [उपवास्यं-अण्] Fasting.

औपवाह *a.* [उपवाह स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). -ह्य 1 A king's elephant -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की.फ.) [उपवेश डक्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक *a.* (की.फ.) [उपश्लेष-डक्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण *a.* (गी.फ.) (Anything) Proper to be done at the Upasamramana.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की.फ.) [उपसंख्यान-डक्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसदः [उपसद्-अण्] 1 Au अ-ध्याय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद्. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की.फ.) [उपसर्ग डक्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to chango &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a Preposition. -कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. (वातादिसञ्चित).

औपस्थान (नी.फ.) [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक *a.* (की.फ.) [उपस्थान-डक्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

औपस्थिक *a.* [उपस्थ-डक्] Living by rnication.

औपस्थ्यं [उपस्थ-ष्वच्] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की.फ.) [उपहार-डक्] Serving as an oblation or offering. -कः An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की.फ.) [उपाधि-डक्] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की.फ.) [उपाध्याय-डक्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपानह *a.* [उपानह-ज्य] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक = औपयिक *q. v.*

औपासन *a.* (नी.फ.) [उपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृहाग्नि or household fire.

-2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. -नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the Manes.

औपेंद्र *a.* Belonging to Upendra; Si. 20. 79.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sūtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them.)

औम, औमिक, औमक (नी, की.फ.) [उमा-अण्-डक् वा] Flaxen.

औमीन [उमाना क्षेत्र लङ्] A field of flex.

औरग *a.* (नी.फ.) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent.

-नं The constellation. आश्लेषा.

औरघ्न *a.* (भी.फ.) [उरघ्न-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram. -घ्न 1 Mntton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket ("घ्नः also)

औरघ्नकं [उरघ्नाणि समूहः डक्] A flock of sheep.

औरघ्निक *a.* [उरघ्न-डक्] (की.फ.) Belonging to sheep. -कः A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (सी.फ.) [उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; S. 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2 128.

औरस्क *a.* Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य = औरस *q. v.*

और्जित्यं [ऊर्जित ष्वच्] Greatness; Mv. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (भी, -की.फ.) [ऊर्णा-अण्, डक् वा] Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की.फ.) [ऊर्ध्व-काल-डक्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदेहिक *a.* (की.फ.) [ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु डक्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite); क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. -कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वस्रो(श्रो) तसिकः = शैवः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

और्व *a.* (वी) [ऊर्व-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. -र्वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi. [He

was a descendant of Bhrigu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife Arushi, and grandson of Bhrigu). The Mahābhārata relates that the sons of Kārtavīrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (ūru), whence the child at its birth was called Anrva. Beholding him, the sons of Kārtavīrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhārgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavāgni. Anrva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Avodhyā. -2 Submarine fire; स्वयि ज्वलत्स्योर्व इवाधुराशौ S. 3. 3; so अनलः. -र्वः Fossil salt.

और्व *a.* Earthly; Si. 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वशयः [उर्वशयः अपत्यं डक्] N. of Agastya.

औलुकं [उलुकानां समूहः अण्] A collection of owls.

औलुक्यः [उलुकस्यापत्यं, यङ्] N. of Kanada, the propounder of the Vaisesika philosophy; (see औलुक्यदर्शन in Śaṅkha S.).

औलुखल *a.* (ली.फ.) [उलुखले घृण्ये अण्] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औलुख्यं [उलुख्य-ष्वच्] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* [-नो, -सी.फ.] उशनस-अण्] Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. -सः 1 The law-book of उशनस (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upaputrāva.

औशिज *a.* (जी.फ.) [उशिज-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशीनरः [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अङ्] The son of Usinara. -रः N. of the wife of king Purnavasa.

औशीरं [उशीर-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. -2 A bed; औशीर कामचारः कुतोभूत Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c). -4 An unguent made of Usira. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर *q. v.* -6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). -2 A basin.

औषणं [उषण-अण्] 1 Pungency. -2 Black pepper -Oomp. -शौबी dried ginger.

औषध *a.* (ची.) [औषधि-अण्] Consisting of herbs. --**१** A herb ; herbs taken collectively. --**२** A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. --**३** A vessel for herbs. --**४** A mineral. --**५** N. of Vishnu.

औषधिः, --ची. *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general) ; Y. 3. 276 v. 1. ; see औषधि. --**२** A medicinal herb ; अचिंत्यो हि मणिमंत्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ra'n. 2. --**३** An herb which emits fire ; विरमति न ज्वलितुमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तुषज्योतीषि Malli.) ; cf. Ku. 1. 10. --**४** An annual or deciduous plant ; औषधिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीकु 8 U. To reduce to a medication.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं, --रकं [उषरे मवं अण् ; ततः कृ] 1 Rock-salt. --**२** Iron stone.

औषस *a.* (सी.) [उषस्-अण्] Relating to dawn, early ; आतप Ki. 9. 11. --सी Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the dawn.

औषसिक, **औषिक** *a.* (की.) 1 Walking out at day-break. --**२** Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट *a.* (झी.) [उष्ट-अण्] 1 Relating to or produced from a

camel. --**२** Abounding in camels. --**३** 1 The milk of a camel. --**२** Camel-nature.

औष्टक *a.* (की.) [उष्ट-कृ] Relating to a camel. --कं A multitude of camels ; Si. 5. 65.

औष्टरथ *a.* (ची.) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ट्य *a.* [औष्ट-यत्] Relating to the lip, labial. --**०**comp. --वर्णः a labial letter, i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, म्, and व्. --स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. --स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्णं [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth. **औष्ण्यं**, **औष्ण्य** [उष्ण-उभ-अण्] Heat, R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

कः 1 Brahman. --**२** Vishnu. --**३** Kamadeva. --**४** Fire. --**५** Wind or air. --**६** Yama. --**७** The sun. --**८** The soul. --**९** A king or prince. --**१०** Knot or joint. --**११** A peacock. --**१२** The king of birds. --**१३** A bird. --**१४** The mind. --**१५** Body. --**१६** Time. --**१७** A cloud. --**१८** A word, sound. --**१९** Hair. --**२०** Light, splendour. --**२१** Wealth, property. --**कं** 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus ; न कं वृत्तं = दुःखं ; न अकं यत्). --**२** Water ; सत्येन माभिरक्ष रवं वरुणेरयभिज्ञाय कं Y. 2. 108 ; के शर्वं पतितं वृद्धा पंडवा हर्ष-निर्भराः Subhāsh. (where a pnn is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Keshava). --**३** The head ; as in कंधरा (= कं शिरो धारयतीति). --**०**comp. **ज** *a.* watery, aquatic. --**वः** cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself ; e. g. वृक्षका a small tree ; बालका a chap ; पुत्रका dear boy ; अश्वका a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वार्थे कृ).

कर्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबुलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंस 2 A. (कंसे) 1 To go. --**२** To command. --**३** To destroy : see कम्.

कंसः --सी 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. --**२** Bell-metal, white copper. --**३** A particular, measure known as आदक, q. v. --**सः** N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krishna and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was

very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter.] --सा N. of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa. --**०**comp. --**अरिः**, **अरतिः**, **जित्**, **कृ**, **द्विष्**, **हन्** *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, i. e. Krishna ; स्वयं संधिकारिणा कंसारिणा हृतेन Ve. 1 ; निषेदिवाक् कंसकृपः स विष्टरे Si. 1. 16. --**अस्थि** *n.* bell-metal. --**उद्भव** a fragrant earth. --**कारः** (की.) 1. a mixed tribe ; कंसकाशंसकारी ब्राह्मणसंभवतुः Sahdak. --**२**. a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder. --**मासिक** a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. --**वलिक्** *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. --**वधः** --हनन the slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उपतेन.

कंसिक *a.* (की.) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for or relating to a cup. --यं Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved. 1 A bone. --**२** Rice, the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, कक्ति) 1 To wish.
-2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady;
see कक्ष.

कक्जाकृत a. Ved. 'Mutilated.
कक्दः Gold.

कक्कः A kind of bird (Ved.).
कक्कुः Destruction of happiness
or of enemies; Rv. 10. 102. 6.

कक्काटिका A part of back of
the head (घटा.).

कक्कुंजलः The Chitaka bird.

कक्कु f. 1 A summit, peak. 2
Chief, head; see कक्कु below. -3 The
hump on the shoulders of the Indian
bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or
symbol of royalty (as the ह्व, चामर
&c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7
N. of a daughter of Daksha and
wife of Dharmā. According to
Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 कक्कु is the
form to be substituted for कक्कु in
adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. कक्कु-
-Oomp. —अयः [कक्कु तिष्ठति] an
epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sāsāda,
a king of the solar race, and a descen-
dant of Ikshvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः कक्कुवं-
शः कक्कुस्य इत्यादितल्लक्षणोऽयम् R. 6. 71.
[Mythology relates that, when in their
war with the demons, the gods were
often worsted, they, headed by Indra,
went to the powerful king Puranjaya,
and requested him to be their friend
in battle. The latter consented to do
so, provided Indra carried him on his
shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed
the form of a bull, and Puranjaya,
seated on its hump, completely
vanquished the demons. Puranjaya
is, therefore, called *Kakutsiha*
'standing on a hump'].

कक्कु-वं 1 The peak or summit
of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the
shoulders of an Indian bull). -3
Chief, fore most, pre-eminent; कक्कु-
वंदविदं तपोधनम् Mk. 1. 5; इक्ष्वाकु-
वंशः कक्कुवंशपाणः R. 6. 71. -4 A sign
or symbol of royalty; ह्वतिकक्कुवं
R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of
serpent.

कक्कुसत् a. [अस्यं मत्तु] 1 Furnished
with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running
high (as a wave). -m. 1 A moun-
tain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo;
मदोद्व्या कक्कुसत् R. 4. 22; a humped
bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a
medicinal plant (क्षय). -ती The
hip and the loins.

कक्कुसत् m. A buffalo with a hump
on his shoulders.

कक्कुसिन् a. Peaked; furnished
with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull
with a hump on his shoulders. -2
A mountain. -3 N. of Vishnu; and of

king देवतक. कक्कुसत् N. of Revati
and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

कक्कुदं The cavities of the loins;
Y. 3. 96 (जघनक्षय).

कक्कु f. 1 A direction, quarter
of the compass; विदुकाः कक्कुन क्षिय
इव न राजन्ति कक्कुमः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9.
25. 33. -2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A
wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A
sacred treatise or Śāstra. -5 A peak,
summit. -6 A Rāgi or personi-
fied mode of music. -7 The personi-
fied quarter of the sky. -8 Breath,
animation. -9 Unornamented hair;
or hair hanging down as a tail.

कक्कु a. Ved. Distinguished; su-
prior. —अः 1 A crooked piece of
wood at the end of the lute. -2 The
tree Arjuna; कक्कुमधुभिः शैला U. 1. 33.
-3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit. -4
One of the Rāgas or personified
musical modes. —अः 1 Space; quar-
ter. -2 One of the Rāgins. —अः A
flower of the Kuṭaja tree; Me. 22.
-Oomp. —अः 'food of the sky,'
a kind of fragrance or perfume.

कक्कुह a. Ved. Eminent; excel-
lent. —हः A part of a carriage.

कक्कुहः A worn in the stomach.

कक्कु 1 P. To laugh.

कक्कुः A kind of animal.

कक्कुलः The Bakula tree.

कक्कुलः —ली N. of a plant bear-
ing a berry; कक्कुलीफलजम्बि Mā. 6.
19 v. 1. —लः 1 A berry of this
plant. -2 A perfume prepared from
its berries.

कक्कु 1 P. To laugh.

कक्कुवट a. 1 Hard, solid. -2
Laughing.

कक्कुवटी Chalk.

कक्कुः 1 A lurking or hiding-
place. -2 The end of the lower gar-
ment; see कक्कु. -3 A climbing plant,
creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यत्तु-
कक्कुस्त एव वदन्ति R. 7. 55, 11. 75;
Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead
trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit;
अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-
pit; मक्षिप्योच्चिर्ध्वं कक्कु शेरते तेषामा-
वृत्ते Si. 2. 42 -7 The harem of a
king. -8 The interior of a forest;
आशु निगत्य कक्कुत् Rs. 1. 27; कक्कुत-
गतो वायुः Rām. -9 The side or flank
(of anything). -10 A woman's
girdle; as in अवद्वनिविहकक्कुः. -11 A
surrounding wall -12 A part of a
boat. -13 The orbit of a plant. -14
A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Bo-
lerio Myobalan or Terminalia
Belerica. -17 A marshy ground.
—अः 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit.

-2 An elephant's rope; also his
girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone;
a girdle, waist-band (in general);
Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall;
a wall. -5 The waist, middle part;
Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area.
-7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apart-
ment, a private chamber; room in
general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224.

युहकलहंसकानुसरन् कक्कुतप्रधावितः K.
63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Similari-
ty. -11 An upper garment. -12 Ob-
jection or reply in argument (in
Logic &c.). -13 Emulation or rivalry.
-14 A secluded part of an edifice.
-15 A particular part of a carriage.
-16 The jeweller's weight, *Ratti*.
-17 The end of the lower garment
which, after the cloth is girt round
the lower part of the body, is
brought up behind and tacked into
the waistband (Mar. कक्कुत). -18
Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist.
-20 Border or lace. -21 The basin
of the balance (कक्कु also). —अः 1
A star. -2 Sin. -Oomp. —अयिः
wind fire, conflagration; B. 11. 92.
—अंतर inner or private apartment.
—अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent of
the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal
garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet.
-5. a debauchee. -6. a player; paint-
er. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9.
strength of feeling or sentiment
(Wilson). —उत्था a fragrant grass,
(मदुस्त Cyperus). —चरं the shoulder-
joint. —चर 1. a tortoise. -2. one
of the nine treasures of Kuberā.
—(क्षा) पटा a cloth passed be-
tween the legs to cover the privities.
—युदः the arm-pit. —रुह = नागसुस्त
q. v. —शाय = युः a dog. —क्षय a.
seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्कुत a. Agreed to, promised.

कक्कुतः Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush.
-2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्कुवत् m. N. of a renowned Rishi
sometimes called Pajriya; author of
several hymns of the *Rigveda*.

कक्ष a. Ved. 1 Consisting of
shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3
Filling the girth (Śāy.). -क्षय 1 The
girth of an elephant or horse. -3
A woman's girdle or zone; Ki.
7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4
The upper garment. -5 The bor-
der of a garment. -6 The inner
apartment of a palace. -7 A wall,
enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub
yielding the black and red berry
that serves as a weight. —क्षय 1
The cup or receptacle of a balance.
-2 A part of a carriage. -3 The
hinder part. -Oomp. —अवेक्षक =
कक्षवेक्षक q. v.

कख 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कग् 1 P. To act, perform.

कङ् 1 A. To go.

कङ्कः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vrishni. -6 A false or pretended Brāhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yndhishtira in the palace of Virāta. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). -क 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Comp. -त्रोट, -टि, a kind of fish. -पत्र a furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (-त्रं) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. -पत्रि m. = कंकपत्रा. -माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the overlapping of hands. -मुञ्च-पद्म a. shaped like a heron's mouth. (ख-खं), -पद्म a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -झाय a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटका 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अङ्कुश).

कङ्कणः -ण 1 A bracelet; दागेन पाणिर्न तु कङ्कणेन विभालि Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकङ्कणं गृह्णाति H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमप्युद्गीतकमनीयकङ्कणः (करा) U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्या कङ्कण-मोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरा देव्यता Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A orest. -ण Water-spray; निर्दोषे हारली नयनयुगले कङ्कण-भरे Udb. -णी, कङ्कणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -Comp. -यूषण a. adorned with tinkling ornaments. -मणी f. the jewel in a bracelet.

कङ्कणिञ् a. Adorned with a bracelet.

कङ्कतः-तं, कङ्कती, -तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. -ता 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कङ्करं [कं हंसं किरति क्षिपति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. -रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (= 100 nyutas).

कङ्करोलः The plant Alaugium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कङ्कलोद्ध्यं A kind of drug.

कङ्काळः-लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -Comp. -मालिञ्च m. N. of Siva. -क्षेप

a. reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कङ्कालयः Body.

कङ्कुः A kind of corn.

कङ्कु(य)ष्टः-ष्टं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कङ्कुषः The inner body (आन्तरिक).

कङ्क्रेः A kind of crow.

कङ्कल्ल —लि. The Asoka tree.

कङ्कली = कङ्कली व. v.

कङ्खं Enjoyment, fruition.

कङ्गु n, कङ्गुनी A kind of Panic seed: (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhāva P.)

कङ्गुलः The hand.

कञ् I. 1 P. (कञ्जति, कञ्जित) To sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); रज्ज्वं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कच्चा [कञ्जति वञ्जति इति कच्चा; कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head); कच्यु च नियुक्तान् Mb.; ; see ग्रह below : अलिनीजिष्णुः कच्चानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, soar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A blond. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kaoha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Snkra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kaoha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the mnoh-ooveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani then forward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he

steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brāhmaṇa, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. -चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -3 Comp. -अञ्च curls, end of hair. -आञ्चित a. having dishevelled hair; कचाञ्चितो विष्वग्विवाग्मजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाळा). -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पः 1. 'clond drinker', grass. -2. a leaf (-पं) a vessel for vegetables. -पञ्चा, -पाञ्चः -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाञ्चः पञ्चश्च इत्यत्र कलापार्थाः कचात्परे). -माला smoke.

कचाकचि ind. 'Hair against hair'. (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market: (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु a. 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. -कु A snake.

कचादुरः A gallinule.

कचुः f. An esoulent root; see कच्ची.

कचुर्ल A string or oover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कचर्टं An aquatic plant.

कचर a. 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. -रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कञ्चित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कञ्चित् अहमिषि विस्मृतवानसि रं S. 6; कञ्चित्मुगीनामनघा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

कच्छः -च्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; नंदमादनकच्छोऽप्यपासिता V. 5; Si. 3. 80; Māl. 9. 16. -2 A mareb, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तृन). -च्छा 1 A oricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (बाराही). -Comp. -अञ्च the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39; 12. 54. -देशः N. of a place in the South. -पः (पि. f.)

1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छप-
रूप जय जगद्गिरि हरे Gt. 1; Ms. 1. 44,
12. 42 (thus explained by Durga; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति । स हि किञ्चित्
दृष्ट्वा शरीरं यत् मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति). -2. a tul-
monr on the palate. -3. an apparatus
used in the distillation of spirituous
ignor. -4. an altitude in wrestling.
-5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one
of the nine treasures of Kubera.
(-पा) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a
contagious disease, wart or blotch. -3.
a kind of lute; also the lute of Sara-
svati. -यू. f. marshy ground, mor-
ass. -रहा a kind of grass (ह्वो).

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छाटी The
end or hem of a lower garment
which, after being carried round, the
body, is gathered up behind and tucked
into the waist-band.

कच्छापिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A
wart accompanying gonorrhoea.

कच्छोटिका = कच्छटिका q. v.

कच्छुः कच्छु f. Itch, scab. -00omp.
-हति the plant (पटल); another plant
(शृणामदः).

कच्छुमती The plant Carpopogon
Pruriens शूकशिबी (said to cause itch-
ing on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुर a. [कच्छुर-इश्वर] P. V. 2.
107 Vart.] 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Un-
chaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched.
-रा N. of several plants; शरी,
शूकशिबी.

कच्छुरं A kind of Circuma (शरी).

कच्छी A plant with an esculent
root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated
for food.

कज्ज 1 P. (कजति) 1 To be happy.
-2 To be confounded with joy, pride,
or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last
sense a Santra root).

कज See under क.

कज्जल [कजितं जलमस्त्रमवति, को-
कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, con-
sidered as a collyrium and applied
to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally,
or sometimes as an ornament;
यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा
वीपशिषेष् कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्भव-
ति K. 105; अथापि तां विधूतकज्जललेल-
नेत्रा Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amarn. 88.
-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony
(used as a collyrium.). -3 Ink. -ली
1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's
mineral. -2 Ink. -00omp. -लपजः a
lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand
on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित a. Covered with lamp-
black or with a collyrium prepared
from it.

कज्जवलं Lamp-black (especially
considered as an application to the
eye).

कञ्चू 1 A. 1 Tobind. -2 To shine.
कञ्चारः 1 The ann. -2 The Arka
plant.

कञ्चिका 1 A small boil. -2 The
branch of bamboo.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The
skin of a snake, slough; भोगिनः कञ्चु-
कविद्याः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb,
cloth (in general); धर्मं प्रवेशिनः
S. 5; कपदधर्मं Dk. 29. -4 A dress
fitting close to the upper part of the
body, robe; अंतः कञ्चुककञ्चुकस्य विहा-
ति प्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; सुभाषित-
रसास्वादजातरामाचकञ्चुकं Pt. 2. 64. -5
A bodice, jacket; कञ्चुविदेवदगजजिन-
कञ्चुका। Si. 6 51, 12. 20; Amarn. 81;
(Phrase: --निदिदि कञ्चुककारं प्रायः शुक्लस्ती
नारी; of. "a bad workman quarrels
with his tools"). -6 A kind of
drawers or short breeches. -7 A
strap of leather. -8 Hnek.

कञ्चुकाः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with ar-
mour, mailed. -2 Having a garment;
कथा° Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिन् a. Furnished with armour
or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the
women's apartments, a chamberlain;
(an important character in dramas);
अंतःपुरचरौ वृद्धां विभो गुणगणान्वितः सर्वकार्या-
थं कुशलः कञ्चुकायमिवायते ॥ (he must be a
Brahmana, very old, &c.; of. V. 3 1
and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous man-
debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-
keeper. -5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; स्वसुखा-
दि विनैष कञ्चुलिकया धरते मनोहारिणी ल-
क्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

कञ्चूलं An article of female dress,
i. e. a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmā.
-जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.
-0omp. -जः N. of Brahmā. -नाम। N.
of Vishnu.

कंजकः -की A kind of bird, Gra-
cula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A
kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The ann. -2 An
elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet
of Brahmā. -5 A peacock. -6 A
hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus
Indica (ब्राह्मणघटिका).

कंद्, कंद् 1 P. (कटति or कंटति)
To go.

कंद् 1 P. (कटति, अकटिद्, कटिद्)
1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To en-
compass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2, 204.
-2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins; the

hollow above the hips. -4 The temples
of an elephant; कंढयमानेन कंठकदाचित्
R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5
A particular throw of the dice in
hazard; नदितद्विशितमार्गा कटेन विनिपा-
तितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of
grass. -7 Excess (as in उक्त). -8
A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An
arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A ce-
metery, burial ground. -13 A time or
season. -14 The plant Saccharum
Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant.
-16 Grass (in general). -17 A
thin piece of wood, plank. --टी
Long pepper. --दः Dust of flowers.
-0omp. --अक्षः a glance, a side-long
look, leer; गाढं निश्चात इव ते दृष्ट्ये क-
डाका Māl. 1. 29; also 25, 28. Ms.
35. *सुह अ. caught by a glance. *विशि-
कः an arrow-like look of love. -आग्निः
a fire kept up with dry grass or
straw; the straw placed round a cri-
minal to be burnt. --अत्रः the exte-
mity of the temples; Si. 18. 42.
--उदकं 1. water for a funeral liba-
tion. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from
an elephant's temples). --कारः a
mixed tribe (of low social position);
(शूद्राश्च वैश्यतश्चौर्वाह कटकार इति स्वयं
Uśanas). --कोलः a spitting-pot.
--खादकः a. eating much, voracious.
--(कः) 1. a jackal -2. a crow. -3. a
glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl.
--घोषः a hamlet inhabited by
herdsmen. --पूतनः, -ना a kind of de-
parted spirits; अमेत्यकुणपाक्षी च क-
श्चिप कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उच्चालः
कटपूतनाप्रपूतयः साराविणं कुर्वते Māl.
5. 11 (पूतन v. l.); also 23. --प्रवेदः
opening of the temples, appearance
of rut; R. 3. 37. --पू a. acting by
will. (-पूः) 1. Siva. -2. an imp or goblin
-3. one who gambles or plays
with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind
of demi-god, (of the class of Vi-
dyādharas). --प्रोथः, -थं the buttocks.
--भंगः 1. gleaned corn with the
hands. -2. any royal calamity or
misfortune. --भ्री N. of several plants
ज्योतिष्मती, अयराजिता &c. --मालिनी wine
or any vinous liquor. --नृगः N. of
Bhīmasena. --शकं 1. a fragment
of a mat broken off or of straw. -2.
N. of a plant. --स्थलं 1. the hips
and loins. -2. an elephant's temples.

कटंभरः N. of the कटभी tree. --रा N.
of several plants: -- 1 नागवला; 2 प्रसरि-
णी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंविका; 6 ह्वो.
कटकः, -कं 1 A bracelet of gold;
आबद्धमेककटका रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P.
15; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle.
-3 A string. -4 The link of a chain.
-5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side
or ridge of a mountain; पञ्चस्रवसैः क-
टकेरिप स्त्रो. Kn. 7. 52; R. 16. 31,

-8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65.-9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटाकिन् *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटायन् The plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (वीरणमूल).

कटिन् *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. -*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, best. --ट्टी N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoeitic word apposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The चित्रक tree.

कटकंदेरी 1 Termieric. -2 Yellow saunders; cf. वारुहरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा (टा)कुः A bird.

कटाटंकः N. of Siva.

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A oitizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहिन्, आ-इन्-ड Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheroidal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvīpa or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A par, pot.

कटिः, -टो *f.* [कट-इत्] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटित्ते हस्ते मनः is said to be ग्रन्थ). -3 An elephant's cheek. -ट्टी Long pepper. -Comp. -कूपः the hollow above the hip, the loins. -तट the loins; कटीतटचिचिश्चि Mk. 1. 27. -त्रं 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round

the loins. -4. an armour of the hip or the loins. -वृंशः the loins. -(टि or टी) प्रोष, the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's zone or girdle. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). -शीर्षकः the loins. -हृन्मला a girdle furnished with small bells. -वृंशं a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलः A kind of gourd.

कटिलुकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटितलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. -रं A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors, hips; Si. 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (टु or ट्टो *f.*) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; अम्लकटु चूपाणमिक-वाक्यं विवचनः R. 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. -ट्टु 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. -ट्टु *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). -न. 1 An improper action. -2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. -Comp. -अंगः 1. the श्वेताक्ष tree. -2. N. of the king Dilīpa. -उरकटं ginger. -कंबः -कं 1. ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. -कीटः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito. -काणः the टिट्ठिम bird. -मैथिः, -थि *n.* dried ginger; so *मैथः, *भट्टं dried ginger or ginger. -चातुर्ज-तकं an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of *Laurus Cassia* and of black pepper. -डवः the तगर tree. -ज *a.* prepared from acid substances. -तिक्तकः 1. the धुनिव tree. -2. the जण tree. -तिक्ता = कटुंभी. -तुंभी a kind of bitter gourd. -त्रयं a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -बला = कटुंभी plant. -निश्चायः grain not inundated. -पत्रः 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सि-तार्जक tree. -पत्रिका N. of a tree कारी. -पाक -पाकिन् *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -कलः a sort of cucumber. -(ल) N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. -बीजा long pepper. -मंजरिका the अपामणि tree. -मोदं a certain perfume. -रव *a.* having a harsh sound. (-र) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. -रोहिणी the

कटुकी plant. -विपाक *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -स्नेहः the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fieroo. -5 Harsh. -कः 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants :- पटोल, हर्षाधितृण, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. -का N. of several plants :- कटुरोहिणी, तांबूली, राजिका, तिकालाबुक. -का = कटुरोहिणी. -कं 1 Pungency; ('at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकटुकं 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -Comp. -आलाडु, (बू) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. -त्रयं a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -कलः = कडोल (Mar. कंडोल). -(लं) N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. -रोहिणी = कटुरोहिणी. -बल्ली = कटी. कटुकस्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manner, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. -लः 1 A pungent flower. -2 A mau of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chāṇḍāla. -Comp. -वीणा a kind of lute played by the Chāṇḍālas.

कटुारः A weapon, dagger.

कटफलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायफल.

कटुर *a.* Despised. --रं 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. 3 A sauce, condiment.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटति, कटत) To live in distress; see कट्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of rik. -टः The followers of that sage. -ट्टी 1 A female follower of Kātha. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -Comp. -अश्वापकः a teacher of the Kātha branch of the Yajurveda. धूर्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. -ओत्रियः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमदः An epithet of Siva.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कटल्यः, -कटल्यः Gravel.

कटाकुः A bird.

कटाहकः A gallinule.

कटिका Chalk.

कटिजरः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कठिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनवि-
षमाभेकेषां सारयन्ती Ms. 92; Amarn.
72; Mn. 2. 20; so 'हृत्तनै'. -2 Hard-
hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विद्विष्ये कठि-
नः सखु स्त्रिया Kn. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64;
Amaru. 6; so 'हृदय'. -3 Inexorable,
inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense
(as pain &c.); नितान्तकठिनारुजं मम न
वेदसा मानसी V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain.
—ना 1 A thicket. —ना 1 A sweetmeat
made with refined sugar. -2 An
earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also
in this sense). —नी Chalk. -0omp.
—वृद्धः, -का a tortoise.

कठिनता, -रत्न 1 Hardness, firmness.
-2 Severity -3 Cruelty, hard-heart-
edness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty,
obscurity.

कठिनिका, -कठिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The
little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. -रः
A needy or distressed man, a pan-
per.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard (fig. also),
solid, stiff; कठोरतिष्ठन्मणि Māl. 5.
34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless;
अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रियं U. 3.
27; so 'हृदय', 'विष'. -3 Sharp,
piercing; 'अंकुश' Sānti. 1. 22. -4
Full, developed, complete, full-
grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भा ज्ञा-
नकी विमुच्य U. 1. 1. 49, 6. 25;
Māl. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलाछनच्छविः
Si. 1. 20; so अ' new, young; Māl.
1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, re-
fined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमतिभि
K. 7; 'विभूतः' विवसः U. 2 it
is noon-time. -0omp. —गर्भ *a.*
far advanced in pregnancy; U.
1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of
the Brahmāṇḍa purāṇa.

कठोरता, -रत्न Hardness, firmness,
severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish
with buds, expand the blossoms of;
Māl. 9. 41.

कठोल *g.* Hard, resisting

कट्ट *I.* 1 U. (कटिते, कटित) 1
To be proud. -2 To annoy; of. कट्ट.
-3 To be disturbed or confused. -II
6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U.
1 To protect. -2 To remove
the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To
break off a part, separate or detach,
tear.

कट्ट *a.* 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3
Ignorant, foolish.

कट्टकं Sea-salt obtained by eva-
ration,

कट्टंगः A spirituous liquor, a
kind of rum.

कट्टगं (क) रः Straw, the stalks of
various sorts of pulse &c.

कट्टगं (क) रिय *a.* To be fed with
straw. —रः An animal fed with
straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R.
5. 9.

कट्ट (ल) वं 1 A kind of vessel.
-2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कट्टदिका Science (कल्लिका).

कट्टं (लं) वः 1 The stem or stalk
(of a pot-herb). -2 The end or
point, angle.

कट्टार *a.* 1 Tawny; कट्टार इषारं G.
M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud,
haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The
tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कट्टितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar.
-2 A sacrificial knife.

कट्ट 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough.
-2 To be harsh or severe.

कण *I.* 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To
sound or cry (as in distress); moan.
-2 To become small. -3 To go
or approach. II. 10 P. or
-Caus. 1 To wink, to close the
eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To
sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तं-
हुलकान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An
atom or particle (of anything). -3
A very small quantity; कणितं Sānti.
1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R.
1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A
drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही
मालिनीतरंगागाम् S. 3. 7; अणु, अणु
Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An
ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire).
-8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9
Flake (of snow). -10 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3
Cumin seed. —णी 1 An atom, a
drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The
plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia.
-0omp. —अणुः, -भस्मः, -सुख *m.* a nick-
name given to the philosopher who
propounded the Vaiśeṣika system of
philosophy (which may be said to be
a 'doctrine of atoms'). —अणु *a.* one
whose food consists of grains. 'त'
the state of one who is made to live
on grains. —सुखलः a kind of plant.
—जीरः a white kind of cumin seed.
—जीरकं small cumin seed. —भस्मा, —भस्मका,
—सुख *m.* N. of Kapāḍa. —भस्मका a
kind of bird. —झणः a whirlpool.

कणशः *ind.* In small parts or minute
particles, grain by grain, little by
little, drop by drop &c.; तद्विदं कणशो
विकीर्णिते (भस्म) Kn. 4. 27.

कणिका 1 A grain. -2 A small par-
ticle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal
of parched wheat. -5 An enemy. -6
N. of a purificatory ceremony, i. e.
waving round lamps at sacrificial
rites. —का 1 An atom, a small or
minute particle. -2 A drop (of
water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of corn
or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्नि-
मय tree.

कणिका, —शः An ear or spike of
corn.

कणित *a.* The smallest, the most
minute.

कणीक *a.* Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or
bar; लोहस्तम्भस्य कणपः Vajjayanti;
चापचक्रकणपकण &c. Dk. 35.

कणभः A kind of fly with a
sting.

कणाटिनः, टेरिः, टेरिकः A wag-
tail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see
under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणीचिः, चि *f.* 1 A sound. -2 A
tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे *ind.* A particle expressing the
satisfaction of a desire (अद्वाप्तचित्तं),
कणेहस्य पया पिबति Sk. 'he drinks
milk to his heart's content or till he
is satisfied.'

कणेरः, -रुः The कर्णिकर tree. —रः
—रः *f.* 1 A she-elephant. -2 A court-
zan, harlot.

कण्ड 1 P. (कण्टति, कण्टित) To go or
move.

कण्ट *a.* Thorny.

कण्टकः, -कं 1 A thorn; पावुलरुं कर-
स्थेन कण्टमेवैव कण्टकं (उद्धरेत्) Chāṇ.
22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting;
Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything.
-4 (fig.) Any troublesome fellow
who is, as it were, a thorn to the
state and an enemy of order and
good government; उत्थातलेकत्रयकण्ट-
केषु R. 14. 73; त्रिविधसुद्रुतदानवकण्टकं
S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5
(Hence) Any source of vexation or
annoyance; nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -6
Horripilation, erection of hair,
thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing
speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp
stinging pain, symptom of a disease.
-11 (In Nyāya philosophy) Refuta-
tion of arguments, detection of error.
-12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The
first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar
mansions. —का 1 A bamboo. -2 A
work-shop, manufactory. -3 Fault,
defect. -4 N. of Makara or the ma-
rine monster, the symbol of the god
of love. —की A kind of जाती,

—**Comp.** —अयः a kind of lizard.—अशनः,—भक्षकः,—सूक्ष्म *m.* a camel.—अंडीलः a kind of fish (having many bones).—आगरः a kind of worm.—आह्वः a kind of tree.—उद्धरण १. (lit.) extirpating thorns, weeding.—२. (fig.) removing annoyances, extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कंदहोद्धरणे निरयमाति-
 डेयलमुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252.—द्रुमः १. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush; भवति नितरां स्फीताः सुक्षेत्रे कंदकमुसाः Mk. 9. 7.—२ the Salmali tree or silk-cotton-tree (Mar. सवरी).—रुलः १. the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree.—२. the गोष्ठुर plant.—३. the castor-oil tree.—४. the Dhatura tree.—५. a term applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat.—मर्दनं snpressing disturbance.—युक्त *a.* having thorns, thorny—विशोधनं extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble; राज्यकंदविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.—इतकी a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (पार्ताकी).—ओणिः,—गी *f.* १. the Solanum Jacqini.—२. a poropine.

कंदकारः *N.* of a tree (शास्मली); also विकंदत.—री *N.* of several plants:—Solanum Jacqini, the silk-cotton tree.

कंदकारिका Solanum Jacqini; also the fruit of this tree.

कंदकालः = कंदकल *q. v.*

कंदहवः The tuberous root of the lotus.

कंदकित *a.* १ Thorny.—२ Covered with erect hair, thrilled; horripilated; प्रीतिं लब्धः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22; S. 3. 15.

कंदकित *a.* (नी *f.*) १ Thorny, prickly; कंदकितो वनताः Vikr. 1. 116.—२ Vexations, troublesome.—*m.* A fish.—*m. f.* *N.* of several plants:—खदिर, मदन, गोष्ठुर, वंश, बदर.—**Comp.** —ज *a.* १. produced from a fish.—२. produced by the Mimosa tree.—कलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस).—(ला) मधुसूती plant.

कंदकिलः A thorny kind of bamboo.

कंदलः १ *N.* of a plant (वंश).—२ A tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic.

कंदालुः *f.* *N.* of several plants:—पार्ताकी, वंश, बवंश, बुद्धी.

कंदित *a.* Thorny.—*m.* *N.* of several trees:—खदिर, अयामर्ष, गोष्ठुर.

कंद १. 10 *U.* (कंदति-ते, कंदयति-ते, कंदित्) १ To mourn, grieve for.—२ To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense

generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case).

कंठः,—ठं १ Throat; कंठे निपीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितवाग्पुत्रादि-कलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेषु स्थलितं वनेपि शि-
 शिरे पुस्तोकिनां वने 6. 3.—२ The neck; कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे सिधिलता Pt. 4. 6.; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयनि जने किं पुनर्दुर्लभमेव Me. 3. 97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Kn. 5. 57.—३ Sound, tone, voice; सा युक्तकंठश्च-
 कंद R. 14. 68; किमिदं किरकंठि सुव्य-
 ते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि प्रयुक्तकंठो-
 दिति U. 3.—४ The neck or brim of a vessel &c.—५ Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उदकंठ).—६ The opening of the womb.—७ A bud on a stalk.—८ The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited.—९ The वदन tree.—
 १० Guttural sound.—**Comp.** —आग्निः a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard).—अवसक्त *a.* clinging to the neck.—आगत *a.* come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person).—आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace; परिक्रितं काव्यमुच्यते तल्लोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; of. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण—आश्लेषः neck-embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6: उदपृष्ठ Bh. 3. 82.—उक्तं personal testimony.—कुण्ठः a kind of fever.—कूणिका the Indian lute.—ग *a.* reaching or extending to the throat.—गत *a.* १. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat; *i. s.* on the point of departing; न वदेद्यार्थनी भाषां प्रापौ कंठगतैरपि Snhshsh.; Pt. 1. 296.—२. approaching or reaching the throat.—तदः,—तदः,—तदी the side of the neck.—तलसिक्ता the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse.—दृग् *a.* reaching to the neck.—नीडकः a kite.—नीलकः a large lamp or torch, a whip of lighted straw &c. (Mar. मशाल).—पासः,—पासकः १. a rope tied round an elephant's neck.—२. a halter in general.—बंधः a rope for an elephant's neck.—यूषा a short neck-lace; विदुषां कंठ-
 युषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102.—माणिः १. a jewel worn on the neck.—२. (fig.) a dear or beloved object.—लग्न *a.* १. clinging to the throat.—२. suspended round the neck.—३. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces); Mā. 3. 2.—लग्न *a.* a collar.—२. a horse's halter.—वर्तित्व *a.* being at or in the throat, *i. s.* on the point of departing; प्रापौ R. 12. 54.—शालुकं a hard tumour in the throat.—शुद्धी swelling of the tonsils.—शोषः (lit.) १. drying up or parching of the throat.—२. (fig.) fruitless expostulation.—सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the neck.—सर्पः a kind of em-

brace; (thus defined:—बालुर्वते बलसि बलमस्य स्तनाभिघातं निविडोपगृहात् । परिश्रमाद्यं शनैर्विद्वारस्तकंठस्य प्रवर्तते संतः॥); कंठयुष-
 मपिद्वयं योषितः R. 19. 32.—स्य *a.* १. being in the throat.—२. guttural (as a letter).—३. being in the month, ready to be repeated by rote.—४. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः *ind* १ From the throat —२ Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन *a.* Belonging to the throat.

कंठी १ Neck, throat.—२ A necklace, a collar.—३ A ropelike round the neck of a horse.—**Comp.** —रः १. a lion.—२ an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण स्वपतत Dk. 7.—३. a pigeon.—४. explicit declaration or mention; (रति कंठीरेणोक्तम्.)

कंठकालः *N.* of Siva (bine on the neck).

कंठच *a.* १ Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat.—२ Guttural.—**Comp.** —वर्णः a guttural letter; namely ङ, झ, ञ, ख, ग, घ, ङ, and ह —स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठालः १ A boat.—२ A spade, hoe.

—३ War.—४ A camel.—५ An excellent root.—६ A churning vessel.—७ A bag.

—ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel. —ला, —ला A churning vessel.

कंदु १. १ *U.* (कंदति-ते कंदयति) १ To be glad or satisfied.—२ To be proud.—३ To nbnhsk.—II. 10 *U.* (कंदयति-ते, कंदित) १ To thresh (corn, grain; &c.), nbnhsk.—२ To protect, defend.

कंदनं १ Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain: अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अवयवत्वं) तुषाणां कंदनं पथः.—२ Chaff.—नी १ A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed.—२ A pestle.

कंदित *a.* Dislocated; S. 2.

कंदरा १ A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body).—२ A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंदानकः *N.* of a servant of Siva
 कंदिका १ A short section, short est subdivision; (as in the शुक्लपट्टवर्ण)
 —२ *N.* of a country.

कंडुः *m. f.*, कंडुः *f.* १ Scratching.—२ Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडुः कर्भिरिधितं Kn. 1. 9; Santi. 4. 17.—**Comp.** —आदि *m. pl.* the nominal verbs.—करी *N.* of a plant शुकाक्षी.—रवः १ *N.* of a plant.—२ white mns-tard.

कंडुर *a.* Scratching.—रः A species of deer.

कङ्घुनिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itoh; सुभग रत्नकारभे कर्णे कङ्घुतिला-लता S. D.

कङ्घुमत् *a.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कङ्घुपति-ते Den. U. (*p. p.* कङ्घुति) 1 To scratch, rnb gently; कङ्घुयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37; सुमीमकङ्घुयत् कुणसारः Ku. 3. 36; so ह्यं कुणसुगस्य वामनयनं कङ्घुयमानां सुगीं S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कङ्घुयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rnbng; कङ्घुयनैर्दशनिवार-णैश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rnb-bing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कङ्घ्या 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कङ्घुयितं Scratching.

कङ्घुयितु *a.* Scratching, a scratcher.

कङ्घुरा *N.* of a plant causing itoh.

कङ्घुल *a.* 1 Having an itohy sensa- tion, feeling the itch, itohy; कङ्घुलद्विप-र्गद्विपकवणरिक्वेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itoh. -लः An esonlent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lnte of a Chāṇḍāla. -Oomp. -लीणा The lnte of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंडोलकः 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण्-क्व] *a.* Ved. 1 Talent- ed, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसन्न- णो हिष्यः कण्वहोतर Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Daaf. -ण्वः 1 *N.* of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sa- kuntalā and progenitor of the line of काण्व Brāhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the Rīg- veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -ण्वः Sin, evil. -Oomp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or de- stroying the evil spirits called Kaṇvas (?). -दुहितु, -सुता Sakuntalā, Kaṇva's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kaṇvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतु *a.* one whose priest is a Kaṇva.

कण्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kaṇvas (as Indra).

कतः, -कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तत् -उ Tv.] The clearing-ntt plant, (the nnt of which is said to clear muddy water); कलं कतकवृक्षस्य य- धार्यं पुत्रसादनं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि मनीवती ॥ Ms. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nnt of this tree, see अंशुप्रसादन also.

कतकलः The clearing-ntt plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-इतम्] ('मत् *n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जल- लम् इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्कृतमधि- कृत्य वास्यानि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र वासुधादहंर्यार्यमिभ्यः Mā. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* ('त् *n.*) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विभः कत- रणो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides?

कति *pron. a.* [किम्+इति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, क- तिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कत्ययः कति च्यासः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतेः स्मरकति कृताः स्वांत ते विमलभाः Sānti. 3. 18; -3 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिद्विष पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्नादौ कतिचिद्वलारि- प्रयुक्तः स कामी नीरवा मासाच् Mc. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अश् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकु- कुसुमोद्भूतः कदंबः U. 3. 2; Ms. 23; कतिपयद्विषसायने some days having elapsed; वर्णः कतिपयेरेव ग्रथितस्य स्व- रेरेव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयश्च *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणा- यालति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अंश् Tv.] Fire; cf. सतमाल.

कत्थ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न का Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वा कथयते न क- रयेथा; Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कथन *a.* Boasting, praising --नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कथय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water oansing happiness.

कत्थ 10 P. (कथयति, कथित) To loosen, slacken, remove.

कत्थवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति-ते, कथित) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person); राममिष्वसनदर्श- नोत्सुकं मेधिलाय कथयामभूव सं R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold con- versation with; कथायिवा सुमित्रेण सह Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Mā. 8. 10; आकार- सह सं चोदितमेवाय कथयति S. 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीकभयस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To donounce. -8 To enposse. --Pass. (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ्-कथु] A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A dis- pantant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. --नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ् नि+अ] 1 A tale, story; 'प्राचीण्यं U. 4 historical know- ledge. -2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8. -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलभ्येय- से यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, con- versation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composi- tion, often distinguished from आख्या- यिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः । परंपराश्रया वा स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका जुये ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation, का कथा, or का कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याज्ञानेनैव दूरतः । हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विज्ञानयोहोति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मर्दिवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आभवागनुमानार्थां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Oomp. -अनुवागः taking pleasure in conversation, atten- tion. -अंतरं 1. the course of con- versation; रमतव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अवशेषा (or कथाशेष) *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः com- mencement of a tale. -आरामः garden of fable. -आलापः speech, con-

कदंबदः The mustard-seed plant.
कदूरः 1 A saw. -2 An iron goad
for driving an elephant. -3 N. of a
tree sometimes substituted for Kha-
dira as a sacrificial post. -रि, -रं A
corn, a callosity of the feet caused
by external friction. -रं coagulated
milk.

कदलः, -कदलकः The plantain tree; ऊरुद्वयं युगपृष्ठाः कदलरूपं कांडौ Amaru. 95. —ला N. of several plants:—गृधि, द्विदिका and शालमलि. —ली 1 The plantain tree; किं यासि बालक-दलीच विकल्पमाना Mk. 1. 20; वास्यस्युका मसकदलीस्तंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku. 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A flag carried by an elephant. —4 A flag or banner. —Comp. —(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant. —वृंहः, -रंधः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag; Mā. 6.

कदलिन् m. A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber.

—2 A beautiful woman.

कदा ind. When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथ-चिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अदि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following च्चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once': अनंशं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाच विभेति कदाचन Mā. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नास्मै क्रीडेत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now': कदाचित् काननं जगदि कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 et seq. [cf. L. quando].

कटु a. [कट्-रु] (हु or दू. f.) 1 Tawny. —2 Variegated, spotted. —दुः 1 The tawny colour. —2 The variegated colour. —दः, -दू. f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. —Comp. —पुनः, -सुता a serpent.

कट्टण a. Reddish-brown, tawny.

कट्ठरं 1 Whey. —2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधमी a. Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कंतु). 1 To be satisfied or contented. —2 To love, wish. —3 To shine. —4 To go.

कनकं Gold; कनकवलयं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Me. 2, 37, 67. —कः 1 The Palāsa tree. —2 The Dhātūra tree. —3 Mountain ebony. —Comp. —अंगदं a gold bracelet. —अञ्जलि, —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुञ्जौ ते स्वर्धने किल कनकाञ्जलेन सार्धम् Bv. 2. 9. —अयस्वतः the treasurer. —आकः the धत्तू tree. (—आ) = नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आलुवः the Dhātūra tree. (—यं) a flower. —आरः borax. —दंकः a golden hatchet. —द्वं,

—द्वंक (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. —द्वङ्किका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. —निकषा a streak of gold (rubbed on a touchstone). —पन्नं an ear-ornament made of gold; जीवेति मंगलचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपरं च P. 10. —परागं gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (—ल) a weight of gold. —प्रभ a. bright as gold. (—भर) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. —प्रसवः the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. —भंगः a piece of gold. —रंभा the स्वर्ण-कदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow ornament. —2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kārtikeya. —सूयं a gold necklace; काश्या कनकसूयेण कुण्डलसर्पं चिन्तयति Pt. 1. 207. —स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden.

कनखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्विरेडिति पावनं); तस्माद्दुष्टोदकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णं जहोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन a. One-eyed; cf. काय.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कतिं नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद a. Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ a. (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. —2 The youngest. —3 Lower —4 Having the feet downwards. —ट्टा N. of Siva. —ट्टा 1 The little finger. —2 A kind of heroine. —3 The wife of a younger brother. —Comp. —पदं—मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक a. The smallest. —ट्टिका The little finger; कनिष्ठिकाभिहित-कालिदासा Subhāsh. —कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन a. Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye. **कनीनकः** 1 A boy, youth. —2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. —2 The pupil of the eye. —निका 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् a (सी. f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger; कनीयाच्च ज्ञाता, कनीयस्ते भविषी &c.

कनीषस a. 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger. —सं Copper.

कनीचिः f. 1 A oart. —2 A oreeping plant.

कनूज = कन्याकुञ्ज q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. —2 A female elephant; (of. कनेरा).

कंत a Happy.

कंतु a Happy. —तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. —2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). —3 Granary.

कंथा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णं कंथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86, Sānti. 4. 4, 19. —2 A well. —3 A town. —Comp. —धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद् 1 P. (कदति, कदित) 1 To cry; lament. —2 (A.) To be confounded or perplexed. —3 To confound.

कंदः—दं 1 A bulbous root. —2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also): ज्ञान-कंद. —3 Garlic. —4 A knot, swelling. —5 An affection of the male or female organ —दः 1 A cloud. —2 Camphor. —Comp. —मूलं a radicle. —संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. —सरं the garden of Indra.

कंदिन् a. Having a bulbous root. —m. An esorlent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदहं The white water-lily; of. कंदोद.

कंदरः—रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदारं कंदर्यः प्रलयसुगताः Bh. 3. 69; बभूवाधारकंदराभिसर्पा V. 1. 16; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —रारं A cave, valley, hollow. —रं Dry ginger. —Comp. —आकरः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजन्तश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इष रूपेण Mb. —2 Love (कंदर्प is thus derived:—कं द्रव्यमीति मदान्ना-तमानो जगद् ब । तेन कंदर्पमानं तं च कार वतुमंतः ॥). —Comp. —कूपः pudenda muliebria. —उबरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —दू-हना, —मथनः N. of Siva. —सुवलः—सुमलः the male organ of generation. —सुखल 1. membrum virile. —2. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कंदलः—लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40 —2 Reproach, censure. —3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. —4 A portent. —5 Sweet sound. —6 The plantain tree, कदल-दलोहासा पयोर्विद्वः Amaru. 48. —7 Collection; U. 3. 11. —लः 1 Gold. —2 War, battle. —3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विदलकंदलकंपनलालितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कदली 1 The plantain (or the Ban-pana) tree; आरकराजिभिरेषं कुसुमे-

नैषकङ्कली सलिलगर्भी । कोपाद्दर्शने स्म-
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Mo.
21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer.
-3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp.
-कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the
flower of the plantain tree.

कंदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2
Put forth, omitted.

कंदिरि N. of a plant (Mar. ला-
जालू.)

कंदुः m. f. [Un. 1. 14] A boiler,
oven. -Comp. -पक्क a. parched,
roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः-कं A ball for playing
with; पातितोपि करावातेहस्तारथे कं-
दुक. Bb. 2. 83; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19;
R. 16. 83. -कं A pillow; Bh 3. 145.
-Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोदः (दुः) 1 The white
lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a pro-
vincial form for नलोलल); मोहसुकु-
लायमाननेत्रकंदोदयुगलः Mā. 7. -दं A
blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A clond. -2 A kind of
grass.

कंधरः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1
The neck. -2 'The holder of water',
a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N.
of a vegetable (गारिष). -रा The
neck; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति
जहास कश्यपित्तिः Y. 2. 220; Amaru.
16; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति]
The ocean. -f. The neck.

कम्भं [कम्भ] 1 Sin. -2 A swoon,
a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संबद्धवैखानस-
कन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53 -2 An
unmarried girl, virgin, maiden; गृहे
गृहे पुत्र्याः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Mā. 7;
Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name
for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षा
महेद्वीरी नववर्षा च रेहिणी । दशमे कन्यका
प्रोक्ता अत ऊर्ध्वं राजसूया Sabdak.). -4 (In
Rhet.) One of the several kinds
of heroines; an unmarried girl
serving as a chief character in a
poetical composition; see under
अन्यात्री. -5 The sign *Virgo* -Comp.
-उल्लः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यका-
च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden;
विश्वदुष्टयः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mā. 7. 1.
-जातः the son of an unmarried
girl; Y. 2. 129 (= काननि); for in-
stance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यका Ved. Calling a girl (कन्या-
ह्वन); a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved. a girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother.
-सा The little finger. -सी The
youngest sister.

कन्या [Un. 4. 111] 1 An un-
married girl or daughter; R. 1. 51,
2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. -2 A girl
ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden;
Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in
general. -5 The sixth sign of the
zodiac, i. e. *Virgo*. -6 N. of Durgā.
-7 Large oardamoms. -Comp.
-अंत्यपुरं the woman's apartments;
सुरक्षितेति कन्यांत्यपुरे कश्चिन्नविशति
Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 60. -आद a. follow-
ing after or hunting young girls.
(-दः) 1. the inner apartments of a
house. -2. a man who hunts or goes
after young girls. -कुञ्जः N. of a
country. (-जं) N. of an ancient
city in the north of India, situated
on a tributary of the Ganges, now
called Kanoja. -कुमारि f., -री N. of
Durgā. -नतं the position of a planet
in the sign *Virgo*. -ग्रहं taking a
girl in marriage. -दूषणं defile-
ment of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or
blemish in a girl, bad repnte (such
as a disease &c.). -धनं dowry. -पतिः
'daughter's husband', a son-in-law.
-पाला a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः,
-मर्षः the son of an unmarried daughter
(called काननि). -पुरं the women's
apartments. -मर्तु m. 1. a son-in-law.
-2. N. of Kārtikēya. -रत्नं a very fine
girl; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामस्ते
Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign *Virgo*.
-वेदिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying
one's girl); Y. 1. 262. -शुल्कं money
given to the bride's father as her
price, purchase-money of a girl.
-स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband
by a maiden. -हरणं ravishment or
seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2
A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. -सा The little
finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of or in
the form of a young girl; R. 6. 11,
16. 86. -चं The harem (consisting
mostly of girls).

कन्युषं The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move; see कम्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of
demons.

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick,
cheating; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्ययानं
Pt. 1. 191; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9.
5. -ट्टि A measure equal to the ca-
pacity of the hollows of the two
hands joined together. -Comp.
-तापसः one who pretends to be
an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -पटु
a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty;
उल्लङ्घ्य प्रजास्त्वभुतेन कपटपटुर्द्विजालिकः

Si. 15. 35. -प्रबंधा a fraudulent
contrivance; H. 1. -लेख्यं a forged
document. -वचनं deceitful talk.
-वेश a. disguised, masked. (-शः)
disguise, false dress.

कपाटिका A rogne, cheat.

कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest.

-f. A kind of perfume (चिदा).

कपनः Shaking. -नः -नः Ved. A
worm, caterpillar (वृग).

कपदः, कपदकः 1 A small shell
or cowrie (used as a coin). -2 Braid-
ed and matted hair, especially of
Siva; G. L. 22.

कपादिका A small shell or cowrie,
(used as a coin); मित्राण्यमित्तवतं यति
यस्य न स्युः कपदि (ई) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपदिन् a. [कपदं इति] 1 Shaggy.
-2 Wearing braided and matted
hair. -m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाटः-टं [कं वातं पाटयति तद्वति
रुगाद्धि Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a
door; कपाटवक्त्राः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3.
34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्मोपि नोपा-
जितः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A door; Si. 11.
60. -Comp. -उद्घाटनं 1. the open-
ing of a door. -2. A door key. -घ्नः
a house-breaker, thief. -वक्षस a.
broad-chested; R. 3. 34. -संधिः 1.
the junction of the leaves of a door.
-2. a manner of multiplying -संधिकः
a disease of the ear.

कपालः-लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालय-
ति] 1 The skull, skull-bone; चूडापीठं
कपालसंकुलगलनं वाकिनीवारयः Mā. 1.
2; कद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षादनं
कारितः Bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a
broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षा
यौ Ms. 8. 93. -3 A multitude, col-
lection. -4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6.
44. -5 A cup, jar in general; पंच-
कपाल -6 A cover or lid. -7 A treaty
of peace on equal terms. -लं 1 The
shell of an egg. -2 The cotyla of the
leg of a man, any flat bone. -3 A kind
of leprosy. -लं A beggar's bowl. [of
L. caput; Gr. *kephale*]. -Comp.
-नालिका a sort of pin or spindle
for winding cotton &c. -पाणिः,
-धनुः, -मालिनः, -गिरिस् m. epithets of
Siva. -मालिनी N. of Durgā -संधिः
a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालि N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78,
8. 250. -2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or
having a skull; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wear-
ing skulls; कपालि वा स्वाद्यधेनुशिरः
(वृगः) Kn. 5. 78. -m. 1 An epithet
of Siva; करं कर्णं कुदंरपि किल कपा-
लिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of
low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa

mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgā.

कपिः [कपि-इत् नलोपः ; Up. 4. 143] 1 An ape, a monkey ; कपे-रत्रसिपुनद्विद् Bk. 9. 11. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of Karanja. —4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलास) —5 The sun. —6 N. of Vishnu. —पि f. —पि A female monkey. —Oomp. —आख्यः inoense. —इज्ज, an epithet (1) of Rāma ; (2) of Sugriva. —इन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanumat ; नहयंति दृष्टं इदानीं कर्षिन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12 ; (2) of Sugriva ; इयं यत्र कर्षिन्द्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45 ; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —कंदुकं the skull. —केतन, —खज N. of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा —चूटा the hog-plum tree. —ज, —तैल, —नामन् m. storax or benzoin. —मधु 1. an epithet of Rāma. —2. of Sugriva. —रघु, an epithet of (1) Rāma ; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् f. a kind of perfume. —लोहं brass. —वक्त्रः N. of Nārada. —शाका-कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (ooing) of a wall. —शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar. हिल्ल). —शीर्ष्णी a kind of musical instrument.

कार्जिलः 1 The Chātaka bird. —2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —स्थे 1 The fruit of the above tree. —2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —Oomp. —आख्यः a kind of monkey.

कपिल a. [कपिलच् 1 Tawny, reddish ; वाताय कपिला चित्तु Mbh. —2 Having tawny hair ; Ms. 3. 8 ; (Kail. = कपिलकेश). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it ; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. —2 A dog. —3 Benzoin. —4 Inoense. —5 A form of fire. —6 The tawny colour. —7 Impure benzoin. —8 N. of the sun. —9 N. of a country. —10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. —ल 1 A brown cow. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 A kind of timber. —4 The common leech. —5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. —Oomp. —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishnu. —द्युति the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. —दुग्धा a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges

—2. a holy place. —सुतिः f. the Sānkhyā Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश a. [कपि-मल्लयं श] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. —2 Reddish ; (छायी) संख्याययोवकपिशः पिशिताज्ञानां S. 3. 27 ; तोये कौचनपदोरेणकपिशे 7. 12 ; V. 2. 7 ; Me. 21 ; R. 12. 28. —झ 1 The brown colour. —2 A oomound of red and black colour. —3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —झ 1 The Mādhavi creeper. —2 N. of a river. —झ, —झी, —झं A spirit, a kind of rum. —Oomp. —अंजन N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. —2. a deity

कपिशित a. Embrowned ; Si. 6. 5.

कपिशिका A kind of liquor.

कपितनः N. of several plants—such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छनं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. —2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय a. Mean ; worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को वायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. —2 A bird in general. —3 A particular position of the hands. —4 The grey colour of a pigeon. —Oomp. —अंघ्रि f. a sort of perfume. —अंजन antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आभ a. of the colour of a pigeon. (—अ) a pale or dirty white colour. —चरण a sort of perfume. —पालिका, —पाली f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राज 1 the king of pigeons. —वर्णी small cardamoms. —वर्ण a kind of perfume. —सर antimony. —हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c. ; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतक 1 A small pigeon. —2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. —2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Up. 1. 66] A cheek, क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14 ; R. 4. 68. —ल 1 The knee-cap. —Oomp. —काषः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed ; Ki. 5. 36. —फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्ति f. the temples and cheeks ; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks ; cf. मंडामिति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केन जलेन फलति फट्ट Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त) ; कफापचयादारोग्यैकमूल-

माशयाग्निवृत्तिः Dk. 160 ; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तेः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. —2 A watery foam or froth in general. —Oomp. —अरि dry ginger. —कूचिक saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —ह्र, नाशन, —हर a. removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —उवरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् m. pepper.

कफल a. Phlegmatic.

कफिन् a. (नी f.) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —m. An elephant (?)

कफणिः, कफोणिः कफणी f. The elbow.

कफेल a. Phlogmatic.

कफोदः Ved. The elbow.

कव 1 P. (कवति, कवित) 1 To colour. —2 To praise.

कबंधः, —धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life) ; (स्वं) हृत्परकबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —ध 1 The belly. —2 A cloud. —3 A comet. —4 N. of Rāhu. —5 Water (said to be n. in this sense) ; Si. 16. 67. —6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyaṇa. [While Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana. He advised Rāma to form friendship with Sugriva ; see R. 12. 57].

कवं (धं) धिन् a. 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —m. N. of Katyayana.

कवर, —री Usually written कवर-री q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कविल a. Tawny. —लः The tawny animal.

कबुलिः f. The hinder part of an animal.

कक् ind. Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1 A. (कामयते, चकमे-कामयांचने, कति) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with ; कम्पे कामयमानं मा न रवं कामयसे कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्रन्थतर) ; कश्चहंसको मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. —2 To long for, wish, desire ; न वीरघृशब्दमकामयेत् R. 14. 4 ; निष्कट्टमयं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26 ; 4. 48 ; 10. 53 ; Bk. 14. 82. —3 To have intercourse with. —4 To value highly.

कमन a. [कम्-युच् 1 Lustful, libidinous. —2 Wishing for, desirous ; Si.

6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. -नः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asoka-tree. -3 N. of Brahma. -4 A Brahmana. -Comp. -छद्मः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमकं Kn. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; नक्षत्रि कमनीयं वपुरिहं S. 3. 9. v. 1. कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirous.

कमा Beauty, loveliness. कमितु *a.* (त्री. f.) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्प *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful. कम्पः [Up. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संयासा कम्पः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्तवादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. -2 A hamboo. -3 A water-jar. -ही A female tortoise or a small tortoise -Comp. -पतिः a king of tortoises.

कम्पडलः, -ल *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कम्पडलपयोऽमारयस्तदुपयोगो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कम्पडलनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -Comp. -तृक्षः the tree of which Kamandala is made. -धरा an epithet of Siva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. -लः 1 The Sarasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahma. -ली A collection of lotuses. -लं [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलममंभसि कमले च कुबले तानि कनकलतिकारं K. P. 10.; ao हस्तं, नेत्रं, चरणं, &c. -2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The Sarasa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lung. -Comp. -अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. -2. a lake full of lotuses. -आलया an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. -आसना 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahma; क्रीतानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Kn. 7. 70. -ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. -उत्तरं safflower. -खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -ज 1. an epithet of Brahma. -2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -जम्बु *m.*, -मवा, -योनि, -संभवः 'lotus-horn', epithets of Brahma.

कमलक A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An excellent woman. -Comp. -पति, -सखा an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; सान्नेहीय स्पलकमलिनीं न प्रवृद्धां न सुतां Me. 90; रत्नारः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कम्प 1 A. (कंपते, कम्पे, कम्पित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig.

also); कम्पे तीर्णलौहस्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. -Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कम्पः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कम्पेन किञ्चित्प्रतिग्रहं सूच्यते R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Kn. 7. 46; भयकम्पः, विद्युत्कम्पः &c. -2 A modification or the Svarita accent. -प्रा Shaking, moving, tremor. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. -लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कम्पन *a.* [कम्-घञ्] Trembling, shaking. -नः 1 Sierra season (November-December). -2 A kind of misale. -3 A kind of fever (साक्षिपातिक). -नं 1 Shaking, tremor. -2 Quivering pronnoiation.

कम्पाकः Wind.

कम्पिल = कम्पिलं q. v.

कम्पित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. -2 Shaken, awung. -तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Cansing to shake.

कम्प *a.* [कम्-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कम्पाणि सुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कम्पा शाखा S. 4. 2 Agile, quick.

कम्प 1 P. (कम्पति, कम्पित) To go, move.

कम्प *a.* Variegated. -रा Variegated colour.

कम्पलः [Up. 1. 106.] 1 A blanket (of wool); कम्पलवतं न बाधते शीतं Snbhāsh; कम्पलावृतेन तेन H. 3. -2 A dewlap. -3 A sort of deer. -4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm. -लं Water. -Comp. -वाहकः a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कम्पलका -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कम्पलिका 1 A small blanket. -2 A kind of female deer.

कम्पलि *a.* Covered with a blanket. -मः A bullock, ox. -Comp. -वाहकः a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कम्पिः, -वी *f.* 1 A ladle or spoon. -2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कम्पु *a.* (कु or कू *f.*) Spotted, variegated. -कु 1 -कु (*m., n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कम्पुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवाङ्मयी N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. -कु 1 An elephant. -2 The neck. -3 The variegated colour. -4 A vein of the body. -5 A bracelet. -6 A tube-shaped bone. -Comp. -आतायिन् *m.* a kind of kite. -कंटी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. -मीषा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (i. e.

a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कम्पुका 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कम्पु *a.* Stealing. -मः 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; of. Up. 1. 93.

कम्पोजः 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कम्पोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कम्पु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर).

कम्पाधुः *f.* The wife of Hiranya-kasipa and mother of Prahlāda.

कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [करोति, कर्षते अनेन इति, कृ-क-अच्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c.; दुःखं, सुखं, भयं &c. -रः 1 A hand; करं व्यापुञ्चयत्। पिबति रति-सर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam; यद्युद्धं पूर्वा व्यसित इवालावित-करः V. 3. 34; also प्रतिकूलतासुपगते हि विभीषिकलक्षणेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरस्य पतिव्यता। करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराकांतमहीधुतुष्वकौरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा राविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also), (द्वौ) अपरांतमहीपालव्याजेन रवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. -5 Hail. -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. -7 The asterism called हस्त. -Comp. -अग्रं 1. the forepart of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. -आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. -आरोहः a finger-ring. -आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. -आस्फोटः 1. the chest. -2. a blow with the hand. -अक्षि *f.* 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instrument. -कंदकः, -कं a finger-nail. -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलं वितीर्णं बुनीवार-राधैः U. 3. 25. -कलशः, -शं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). -किसलयः, -य 1. 'sprout like hand,' a tender hand; करकिसलयतल्लक्षुधया न-र्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. -2. a finger. -कुहमलं the finger. -कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; 'प्रेयम्बु Ghat. 22. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं 1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -3. marriage. -ग्रहः 1. a husband. -2. a tax-collector. -घर्षणः, -घर्षिन् *m.* the churning-stick. -छद्मः the teak tree. -जः a finger-nail; तद्विष्णकरजधुण्यात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105;

Amaru. 85 (-जं) a kind of perfume. —जालं a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand ; वनदेवताकरतलेः S. 4. 4 ; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. आमलकं (lit.) an Amalaka fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand ; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand ; करतलामलकफलवद्विजं जगद्वालीकयति K 43. स्थ. a. resting on the palm of the hand —तालः, तालकं 1. clapping the hands ; स जहास वत्करतालमुच्यते Si. 15. 39. —2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका, -ताली 1. clapping the hands ; उच्चाटनं यः करतालिकानां दानादिवानां भवतीतिरिव N. 3. 7. —2. beating time by clapping the hands. —ताया N. of a river. —दः a. 1. paying taxes. —2. tributary: करद्वीकृतान्धिलदृष्टं मेदिनी Ve. 6. 18. —3. giving the hand to help &c. —दक्ष a. handy, dexterous. —पत्रं 1. a saw. —2. playing in water °वत् m. The palm tree. —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पुत्रः 1 a tender hand. —2. a finger ; cf. किसलय. —पालः, -पालिका 1. a sword. —2. a cudgel. —पानं 1. splashing water about while bathing. —2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. —पीडनं marriage ; of. पाणिपीडन. —पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —चालः, -चालः 1. sword ; अधोरघटः करचालपाणिशोपावृत्तिः Mā. 9 ; श्लेष्मनिबहानधने कलयसि करचालम् Gīt. 1. Si. 13. 60. —2. a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke. —मुक्तं a kind of weapon ; see आयुधं. —रङ्गः 1. A finger-nail ; अनाघातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररङ्गैः S. 2. 10 ; Me. 96. —2. a sword. —वालिका a small club. —वीरः, -वीरकः 1. a sword or scimitar. —2. A cemetery. —3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. —4. a kind of tree. (—र) red arsenic. (—री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. —2. N. of Aditi. —3. a good cow. (—र) the flower of the tree. —शस्त्रा a finger. —शीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —शूकः a finger-nail. —शोथः swelling of the hands. —सादा 1. weakness of the hand. —2. the fading of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्थालि m. an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः, -कं [किरि करोति वा जलमन कृ-उत् Tv.] 1 The water-pot (of an

ascetic) ; K. 41. —2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). —कः 1 The pomegranate tree. —2 Hand. —3 Tax. —4 A kind of bird. —का, —काः, -कं Hail ; ताकुवीधास्तुलकरकावृष्टिपातवकीर्णानि Me. 54 ; Dv. 1. 35 ; U. 3. 40. —Comp. —अंशम् m. the cocoa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. —2 The skull ; प्रेतकः करकावृक्स्थावृष्टिसंस्थं स्थवृद्धगमयि कस्यमय्यग्रमसि Mā. 5. 16 ; also 5. 19. —3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut) ; a small box ; as in तालकरकवाहिनी (used in Kādambari). —4 A kind of sugar-cane. —5 Any bone of the body.

करजः [कं शिरो जलं वा रंजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरि मद् कृ-अन् Up. 4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 Safflower. —3 A crow ; Santi. 4. 19. —4 An atheist, unbeliever. —5 A degraded Brāhmana. —6 A man of a low profession. —7 A musical instrument. —8 The first Śrāddha ceremony performed in honour of a dead man. —ट 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow ; Mk. 7. —2 N. of कर्णिय the propounder of the science and art of theft. —3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करद्विम् m. An elephant ; दिवन्ते श्रुयन्ते मद्मलिनगण्डः कारद्विन् Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)दुः A kind of bird (orange).

करण a. [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing. —2. Ved.) Clever, skilled. —जः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. —2 A man of a mixed tribe. —3 A writer. —जं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing ; effecting ; परहितं, संस्था, मिय° &c. —2 Act, action. —3 Religious action. —4 Business, trade. —5 An organ of sense ; वषा करणोक्तिरनेन सा निपपत्ती पतिमचपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42 ; पदुकरणैः प्राणिभिः Me. 5 ; R. 14. 50. —6 The body ; उपमानमध्विलसिनीं करणं यत्तच्च कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. —7 An instrument or means of an action ; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. S. —8 (In Logio) The instrumental cause which is thus defined ; व्यापारवद्व्यापारणं कारणं करणं. —9 A cause or motive (in general). —10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.) ; साधकतमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42 ; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्बह्व्यापाराद्वन्तरम् : विवक्ष्यते यदा यत्र कारणं तच्चदा स्तुत्यम्. —11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof ;

Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. —12 A kind of rhythmic pause, beat of the hand to keep time ; Ku. 6. 40. —13 (In astrol.) A division of the day ; (these Karanas are eleven). —14 The Supreme being. —15 Pronunciation. —16 The posture of an ascetic. —17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. —18 A field. —19 Plastering with the hand. —20 The usage of the writer caste. —जी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. —2 A surd or irrational number. —Comp. —अक्षिः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —त्राणं the head.

करङ्गः [कृ-अन् Up. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (: of bamboo) ; करङ्गपीडिततोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84 ; स-वेमायाकरङ्गं 1. 77. —2 A bee-hive. —3 A sword. —4 A sort of duok (करङ्ग) —5 Liver.

करङ्कः, -करङ्किका, करङ्को f. A small box made of bamboo.

करञ्चि m. A fish.

करघय a. Kissing the hand.

करमः [कृ-अभ् Up. 3. 122 ; कपो मति, मा क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers ; metacarpus, as in करभोक्तः R. 6. 83 ; see करभोक्त below. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 A young elephant. —4 A young camel. —5 A camel in general. —6 A kind of perfume. —भी A she-camel. —Comp. —ऊरुः f. a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm ; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथा-सुखं ते S. 3. 21 ; Si. 10. 69 ; Amarn. 69 ; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant ; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिन् m. An elephant.

करभीरः A lion.

करमट्टः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् m. A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित a. कृ-अन्वृ ; Up. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated ; प्रकामाद्विरम्यभाष्य कंटकैः करंबितामोदभरं विवृण्वती N. 1. 116, 85 ; स्फुटतरुमेन कटुं च करंबितमिव यमुनाजलपुरं Gīt. 11. —2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (बः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. —2 Mud ; करंभशालुकार-तापात् Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted ; but Medhātithi takes it to mean ' mud '). —3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. —4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. —2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः 1 N. of a country ; (perhaps the modern Karhāḍa in Satāra district) ; करहाटपतेः पुत्री विजयगन्धर्वः करिणम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करागणः 1 A market or fare. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind of crane.)

कराल a. 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6. 1 ; Mā. 3 ; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27 ; R. 12. 98 ; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide ; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged ; pointed ; Ve. 2. 6 ; Mā. 1. 38. -5 Harsh ; Mā. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious ; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -ल 1 Resin, pitch. -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -ल A terrific form of Durgā ; * आयतनं ; न करालोपहारश्च फलमन्यादिभाष्यते Mā. 5. 33. -ली One of the seven tongues of fire. -ल A particular condiment. -Oomp. -दंष्ट्र a. having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword. -का N. of Durgā.

करिका Scurching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिन् m. [कर-इति] 1 An elephant. -2 The number '8' (in Math.). -Oomp. -इन्द्रा, ईश्वरः, -वरा a large elephant, lordly elephant ; सदादाना परिक्षिणा शस्त एव करीश्वरा Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृता करिषरेण महाधनुश्चर Nttipr. 2. -कुम्भः the frontal globe of an elephant ; Bv. 2. 177. -कुसुम्भः a fragrant powder of नागेश्वर. -गर्जित the roaring of an elephant (वृंहितं करिगर्जितं Ak.) -दंत ivory. -दारकः a lion. -नासिका a musical instrument. -पटः an elephant-driver. -पतेः, -शावः, -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -ध्वजः a column to which an elephant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Gaṇesa. -पावस् m. a water-elephant. -वर = इन्द्र q. v. -वेजयन्ती a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कन्धः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant ; कथमेव मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदिति Ki. 2. 6 ; Bv. 1. 2.

करोरः [कृ-ईन् Up. 4. 30] 1 The shoot of a bamboo. -2 A shoot in general, आनिन्यरे वंशकरोरनीलः Si. 4. 14 ; N. 5. 14. -3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels ; पञ्चमैकपद्मा करोरिदमे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh.

2. 93 ; of. also किं पुष्पैः किं कलैस्तस्य करोरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य न कृतः पञ्चसंयुहः Subhāsh. -4 A water-jar. -रा-री 1 The root of an elephant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करोरिका The root of an elephant's tusk.

करोरिकं Battle, fight.

करोरिः, -वे [कृ-ईन् Up. 4. 26] Dry cow-dung. -Oomp. -अग्नि fire of dry cow-dung.

करोरिका A strong wind or gale.

करोरिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [करोति मनः आदुःखाय, कृ-उन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable exciting pity, mournful ; करुणहर्षिः V. 1 ; Si. 9. 67 ; विकलकरुणैरार्यचरितैः U. 1. 28. -ग 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as : one of the 8 or 9 sentiments) ; पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ; विलपन... करुणार्थप्रयितं मियं प्रति R. 8. 70. -3 The Supreme being. -4 A Jaina saint. -ग Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. -Oomp. -मल्ली the Mallikā plant. -विपलम्भः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness ; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्रतरात्मा Me. 93 ; so सकरुण kind ; अकरुण unkind. -Oomp. -आत्मन् a. tender hearted. -आर्द्र a. tender hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मय a. very kind. -विमुख a. merciless, cruel ; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना R. 8. 67. -स्वनः, -ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiableness, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कृ-णु Up. 2. 1 ; के मस्तके रेणुस्य Tv.] 1 An elephant in general ; करेणुरारोह्यते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. -2 The Karpikāra tree. -णुः -णुः f. 1 A female elephant ; ददौ रसायकं करेणुगोधि गजाय गन्धजलं करेणुः Kn. 3. 37 ; R. 16. 16. -2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Oomp. -भूः, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya, the founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the plant Kareṇu.

करेणु m. f. A male or female elephant.

करेन (व) रः Stoic.

करोटः, करोटः f. 1 The skull ; Mv. 5. 19. -2 A cup or basin.

कर्क 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra root).

कर्क a. [कृ-क Up. 3. 40] 1 White. -2 Good, excellent. -कः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5 A mirror. -6 A white horse. [cf. Pers. kark ; L. cancer ; Gr. kor-kinos]. -Oomp. -चिमेटी small cucumber.

कर्कटा 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. -7 A kind of coins (रतिवत्). -8 The radius of a circle. -9 Compass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin or wedge. -टी 1 A female crab. -2 A kind of cucumber. -3 The curved end of a balance. -4 A small water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Compass, circuit. -4 A kind of sugarcane. -5 A hook. -की A female crab. -क 1 A poisonous root. -2 A particular fracture of the bones. -Oomp. -अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a crab. -रज्जु a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -टी f. A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. -2 A kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of oranges.

कर्कधुः, -धुः f. [कर्क कटकं दधाति, धा-ङ् Up. 1. 93] 1 The jujube tree ; कर्कधुफलपाकमिष्यपचनामोदः परिश्रयिते U. 4. 1 ; कर्कधुनापुष्पपरि तुहिनं रजयस्य ग्रस्तं स्या S. 4. v. 1. -2 The fruit of this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3 A bone, broken piece (of skull) ; fragrant ; Mā. 5. 19. -4 A strap or rope of leather. -Oomp. -अश्वः a wag tail. -अंगः the Khanjana bird. -अंधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधकूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करो A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश a. [कर्कश] 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु) ; सराद्वयास्फालन-कर्कशागुली R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73 ; पुरावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पशं तद्वगमिन्नः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36 ; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.). -3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवः R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy, strong, monotonous, robust. -5 Strict, imperative, preemptory ; Mv. 2. 11.

-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, dishonest, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; कर्कश वा भुक्तकर्कशे मम समं लीलायते भारती P. R. -का: A sword.

कर्कशिका कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कशिक: A gourd; Mk. 1. 51.

कर्क: Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्कतन:-नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोट:-, -टक: 1 One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Kaikṣṭha, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his day of adversity] -2 The sngarcane. -3 The विव tree.

कर्चूर: A kind of fragrant tree.

-र 1 Gold. -2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरक: Turmeric.

कर्श 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain, make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण a. Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain) -र्ण: 1 The ear; अहो खलधुजंश्च विपरीतवचक्रमः । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरभ्यो विद्युज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णे दा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे कु to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear; बर्कण, चतुर्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Rādhā who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Sūtaputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a

Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karṇa was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas]. -Comp. -अंजलि: the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुज: Yudhisṭhira. -अंतिक a. close to the ear; स्वनसि सुकु कर्णांतिकचर: S. 1. 24. -अनु: -इ f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पण giving ear, listening. -आकाल: the flapping of the elephant's ears. -ह्रदु: f. a semicircular ear-ring. -उत्तंस: an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mamata says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितव; cf. also his remark ad loc: कर्णावर्तसाक्षिपदे कर्णाद्विध्वनिर्भितः । संनिधानार्थकोपायं हि दत्तेष्वेतत्समर्थम् ॥ K. P. 7). -उपकर्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -ऊर्ण: a kind of deer. -कटाटा 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -ह्रद: (in medio.) a constant noise in the ear. -मूष ear wax (-य:) -मूषक: barding of the wax of the ear. -गोचर a. audible. -ग्राह: a helmsman. -जप a. (also कर्णेज) a secret traducer, tale-bearer, informer. -जग: -जाप: slandering, tale bearing, calumniating. -जलूका a small centipede -जाह the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहभि-

वेशितानन: Māl. 5. 8. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Karṇa', epithet of Arjuna, the third Paṇḍava prince. -उवरा pain to the ear; U. 5. 6. -ताल: the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारित: कुजरकर्ण-ताल: R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Śi 17. 37. -दुर्ण: an ear-ring. -कुंठुभि: = कर्ण-कीटा: -धरा: a helmsman. a pilot; अकर्णधारा जडधौ विपवेतत नोरिव H. 3. 2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -धरिणी a female elephant. -पथ: the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरा श्रुतं Rātṇ 1. -परिन् n. the eighth (i. e. Karṇa) section of the Mahabharata. -पाक: inflammation of the outer ear. -पालि: -ली f. 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली) an ornament of the ear. -पाश: a beautiful ear; U. 6. 27. -गुदं the auditory passage of the ear. -पूर: 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इव च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Sirisha tree. -4. the blue lotus. -ग्रक: 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. -प्रणार: -प्रतिनाह: a disease of the ear. -प्रत: the lobe of the ear. -फल: a kind of fish. -सूक्ष्ण, -सूना an ear-ornament. -मूत्रं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -मोटी a form of Dṛgga. -योनि a. having the ear as a source. -लता-लतिका the lobe of the ear. -वेंडा a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -गजिन a. earless. (-त:) a snake. -विचर, -छिद्रं, -पुरं, -विप्र the auditory passage of the ear. -विष f. ear-wax. -विष 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. -वेध: piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेधनी, -वेधनिका an instrument for piercing the ear. -वेष्ट: -वेष्टनं in ear-ringing. -शकुली the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -शूल: -उत् ear-ache. -श्रव a. audible, loud; कर्णश्रवणिले Ms. 4. 102. -श्राव: -संश्रव: 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -सू: f. Kunti, mother of Karṇa. -हीन a. earless (-न:) a snake.

कर्णक: Ved. 1 A prominence; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril. -4 White hair; Bh. 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णल: a. Having ears.

कर्णवत् a. 1 Long-eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णार्काणि ind. From ear to ear

कर्णक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-

ing a helm. —कः A steersman. —कः 1 An ear-ring. —2 A knot, round protuberance. —3 Pericarp of a lotus. —4 A small brush or pain. —5 The middle finger. —6 A fruit-stalk. —7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. —8 Chalk. —9 A trowel. —10 A bawd. —Comp. —अचलः N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिक a. 1 Having ears. —2 Long-eared. —3 Barbed (as an arrow). —m. 1 An ass. —2 A helmsman. —3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. —4 A disease of the nterus.

कर्णिक m. an elephant.

कर्णिक a. Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (कर्ण) कर्णाटोऽर्जुनविद्वत् कंठभूषणः Vikr. 18. 102. —टो f. 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटोऽर्जुनविद्वत् कंठभूषणः Vb. 1. 29. —2 The इमपरी plant. —3 One of the Rāgins or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुटान्गालीयते बटपः V. 2. 23; Rs. 6. 6, 20. —2 The pericarp of a lotus. —र A flower of the Kārnika tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked: cf. Kn. 3. 28. —वर्णप्रकषसति कर्णिकारं दुर्नाति निर्घन्तया स्म चेत् । प्रायेण सामययिषो गुणान् पगदुमुखी विश्वमृजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥). —Comp. —मियाः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). —2 N. of the mother of Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. —Comp. —रयः a covered litter; a lady's vehicle. palanquin; कर्णिरयस्थी रघुवीरपत्नी R. 14. 13. —सुतः Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णिसुतकथव संनिहितविधुलाचला K. 19. —कर्णिसुतप्रहिते च पाथि मतिमकरवम् Dk.

कर्त् 10 P. (कर्त्तयति, कर्त्तित) 1 To slacken, nuloose. —2 To remove.

कर्त् a. Ved. Cutting. —र्त्तः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 Rending, tearing.

कर्त्तन a. Cutting. —न 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 236. —2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्त्तः कर्त्तनसाधनं).

कर्त्तनी Scissors.

कर्त्तनिका, कर्त्तनी 1 Scissors. —2 A Knife. —3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्त्तय a. What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; युजः सखा वा भ्रता वा पिता वा यदि वा युवा । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्ततः कर्त्तया धृतिविच्छता ॥ Mb.

कर्त्तुका A small sword, a knife.

कर्षिका-कर्त्री 1 Kuife. —2 Scissors.

कर्त्तव्य pot. p. What is fit or ought to be done; इतिसेवा न कर्त्तव्या कर्त्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्रातः निःसर्य वनं कर्त्तव्यं Pt. —ययं, कर्त्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation: कर्त्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Kn. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्त्तु a. or s. [कृ-तृ] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वंशस्य R. 2. 64; द्याकरणस्य कर्त्ता author; ऋजस्य कर्त्ता one who incurs debt; हितकर्त्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्त्ता a goldsmith &c. —2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). —3 The Supreme spirit. —4 An epithet of Brahman. —5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. —6 A priest. —Comp. —अभिप्राय a. according to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्त्तु a. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्तु Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्तु a. Ved. To be done. —र्त्तु 1 Obligation, duty. —2 Task.

कर्त्तु 1 P. (कर्त्तित, कर्त्तित) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). —2 To saw (as a saw).

कर्त्तु Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्त्तु-कर्त्तुः 1 Mud. —2 Clay. —3 The fibrous root of the lotus. —4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्त्तु [Up. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नूपुरलग्नकर्त्तुमधरी प्रसालयंती गीतत Mk. 5. 35; पथश्रादयानकर्त्तुमात्र R. 4. 24. —2 Dirt, filth. —3 (Fig.) Sin. —4 N. of a Prajāpati. —मं flesh. —Comp. —आदकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्त्तुमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. —2 A kind of serpent.

कर्त्तुमित a. 1 Muddy. —2 Made clotty; Mā. 3. 9.

कर्त्तु-र्त्तु 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. —2 A piece of cloth, strip. —3 A solid garment; or a red-coloured garment. —4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कर्त्तुवक-व a. Covered with ragged garments.

कर्त्तुवः A kind of weapon; चाप-वककर्त्तुवकर्त्तुवमासपट्टिश &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्त्तुवः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. —2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). —3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in कर्त्तुवर्त्तु; जीवेय येन कर्त्तुवामकौ

परणे तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्त्तुवरेण Ghat. 22. —4 The skull. —5 A kind of weapon. —6 A back-bone; Mā. 5. 22.

कर्त्तुवः, —र्त्तु, —र्त्ता The cotton tree.

कर्त्तुवः, —र्त्तु [Up. 4. 90.] Camphor. —Comp. —र्त्तुवः 1. a field of camphor. —2. a piece of camphor. —र्त्तुवः camphor liniment. —नालिका a kind of food. —मणिः 1. a kind of jewel. —2. a while mineral (used in medicine).

कर्त्तुवकः Zedoary.

कर्त्तुवः A mirror.

कर्त्तु 1 P. (कर्त्तित) To go, move, approach.

कर्त्तु a. Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्त्तु (कु)र a. 1 Variegated, or spotted: कर्त्तुवद्वननिकुरवकर्त्तुः Si. 17. 56. —2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवनैरस्य कर्त्तुवकर्त्तुः Kn. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. —2 Sin. —3 An evil spirit, demon. —4 The Dhatura plant. —5 Rice growing amidst inondation. —र N. of a plant (वर्त्तु). —रि An epithet of Durgā. —र 1 Gold. —2 Water. —3 The Dhatura plant.

कर्त्तु (कु)रित a. Variegated; U. 6. 4; Si. 5. 68.

कर्त्तु (कु)र a. Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. —2 N. of a plant. —3 The variegated colour. —र A leech. —र 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् n. [कृ-मन् Up. 4. 144] 1 Action, work, deed. —2 Execution, performance. —3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विवर्द्धयान् कर्म M. 4. —4 A religious rite; (it may be either निय, वैमिक्तिक or काम्य). —5 A specific action, moral duty. —6 (a) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahman, (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (b) Labour, work. —7 Product, result. —8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). —9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मवत्फलं पुनर् वृद्धिः कर्मवत्सारिणि Bb. 2. 89, 94. —10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्त्तुवर्त्तुवत्तमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. —11 (in Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; thus defined:—एकद्वयमयं संयोगविभागवैदिकं रणं कर्म Vais. Extra (It is five-fold:—उत्प्रेक्षणं ततोऽवस्थापनाञ्चनं तथा । प्रसारणं च यमनं कर्मव्येतानि पंच च ॥ Bhāṣā P. 6.). —12 Organ of sense. —13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. —Comp. —अक्षम a. in-

capable of doing anything. -अंशं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darśa sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. -अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. -अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to acts. -अन्तः 1. the end of any business or task. -2. a work, business, execution of business. -3 a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मितः इत्युपायादि संयद्धस्यानं Knll.). -4. cultivated ground. -अन्तरं 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. -अंतिकै *a.* final. (-कः) a servant, workman. -अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to the act or rite (-ईः) a man. -आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आत्मन् *a.* endowed with the principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22. (-*m.*) the soul. -हृदियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रियः (they are); -वाक्पाणिपादपायुस्थानि Ms. 2. 99; see under हृदियं also). -उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. -कुरः 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave). कर्मकारः स्वप्रत्याक्षः Pt. 1; Sl. 14. 16; -2. Yama. -कर्तुं *m.* (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action; *e. g.* पश्यते ओद्बुधः, it is thus defined: -क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति सकरेः स्वैर्गैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तैः तद्विदुः ॥ -कांडा, -कं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. -कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a blacksmith; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकय । न हि खड्गे विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं ॥ Udb. -4. a bull. -कारिन् *m.* a labourer, artisan, workman. -कारुकाः, -कं a strong bow. -कीलकः a washerman. -क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देवं साको धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; *cf.* कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत *a.* caught in the very act (as a thief). -घातः learning off or suspending work. -चं (चा) डालः 1. 'base in deed,' a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasishtha mentions these kinds: -अक्षयक. पिशुनश्च कृतज्ञो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥ -2.

one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. -3. N of Rāhu. -चेष्टा active exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. -ज *a.* resulting from an act. (-जः) 1. the boly fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts: -संयोग, विशेष &c. -5. heaven. -6. hell. -ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with religious rites. -त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. -दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disreputable. -दोषः 1. sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. -3. evil consequence of human acts. -4. discreditable conduct. -धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpuruṣha, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय पेनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -ह्रस्वः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. -नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. -नाम्ना N. of a river between Kāśī and Vibhāra. -निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. -न्यासः renunciation or the result of religious acts. -पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). -पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life; Pt. 1. 372. -प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ आ आ हुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीयः; so अहं in जपमहं प्रावर्षत् &c.; *of.* उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. -फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life, (pain, pleasure). -बंधः, -बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). -भूमिः *f.* 1. the land of religious rites, i. e. भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); अत्येवं कर्मभूमिः Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. -मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. -युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, i. e. the Kali-yuga. -योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an epithet of Śūdra. -वज्ञः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. -वादी *a.* lunar day (तिथि). -विपाक = कर्मपाक.

-शाला a work-shop. -शील, शूर *a.* assiduous, active, laborious. -शौचं humility. -संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. -साक्षिः a minister. -संन्यासिकः, -संन्यासिन् *m.* 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly acts. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; सूर्यः सोमो यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) मित्रिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object; success. -स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मठ *a.* [कर्मन्-अट् P. V 2. 35.] 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* [कर्मन्-यत्] Skillful, clever. -प्या Wages. -प्यं Activity.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कामम्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46. -*m.* A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamboo (पंशलोचन)

कर्मरः 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163, Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मिर *a.* Variegated, spotted.

कर्त्तुं 1 P. (कर्त्तुः, कर्त्तुः) To be proud, boast.

कर्मः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

कर्मटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Delivory of a mountain; (also कर्मट in this sense). -इ A city.

कर्ब (व) र *a.* Variegated. -रः 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A sort of medicament. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Night. -3 A Rākhaṣa. -4 A tigress.

कशन *a.* Rendering lean. -जः Fire.

कषः [कृष्-अट् पञ् वा] 1 Drawing,

dragging, pulling ; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -६, -७ A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas. -Comp. -आपण = कर्षापण q. v.

कर्षक a. [कृष्णवल्] Who or what draws, attracts &c. -कः A cultivator, husbandman ; Y. 2. 265.

कर्षण a. 1 Drugging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (In time), see below. -णं [कृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, hending (as of a bow) ; भयमानमतिमात्रकर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting ; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्षणिः f. An unchaste woman.

कर्षित a. 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्षित्व a. 1 Who or what draws &c. -1 Attractive. -m. A ploughman. -नी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कृष् f. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -m. 1 A fire of dried oow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कहि ind. Ved. When, at what time ?

कहिचित ind. At any time, usually with न ; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97 ; 4. 77 ; 6. 50.

कल I. 1 A. (कलने, कलित) 1 To count. -2 To sound. -II. 10 U. (कलयति-ने, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on ; कालकर्मकलितशब्दजातेषु U. 5. 5 ; मल्लच्छनिवहनिधने कलयस्य कारवाल Gtt. 1 ; कलितलालितवनमाला ; इलं कलयते ibid. ; कलय वलय-अर्णा पाणा पक्षे कुब नूपरी 12 ; Sānti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon ; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30 (b) To measure ; सदा पौषः प्रया गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess ; कलयति हि हिमांशानिष्कलकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 22 ; Si. 4. 36, 9 52. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of ; कलयन्नापि सत्यधो-वत्तस्य Si. 9. 83 ; कल्पितं चिरहस्वदित-चिन्ता कातमेव कलयत्यनुनिषे 10 29 ; N. 2. 65, 3. 12 ; Māl. 2. 9 -5 To think, regard, consider ; कलयेदमानमनपं माखि मां Si. 9. 58 6. 54. 15. 55, 16. 64 ; Sānti 4. 15 ; ब्यालनिलयमिलनेन मरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gtt. 4. 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by ; मद्दीलकलितकाम-पाल Māl. 8 ; धन्यः कापि न विक्रियां कल-यति प्राप्ते नचे योवेन Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on ; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite ; Māl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take

hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10. P. (कलयति, कालित) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल a. [कल्-पञ्च] 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टधुर) ; ; कर्म कलं किमिति रीति H. 1. 81 ; सारसैः कलनेर्हृदिः R. 1. 41, 8. 59 ; M. 5. 1. -2 (Henoe) Low, soft, sweet (note &c.) ; melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, ginging, tinkling. &c. ; भास्वकलनूपुराणां R. 16. 12 ; कलकिणि रश्मि Si. 9. 74, 82 ; कलमेखलकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude ; undigested. -लः 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mātrās. -3 (m. plu.) A class of Manes. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरः the Sārāsa bird. -अनुषादिन् m. 1. a sparrow. -2. a bee -3. the Chātaka bird. -आविकलः a sparrow. -आलापः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. sweet and agreeable discourse ; स्फुरत्कलाला-पविलासकामला करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधि-कम् K. 2 -3. a bee. -उत्ताल a. high, sharp. -कंत a. having a sweet voice. (-ता) (ता f.) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pi-geon. -कलः 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise ; चलितया विदधे कलमेखलकल-कलोऽलकलोऽलशून्यया Si. 6 14 ; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas) ; Bh. 1. 27, 37 ; Amaru, 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4 resin, pitch. -कुजिका, -कुणिका a wanton woman. -घोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. -वृलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -युतं silver. -यौत 1. silver ; Si. 13. 51. 4. 41. -2. gold ; विमलकलधौ-तरसवणा खड्गं V. 3. -3. a low or pleas- ing tone. -लापिः f. 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. charac- ters written in gold ; मरकतशकल-कलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Gtt. 8. -ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2 a pi-geon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. -नाद a. having a low and sweet tone. (-दा) a swan ; see कल-ध्वनि. -भाषणं lisping, the prattle of childhood. -रसः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -विशुद्ध a. soft and clear ; S. 5. -हंसः 1. a gander, a swan ; बभ्रुवृक्षलं कलहंस-लक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake ; Bk. 2. 18 ; R. 8. 59. -3. the suprem sonl. -4. an excellent king.

कलकवः (वा f.) 1 A lion. -2 A mu- sical instrument.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन a. (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. -नः A sort of oane. -नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing,

grasping ; कलनारसर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. -4 Knowing, understand- ing, apprehension. -5 Sounding. -6 A embryo at the first stage after con- ception. -नर 1 Taking, seizing, grasping ; कालकलन A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित p. p. 1 Held, seized, taken ; U. 5. 5. -2 Broken ; Pt. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered ; U. 3. 6. -4 Arisen, produced ; U. 5. 2 ; कलि-न-कुलिशचालः कपि खेलति वातरः R. G. -5 Influenced ; Māl. 8. -6 Mixed ; Māl. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood ; Māl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endow- ed ; Māl. 6. 6 ; Ku. 6. 76. -9 Gain- ed, obtained. -10 Reckoned, count- ed. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.) ; R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute ; अपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सेव Mk. 10. 34 ; R. 14. 37 ; सो कुलं. -3 A fault, defect ; Bh. 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. -Comp. -हृत् m. an epithet of Siva.

कलंकयति Pen. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित a. Spo'ted, stained, defam- ed ; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. -2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत a. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, वसुमत्या हि द्वयाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83 ; 1. 32 ; 12. 34 ; यजु- तैरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. -2 The hip and loins ; इन्द्रमृतिमिवाङ्ग-ममयविलासयुद्वातशुक्रलज्जा K. 189 (where कं has both senses) ; Ki. 8. 9, 17 -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलद्रः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलमः (भी f.) [कल्-अभञ्च Up. 3. 122 ; कर्णे जुष्टया माति ; भा-क, राय लक्षे Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub ; ननु कलमनं युष्मतेरुक्तं M. 5 ; हिपेन्द्रभावं कलमः भयस्त्रि R. 3. 32 ; 11. 39 ; 18. 38. -2 An elephant 30 years old. -3 A young camel ; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Up. 4. / 84] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January ; हुवेव

कलिंग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning.
—गा: (pl.) N. of a country and its

inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादार्शितपथः कलि-
नाभिमुखो ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position
is thus described in Tantras :-जम्ब-
यासमारम्भ कृष्णातीरगतः त्रिवे। कलिगदेशः
संशोको वाममागपरिगण ॥) . -गः 1 The
fork-tailed shrike. -2 N. of several
plants; (as शिपि, वृक्ष &c.). -गा A
beautiful woman. -गं Indra grain
(इन्द्रयव).

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित See under कल्.

कलिदः 1 N. of the mountain on
which the Yamunā rises. -2 The
sun. -3 The Bibhittaka plant. -Comp.
-कन्या, -जा, -तनय, -नंदिनी, -सुता
epithets of the river Yamunā;
कलिदकन्यामथुरागताय R. 6. 48; कलिद-
जानीर Bv. 2. 120, Git. 3. -गिरि
the Kalinda mountain. °जा, °तनय,
°नंदिनी epithets of the river Yama-
unā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल a. [कल्-इल् Up. 1. 54]
1 Covered with, full of. -2 Mixed,
blended with; तत एवाकंदकलिलः कल-
कलः Mv. 1. -3 Affected by, subject
to; अकल्ककलिला Si. 19. 98. -4
Impervious, impenetrable. -लं A
large heap, confused mass; चित्रासि
हृद्य क्लृप्तकलिल Bb. 3. 34; confusion;
यदा ते मोहकलिले बुद्धिर्ध्वनिवारयति Bg.
2. 52.

कलकः A cymbal. -का 1 A tavern.
-2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [कल्-उष् Up. 4. 75]
1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; गंगा-
रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णीतव प्रसादं V. 1. 8;
R. 32; Ghat. 13. -2 Choked,
hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तम्भितवायुपृच्छि-
कलुषः S. 4. 5. -3 Bedimmed;
full of; Si. 6. 8. -4 Angry, dis-
pleased, excited; U. 8. 13; भाषा-
वबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64
(Malli, takes कलुष to mean 'un-
able,' 'incompetent'). -5 Wicked,
sinful, bad. -6 Cruel, censurable;
R. 14. 73. -7 Dark, opaque. -8
Idle, lazy. -9 Perverted; °धृतराष्ट्र
बुद्धौ Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः
&c. -वः A buffalo. -व 1 Dirt,
filth, mud; विगतकलुषमंसः Bs. 3. 22.
-2 Sin. -3 Wrath. -Comp. -योजिज
a. illegitimate, of impure origin;
Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित a. 1 Turbid or muddy. -2
Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. -3
Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid
or unclear. -2 To obscure, taint,
sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः, रं The body; यावत्स्वय-
मिदं कलेवरयुद्धं Bb. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg.
8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2, 43.

कलक a. [कल्-क Up. 3. 40] Sin-
ful, wicked. -लकः, -लकं 1 The vis-
cous sediment deposited by oily sub-
stances when ground. -2 A kind
of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. -3
(Hence) Dirt, filth (in general).
-4 Ordure, faeces. -5 Meanness,
deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. -6 Sin.
-7 Levigated powder; तं लोघकल्केन
हृतान्तैर्लां Ku. 7. 9. -8 Incense. -9
The wax of the ear. -Comp. -फलः
the pomegranate plant.

कलकनं Deceiving, over-reaching,
falsehood.

कलिकः The tenth and last incar-
nation of Vishnu in his capacity of
the destroyer of the wicked and
liberator of the world from its ene-
mies; (Jayadeva, while referring
to the several avatāras of Vishnu,
thus refers to the last or Kalki
avatāra :-म्लेच्छनिवहानधने कलयति क-
वालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव
धृतकल्किशरीरं जयं जगदीश हरं ॥ Git. 1.
10).

कलिकन् a. 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.
-2 Wicked. -m. see कलिक above.

कल्प a. [कल्-प्श्] 1 Practicable;
feasible, possible. -2 Proper, fit,
right. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Able
competent (with a gen., loc., inf.
or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य यशसः
कल्पः Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.;
स्वक्रियायामकल्पः ibid., not competent
to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधिरौढुमं-
जसा पदं ibid., so स्वभरण कल्प &c.
-ल्पा 1 A sacred precept or rule,
law, ordinance -2 A prescribed rule,
a prescribed alternative, optional
rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य चोत्तुकात्पेन व-
र्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the
prescribed rule to be observed in
preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः
M. 1 a very good (or best) alter-
native; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हस्य-
कल्पयोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A
proposal, suggestion, resolve, deter-
mination; उद्धारः कल्पा S. 7. -4
Manner of acting, procedure, form,
way, method (in religious rites);
शास्त्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U 2; कल्पविकल्-
पव्यामास चत्वारिंशत्सहस्रं संविधां R 1. 94;
Ms. 7. 185. -5 End of the world,
universal destruction. -6 A day of
Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a
period of 432 million years of
mortals and measuring the duration
of the world; औषधताराहकल्पे (the
one in which we now live); कल्पं
स्थितं तदुभूतं तदुभूतस्तथा (किम् Sānti.
4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the
sick. -8 One of the six Vedāngas,
i. e. that which lays down the
ritual and prescribes rules for cere-

monial and sacrificial acts; see under
वेदांग. -9 A termination added to
nouns and adjectives in the sense of
'a little less than,' 'almost like,'
'nearly equal to.' (denoting simi-
larity with a degree of inferiority);
कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रं कुमारं B. 5. 36;
उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्कल्पे राजनि S. 2;
प्रभातकल्पा शक्तिनेव शशरी R. 3. 2; so
युतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पा &c. -10 The
doctrine of poisons and antidotes.
-11 One of the trees of paradise;
cf. कल्पवृक्ष. -ल्पा-ल्पं A kind of in-
toxicating liquor. -Comp. -अंतः
end of the world, universal de-
struction; Bh. 2. 16. 'स्थापिन् u.
lasting to the end of a कल्प. -आदि
renovation of all things in the crea-
tion. -कारः 1. author of Kalpasūtra,
q. v. -2. a harber. -क्षयः end
of the world, universal destruction;
e. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं
जगत् Ka. 2. 10. -तरः, -द्रुमः,
-पादपः, -वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of
heaven or Indra's paradise; B. 1.
75; 17. 26; Kn. 2. 39; 6. 41. -2. a
tree supposed to grant all desires,
'wish-yielding tree'; नाड्युद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां
निहाय जातं तमोऽस्य सति पञ्चवृक्षं R. 14.
48; N. 1. 15. -3 (fig.) a very ge-
nerous person; सकलाधिसार्धकल्पद्रुमः
Pt. 1. -पारः 1 a protector of order.
-2. a seller of spirituous liquors.
-लतार. -लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's
paradise; Bh. 1. 90. -2. a creeper
supposed to grant all desires; नाना-
फलैः फलति कल्पलतेव धूमिः Bh. 2. 46;
cf. कल्पतरु above. -विद् a. con-
versant with sacred precepts; R. 1.
94. -सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the
form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [कल्-प्ठुल्] 1 A rite. -2 A
harber.

कल्पनं [कल्-प्ठुल्] 1 Forming,
fashioning, arranging. -2 Perform-
ing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping,
cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything
placed upon another for decoration.
-नर 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकविध-
काणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120,
247; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, per-
forming, doing. -3 Forming, arrang-
ing; विषमासु च कल्पनाह Mk. 3. 14;
केशं Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, orna-
menting. -5 Composition. -6 Inven-
tion. -7 Imagination, thought;
कल्पनार्पादः Sk. = कल्पनाया अपेक्षा.
-8 An idea, fancy or image (con-
ceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 8.
-9 Fabrication. -10 Forgery. -11 A
contrivance, device. -12 (la Mim.
phil.) = अश्विनि q. v. -13 Decorat-
ing an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; *S.* 3. 22; see कृष्णause.

—त An elephant armed or oarsp-
sioned for war.

कल्मस = कर्मन् *q. v.*

कल्मलिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलिकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —वः, -रं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin; स हि गयनविहारी कल्मषाचंस-
कारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22 —वः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (श्री *f.*) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —वः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. —फी 1 N. of the river Yamunā. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. —रं Stain. —Comp. —कंठा an epithet of Siva. —पाद्: N. of a king (सीदास).

कल्य *a.* [कलयति चेटामत्र, कल-यङ्; कल्य कर्मणि यत्, कलस्य साधु कला-यत् वा. Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्व कल्ये वयसि यतते लक्ष्मणान्कुडुम्भी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; याचदेव भवे-
त्कल्यस्तौ बभूवुः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथायेतं कल्याः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a dis-
course) -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 In-
structive. —ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. —Comp. —आज्ञः, —जानि *f.* the morning meal, break-
fast. —पाला, —पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (—न्ते) (hence) anything light, tri-
vial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्यवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 इति त्रिषु; श्री-
कल्यवर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स ह्यदानीमर्थकल्य-
वर्तस्य कारणाद्विदमकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्य 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरिद्रकी). -3 Congratula-
tion. —Comp. —पाला, —पालकः a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (गा or गी *f.*) [कल्ये प्रातः अण्यते शुद्धयते. अण-यञ्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortune-
nate; स्वमेव कल्याणं तपस्विवी R. 6. 29; Ms. 109. -2 Beauti-
ful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U. 2. 2: कल्याणार्थं

स्वमासि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3. —वः 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भ-
गवश्चन्द्रार्धचूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्वत् कल्याणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्तस्त्वलमात्मदेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so °अभिनिवेशी K. 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. —णी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. —Comp. —कृत *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtu-
ous. —धर्मन् *a.* virtuous. —धीजं a kind of pulse; (Mar. मधुरा). —व-
चनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (णिकार *f.*) Auspici-
ous, prosperous, blessed. —णिकार Red:arsenic.

कल्याणिव *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्ल 1 A. (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf; °तार-रं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि *ind.* To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः क-
ल्लोलोलं Bb. 3. 82; कल्लोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककल्लो-
लिनि त्वं वापं तिरयायुना मम भवत्याला
वलीढात्मनः G. L. 50; so बिपुल-
पुलिना कल्लोलिन्याः.

कल्लारं A white water-lily.

कल्ल 1 A. (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कल्लकः A mouthful. —कं A mushroom; बिड्जानि कल्लकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कल्लचः, —चं [cf. Up. 1. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable. (हुं-हं) considered as a pre-
servative like armonr. -3 A kettle-
drum. —Comp. —पञ्चः the birch tree. —हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कल्लचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (—रः) a boy, child.

कल्लटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कल्लहः Water for washing the mouth.

कल्लन्तु A bad deed.

कल्लनं Water.

कल्ल (ब) र *a.* [Up. 4. 154.] (—रा, —री *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. -2 Set, ulaid. -3 Variegated. —रः, —रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. —रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कल्ल (ब) री A braid or fillet of hair; दधवी बिलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. —Comp. —भरः, —भारः a fine head of hair; घटय जघने कांवीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Glt. 12.

कल्लकी A prisoner.

कल्लः, —लं [केन जलेन बलते बलतिः बल-बल Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्वा-
द्वान्निः कल्लेस्तुमानो R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कल्लच्छेदेषु संपादिताः U. 3. 16. -2 A gargle.

कल्लयति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Māl. 7.

कल्लिका A baudage.

कल्लित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कल्लिता.

कल्लष, कल्लष् *a.* Ved. Sounding, oreaking (as the door). —वः A shield.

कल्लसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कल्लट See कल्लट.

कल्लार A lotus.

कल्लारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कल्लि *a.* [कल्ल Up. 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praise-worthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुज्जना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तद्वद्वादे रामचरितं आद्य कविरसि U. 2; भद्रः कविराजःपार्थी R. 1. 3; इव कविराजः पूर्वोक्तो नमोवाकं मज्झिमहं U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras; कविरिव द्रुपदपर्वणा K. 56. -4 Vālmiki, the first poet. -5 Brahmā. -6 The ann. —*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कल्लिका. —Comp. —उद्देशः an epithet of Vālmiki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. —राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजराजमुकुटालंकार-
हीरः सुतं occuring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called लक्ष्मणपादवीय. —रामायणः an epithet of Vālmiki.

कल्लिकः, का The bit of a bridle.

कल्लिता Poetry; सुकविता यथरित

राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21 ; यस्याश्चेत्स्त्रिकुर-
निकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरो भासो हासः कावे-
कुलधुरा कालिदासो विलासः । हयो हयो
द्वयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केवा नैवा
कथय कविताकामिनो कौतुकाय ॥ P. R.
1. 22.

कावे (वी) यं The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid ;
R. 1. 67.

काव्यं (opp. ह्य) An oblation of
food to deceased ancestors ; एव वै प्रथ-
मः कल्पः प्रदाने ह्ययकश्यो Ms. 3. 147,
97, 128. —यः A class of Manes.
—Comp. —वालः 1. fire. —2. a class of
Manes. —वाहु m., —वाहः, —वाहनः fire.
कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.).

—श 1 A whip ; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन्
निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः । तव गात्रे पतिष्यन्ति
सहास्रमर्कं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where
the word may be m. or f.). —2 Flog-
ging. —3 A string, rope. —4 The
mouth. —5 A quality.

कश्य a. [कशमर्हति, कश-यत्] Fit
to be whipped or flogged. —इयं 1
Splrituous liquor. —2 A horse's flank.
कशस् n. Water.

कशिकः A mongoose.

कशियु m. or n. 1 A mat. —2 A
pillow. —3 A bed. —युः 1 Food. —2
Clothing. —3 Food and clothing
(according to विष).

कशे (से) रु m. n. 1 The back-
bone. —2 A kind of grass. —रुः One
of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa.

कशेरुकाः, कशेरुकाः-का A sort of
grass. —का The hack-bone.

कस्मल a. [Up. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty,
disgraceful, ignominious ; मरुसंबंधा-
रकस्मला किंवदन्ती स्याच्चेदस्मिन्वत धिक्का-
मध्वयं U. 1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of
mind, lowness or depression of spi-
rits ; कस्मलं महद्वाविशत् Mb. ; कुतस्त्वा
कस्मलमिदं विषमे मनुष्यस्थितं Bg. 2. 2.
—2 Sin. —3 A swoon. —4 Consterna-
tion, alarm.

कस्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country
the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position
is thus described in Tantras : —शारदा-
मटमारम्य कुंडमादित्योत्तकः । तावत्कस्मीरदेशः
स्यात् पंचाशद्योजनाभ्यः). —Comp. —जः, —ज-
—जन्मन् m. n. saffron ; कस्मीरजस्य कटु-
तादिव नितातरस्या Bv. 1. 71. v. 1.

कश्यप a. Having black teeth.
—यः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a Ri-
shi, the husband of Aditi and Diti,
and thus the father both of gods
and demons, (so called because he
drank kashyap ' liquor ' ; cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रो-
ऽयं कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः । Mār. P.).
[He was the son of Marichi, the son

of Brahmā. He hears a very im-
portant share in the work of crea-
tion. According to Mahābhārata and
other accounts, he married Aditi and
12 other daughters of Dakṣha, and
begot on Aditi the twelve Ālitayas.
By his other twelve wives he had a
numerous and very diversified pro-
geny—serpents, reptiles, birds, de-
mons, nymphs of the lunar constella-
tion. He was thus the father of
gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and
reptiles—in fact of all living beings.
He is therefore often called Prajā-
pati]. —Comp. —नंदनः an epithet of
Garuda.

कश् 1. 1 U. (कश्ति-ते, कश्ति) 1 To
rub, scratch, scrape ; समूहकश् कश्ति
Sk. ; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try. rub
on a touch-stone (as gold) ; छद्मेन
कश्निवालसत्कषपायणनिभे नभस्तले N.
2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To
itch. —5 To leap. —II. 10 P. (काश्ति)
To hurt.

कष a. [कश्-अच्] Rubbing, scratch-
ing. —यः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-
stone ; छद्मेन कषाजवासलकषपायण-
निभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69 ; Ms. 3. 17.
—Comp. —पट्टिका a touch stone ;
Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण a. [कश्-स्युट्] Unripe, imma-
ture. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking,
scratching ; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोक्तेन
संपातिभिः U. 2. 9 ; कषणकषणिरस्त-
महाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. —2 Test of gold
by the touch-stone.

कषा = कशा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. —2 The son.

कषि a. Injurious, harmful, hurt-
ful.

कषित a. Hurt, injured.

काष्टः f. 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury,
trouble, pain.

कषाय a. 1 Astringent ; S. 2. —2
Fragrant ; रकुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः
Me. 31 ; U. 2. 21 ; Mv. 5. 41. —3
Red, dark-red ; चूःकुरास्त्राकषायकंडः
Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Heuce) Sweet sound-
ing ; Māl. 7. —5 Brown. —6 Improper,
dirty. —यः, —यं 1 Astringent flavour
or taste (one of the six rasas) ; see
कटु ; यो वषट् पेगिशोषयति मिहो रतंभयति कंडं ब-
ध्नाते इदं कषति पाठयति च स कषायः Suar.
—2 The red colour. —3 A decoction
with one part of a drug mixed with
four, eight, or sixteen parts of water
(the whole being boiled down until
one quarter is left) ; Ms. 11. 154. —4
Plastering, a nearing ; Ko. 7. 17 ;
anointing. —5 Perfuming the body
with unguents ; Ra. 1. 4. —6 Gum,
resin, extract or exudation from a
tree. —7 Dirt, uncleanness. —8 Dul-
ness, stupidity. —9 Attachment to
worldly objects. —10 Decay, ruin.

—यः 1 Passion, emotion. —2 Kali
yuga.

कषापित a. 1 Tinged, reddened, co-
loured ; अमुनेव कषापितस्तनी Ku. 4.
34 ; Si. 7. 11 —2 Affected.

कषापित a. 1 Yielding a resinous
exudation, astringent. —2 Dyed of
a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded.
—m. N. of several plants : —खजूर,
शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषिका A kind of bird.

कषे (से) रुका The hack-bone, the
spine.

कषकषः A kind of poisonous in-
sect.

कष्ट a. [कश्-क] 1 Bad, evil, ill,
wrong ; रामहस्तमनुष्याय कष्टात् कष्टतरं
गता R. 13. 43 ' gone from bad to
worse ' ; (reduced to a wretched con-
dition). —2 Painful, grievous ; मो-
हादृशकष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56 ; कष्टोऽयं
खलु धृष्टभावाः Ratn 1 full of cares ;
Ms. 7. 50 ; Māl. 9. 37 ; Y. 3. 29 ;
कष्टवृत्ति परार्थिना कष्टो वासी निराश्रयः ।
निर्धनो ह्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा वृत्तिता ॥
Chap. 59. —3 Difficult क्षीयु कष्टोधि-
कारा V. 3. 1 ; U. 7. —4 Hard to en-
dure (as an enemy) ; Ms. 7. 186, 210.
—5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious.
—6 Boding evil. —7 Sorrowful, miser-
able. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery,
suffering, hardship, pain ; कष्टं खल्वन-
पत्यता S. 6 ; विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1.
163. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 Difficul-
ty, effort ; कष्टेन some how or other.
—ष्टं ind. Alas ! Ah ! हा धिक् कष्टं ; हा
कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुनरेवज्ञायते Pt. 4.
78 —Comp. —आगत a. arrived or got
with difficulty. —कष्ट a. giving pain,
troublesome. —कारः —कारकः the world
(as the scene of miseries). —तपस्व a.
one who practises hard penance ; S.
7. —संश्रय a. attended with troubles ;
Pt. 1. 163 ; 2. 118. —साध्य a. to be
accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं
a bad tation, a difficult or disagree-
able place.

कश् 1. 1 P. (कश्ति, कश्ति) To
move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते
or कंस्ते) 1 To go. —2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone, cf. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Vod. The prop of a car-
riage-pole.

कस्तूरं Tin.

कस्तु (स्तु) रिका, कस्तुरी Musk ; क-
स्तूरकानिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ;
1. 121 ; Ch. P. 7. —Comp. —युगः the
musk-deer.

कस्मल = कस्मल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going. -2 Injuring.

कव्हाह: A buffalo.

कह्लारं The white lotus कह्लारपद्म-
कुसुमानि सुहृद्विधुस्व R. 3. 15.

कह्ल: A kind of crane.

कांशि: A oup: (कंसपात्र).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसय पानपात्राय हिते कंसयि त-
स्य विकारः यत्र छद्योप; cf. P. IV. 3. 168.]
Made of white copper or bell-metal;
Ma. 4. 65. -स्व. 1 Bell-metal or
white copper; Ma. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.
-2 A gong of bell-metal. -स्व; -स्व
A drinking vessel (of brass). A
goblet; Si. 15. 81. -Comp. -कार:
(रीफ.) a hrazier, a worker in bell-
metal. -ताल: a cymbal. -भाजनं a
brass-vessel. -मल verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काक: [के शब्दकरणे-क् Un. 3. 43]
1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च
मुक्ते Pt. 1. 24. -2 (Fig.) A contempti-
ble fellow, base or impudent person.
-3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dip-
ping the head only into water (as
crows do). -5 A scotarial mark (ति-
लक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of
a Dvipa. -का N. of several plants
कानकाश, काकोली &c. -की A female
crow. -क 1 A multitude of crows. -2
A modus coeundi. -Comp. -अक्षि-
गोलकस्याय see under ग्याय. -अरि: an
owl. -उदुर: a snake; काकोदुरो येन वि-
नीतवर्षः Kavirāja; काकोदुरसोदुरा खलो
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -उलूकिका, -उलूकी-
यं the natural emblem of the owl and
the crow; (काकोलीयं is the name of
the third Tantra in the Pan-
chatantra). -खिचर the Gunja
plant. -छद्ग, -छदि. 1. a wag-tail.
-2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष
below. -जात: the (Indian) cnokoc.
-तालीय *a.* (anything) taking place
quite unexpectedly and accidentally;
an accident; अहो इ खलु भो: तदेतत्
काकतालीयं नाम Mā. 5; काकतालीय-
त्वात् इदमापि निधिममत: H. Pr. 35; some
times used adverbially in the sense
of 'accidentally'; फलति काकतालीयं
हेम्य; माज्ञा न विन्यति Ve. 2. 14. -न्याय
see under न्याय. -तालकिञ्च *a.* con-
temptible, vile. -दन्त: (lit.) the tooth
of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible
or not existing; गन्धर्वं searching
after impossibilities, (said of any use-
less and unprofitable task). -हवज:
the submarine fire. -निद्रा a light
slumber (easily broken). -पक्ष: -प-
क्षक: side-locks of hair on the tem-
ples of boys and young men (espe-
cially of the Kahatritya caste); काक-
पक्षधरेण्य पाचित: R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3.
28; U. 3. -पदं 1. the sign (A) in Mss.

denoting that something has been
left out. -2. an incision in the skin.
(-वृ:) a particular mode of sexual
intercourse. -पुच्छ: -पुष्ट: the (Indian)
cuckoo. -पेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी
Sk. -भीरु: an owl. -मदु: a gallinule.
-यव: barren corn (the ear of which
has no grain); यथा काकयव: प्रोक्ता
यथाण्यभवास्तिला: । नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि
धनहीनास्तथा नरा: ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पं-
डिता: सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb; (काकयवा:
= निष्फलवृण्पात्रं). -रुतं the shrill sound
of a crow (considered as a sign of
future good or evil under different
circumstances); Si. 6. 76. -रुच्य: a
woman that bears only one obid.
-स्वर: a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकणं Leprosy with black and
red spots.

काकणि: A kind of small coin.

काकरु(रु)क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly.
-2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -क: 1
A hen-pecked husband. -2 (की f.)
An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक(का)ल: A raven. -लं A
jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलक: 1 The top of the wind-
pipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -क:
1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A
kind of rice.

काकलि: -ली f. 1 A low and sweet
tone; अदुवद्वग्धकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Rs.
1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with
a low tone used by thieves to ascer-
tain whether a person is asleep or
not; फणिगुलकाकलसिदंश्चक...मधुर्यने-
कोपकरणयुक्त: Dk. 49. -3 Scissors. -4
The Guñja plant. -Comp. -रव: the
(Indian) cuckoo.

काकलाक: A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Soattering water (कं जल-
मस्तरति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell
or cowrie used as a coin. -2 A sum
of money equal to 20 cowries or to
a quarter of a Pana -3 A weight
equal to a quarter of a Masha. -4
A part of a measure. -5 The beam
of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Pana
q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3
cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिल: 1 A jewel worn upon the
neck. -2 The upper part of the neck.

काकु: f. 1 Change of the voice
under different emotions, such as
fear, grief, anger; भिषकंठवनिर्भरै:
काकुत्थ्याभिधीयते S. D.; अलीककाकु-
करणकुशलतां K. 222. -2 (Hence)
A word of negation: used in such
amanner that it implies the con-
trary (affirmative); as in questions

of appeal, (in such cases the in-
tended meaning is suggested by a
change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1.
146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4
Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थ: [ककुत्स्थस्यापयं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्]
A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of
the kings of the solar dynasty; काकु-
त्स्थमालोकयतां वृषणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30,
46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुदं The palate.

काकोल: 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174.
-2 A snake 3 A boar. -4 A pot-
ter. -5 A division of the infernal
regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. -6 A
poisonous substance.

काक्ष: [कुक्षितमक्षं अत्र, को: कदिश: ;
of. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look,
a glance. --क्षं Frown, look of dis-
pleasure, malicious look; काक्षेणाना-
वरोक्षत Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fra-
grant earth.

काग: A crow; cf. काक.

काक्ष 1 P. (epio Atm. also).
(काक्षति, कक्षित) 1 To wish, desire,
long for; यत्काक्षंति तपोभिरन्यमुनय-
स्तस्मिन्तत्पर्यययौ S. 7. 12; न कोचति न
काक्षति Bg. 12; 7. न काक्षि विजयं कुण्ण
1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To
expect, wait for.

काक्षा [काक्ष-अ] 1 Wish, desire. -2
Inclination, appetite; as in भक्तकाक्षा.
काक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired.
-2 Expected. --क्षं A wish, desire.

काक्षिन् *a.* (भी f.) [काक्ष-णिनि] Wishing
for, desirous; दर्शनं, जलं &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काक्षोरु: A heron.

काच: 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे
पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणे: कुत: H. Pr.
44; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हतं चिंतामणि-
मेया Śānti. 1. 12; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु
काच: शिरसि धार्यते । यदेवास्ते तथैवास्तां
काच: काचोमणिर्मणि: ॥ H. 2. 68. -2 A
loop, a swinging shelf, a string so
fastened to the yoke as to support
burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affec-
tion of the optic nerve, producing
dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes.
-5 The string of the balance. --चं 1
Alkaline salt. -2 Wax. -Comp.
-अक्ष: N. of an aquatic bird (वक्).
-खटी a glass ewer. -भाजनं a
glass vessel. -मणि: crystal, quartz.
-मलं, -लवणं, -संभवं black salt or
soda.

काचक: 1 A glass, stone. -2 Al-
kaline ashes &c.

काचिन् *a.* Suspended in a loop or
by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape
which ties a parcel or bundle of pa-

pers or the leaves of a manuscript ; cf. कचेल.

काश्नाकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काश्चिः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काश्कः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

काञ्च 1 A. (काञ्चे, काञ्चित) 1 To shine. -2 To bind.

काञ्चन *a.* (नी *f.*) [काञ्च ल्यट्] Golden, made of gold ; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका काञ्चनी वासयद्भिः Me. 79; काञ्चनं वलयः S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold (याहं) अमेघ्यादपि काञ्चनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. -नः 1 The Dhattūra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. -नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. —Oomp. —अंगी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion ; Bv. 2. 72. —कंद्वरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Mern. —सूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality ; cf. H. 4. 113.

काञ्चनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

काञ्चनारः (लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काञ्चनीय *a.* Golden. —या Yellow orpiment (गोरोचना).

काञ्चीः, —ची *f.* [काञ्च वषणे इति] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments ; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि काञ्ची-गुणस्थानमभिदितायाः Kn. 1. 37, 3. 55 ; Ms. 28; Si. 9. 82 ; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus ; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवन्ति). —Oomp. —पुरी, नगरी the same as काञ्ची (2). —पद् the hips and loins.

काञ्चिकं Sour gruel.

काजिकं, काजिका, काञ्जी, काञ्जीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काटः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness ; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं S. 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण निर्भालने कर्तरी षच् Tv] 1 One-eyed ; अङ्गा काणः Sk ; काणेन च-बुधा किं वा H. Pr. 12 ; Ms. 3. 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie) ;

प्रायः काणवरादकोपि नमया तुण्डेषुना सुंच-माय् Rh. 3. 4 ; (Mar. कुटकी कवरी). —णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. -2 A cook. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāla tree.

कणैयः, -रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. —Comp. —मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman ; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only) ; काणेलीमातः अस्ति किञ्चिद्द्विहं यदुपलस्यसि Mk. 1.

कांडः, —डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 Astem, stock, branch ; लीलोस्वातसृणालकांडक-लच्छेदे U. 3. 16 ; Amarn. 95, Ms. 1. 46. 48, Mā. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book ; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. -5 A separate department or subject, *e. g.* कर्षो &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 Cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). —Oomp. —कारः a maker of arrows. (—रं) the betel-nut. —गो-चरः, an iron arrow. —पटः, —पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain ; Si. 5. 22. —पतः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —वृष्टः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religious, profession &c. In Mv. 3. Jāmadag-nya is styled by शतानंदः as कांडपृष्ठ, (स्व-कुलं पृष्ठतः कुत्सा यो वै परकुलं गच्छेत् । तेन दुश्चरिते-नासी कांडपृष्ठ इति स्मृतः ॥). (—डं) the bow of Karna and Kāma. —भंगः, —भङ्गः a fracture of the bone or limbs. —चीणा the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्यूतः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईन् ईच्छ्वा] An archer, (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपृष्ठ as a term of reproach ; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed ; see कंडोले.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour ; यन्मयैश्वर्यमस्तेन शुचः सदसि कारकृतः Bhāg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kārtikeya).

कातर *a.* [ईश्चरति स्वकार्यसिद्धिं गच्छति, दृ. अश् को कदेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged, वर्जयन्ति च कातरान् Pt. 4. 42 ; Amarn. 7, 30, 75 ; R. 11. 78 ; Ms. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid ; किमेवं कातरासि S. 4. -3 Agitated ; perplexed, confused ; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremblings through fear (as eyes), R. 2. 52 ; Amarn. 79. —रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice ; कातर्यं केवलानीतिः शौर्यं स्वापवच्छिदम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kātyāyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vartikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on oivil and religious law Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yajñavalkya. -3 N. of Parvati. —Oomp. —पुत्रः, सु N. of Kartikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Katyāyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

काथंचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां सद्यः, कथा-उक्] A narrator of stories ; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Up. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस) ; R. 13. 55 ; Rs. 4. 9. -2 An arrow ; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. —वं Flower of the Kadamba tree ; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds ; Mā. 9. 16 ; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. ; Bv. 4. 9

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree ; निषेधं यद्यु माधवाः सरस-मत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66 —र्री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general ; का

द्वन्द्वीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदमिष्यते S. 6 ; or काद्वर्गीमविवृण्णिनलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लङ्गल्लुता पतनं पृथिव्याम् U.th. ; रसभरेण K. 240 -3 The fluid issuing from the temple of a sitting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क a (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

काद्वेयः A kind of snake ; Si. 20. 43.

कान्तक a. [कनह-अण्]. Golden. —क The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

कान्तं 1 A forest, a grove ; R. 12. 27, 13. 18 ; Me. 18, 42 ; कान्तवाचि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahma. -3 A house. -Comp. —अग्निः wild fire conflagration. —ओहम् m. 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः. -यी [कनिष्ठा-अत्यर्थे उक्] हन्क् च [The offspring or the youngest child.

कानीनः [कन्याया अनङ्गाया अपत्यं अण् कनी-नादेशः ; P. IV. 1. 116] The son of an unmarried woman ; कानीनः कन्यकाजालो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129 ; see also the definition given in Ms. 2. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

कांत p. p. [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear ; कांतं कर्तुं चर-भुवं M. 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable ; भीमकांतैर्दृष्टुमौ R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful ; सर्वैः कांतमासीयं पश्यति S. 2 —ता 1 A lover. -2 A husband ; कानोद्वेगा सह्यदुग्धा संगमात् किंचिद्वनः Me. 100 ; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A king of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with यूर्व, चंद्र and अयस्क). -8 An epithet of (1) Kartikeya (2) Krishna. —तं 1 Saf-iron. -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. —अयसं the load stone. —पक्षिन् m. a peacock (of iron). —लोह the loadstone. —लोहं steel.

कांत 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general ; कांतमखस्य जयनीयजिलालं ने U. 3. 21 ; so Si. 10 73. -3 The Priyangu creep-er. -4 Large oardamoms. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. —अश्विदोहवः the Asoka tree ; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary for-est ; युहं तु युहिर्नाहं नं कांतारवनि-र्यते Pt. 4. 81 ; Bh. 1. 86 ; Y. 2. 36. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity.

—रं 1 A red variety of the angar-cane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bam-boo. —रं A kind of sugarcane. —रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of angarcane.

कातिः f [कम् भवे क्तिन्] 1 Loveli-ness, beauty ; Me 15 अक्लिष्टकाति S. 5 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, oril-lance ; Me 84. -3 Personal deco-ration or embellishment. -4 Wish, de-sire -5 (In Rhe.) Beauty enhanced by love (S D. thus distinguishes काति from शोभा and दक्षिः स्वयंविन्दुः । लिखं भोगयैरामृषं । शोभा प्राञ्जलं तेव कान्त-मन्मथाप्यायिता युते । कातिश्चातिविशेषा दीवि-रि-रम्भियते 130, 131). -6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durga. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp. —कर a beautifying, illumi-nating, brightening. —व् a beautify-ing, adorning. (द 1 bite. -2. clar-i-fied butter. —व् दायक. दायिन् a adornnig —धृत् m the moon.

कातिमत् a. Lovely, beautiful, eplendid ; Kn. 4. i, 5 71 ; Me 30. —m 1 The moon. -2 N. of Cnid.

काद्वं Anything roasted of baked in an iron pan or oven.

कादधिक A baker, a confectioner.

काद्विशीक a 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive ; युगजनः का-द्विशीक संवृत् Pt. 1. -2 (H uce) Ter-rified, afraid ; Bv. 2 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a county ; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक a (की f) [कपट-उक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest -2 Wicked, perverse. —क 1 A flatterer, para-site. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit

कापथः [कुरितः पंथाः] A bad road ; (lit. and fig.). —थं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल कापालिक a : [कपाल-अण्-टक्-वा] Relating to skulls. —लः, -लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them ; Pt. 1. 212. —लं A kind of leprosy. —स्त्री 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality ; Mar. 4.

कापालिन् m. N of Siva.

कापिक a (की f.) Shaped or be-having like a monkey.

कापिल a (ली f) 1 Peoniar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Tainted by or derived from Kapila. —लं 1 A follower of the Sankhya system of

philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिशं A spirituous liquor.

कापिशयनं 1 Lignor ; Si. 10. 4. -2 A deny.

कापिशयः An imp, goblin.

कापिष [कपेभ्यः कर्म वा, उक्] 1 The monkey species -2 Monkey-like be-haviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुहः A mean, contemptible fel-low, coward, wretch ; सुमंतुष्टः कापुहः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत a. (ती f.) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Anti-mony. -3 Natron -4 Fossil. —तः The grey colour. -Comp. —अं-जनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काप्यकरः, -कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम् ind. An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [कम्-उक्] 1 Wish, desire ; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67 oft. used with the inf. form ; गंतुकामः desirous to go ; Bg. 2. 62 ; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire : सर्वान कामान् समुह्ये Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ) ; cf. अर्थ (8) and अर्थकाम -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust ; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarama. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being.

—मा Desire, wish. —मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen vile. [Ka-ma is the Cupid of the Hindu my-thology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Tā-raka, they sought the aid of Kāma in drawing the mind of Siva to-wards Pārvatī, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kāma undertook the mission ; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Sub-sequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vāsanta or the spring ; and his son is Anirud-dha. He is armed with bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.]. -Comp. —अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire

of passion. **संकीर्ण** 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -**अङ्गुलि** 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -**अङ्ग**: the mango tree. -**अधिकार**: the influence of love or desire. -**अधिहित** *a.* overcome by love. -**अनला** see **कामाग्नि**. -**अंध** *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-**ध**;) the (Indian) **ouokoo** -**अंधा** musk. -**अस्निग्ध** *a.* getting food at will. -**अभिकाम** *a.* libidinous, lustful. -**अरण्या** *a.* pleasant grove. -**अरि**: 1. an epithet of **Siva** -2. a mineral substance. -**अशुद्ध** *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -**अवतार**: N. of **Pradyumna**. -**अवसाय**: 1. suppression of passion or at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -**आलस्य**, -**अस्मि** N. of **Durgā**. -**आतुर** *a.* love-sick, affected by love: **कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा** **Sn** **bb** **ash**. -**आत्मजा** an epithet of **Anirudha**, son of **Pradyumna**. -**आत्मन्** *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; **Ms** 7. 27. -**आयुषं** 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. **membrum virile**. (-**य**;) the mango tree. -**आयुध** *m.* 1. a vulvure. -2. **Garuda**. -**आर्त** *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; **कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपाधेतनाचेतनेषु** **Me** 5. -**आसक्त** *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -**इच्छु** *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -**ईश्वर** 1. an epithet of **Kubera**. -2. the Supreme soul. -**उत्कं** 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; **Y** 3. 4. -**उपहत** *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -**कला** N. of **Rati**, the wife of **Kāma**. -**काम**, -**कामिन्** *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -**कार** *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-**र**;) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; **Ms** 11. 41, 45 -2. desire, influence of desire; **Bṛ** 5. 12. -**कूट**: 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -**कृत** *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-**म**;) the Supreme soul. -**कलि** *a.* lustful. (-**लि**;) *a.* paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -**कीडा** 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -**ग** *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-**ग**;) an unchaste or libidinous woman; **Y** 3. 6. -**गति** *a.* able to go to any desired place; **R** 13. 76 -**गुण**: 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -**चार**, -**चार** *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering

at will; **Kn** 1. 50. -**चार** *a.* unhooked, unrestrained. (-**र**;) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न **कामचारो मयि संकनीयः** **R** 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; **कामाचारानुज्ञा** **Sk**; **Ms** 2. 270. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -**चारिन्** *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; **Ms** 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-**म**;) 1. **Garuda**. -2. a sparrow. -**ज** *a.* produced by passion or desire; **Ms** 7. 46, 47, 50. -**जित्** *a.* conquering love or passion; **R** 9. 33. (-**म**;) 1. an epithet of **Skanda**. -2. of **Siva**. -**जाल**: the (Indian) cuckoo. -**द** *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-**द**;) an epithet of **Skanda** and of **Siva**. -**दा** = **कामधेनु** *q.v.* -**दर्शन** *a.* looking lovely. -**दुव** *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता **कामदुवादि सा** **R** 1. 81, 2. 63; **Mā** 3. 11. -**दुवा**, **दुह** *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; **Bṛ** 10. 28. -**द्वी** the female cuckoo. -**देव** 1. the god of love. -2. N. of **Siva**. -3. N. of **Vishnu**. -**द्वेष्टिन्** *a.* granting desires. -**धेनु**: *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलति बलता **कामधेनु**. -**धंसिन्** *m.* an epithet of **Siva**. -**पति**. -**पत्नी** *f.* **Rati**, wife of **Cupid**. -**पाल**: N. of **Bala&ma**; also of **iva**. -**पद्** *a.* granting desires. (-**प**;) 1. a kind of coins. -2. the Supreme being. -**प्रवेदनं** expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कश्चिच्छामप्रवेदने **Ak**. -**प्रश्न**: an unrestrained or free question. -**फल**: a species of the mango tree. -**भोग**: (pl.) sensual gratifications. -**मह**: a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of **Chaitra**. -**मालिन्** *m.* N. of **Ganesha**. -**मूढ**, -**मोहित** *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; **U** 2. 5. -**रम**: seminal discharge. -**रमिक** *a.* lustful, libidinous; सणमपि युवा **कामरमिक**: **Bh** 3. 112. -**रूप** *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं **कामरूपं** मघोः **Me** 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-**र**;) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of **Assam**); **R** 4. 83, 84. -**रूपिन्** *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-**म**;) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a **Vidyadhara**. -**रेखा**, -**लेखा** a harlot, courtesan. -**लला** **membrum virile**. -**लोल** *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -**वर**: a gift chosen at will. -**वल्लभ**: 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree. (-**भ**;) moonlight. -**वश** *a.* influenced by love. (-**श**;) subjection to love. -**वश्य** *a.* subject to love. -**वाद्** *a.* saying anything at will. -**विह्व** *a.* disappointing desires.

-**वीर्य** *a.* 'showing heroism at will.' (*m.*) an epithet of **Garuda**. -**वृत्त** *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; **Mā** 5. 154. -**वृत्ति** *a.* acting according to will, self-willed independent; न **कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते** **Kn** 5. 82. (-**ति**;) *f.* 1. tree and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -**वृद्धि**: *f.* increase of passion. -**वृत्तं** the trumpet flower. -**शर** 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -**शास्त्रं** the science of love, erotic science. -**संयोग**: attainment of desired objects. -**सख**: 1. the spring. -2. the month of **Chaitra**. -3. the mango tree. -**सु** *a.* fulfilling any desire; **R** 5. 33. (-**म**;) N. of **Vasudeva**. (-**f**;) N. of **Rukmini**. -**सूत्रं** 1. N. of an erotic work by **Vātsyāyana**. -2. 'thread of love', love incident; **Mā** 1. 4. -**हेतुक** *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; **Bṛ** 16. 8.

कामतः, -**कमेन** *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; **Ms** 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च **कामता** **Y** 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustful; **Ms** 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -**न** Desire, wish. -**नर** Wish, desire. **कामनीयं** Beauty, attractiveness. **कामधमिन्** *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire; **Mu** 1. 25. -3 To the heart's content; **U** 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully; **Sānti** 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent), it may be that; मनगन्धर्वद्वयं वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी **Si** 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, —yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदानमसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यचिब्या न तु बुद्धिरम्या **S** 1. 31; 2. 1. **R** 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; **Mā** 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really; **R** 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न): काममावर्ण्यतिष्ठेद्गृहे कर्षतुर्मयपि। न चैवेन प्रयच्छतु मुणोनाय कश्चाच्च **Ms** 9. 89; **Il** 1. 131.

कामयमान, **कामयान**, **कामयितु** *a.* Lustful, libidinous; **R** 19. 50; **S** 3. **कामल** *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -**लः** 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका **Spiritous liquor**. **कामवत्** *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher -*f.* N. of **Rati**.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for.
—कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wished, desired. —ते A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-गिनि] 1 Lustful. —2 Desirous. —3 Loving, fond. —*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चन्द्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदन-दुतिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; Amarn. 2; M. 3. 14. —2 A uxorious husband. —3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. —4 A sparrow. —5 An epithet of Siva. —6 The moon. —7 A pigeon. —8 The Supreme being. —नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. —2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगंध-पांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैवा कथय कविता-कामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. —3 A woman (in general); सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Ms. 63; Rs. 1. 28. —4 A timid woman. —5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (का or को *f.*) [कम्-उ-कृ] 1 Wishing, desirous. —2 Lustful, libidinous. —का 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकैः कुम्भील-कैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. —2 A sparrow. —3 The Asoka tree. —का A woman desirous of wealth. —को A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्टा च काम्या-ज्ञानं Sānti. 2. 8. —2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नियत); अंते कायस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. —3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ, न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. —व्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. —*Comp.* —अभिप्राय a self-interested motive or purpose. —कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —गिर *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (—*f.*) an agreeable speech. —दानं 1. an acceptable gift. —2 a free-will offering, voluntary gift. —मरणं voluntary death, suicide. —व्रतं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A mnsical note.

कांपिलः, —कांपिलः, —कांपिलकः *N.* of a tree; Mā. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-उक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. —2 A king of the Kambojas. —3 The Pun-nāga tree. —4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [ईषदृक्] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः —यं [चयितेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिक-मिति कायः, वि-वश्च आदेः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभक्तिः कायः क-रुणापराणां परोपकारेन तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 2. 4; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; सो कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. —2 The trunk of a tree. —3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). —4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. —5 Principal, copital. —6 Home, residence, habitation. —7 A butt, a mark. —8 Natural temperament. —यं (with or without लीयं) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prājāpati is called प्रजापतिर्लीयं; cf. Ms. 2. 53-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v. Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. —*Comp.* —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्षेपः bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बन्धनं 1. girdle. —2. the union of semen, virile and blood. —वलनं an armour. —स्वः 1. the Supreme being. —2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother.) —3. a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लब्धौ मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्वः) 1. a woman of that caste. —2. the Myrobalan tree. —(स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* [काय-उक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —*Comp.* —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatoh.

कार *a.* (रि *f.*) [कृ-वच्] At the end of *comp.* Making, doing

performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुंभकारः, सुवर्णकारः &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. —2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फूकार &c. —3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. —4 Religious austerity. —5 A husband, lord, master. —6 Determination. —7 Power, strength. —8 A tax or toll. —9 A heap of snow. —10 The Himalaya mountain. —11 Water produced by hail. —12 Killing slaughter. —*Comp.* —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a.* working, acting as agent. —युः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ-वृत्] (Usual-ly at the end of *comp.*) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वमय्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंस्कारकः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —2 An agent. —3 Intending to act or do. —कं 1 (Ingram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and verb in a sentences (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive; (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्म; (3) करण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. —2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —3 Water produced from hail. —*Comp.* —दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. स्मियति कृणोति वेष्टति विचलति यिभिवति विलोकयति तिथेत्. अंतर्नदति 'बु-वि-तुमिच्छति नवपरिणया बधुः शयने n K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —2 Instru-mental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् लृट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिभ्यः M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. —2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमाधुर्गी तद्ध R. 16. 22. —3 An instrument, means; V. 3. 20, 65. —4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent; accord- ing to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds: (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent), as

threads in the case of cloth ; (2) अन्तर्भावः (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth ; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 the generative cause, creator, father ; Kn. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter ; Y. 3. 148 ; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority ; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -12 Action. -13 A legal instrument or document. -14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). -16 Killing, injuring. -ण 1 Pain, agony ; V. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणत् for the reason that ; हेतुः on account of hatred ; मत्कारणात् for my sake ; Pt. 1. 22.). -Oomp. -अन्वित *a.* having a cause or reason. -उत्तर *a.* a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint ; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारणं an elementary or primary cause ; an atom ; Ki. 18. 35. -गत *a.* referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. -गुणः a quality of the cause. -बल-वत् *a.* strong by motives ; Pt. 5. 29. -वत् *a.* 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. -माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes' ; यद्येव चेतुः पूर्वस्य हेतुः । तदा कारणमाला इत्यतः K. P. 10 ; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63 ; also S. D. 728. -वादिन *m.* a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि *n.* the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन *a.* without a cause. -हारी (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक *a.* (कार or की *f.*) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य *a.* To be caused or performed ; दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितुः, कारयिष्युः *a.* Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारिः *f.* Action, act, work. -*m.* An artist, a mechanic.

कारित *a.* Caused to be done or effected. -तर Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). -तं The causal form of a verb.

कारितुं *a.* Making, doing, causing bringing about (at the end of comp.). -*m.* A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck ; तस्य वारि विहाय तीरजलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23.

कारंधमिन् *m.* 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कारभ *a.* Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिहिकां Camphor.

कारभा *N.* of a tree (विशु).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः *N.* of a tree (किंपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the late.

-Comp. -अगरः, -गृहं, -वेष्टमन् *n.* a prison-house, a jail ; कारागृहे निजित-वासनेन लंकेश्वरेणोपितमं प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Śānti. 4. 10. -युतः a prisoner.

-पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराधुनी A musical instrument (as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects ; e. g. Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar ; सायकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारीर *a.* [करि-अन्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारीषं [करिषाणं समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cow-dung.

कारु *a.* (कं *f.*) [कृ-उण् Up. 1. 1]

1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant.

2 An artisan, mechanic, artist ; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कुत्रिम् स्वमेतत् Vb. 1. 13 ; इति स्म सा कारुवरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीकते N. 1. 38 ; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187 ; Ma. 5. 129 ; 10. 12. (They are :— तस्मा च देशवासश्च नापितो रजकतया । पंचमश्रमकारश्च कारुः शिल्पिनो मताः ॥).

-3 Terrible, horrible. -रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gods. -2 An art, a science. -Oomp.

-चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

कारुकिः -का An artisan.

कारुणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [करुणा-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender ; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity ; कारुण्यमात्मन्येते Gīt. 1 ; करिण्यः कारु-प्यास्पद् Bv. 1. 2.

कारुंडिका, -कारुंडी A leech.

कारेणव *a.* Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत (त) *m.* -रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, harm. -3 A well.

कार्कण *a.* Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाक्व *a.* Relating to a cock (कुक्वाकु).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity ; Si. 2. 17 ; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty ; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्कीक *a.* Like a white horse.

कार्ण *a.* Relating to an ear. -र्ण 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An ear-ring. -र्णः *N.* of Vṛishaketu. -Oomp.

-छिद्रकं a sort of well. -वेष्टकिक *a.* fit for ear-rings.

कार्तियुग *a.* Relating to the कृतयुग.

कार्तविर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Mahishmat. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c. ; (cf. R. 6. 39).

According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city ; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold ; स तत्कार्तस्वरभासुरावरः Si. 1. 20 ; दंडेन K. 82.

कार्ततिकः [कृतांत वेचि ठक्] A astrologer, fortune-teller ; कार्तिका नाम धृत्वा भुवं वभ्राम Dk. 130.]

कार्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kārttika ; R. 19. 39. -कः 1 *N.* of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. -की The full moon day in the month of Kārttika.

कार्तिकिकः The month of Kārttika.

कार्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ठक्] *N.* of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās).

[Karttikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying

Parvati's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Krittikas when they went to bathe in the Ganges; each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Karttikeya, Shadanana, Shaamukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravambhuva, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q.v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.]—*Om.* —मयः *f.* Parvati, mother of Karttikeya.

कात्स्न्य Totality; entirety; तात्त्विक-बोधतः कात्स्न्येन द्विजगद्यन्तः पञ्चपावनान् *Ms.* 3. 183.

कार्दम (भी. *f.*), कार्दम (मि) क *a.* (की. *f.*) [कर्दम-अण्-ठ्-वा] Muddy; soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [कर्पट-अण्] 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lao.

कार्पटिकाः [कर्पट-ठ्] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पण्य 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्पण्य *Dk.* -2 Compassion; pity. -3 Niggardliness, imbecility; *Bg.* 2. 7. -4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पाणं Ved. Combat, battle.

कार्पास *a.* (की. *f.*) [कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण्] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; *Ms.* 8. 326; 12. 64. -2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. -*Comp.* —अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका *a* spindle. —सौत्रिक *a.* made of cotton thread; *Y.* 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्म *a.* [कर्मन्] Laborious, industrious.

कार्मण *a.* (की. *f.*) [कर्मन्-अण्] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. -जं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कर्मण-का *Bv.* 2. 79; *Vikr.* 2. 14, 8, 2.

कार्मरः An artist, mechanic.

कार्मरकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [कर्मन्-ठ्] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्यक *a.* (की. *f.*) [कर्मणे प्रथमति उक्त्] *P. V.* 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्यकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः *Ki.* 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिपत्यकार्यके *S.* 1. 6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. -*Comp.* —युक् *m.* 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्य *pot. p.* [कृ-कर्मणि-प्यत्] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्यं सैकतलीनहंसमिधुना क्षोणेवहा मालिनो *S.* 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः *Ms.* 8. 61; सो दंडः, विचारः &c. —यं 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यः स्यात् न प्रतिपत्तकल्पं *Ku.* 3. 14; *Ms.* 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; *Si.* 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र भविष्यति *Pt.* 2. 65, 113; *Si.* 2. 36; *H.* 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.). 7. कार्यं भवती ह तेन द्युतितास्नेहस्वहस्नेन मे *V.* 2. 20; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां *Pt.* 1. 71, 4. 27; *Amaru.* 71. -7 Conduot, deportment. -8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c.; बहिर्निष्कस्य ज्ञायतः कार्ययोति *Mk.* 9; *Ms.* 8. 43. -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation; विभक्तिकार्यं declension. -11 The denouement, of a drama; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् *Mu.* 4. 3. -12 Healthiness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [cf. Germ. *kāra*; Pers. *kār*; *Prāk. kajja*; Mar. *kaja*]. -*Comp.* —अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. —अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), *Pt.* 1. 306. अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. —अधिप 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. —अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; *Ms.* 7. 167. -2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose. —अर्थिन् *a.* 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; *Bh.* 2. 81. -3. seeking an employment. -4. pleading a cause

in court, going to law; *Mk.* 9. —अस्मिन् seat of transacting business. —ईक्षणं superintendence of public affairs; *Ms.* 7. 141. —उद्योगः active engagement in any business. —कर *a.* efficacious. —कर्तु *m.* 1. an agent, a workman. -2. a friend, benefactor; *pt.* 1. 131. —कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect; object and motive; वाजितः *Pt.* 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act; *Pt.* 1. 412. भावः the relation of cause and effect —कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. गौरः importance of the act, deed, or occasion; ; respect for the performance. *U.* 7. —स्वितक *a.* prudent, cautious, considerate. (-कः). manager of a business, executive officer; *Y.* 2. 191. —व्युत्त *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office —जातं. —दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. -2 inquiry into public affairs. —निर्णयः settlement of an affair. —पदवी line of conduct, course of action; *Mā.* 2. 13. —पुत्र 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. —प्रवेष्टुः disliked to work, laziness. —प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. —भाजनं, पात्रं any one engaged in active life. —वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. —विपत्तिः *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. —शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; *Ms.* 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair. -3. part of a business. —सिद्धिः *f.* success. —स्थानं a place of business, office. —हन्तु 1. obstructing or marring another's work; *H.* 1. 77. -2. opposed to another's interests.

कार्यता *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. -2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक *a.* 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् *a.* 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

कार्शान्व *a.* Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; *Me.* 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; *R.* 5. 21.

कार्षः, —षकः A husbandman, cultivator.

कार्षि *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -विः Fire. -*f.* 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षावणः Ved. A husbandman.

कार्मन् Ved. The goal of a race, ouiso.

कार्वाणः, -ण (or -णकः) A coin or weight of different values ; Ms. 8. 136. 336 ; 9. 232. (कर्ष) . — ण Money.

कार्वाणिक a. (की f.) Worth one कार्वाण.

कार्षिक = कार्वाण q. v.

कार्षा a. (की f.) [कृष्ण-अण] 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu ; R. 15. 24. — 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. — 3 Belonging to the black antelope ; Ms. 2 41. — 4 Black. — ण Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

कार्षायस a. (सी f.) [कृष्णायस-अण] Made of black iron ; U. 3. 43. — सं Iron.

कार्षिः [कृष्णस्यापत्ये-इङ्] An epithet of the god of love ; Si. 19. 10.

कार्ष्य Blackness, darkness.

काल a. (ली f.) 1 Black, of a dark or dark blue colour. — 2 Injuring; hurting. — लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. — 2 Time (in general) ; विलंबितकालैः कालं दिनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33 ; तस्मिन्काले at that time ; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमता B. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. — 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion ; (with gen., loc., dat., or inf.) ; R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69 ; पर्जन्या कालवर्षी Mk. 10. 60. — 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day) ; पठे काले विवसस्य V. 2. 1 ; Ms. 5. 153. — 5 The weather. — 6 Time considered as one of the nine dravyas by the Vaiśeṣikas. — 7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle ; कालः कालया ध्रुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशरैः Bb. 3. 39. — 8 (a) Yama, the god of death ; कः कालस्य न गोचरतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. (b) Death, time of death. — 9 Fate, destiny. — 10 The black part of the eye. — 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. — 12 The planet Saturn. — 13 N. of Siva. — 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). — 15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. — 16 A section or part. — 17 A red kind of plumbago. — 18 Resin, pitch. — 19 N. of an enemy of Siva. — 20 (with the Jains) One of the nine treasures. — 21 A mystical name for the letter म. — ला 1 N. of several plants. — 2 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. — 3 An epithet of Durgā. — ली 1 Blackness. — 2 Ink, black ink. — 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. — 4 A row of black clouds. — 5 A woman with a dark complexion. — 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. — 7 Night.

— 8 Censure, blame. — 9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. — 10 A form of Durgā ; कालीतनयः a buffalo. — 11 One of the Matris or divine mothers. — 12 N. of a wife of Bhīma. — 13 A sister of Yama. — 14 A kind of learning (बहविद्या). — 15 A small shrub used as a purgative. — लं 1 Iron. — 2 A kind of perfume. — Comp. — अयसं iron — अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. — अमृक n. a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloë ; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (— n.) the wood of that tree ; R. 4. 5 ; 5. 5. — अग्निः, — अन्तः 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. — 2. an epithet of Rudra. — 3. a kind of bead (वृद्धाक्ष) — अंग a. having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). — अजिनं the hide of a black antelope. — अञ्जनं a sort of collyrium ; Ku. 7. 20. 82. (— नी) a small shrub used as a purgative. — अञ्जयः the (Indian) cuckoo. — अतिव्रतः — मणं delay, being late ; Pt. 1. 154. — अतिपातः, — अतिरेकः loss of time, delay ; Mal. 2. — अतीत a. elapsed, passed by. — अत्ययः 1. delay, lapse of time. — 2. loss by lapse of time. — अध्यक्षः 1. 'presiding over time', epithet of the ann. — 2. the Supreme soul. — अनुवादिन m. 1. a bee — 2. a sparrow. — 3. the Chataka bird. — अनुसारकः 1. Tagara tree. — 2 yellow sandal. — अनुसारिः, — अनुसारिन्, अनुसारिका, अनुसार्यः, — यकः ben zion. — अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. — अंतरं 1. an interval. — 2. a period of time. — 3. another time or opportunity. — आवृत a. hidden or concealed in the womb of time. — क्षम o. able to bear delay ; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरवस्था K. 263 ; S. 4. — प्रेक्षिन् Pt. 3. 172. — विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. — अभ्रः a dark, watery cloud. — अवधिः appointed time. — अवबोधः knowledge of time and circumstances ; Mal. 3. 11. — अञ्जलि f., — अञ्जोचं period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family ; see अञ्जोचं. — अकुड a. 1. led to death. — 2. produced or brought by time. — आत्मक a. depending on time or destiny. — आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. — आयसं iron. — उत a. sown in due season. — कज्जं a blue lotus. — कडकः an epithet of Siva. — कडः 1. a parrot. — 2. a sparrow. — 3. a wagtail. — 4. a gallinule. — 5. an epithet of Siva ; U. 6. — कडकः — कडकः a gallinule. — कडकः a water-snake. — कर्णं appointing or fixing time. — कर्णिक, — कर्णी misfortune. — कर्मन् n. death. — कलायः dark pulse. — कल्प a. fatal, deadly. — कालः

Supreme being. — कीलः noise. — कुडः Yama. — कुडः a myrror. — कुटः — डं (a) a deadly poison ; S. 6. (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva ; अद्यापि नोज्जति इतः किल कालकुटं Ch. P. 50. — कुत् m. 1. the sun. 2. a peacock. — 3. Supreme spirit. — कुत a. 1. produced by time. — 2. fixed, appointed. — 3. lent or deposited. — 4. done for a long time. (— तः) the ann. — क्रमः lapse of time, course of time ; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time ; Ku. 1. 19. — क्रिया 1. fixing a time. — 2. death. — क्षेपः 1. delay, loss of time ; Me. 22 ; मरणे कालक्षेपं मा कुर्व Pt. 1. — 2. passing the time. — खञ्जं, — खञ्जन्, — खडं the liver. — मंगं the river Yamuna. — मधिः a year. — घातिन् a. killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison). — चक्रं 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). — 2. a cycle. — 3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (— क्रः) an epithet of the sun. — चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. — चोदित a. summoned by the angel of death. — ज्येष्ठ a. senior in years, grown up ; U. 5. 12. — ज्ञ a. knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action) ; अयारुहो हि नारीनामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 53 ; Si. 2. 83. (— ज्ञः) 1. an astrologer. — 2. a cook. — ज्ञानिन् m. an epithet of Siva. — त्रयं the three times ; the past, the present, and the future ; वृत्ती K. 46. — बृहः death. — वमनी an epithet of Durgā. — धर्मः, — धर्मेन् m. 1. the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. — 2. the law or rule of time. — 3. effects proper to the time. — 4. fated time, death ; न दुर्नर्जितः कश्चिदकालधर्मेमुपागतः Mb. ; पशितः कालधर्मां &c. — धारण prolongation of time. — नरः (in astrology) the figure of a man's body. — नायः, — नायिः Siva. — नियोगः decree of fate or destiny ; लक्ष्यते न खलु कालनियोगः Ki. 9. 13. — निरूपणं determination of time, chronology. — नेमिः 1. the tim of the wheel of time. — 2. N. of a demon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, depicted by him to kill Hanūmat. — 3. N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Viṣṇu. — अरिः, रिदुः, हरः, हन् m. epithets of Kṛishṇa. — पक a. ripened by time, i. e. spontaneous. — Ms. 6. 17, 21 ; Y. 3. 49. — परिवसः standing for a time so as to become stale. — पाशः the noose of Yama or death. — पाशिकः a hangman. — पुड 1 a species of antelope. — 2. a heron. (— कं) 1. N. of the bow of Karna ; Ve. 4. — 2. a bow in general. — प्रभातं autumn or Sarad ; (the two months following the rainy

season considered as the best time). —भस्म: an epithet of Siva. —सुत *m.* —the sun. —भैरव: an epithet of Siva. —मान: a measure of time. —सुख: a species of ape. —मेघ *f.* the Manjishtha plant. —यवन: a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yādavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. —यापा, —याप: procrastination, delay, putting off. —योग: fate, destiny. °त: according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —रात्रि, —रात्री *f.* 1. a dark night. —2. a sister of Yama. —3. the Amāvasyā on which lamps are lighted (in the Divālī holidays). —4. the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). —5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —लोह-लोहं steel. —विप्र-कर्ष: prolongation of time. —वृद्धि: *f.* periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly, or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. —बेला the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. —संस्कारा a girl 9 years old personating Durgā at a festival. —संरोध: 1. keeping back for a long time, Ms. 8. 143. —2. lapse of a long period of time. —संपन्न *a.* opportune, timely. —संपन्न *a.* dated, bearing a date. —सर्प: the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. —सरर: the black antelope. (—रं) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —सूय, —सूयकं 1. thread of time or death. —2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. —रुद्र: the Tamāla tree. —रुद्र *a.* terrible as death, (deathlike in form). —हर: an epithet of Siva. —हरणे loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. —हानि: *f.* delay; R. 13. 16. कालक *a.* Black, dark-blue. —क: 1 A mole, freckle, mark. —2 A water-snake. —3 The black part of the eye. —4 A kind of grain. —का Ved. 1 A kind of bird. —2 A daughter of Dakṣa. —कं 1 The liver. —2 An unknown quantity (in alg.). —कालायनी N. of Durgā. कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [काल-उ-उक् वा] 1 Relating to time. —2 Depending on time; विशेष: कालिकोदयस्या Ak. —3 Seasonable, timely. —क: 1 A crane. —2 A heron. —का 1 Blackness, black colour. —2 Ink, black ink. —3 Price of an article to be paid by

instalments. —4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. —5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. —6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. —7 The liver. —8 A female orow. —9 A scorpion. —10 A spirituous liquor. —11 N. of Durgā; Si. 17. 44. —12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. —13 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. —14 A small singing bird. —15 A kind of fragrant earth. —16 A girl four years old personating Durgā at a festival. —कं 1 Black sandal wood. —2 Hostility.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar mansion.

कालिय *a.* Relating to time, timely. —य: The Kaliyuga.

कालीन *a.* [काल-ञ] 1 Belonging to a particular time. —2 Seasonable.

कालीय [काल-ञ] A kind of sandal wood; also कालीयक.

कालकुच: N. of Vishnu.

कालंजर: 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjār). —2 An assembly of religious mendicants. —3 An epithet of Siva. —रा or री An epithet of Durgā

कालशयं Butter-milk (produced in a jar by churning).

कालाप: 1 The hair of the head. —2 A serpent's hood. —3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. —4 A student of the Kālāpa grammar. —5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kālāpa. —2 The doctrines or teachings of Kālāpa.

कालिंग *a.* (की *f.*) [कालिङ्ग-अण्] Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. —ग: 1 A king of that country; प्रतिज्ञाह कालिङ्गसमर्थः जसाधनः R. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that country. —3 An elephant. —4 A species of onion-plant. —5 A poisonous plant. —6 A sort of iron. —ग: (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिङ्ग. —गं A water melon.

कालिंद *a.* (की *f.*) [कलिंद-अण्] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunā. —दं A water melon. —दी 1 The river Yamunā; कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु कलिकुपितम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Sānti. 4. 13. —2 A sort of vessel. —3 N. of a wife of Krishna. —Comp. —कर्षणः, —भेदनः an epithet of Balarāma q. v. —सु: *f.* Sanjñā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—म.) the sun. —सोदर: Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् *m.* 1 Blackness; Amarn. 88; Si. 4. 57. —2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43.

कालिय: N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuda, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49; Si. 17. 69. —या: (pl.) The family of black serpents; Si. 19. 28. —Comp. —दमनः, —मर्दनः epithets of Krishna.

कालीक: A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall of Yama.

कालीयकः, —कं 1 A species of aloe wood. —2 A kind of turmeric. —3 Yellow sandal. —4 A dark kind of sandal wood. —5 Saffron; Si. 12. 14.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig also); कालुष्यमुपपाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defile. —2 Opacity. —3 Disagreement.

कालिय *a.* Belonging to the Kali age. —यं 1 The liver. —2 Black sandal wood; Ku. 7. 9. —3 Saffron.

कालियक: A kind of aloe wood. —कं 1 A fragrant wood. —2 The black sandal wood. —3 A disease like jaundice. —क: A dog, hound.

कालियक: 1 A dog. —2 A species of sandal.

काल्य *a.* [कल-अण्] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. —2 Relating to Kalpa.

काल्यनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कल्पना-उक्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्यनिकी व्युत्पत्तिः —2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

काल्य *a.* [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. —2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. —रुपा 1 A cow fit for the bull. —2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). —त्यं Day-break.

काल्यणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कवच-उक्] Armorial. —कं A multitude of men in armour.

कावारं Moss. —रि An umbrella without a stick.

कावक: 1 A cock. —2 The Chakra-vāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरी सरिता पद्मः शकनी.

दानिषादरोत् R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 Turmeric.

काव्य *a.* [कवि-यण] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -स्व *N.* of Sukra, preceptor of the Asvins. -स्वा 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -स्व 1 A poem; महाकाव्य, मेघदूत नाम काव्य &c. -2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्गोपी शब्दार्थं सयुगावनल्लुकी प्रवः कवि K. P. 1; काव्यं रसमयं काव्यं S. D. 1; रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरीरं तावदिदार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; निर्दोषा लक्षणवती सरीरिर्गुणधृतिः। साङ्कारसाङ्गेकवृत्तिर्वा काव्य, नाममाह Chandra. 1. 7.). -3 Happiness, welfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purpose of a Kāvya as mentioned by Mammata are:—काव्यं यत्सोऽर्थद्वये व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षते। सद्यः परनिवृत्तये काव्यमित्येव शेषः। K. P. 1.). -Oomp. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चौरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रमुणीभवति Vikr. 1. 11. -चौरः a stealer of other men's poems. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक *a.* one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिङ्ग *a.* figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यलिङ्गं हेतोर्वर्गव्यपदेशिता K. P. 10; *e. g.* जितोसि मन्दं कन्दर्प मञ्जितेऽसि तिलोचनः Chandra. 5. 119. -हारय a faroe.

काश 1, 4 A. (काश-इत्ये, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Kn. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. -2 To appear, be visible; नैव धूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा च काशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

काशः, -श [काश-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs &c. -श A flower of that grass; Kn. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 1, 2, 28. -श 1 = काश q. v. -2 Apperance. -3 Splendour.

काशि *m. pl. N.* of a country. काशिन *a.* (की *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; जितकाशिन *e. g.* one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

काशिल *a.* Made of Kāsa grass.

काशिष्ण *a.* Shining, brilliant.

काशिः, -शी *f. N.* of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see काशी. -दिः 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3

The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -Oomp. -यः an epithet of Siva. -राजः *N.* of a king, father of अंका, अंका and अंकाङ्का, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benares. -2 *N.* of a commentary on Pāpini's Sūtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. -Oomp. -नयः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काश्मरी A plant commonly called नामरी; काश्मरी कृतमालमुद्रतदलं कोयलिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kāshmir. -रा *pl. N.* of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -रा 1 A sort of grape see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरगंधमृगनाभिकृतांगरागं Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 41; काश्मीरगौरवपुष्पामभिसारिकां Gīt. 11; also 1. -2 Root of a tree. -Oomp. -जं, जम्बू *n.* saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

काश्मीर (रि) क *a.* Born or produced in Kāshmir.

काश्मीर Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Oomp. -यं flesh.

काश्यः 1 *N.* of a celebrated sage. -2 *N.* of Kapāda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -वी The earth; तानपि दधाति मातः काश्यं यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. -यं Flesh. -Oomp. -मदनः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. *N.* of Aruṇa. -3. a god. -4. a demon.

काश्यविः An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्येयः 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

काष् [कश्-वश्] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विदपिना स्कंधकायैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुकरिणां कपोलकायः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोलकाय also.

काषाय *a.* (यी *f.*) [कषाये रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; काषायवस्त्राधवा Ak. -यं A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77; न काषायैर्भवेद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठ [काश्-क्वप् Up. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece of log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातं महोदधी H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. -3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for measuring length. -Oomp. -अगरः, -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -क्रद्वली the wild plantain. -कीरः a small

insect found in decayed wood. -कुटः, -कुटः a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood). -कुहलः a kind of wooden shovel used for haling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष *m.*, -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -द्रुः the Palāsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मडी a funeral pile. -मल्लः a hier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (= काष्ठकृत्). -लोहिन *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. -बाटः, -डः a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिशु) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशेषेण द्वयमणवृत्तिना परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku 5. 28. -3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठागतस्नेहरसावृद्धिं Kn. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time = $\frac{1}{30}$ Kalā. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 *N.* of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Dakṣa.

काशीला The plantain tree.

काश् 1 A. (काशते, काशित) 1 To shine; see काश. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा [काश्-वश्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -Oomp. -कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. (-डा) an epithet of Yama. -न, -हृत् *a.* removing cough, peitoral. (-हृति) a sort of prickly nightshade. -मर्दः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः, -रं A pond, pool, lake! Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Gīt. 2.

कासीनं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. दिराकस).

कासू (चू) *f.* [Up. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासुतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musal in a drum.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious,

large. —लः 1 A cat. —2 Acock. —3 A crow. —4 A sound in general. —लं 1 Indistinct speech. —2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. —लं ind. Very much, excessively; Si. 18. 54. —लः A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः, —ला, —लः A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किबत् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किशारः 1 The board of corn. —2 A heron. —3 An arrow.

किशुकः [किश्चि शुक् इव शुक्लपुष्पसदृश-पुष्पाद्यर्थः] A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms, but without any odour; चिदाहीना न शोभते निर्गन्ध इव किशुका Chap. 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. —कं The blossom of this tree; किं किशुकैः शुक्लपुष्पवृक्षविभिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

किशु(ल)कः The Palāsa tree; see किशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. —2 The blue jay. —3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिविषि, किकीविषि).

किकिशः A kind of worm (said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

किकिः A monkey, an ape. —f. A jaokal; fox.

किंकिणी, किंकिणिका, किंकिणी, किंकीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणकनककिंकिणीक्षणगणायित-स्वद्वयैः U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49. —2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. —2 The (Indian) onckoo. —3 A large black bee. —4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. —5 The red colour. —रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. —रः Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. —2 The (Indian) onckoo. —3 Cupid. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A species of amaranath.

किंचिलि(ल)कः An earthworm.

किंज, —किंजलः, —किंजलकः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पत्रकिंजलकगंधान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किंज 1 P. (केति) 1 To go or approach. —2 To frighten, terrify. —3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. —2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्ट, —किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अक्ष. —Comp. —पजिद semen virilo.

किहालः 1 A copper vessel. —2 Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A oorn, callosity, a soar; ज्ञास्यासि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मोर्षीकिणिक इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Git. 1. —2 A wart, a mole. —3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. —एव, —एवं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spīrits; Ms. 8 326.

किण्वन् m. A horse.

किन्तु 1 P. (केति) 1 To desire. —2 To live. —3 (चिकित्सा) To heal, cure. —4 To doubt, suspect. —II. 3 P. Ved. (चिकित्सा) To know.

कितवः (वी. f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अहंति किल कितव उपद्रव M. 4; Amaru. 17. 41; Me. 111. —2 The Dhattūra plant. —3 A kind of perfume. —4 A gamester, gambler. —5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाटे The inner bark of a tree

किधिन् m. A horse.

किन्नर See nuder किम्.

1. किम् ind. Used for कृ only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness', 'deterioration', 'defect', 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g., किंसखा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below. —Oomp. —दासः a bad slave, or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योपायमास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Kn. 1. 8. 'ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kuhera. —2. a kind of musical instrument. (—रि. f.) 1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. —2. a kind of lute. —पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Kn. 1. 14. 'ईश्वरः an epithet of Kuhera —प्रभुः a had master or king; हिताक्षयः संशुष्यते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. —राजः a. having a bad king. (—m.) a bad king. —सखि m. (nom. sing. किंसखा) a bad friend; स किंसखा साधु न शस्ति योऽपि Ri. 1. 5.

2. किम् pron. a. (nom. sing. कः m., का. f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजास्य का केन पद्म प्रयातिरशेषतो वेष्टितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कण्ठाविशुद्धेन स्यादुना हरता रत्नं बद्धं किं न मे हृत् R. 8. 67. का खल्वनेन माध्वेमानामनामना विकस्यते V. 2; का कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; i. e. के आवां परिचातुं दुष्प्रतमः क्व S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what power have we &c.; नृपसद्वनि नाम के वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we. i. e. what

position have we &c. Sometimes किं means 'long' as applied to time especially in combination with खलु or अपि or इव; का खलु चेत्ता तत्रभवत्वाः प्रासायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' i. e. a long time has elapsed, &c.; so कोपि कालस्तरा आगच्छ गतायाः Ratn. 3; or क इव कालः Māl. 3. —2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामि चेदानिष्ठायेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदुद्यमेन किं &c. Bb. 2. 55; किं तथा दृष्ट्वा S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्विच् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विवेकश्चिज्जलिलमोषनं Kn. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवात्मवती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं च 1. 23; किमपि... जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्म नि सन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1. किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means 'indescribable'; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रक्षयते U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंदनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव al o —ind. 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिदन्यते पुत्र्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or 'worshipped' &c. ततः किं what then. —2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव ब्रूतं निलप्यै रतये न कीयते Kn. 4. 7. —3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहो-स्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). —Comp. —अपि ind. 1. to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. —2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). —3. very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं बहुरिदं S. 3; किमपि भीषण, किमपि करालं &c. —अर्थ a. having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यत्नः. —अर्थ ind. why, wherefore. —आख्य a. having what name; किमाख्यश्च राजर्षेः सा परमी S. 7. —इति ind. why, indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तस्मिन्नुदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमिय-पास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं स्वयाचारार्थं किं बलकं Kn. 5. 44. —उ, —उत 1. whether or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु विषयितर्षा किमु मद् U. 1. 35; Amaru. 9. —2. why (indeed) ; वि-सुहृत्सार्थं किमु स्वययते. —3. how much more, how much less; यौवने धनसंपत्तिः प्रयुत्समविधेकिता । एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत् चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वाविमयाना-मेकैकमप्यनामायते किमुत समाधायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करा a

servant, slave; अवेहि मा किंकरमहमूः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (र) the wife of a servant, —कर्तव्यता, —कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किंकरतव्यतामूहः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —भारण a. having what reason or cause. —किल ind. what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि मर्त्यानि तत्र भवान् किं किल दुषलं याजयिष्यति Bk. —क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. —नोत्र a. belonging to what family. —च ind. moreover, and again, further. —चन ind. to a certain degree, a little. —चित् ind. to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिदुक्तं तन्नैषौ R. 15. 33, 2. 46, 12. 21. —ज्ञ a. 'knowing little,' a smatterer. —कर a. doing something, useful. —काला sometime, a little time. —माण a. having a little life. —मात्र a. only a little. —उन्मू a. conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तद्दि ind. how then, but, however. —तु ind. but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चैनामनघेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मते मे R. 14. 40; 1. 65. —देवत a. having what deity. —नामधेय, —नामन् a. having what name. —निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् ind. why, wherefore. —नु ind. 1 whether; किंतु मे मरणं भयो परिस्थानो जनस्य वा Ns. 10. 10. —2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किन्तु महीदृते Bg. 1. 35. —3 what indeed; किन्तु मे राज्यनार्यः. —नु खलु ind. 1. how possibly, howis it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किं नु खलु गीतार्थमिदं कर्णं हृदजनधिरहादृतेऽपि बलवत्तु. —कंठितोऽस्मि S. 5. —2 may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्यामि वयमिष्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —पच, —पचान a. miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. —पुनर् ind. how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तपस्व्यस्य ते स्नेहा किंपुनरंगसंभवेऽप्यप्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; V. 3. —प्रकारं ind. in what manner. —प्रभाव a. possessing what power. —पुत a. of what sort or nature. —रूप a. of what form or shape —वदति, ती f. rumour, report; मत्संबंधास्त्वस्मला किंवदन्ती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा ind. 1. a particle of interrogation; किंवा शकुंतलेऽयमप्यमृत-राख्या S. 7. —2. or (corr of किं 'whether'), राजपुत्रि दुःशा किंवा जामर्षि Pt. 1; तस्मिन् मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मेण ध्यापायामि ibid.; S. Th. 7. —विद् a. knowing what. —वर्ग-पार a. following what occupation —शील a. of what habits. —स्वित् ind.

whether, how; अवेः स्तुतं हरति पवन। किंस्विद्विद्युमुखाभिः Me. 14.

कियत् a. [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nom. sing. कियत् m., कियती f., कियत् n) 1 How groat, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियत्कालस्तवैव स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 120; अयं दूतावामो चिद्वशं कियतीं याति न दृष्टा Sānti. 1. 25; उपगुप्ति कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति S. 1. 13; कियद्वशिष्टं रजस्याः S. 4. —2 Of what consideration, i.e. of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा P. 1. 40; मातः कियंतोऽस्यः Ve. 3. 9. —3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजद्वि विवसंतः संतिः संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; रवभिसरगरभसेन चलती पतति पदानि कियंति चलती Git. 6. —Comp. — एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. —कालस्य ind. 1. how long. —2. some little time. —चिरं ind. how long; कियच्चिरं भ्रातृसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. —दूरं ind. 1. how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. —2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. —2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-शु Up. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रश्मिकिरणसहिष्णु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणद्विबाका Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; B. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; मयः radiant, brilliant. —2 A small particle of dust. —3 The sun. —Comp. —मालिन् m. the sun.

किरात [किरं पर्यंतभूमिं अतति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणकिरातादृपशब्द-युगाः क यंति संवत्सराः । यदि नदगणक-चिकित्सक बैतालिकवदनकंद्वान रयुः। Su- bhāsh. ; Pt. 1. 17; पर्यंताभयिभिर्निजस्य सहस्रं नाम्ना किरातेः कुत Ratn. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. —2 A savage, barbarian. —3 A dwarf. —4 A groom, a horseman. —5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. —ता (pl.) N. of a country. —Comp. —अनुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhāravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirāta or mountaineer is poetically described). —आ- जिन् m. an epithet of Garuda.

किरातिः f. 1 The gangos. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

किराती 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of the Kirāta tribe. —2 A

woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. —3 A bawd, a procuress. —4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāt. —5 The celestial Gangā.

किरिः [किरति भूमिं, कृ-इङ्] 1 A hog, boar. —2 A cloud.

किरीटः The fruit of the marshy date tree.

किरीटः, —टं [कृ-कित् ; Up. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरिद्वद्वाजलयः Ku. 7. 92. —2 A trader. —Comp. —पारिन् m. a king. —मालिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. [किरिद्वद्वाज] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. —m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35 (Mb. thus accounts for the name:—युत शक्रेण मे बद्धं पुष्यतो दानवर्ष-भैः । किरिदं मुष्णिं सूर्याम तेनाहुर्मा किरिटेन ॥).

किर्मिः f. 1 A hall, building. —2 An image of gold or iron. —3 The Palāsa tree.

किर्मिर a. Variegated, spotted. —r: 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhtma; Ve. 6. —2 The variegated colour. —3 The orange tree. —Comp. —जित्, —निपूदनः, —सूदनः epithets of Bhtma.

किर्मिरित a. Variegated spotted.

किर्याणी A wild hog.

किल I. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. —2 To freeze. —3 To play, sport. —II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. —2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः Play, trifling. —Comp. —कि-चित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; स्वयि वीरं विराजते परं हृमयंती किल किंचित् किल N. 2. 44.

किल inl 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्वं M. 4; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयः P. 1. 18. —2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13 51; जवान कंसं किल बाहुवैभः Mhh. —3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्व R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्याधे किल जातसंभ्रमा Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. —4 Hope, expectation or probability; पर्यः किल विजे-द्यते कुल्व G. M. —5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्वदति G. M. —6 Contempt; एवं किल योस्तस्य G. M. —7 Cause, reason (हय); (very rare) स किलवदुक्ताव S. M. 'for he said so'.

किलाकिलः, —ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Māl. 5. 11. —लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाटः Coagulated milk.

किलाटिन् *m.* A bamboo.

किलास *a.* Ved. Leprons. --सं १ A white leprons spot. -२ A blotch, scab. -३ A kind of leprosy.

किलिजं १ mat. -२ A thin plank plank of green wood, board; also किलिजं.

किलिजकः १ A mat. -२ A screen or twist of grass.

किलिमं The fir or pine tree.

किल्बिन् *m.* A horse.

किल्बिषं १ Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -२ A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -३ A disease, sickness.

किशलं A sprout, shoot.

किशलयः -यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः [Un. 1. 65] १ A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केशरकिशोरः &c. -२ A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अग्रवयस्यवर) -३ The son. --री A maiden, a young woman.

किंकिधः -धयः १ N. of a country. -२ N. of a mountain situated in that country. --या, -स्य N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किङ्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. --स्तु *m.* or *f.* १ The forc-arm. -२ A cubit, span. -३ An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः -लं, किसलयः -यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अधरः किसलयव्रतः S. 1. 21; किसलयमल्लं करवहै 12. 10; किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीटक *a.* (टी. *f.*) १ Poor, indigent. -२ Miserly. --दाः (Pl.) N. of a country (Behar). --हं A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. --सं A bone (*m.* also); Mr. 5. 19. -Comp. -आस्यः, -सुखः a bird in general.

कीकिः A blue jay.

कीचकः [Un. 5. 56] १ A hollow bamboo. -२ A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायंते मधुरमनैः कीचकः पृथग्मानाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4 73; Ku. 1. 8. -३ N. of a people. -४ N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāṭa. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her

chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the Powerful Bhīma.] -Comp. --जित् *m.* an epithet of Bīsma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीज *a.* Ved. Wonderful.

कीट १० P. (कीटयति, कीटित्) १ To tinge or colour. -२ To bind, fasten.

कीट *a.* Hard, harsh. --ट १ A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारो हति सती शिरः H. Pr. 45. -२ A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः Pt. 1; &c. -Comp. --सन् sulphur. --जं silk. --जालो. -मणिः a fire-fly.

कीटकः *a.* Hard, harsh. --कः १ A worm. -२ A bard of the Māgadha tribe.

कीटिका १ A small worm. -२ A poor insignificant creature; Pt. 1.

कीटशः, कीटश (शी. *f.*), कीटज्ञ (शी. *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तज्ज्ञोः कीटमसौ चिबेकविभवः कीटश्च प्रबोधोऽयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137. कीनं Flesh.

कीनारः Ved. A vile man.

कीनाश *a.* [Un. 5. 36] १ Cultivating the soil. -२ Poor, indigent. -३ Niggardly. -४ Small, little. --ज्ञः १ An epithet of Yama, the god of death; विबोधि कीनाशनिकेतनातीर्थं Sn 1. 73. -२ A kind of monkey.

कीरः १ A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथमयं पयुषमास्वाद्यति Bv. 1. 58; N. 3. 12. --राः (Pl.) The country and the people of Kashmira. --रं Flesh. -Comp. --वृक्षः the mango tree (liked by parrots). --वर्णकः a kind of perfume.

कीरकः १ Gaining, obtaining. -२ A Buddha. -३ A kind of tree.

कीरिः Ved. Praise, hymn.

कीर्ण *p. p.* [कृ. कृ.] १ Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. -२ Covered, filled. -३ Placed, put. -४ Injured, hurt. -Comp. --वर्धन *a.* strewing the way; S. 1. 7.

कीर्णः *f.* [कृ. कृ.] १ Scattering. -२ Covering, hiding, concealing. -३ Injuring.

कीर्तनं [कृ. ल्युट्] १ Telling, narrating. -२ Praising, celebrating. -३ A

temple, any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनैरलंकृतः मेदिनी K. 180; 119. --न १ Narration, recital. -२ Fame, glory.

कीर्तय = कृत q. v.

कीर्तिः *f.* [कृ. कृ.] १ Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वशास्य कतिरमनंतकीर्ति R. 2. 64; Me. 45. -२ Favour, approbation. -३ Dirt, mud. -४ Extension, expansion. -५ Light, lustre, splendour. -६ Sound. -७ Mention, speech, report. -Comp. --शाय *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (-*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. --शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame, i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, आलम्बशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं गतवति धुवि विक्रमादिष्ये Vās.

कीर्तित *p. p.* १ Said, asserted. -२ Mentioned, told. -३ Known; notorious. -४ Praised, celebrated.

कीट् १ P. १ To bind. -२ To pin. -३ To stake.

कीलः [कृ. कृ.] १ A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव चारुः Pt. 1. 21. -२ A lance. -३ A post, pillar. -४ A weapon. -५ The elbow. -६ A blow with the elbow. -७ A flame. -८ A minute particle. -९ N. of Siva. -१० A gnomon. -११ A position of the foetus just before the time of delivery.

कीलकः १ A wedge or pin. -२ A fence. -३ A pillar, column; see कील

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* १ Tied, bound. -२ Ixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन सम हृदयमित्सममशरकीलितं Git. 7; सानश्चेत्सि कीलितेव Māl. 5. 10. -३ Staked, impaled. -४ Pierced, transfixed. -५ Set (as a stake or pole). --तं A tie.

कीलालः १ A heavenly drink similar to Amṛta, beverage of the gods. -२ Honey. -३ A boast. --लं १ Blood. -२ Water. -Comp. --जं flesh. --धिः the ocean. --पः a demon, goblin.

कीश *a.* Naked. --ज्ञः १ An ape. monkey. -२ The sun. -३ A bird.

कुः *f.* १ The earth. -२ The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -Comp. --पुत्रः Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'want', 'deficiency', &c. Its various substitutes are कर् (कद्वय), कच (कवेरण), का (काण), किं (किमु); cf. Pt. 5. 17. -Comp. --कर्म *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. --ग्रहः an nnpropitious planet. --ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an

agnihotrin, a physician, or a river)
 -चेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. -चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. -जनन *a.* low-born. -तनु *a.* deformed, ugly. (-नुः) an epithet of Kubera. -तत्रा a bad lute. -तर्कः 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. -2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking ; कुनकैष्वयसः सततपरपैशुन्यमननम् G. L. 31. पयः a sophistical mode of arguing. -तर्षा a bad teacher. -तिन an evil or unpropitious day. -दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. -2. an evil eye, sinister eye (fix.). -3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines ; Ms. 12. 95. -देशः 1. a bad place or country. -2. a country where the necessaries of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देह *a.* ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. -धी *a.* 1. foolish, silly, stupid. -2. wicked. -नरः 1. a bad actor. -2. a sort of trumpet flower. -3 red arsenic. -नदिका a small river, rill ; सुपूरा स्यात्कुनदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नाथः a bad master. -नमस् *m.* a miser. -पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (fig also). -2. a heterodox doctrine. -पय *a.* unwholesome, improper. -परिक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly ; Bh. 2. 15. -पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. -पुरुषः a low or wicked man. -पुष *a.* low, vile, contemptible. -पिप *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -हवा 1 a bad boat ; कुहवेः संतरज्जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -ब्रह्मः -ब्रह्म *m.* a bad or degraded Brāhmana. -संत्रः 1. a bad advice. -2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). -योगिन *m.* a false devotee, impostor. -रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (-सा) a kind of spirituous liquor. -रूप *a.* ngly, deformed ; Pt. 5. 19. -रूपे tin. -वंगः lead. -वचसः -वाक् *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous ; using abusive, or foul language. (-न) abuse, bad language. --वज्रकं crystal ; a stone resembling a diamond. -वदः a sudden or violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage ; Ms. 3. 63. -वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. -वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmanerly, ill-tempered. --डल a bad place. -सरित् *f.* a small river, rill ; उच्छिद्यन्ते क्रियाः सर्वा यामे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -वृत्ति *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. -2. conjuring, magio. -3. rognery. -व्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (क्वते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. -2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कौति) To bum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश (स) 1, 10 P. 1 To shine. -2 To soak.

कुक् 1 A. (कौक्ते) To take, accept, seize.

कुक्कम् A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुक्कु (कु) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुक्कुंर (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनद्वय) ; see कुक्कुंर.

कुक्कुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country ; also called द्वाई. -2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yādavas ; Si. 6. 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुक्कुलः, -लं 1 Chaff ; कुक्कुलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पश्यत इव U. 6. 38. -2 A fire made of chaff. -लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). -2 A n armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A whip of lighted straw, a firebrand -3 A spark of fire. -टी 1 A hen. -2 A small house-lizard. -3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः, -टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुभः 1 A wild cock. -2 A cock in general. -3 Varnish.

कुक्कुः (री *f.*) [Up. 1. 41] A dog ; यस्येतन्न न कुक्कुरैरहरद्वैजातरं च न्यते Mk. 2. 11. -र A vegetable perfume. -Comp. --वाच् *m.* a species of deer

कुसः a belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general) ; जिह्वातधमातकुक्षिः (भृजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. -2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the foetus ; कुम्भीतस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15 ; Si. 13. 40. -3 The interior of anything ; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). -4 A cavity in general. -5 A cavern, cave ; R. 2. 38, 67. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 N. of Bali. -8 A hay, gulf. -Comp. --शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. -2 Filling or pervading the interior ; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुम् 1 Saffron ; लङ्कुंकुमकसरान् (स्कंधान्) ; R. 4. 67 ; Rs. 4. 2 ; 5.

9 ; Bb. 1. 10. 25. -2 Saffron, paint. Māl. 1. 37. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of a mountain.

कुक्कु I. 6. P. (कुक्कुति, कुक्कुति) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). -2 To go. -3 To polish. -4 To contract, bend. -5 To be contracted. -6 To stop, impede. -7 To writhe or delineate. -8 To mix, connect. -II. 1 P. कुक्कु also (कौक्कुति, कुक्कुति, कुक्कुति) 1. To make crooked, bend or curve. -2 To move or go crookedly. -3 To make small, lessen. -4 To shrink, contract. -5 To go to or towards.

कुक्कुः [कुक्कु] The female breast, a teat, nipple ; अपि वनोत्तरमल्पकुक्कुतरा V. 4. 26. -Comp. -अग्रं, -मुखं a nipple. -तटं, -तटी the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थं or meaningless). -फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुक्कुति *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. -2 Small, little.

कुक्कुतर *a.* (रा, -री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. -2 Detraoting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुक्कुत्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुक्कुं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree ; Pt. 3. 93. -2 The planet Mars. -3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक q.v.) -जा N. of Sitā ; also of Durgā

कुजंभलः, कुजंभिलः, -रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुक्कु See कुक्कु II.

कुक्कुचं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. -2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुक्कुचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls ; अष्टमुष्टिर्मेतुक्कुचिः.

कुक्कुचिका 1 A key ; Bh. 1. 63. -2 The shoot of a bamboo. -3 A shoot of reed. -4 A kind of fish.

कुक्कुचित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुक्कुं 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur ; cf. कुंज.

कुंजः, -जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour ; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Gtt. 5 ; वज्रललातकुंजे 12 ; Me. 19 ; R. 9. 64. -2 The lower jaw. -3 A cave. -4 A tooth. -5 The tusk of an elephant. -Comp. -कुंदीरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers ; गुंजकुंजकुंदीरः कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; Māl. 5. 19 ; कौकिलकूजितकुंजकुंदी Gtt. 1.

कुंजरः [कुंजो हरितद्रुहः सोऽस्यास्ति. कुंजर, P. V. 2. 107 Vārt.] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly :— स्वरुत्तरपदे स्वाग्रपुंगवर्षभ-कुंजरः । सिंहशार्ङ्गलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थ-वाचकः ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -5 Hair. —र, —नी A female elephant. -Comp. —अनीकं the division of an army consisting of elephant-corp. —असनः the Asvattha tree. —अरा-ति 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha (a 'fah- lous animal with 8 feet). —ग्रहः an elephant-atcher.

कुंजले Sour gruel.

कुट्ट I. 6. P. (कुटति, कुटित) 1 To be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. —II. 4 P. (कुटयति) 1 To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt. 2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, hnrn.

कुटिकत a. Bent, crooked.

कुट्टा, क [कुट्ट-क] A water-pot, a jar, pitober. —टः 1. A fort, strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain. -Comp. —जः 1. N. of a tree; Mā. 9. 15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Ra. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of Droga. —हारिका a female servant.

कुट्टकं A plough without a pole. —कः The post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

कुट्टकः A roof, thatch.

कुट्टंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. -2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुट्टपः 1 A measure of grain (= कुडव). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. —र A lotus.

कुटरः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुटरुः Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A tent.

कुटलं A roof, thatch.

कुटिः [कुट्ट-इत्] 1 The body. -2 A tree. —f. 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, bend. -Comp. —चरः a porpoise.

कुटिरं A cottage, hut.

कुटिल a. [कुट्ट-इल्] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curliad; भेदा धुनैः कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 To wound, wind- ing कोशं कुटिला नदी Sk. -3

(fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest; अ Pt. 1. 126. —ला 1 N. of Sarasvati -2 A kind of perfume. —ले 1 N. of a plant (तार). -2 Tin. -Comp. —आशय a. evil-minded, malevolent. —पद्मन् a. having curved eye-lashes. —मति, —बुद्धि a. evil-minded, malevolent; Mu 1. 7. —स्वभाव a. crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलक a. Carved, bent, crooked. **कुटिलिका** 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching -2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. -2 A Cottage, hut; मासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11. 73; पर्ण°, अश्व° &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. -4 A nosegay. -5 A kind of perfume (घृता). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A hawk, procuress. -Comp. —चक्रः a religious mendicant of a particular order, चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचक्रवद्भूक् । हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. —चरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः, —र, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage, U. 2. 29; Amara. 48. —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुटीका A small house.

कुट्टंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper winding round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुट्टनी A bawd, procuress; see कुट्टनी.

कुट्टुबं, कुट्टुबकं 1 A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुट्टु- बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुट्टुबः R. 7. 71. —चः, —वं 1 A kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4 Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr 1. 92. -Comp. —कलहः, —ह internal or domestic quarrels. —भरः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदुपहितकुट्टुबभरणं सार्धम् S. 4. 19; चिंतया P. 5. 4. —व्यावृत्त a. (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुट्टुबिकः, कुट्टुबिन् m. 1 A householder, married man, a pater familias, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिर्निमित्रः कन्यायं कुट्टुबिन् Ku 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family;

Sānti. 4. 9. —नी 1 The wife of a householder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुट्टुबिनीमाह्वय वृष्टामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्येव हि भवतु कारणकोपाः कुट्टुबिन्; M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amara. 48. -2 A large household or family. -3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide -2 To grind, pound. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To burn.

कुट्ट a. (At the end of comp.) Dividing, cutting, grinding. —टः (in Math.) A multiplier.

कुट्टकः 1 A grinder -2 A kingfisher.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हि) नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टाक a. (की f.) Who or what divides or cuts; सारंगसंगविधाविभ- कुंभकूटकुट्टाकपाणि कुलिशश्च हरैः प्रमादः Mā 5 32.

कुट्टित a. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c. —न Unskillful opening of a vein.

कुट्टुमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it :— केवलमेव वापदीनां ग्रहे हर्षेण संत्रमात् । प्रादुः कुट्टुमितं नाम शिरःकविष्मन्म् 142.

कुट्टारः A mountain —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket. -3 Exclusion or oneness.

कुट्टिम a. Paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic. —मः, मं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कति- दुकांतोपलकुट्टिमेव Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. -2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिमित = कुट्टमित q. v.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave; cf. कुट्टहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

कुट्टारकं A small house, hut.

कुट्टमल = कुट्टमल q. v.

कुट्ट A tree; cf. कुट.

कुटर See कुटर.

कुट्टाकुः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुट्टाटकः, —का An axe.

कुट्टारः, —री 1 An axe, or hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव वीचनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh 3. 11. -2 A sort of hoe or spade. —र A tree.

कुट्टारकः A small axe.

कुट्टारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुंठारः 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armoured.

कुंठिः 1 A tree. -2 A mountain.

कुंठेरः Fire.

कुंठेरः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुंइ 6 P. (कुंइति) To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुंइगः A bower, an arbour.

कुंइवः (-प) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prastha and containing 12 handfals.

कुंइः The body; of. Up. 4. 143.

कुंइका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुंइी A hut; cf. कुंइी.

कुंइपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुंइमल a. [Up. 1. 106] Opening, full-blown, expanding (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. -लः An opening bud; विह्वलभगोदधिषु कुंइमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -लं A particular bell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुंइमलित a. 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Cheerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; Mā. 9. 32.

कुंइयं 1 A wall; भद्रे कुंइयावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Oomp. -डेविन् m. a house-breaker; a thief. -डेयः a digger. (-यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुंइय 1.6 P. (कुंइयि, कुंइयति) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound. -II. 10 P. (कुंइयति) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुंइकः A young animal just born.

कुंइप a. (पी f.) [cf. Up. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -प, -प A dead body, corpse; श्वासनीया कुंइपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अनेष्यकुंइपासी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -प, 1 A spear. -2 A foul smell, stenoh.

कुंइार a. Ved. Crying out, (किंनशील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुंइः 1 A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुंइक a. (की f.) Fat, corpulent.

कुंइ 1 P. (कुंइति, कुंइति) 1 To be blunted or dulled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुंइ 1 Blunt, dulled; चञ्च तपोवीर्यमस्तु कुंइ Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on

& o.; कुंइत्वमायाति युगः कवीनां साहित्य. विद्याभ्रमवजितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुंइीभवंयुपलादिषु धरा S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुंइतः A fool.

कुंइत p. p. 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विप्रतोऽग्रमचलेष्यकुंइति R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78, Kn. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंइता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

कुंइ I. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

कुंइः, -डी, -ई [of. Up. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अयिकुंइ. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. -डः (ड f.) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पश्यो जीवति कुंइ स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -ड An epithet of Durgā. -Oomp. -आग्नि m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंइ i. e. a hastyard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -ऊषत् (कुंइघो f.) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. -कीटः 1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. -3 a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. -कील a low or vile man. -गोल, -गोलक 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुंइ and गोलक (taken together).

कुंइलः, -ल [कुंइ-मलर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; ओत्रं ध्वनेनैव न कुंइलन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Ra. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुंइलन Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसमस्तयज्ञसः स्थिताविमो ह्येति चित्तं कुंइते यदा यदा । तनेति भागोः परिवेषकैतवात्ता विधिः कुंइलनं विधोरपि ॥ N. 1. 14; of. 2. 95 also.

कुंइलिन (नी f.) 1 Decorated with ear rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuna, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. -नी A form of Durgā or Sakti.

कुंइलीकृत a. Forming a ring, coiled.

कुंइका 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot (कर्मदलु).

कुंइन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

कुंइनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुंइ (डी) r a. Strong. -r: A man.

कुंइतः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). -3 The sun.

-4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son. -9 Grain. -10 The eighth Mubhāta of the day; अह्न सुहर्ता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राहो सुहर्तो यः स कालः कुंइतः स्मृतः ॥ -11 A musical instrument. -12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the Manes. -r The Kusa grass.

कुंइ ind. 1 From where whence; कस्य च वा कुंइ आगतः Mōha. M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place & o.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुंइः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुंइ इदमस्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुंइः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 More, much less; न स्वस्मयस्यस्यधिकी कुंइत्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मं स्तेनो जनपदे न कदयो... न स्वैरो स्वैरिणी कुंइः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुंइतम् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुंइः कालासमुत्पन्नं V. P. (= कस्मात् कालात् & o.). कुंइ becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुंइस्य a. 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुंइकं 1 Desire, inollination. -2 Curiosity (= कीटृक). -3 Eagerness, ardor, vehemence; केरिकाळकुंइकं च काचिवयं यमुनाजलकुले । मंजुलं कुंइकुंइतं विचकर्ष करेण कुंइले Gīt. 1.

कुंइपः, कुंइ f. A small leathern bottle for oil. -प, 1 The eighth Mubhāta of the day. -2 कुंइप 12 q. v.

कुंइल a. 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised celebrated. -लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्ज्वलशब्देन जनितं नः कुंइलं S. 1; यद्वि शिलामकलासु कुंइलं Gīt. 1; (पपी-) कुंइलेनेष मलयसोपनिषत् R. 3. 54; 13 21; 15, 6b. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुंइलिन a. 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Mā. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुंइ ind. 1 Where, in which place; कुंइ मे शिखु Pt. 1; यवसि कुंइ कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां ययः कुंइपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुंइ is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुंइ be-

comes indefinite in senses. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place—in another place, here—here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्राय a. Where living or residing. कुत्स 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sānti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवता-नां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. —ना Ex-pression of contempt.

कुत्सित p. p. 1 Despised, contemptible. —2 Low, mean, vile. —तं Cen-sure.

कुत्थ 4. P. (कुत्थति, कुत्थित) To stink, become putrid or foul.

कुथः, The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -य, -या 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. —2 A carpet (in general).

कुवाराः, लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe. —2 The Kānohara tree. —लकं A copper pitoher.

कुवलं = कुहल q. v.

कुव्रेकः, -याः 1 A watch house. —2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुपः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) enokoo.

कुंतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुताः पविशन्ति K. P. 2. (i. e. कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः); विराहिनिकुंतनकुंत-कुत्ताकृतिकेतकिंतुरितासे Gt. 1. —2 A small animal, an insect. —3 A kind of grain. —4 Passion.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतुविरलैः प्रांतोन्मील-नमोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Gt. 2. —2 A drinking cup. —3 A plough. —4 Barley. —5 A kind of perfume. —लः (pl.) N. of a coun-try and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knife.

कुंतयः (pl. of कुंति m.) N. of a country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of कथ. —Oomp. —भोजः N. of a Yādava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kuntī.

कुंती 1 N. of द्रुप, daughter of Yādava named द्रुप, adopted by कुंति-भोज. [She was the first wife of Paṇḍu. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked

Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.]. —2 A fragrant resin. —3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

कुंथ 1, 9 P. (कुंथति, कुंथति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. —2 To cling to. —3 To hurt.

कुंदः, —दं [Un. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदावदातः कलहसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रांतः कुंदप्रसवाश्रितं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; S. 5. 19. —दं The flower of this plant; अलके बालकुंदावुविदं Me. 65, 47. —दः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —2 A fragrant oleander. —3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. —4 The number ' nine '. —5 A lotus. —6 A turner's lathe. —Oomp. —करः a turner.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A cat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —2 A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप 1. 4. P. (कुपति, कुकोप, अकुपत्, कोपति, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्यति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रसुखाण-व्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; कुकोप तस्मै स भूषा R. 3. 56. —2 To be excited, to gather strength, be vir- luent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यन्ति Snr. —Caus. (कोपयति) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. —2 To stir up. —II. 10 U. 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

कोपः [कुप-भावे च] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतलोपि नाम Pt. 1. 123; न स्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. —2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पिचकोप, वातकोप &c. —Oomp. —आकुल, —आविष्ट a. enraged, furious. —क्रमः 1. an angry or passionate man. —2. the course of anger. —द्वीत, —ज्वलित a. inflamed with anger. —पदं 1. cause of anger. —2. pretended anger. —प्राः subjection to anger. —वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन a. [कुप-ताच्छीले युक्] 1 Pas-sionate, irascible, angry. —2 Causing anger. —3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. —नं Becoming angry. —ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुर-तापराधात् पादं नतः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक a. Angry. —कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्यु a. [कुप-यि-ष्य-इण्ड्यु] In-tending to enrage or exasperate, in-clined to make angry.

कोपित a. Enraged, furious, pro-voked &c.

कोपिन् a. [अवश्यं-कुपयति कुप-यिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यद्वि मयि कोपिनि Gt. 10. —2 Causing anger. —3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. —m. A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय a. Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catch-ing small fish.

कुपय a. Despised, low, mean, con-temptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. —2 Any met-al but silver and gold; Kl. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. —Oomp. —शाला a brazier.

कुवे(वे)रः [कुत्सितं वे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुवेरदत्ता विश्वमुत्तररश्मी गंतं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलेख्य Kn. 3. 25 (vide Malli. thereon) [Kubera is the son of Visrava by Idavida, and thus the half-brother of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinnaras, and a friend of Indra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body, having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. —Comp. —अद्रिः, —अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailasa. —दिक् f. the north.

कुञ्ज a. [कु इत् उज्जमार्जं यत्र शङ्कं Tr.] Hump-backed, crooked. —जं 1 A curved sword. —2 A hump on the back. —जा A young female servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishna and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying nngent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight and she began to appear a most beautiful woman]. —Oomp. —किरातः—वामनः a hump-backed person and a dwarf. —गामिन् a. going crookedly,

going astray ; Pt. 2. 5. —लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person ; S. 2.

कुञ्जकः N. of a tree ; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुञ्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुञ्ज 1 A forest. —2 A hole for sacrificial fire. —3 A ring ; an ear-ring. —4 A thread. —5 A oart.

कुञ्ज m. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Up. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy ; a youth ; R. 3. 48. —2 A boy below five. —3 A prince, an heir apparent (especially in dramas) ; विशेषितकुमारं तदाज्यमस्तमिते चरं R. 12. 11 ; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5 ; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mn. 4 (said by Rākshasa to Malayaketu). —4 N. of Kārttikeya, the god of war ; कुमारकल्पं सुयुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36 ; कुमारोप कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. —5 N. of Agni. —6 A parrot. —Comp. —पालकः 1. one who takes care of children. —2. N. of king Śalivāhana. —भृत्या 1. care of young children. —2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery ; R. 3. 12. —वाहिनः, वाहना a peacock. —व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. —सुः f. 1. an epithet of Pārvatī, or —2. of the Ganges. (—m.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारका 1 A child, a youth. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारपति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारपुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिका a. (की f.), कुमारिन् (जी f.) a. furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. —2 A maiden, virgin ; श्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षते कुमारीतुमनी सती Ms. 9, 90 ; 11. 59 ; स्वावर्त-तान्योपगमात्कुमारी B. 6. 69. —3 A girl or daughter in general. —4 N. of Durgā. —5 N. of several plants. —6 N. of Sitā. —7 Large cardamoms. —8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). —Comp. —युवा 1. the son of an unmarried woman. —2. N. of Karna. —स्वभ्रातृ the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुसुम a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. —2 Avaricious. —n. 1 The white water-lily. —2 The red lotus.

कुसुम-दं [की-मोक्षे इति कुसुमं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise ; नोच्छ्रसिति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्थेनोद्युभिः कुसुमं V. 3. 16 ; so S. 5. 28 ; R. 3. 2. 21. 23 ; Ms. 40. —2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दुः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 N. of the elephant supposed to

guard the south. —3 Camphor. —4 A species of monkey. —5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुसुमती to Kusa, son of Rāma ; see R. 16. 79. 86. —Comp. —अभिरुपं silver. —आकरः —आवासः a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः, —पतिः, —बंधुः, —बांधवः, —सुहृद् m. the moon.

कुसुमवेती The lotus plant.

कुसुमिक a. Abounding in Kumudas. —का 1 N. of a plant, (कटफला). —2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुसुमिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers ; वयंदावानं व्रजति समुपेदे कुसुमिनी U. 5. 26 ; Si. 9. 34. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotus. —Comp. —नायकः, —पतिः the moon.

कुसुमत् a. Abounding in lotuses ; कुसुमत् च वारिषु R. 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise) ; अंतर्हिते ज्ञाशिनि सैव कुसुमती मे दुर्हि न नन्दयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2 ; 3. 17 ; कुसुमती भावमतीव भावे (न वचं) R. 6. 36. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

कुमुदकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुचः Ved 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). —2 The upper part of a club. —वा 1 A thick petticoat. —2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [कुंभं कुतितं वा उंमति पूरयति उंभ-अर् शक्° Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar ; हयं सुस्तनी मस्तकं व्यस्तकुंभा जगः ; वर्जयेत्तादृशं नित्रं विषकुंभं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77 ; R. 2. 36 ; so कुचं, स्तनं. —2 The frontal globo on the forehead of an elephant ; इमकुंभ Māl. 5. 32 ; मसेमकुंभदलेन युविसंति श्रारः Bb. 1. 59. —3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. —4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dropas ; Ms. 8. 320. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. —6 The paramour of a harlot. —7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. —8 A kind of heart-disease. —भा A harlot, a whore. —भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु) —Comp. —कणः 1. 'Pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvana and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had indicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most

rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking indrapada he asked nidrapada which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. —2. an epithet of Siva. —कामला a bilious affection. —कारः 1. a potter ; Y. 3. 146. —2. a mixed tribe वेदेयायां विप्रतश्चैर्यात कुंभकारः स उच्यते Usanas ; माहाकाराकर्म-कर्षा कुंभकारो व्यजयत Parāśara). —3. a serpent. —4. a kind of wild fowl. (—री), —कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. —2. a kind of collyrium. —घोषा N. of a town. —जः, —जन्मन् m., —योनिः, —संभवः 1. opithets of Agastya ; प्रसन्नोद्यदादंभः कुंभयोनिर्म-हौजसः R. 4. 21 ; 15. 55. —2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a hawd, procuress ; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —घरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. —राशिः the sign Aquarius. —रेतस् m. a form of Agni. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —मंडुकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. —2. (fig.) an inexperienced man ; cf. कूपमंडुक. —शाला pottery. —सहिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुंभकः 1 The base of a column. —2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुंभिका 1 A small pot. —2 A harlot. —3 A disease of the eyes.

कुंभिन् 1 An elephant ; Bv. 1. 52. —2 A crocodile. —3 A fish. —4 A kind of poisonous insect. —5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). —Comp. —नरकः a particular hell. —मक्ष्मा rnt, ichor.

कुंभिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. —2 A plagiarist. —3 A wife's brother. —4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. —2 An earthen cooking vessel. —3 A measure of grain. —4 N. of several

plants. -Comp. —धान्य grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. —धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. —नसः a kind of venomous serpent ; U. 2. 29. —पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessel ; Y. 3. 224 ; Ms. 12.76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnāga tree. -2 A catamite. —का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief ; लोचनेन गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2 ; कुंभीलकैः काकुक्षे परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —लः A orcodile.

कुं 6 P. (कुरति, कुरित) : To sound.

कुंकरः, कुंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (मी. f.) 1 A deer in general ; तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंगं कुत्र भवता किं नाम तस्य तपः Śaṭi. 1 14. 4. 6 ; लवंगी कुरंगीदृग्गीकर्ति Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईशवात्रः स्याद्वरिणकृतिको महारु.) -Comp. —अक्षीः —नयना, —मेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुरंगकः कुरंगमः = कुरंग q. v.

कुराचिल्लः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरटकः, कुरटिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (ली) An osprey ; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey ; चक्रं विद्या कुररीव भूया R. 14. 68 -2 A ewe. -Comp. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरराच A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव (व) कः A species of amaranth ; कुरवका रवकार-जतां ययुः R. 9. 29 ; Me. 78 ; Rs. 6. 18. —व (व), —व (व) कः The flower of this tree ; चूडापाशे नवकुरव-कं Me 65 ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषक कुरवकं दयामाच्युतारणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीर 1 A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 ll. of a country situated in the north of India about

the site of the modern Delhi ; श्रियः कुरुणामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1 ; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासे 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. —वः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Comp. —क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2. 19. —क्षेत्रियोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. —चिल्लः a crab. —जागलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. —राक्ष म., —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. -वृद्धः an epithet of Bhishma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् m. A horse.

कुरंटः A red species of amaranth. —टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरंटकः Yellow or white amaranth

कुरुव = कुरंट q. v.

कुरुरी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone) ; cf. कुररी.

कुरुवं A kind of orange.

कुरलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरुवक q. v.

कुरुविंदः, —दं A ruby. —दं 1 Black salt -2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुकुरः A dog ; उपकृतमपि प्राप्तं निःसंमन्यात कुकुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. 1.

कुचिका = कुचिका q. v.

कुई, कुईन See कुई, कुईन.

कुक्कूपरः 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु(कू)पीसः, कु(कू)पीसकः A sort of bodice worn by women ; मनोज्ञकूपीसकपीडितस्तथाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत् pres. p. Doing &c. —m. 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

कुल 1 P. (कोलते, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect. -2 To be related ; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race ; family ; निदानमि-द्व्यकुलस्य संवत् R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode ; वसन्नुषिकुलपुंसः R. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent ; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2 ; कुलशीलमम-न्वितः An. 7. 54, 62 ; अं कुलजा, कु-कन्यकर &c. -4 A herd, troop, flock ; collection, multitude ; सुतकुलं रोमचम-

म्यस्यत् S. 2. 6 ; U. 2. 9 ; अलिङ्गलसंकुल Gīt. 1 ; Si. 9. 71 ; so गो°, कुम्भि°, महिषी° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). -6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or forefront. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. —लः The head of a guild or corporation. -Comp. —अकुल a. 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °तिथिः m. f. the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fortnight in a month. °वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरः the scion of a family ; S. 7. 19. —अंगना a respectable or high-born (ohaste) woman. —अंगारः a man who ruins his family ; Pt. 4. —अचलः, —आद्रिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent ; their names are: —महेंद्रो मलयः रुद्रः कुम्भिमन् रुद्रपर्वतः । विंशश्च पारियात्रश्च स-र्वे कुलपर्वताः । —अन्विता a. born in a noble family. —अभिमानः family-pride. —आचारः, —कर्मन् m., —धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, —गुरु 1. a family-priest or teacher. -2. a genealogist. —आधारका a son. —आलंबिन् a. maintaining a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of Śiva. (—र) N. of Durgā. —उत्कट a. high-born. (—टः) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न, —उद्भूत, —उद्भव a. sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्भवः The head or perpetrator of a family ; see उद्भव. —उपदेशः a family name. —क-जला one who is a disgrace to his family. —कटका one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका, कन्या a girl of high birth ; विजुदसुधः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mā. 7. 1 ; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः ससुहृदंति Mā. 7. —कर्तृ m. the founder of a family. —कलकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. —मिरि, —भयूत् m., —पर्वतः, —शैलः see कुलाचल above. —घ्न a. ruining a family ; दो-षेरतैः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज, जात a. 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary ; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). —जना a high-born or distinguished person. —तनुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः m. f. an important lunar day, viz:—the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fortnight. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, —दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ f. see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity ; the guardian deity of a family ; Ku. 7. 27. —धन a. one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family ; U. 1. 14. (—नं) the dear-

est and most valued treasure of the family ; U. 7. 6. -धर्मः a family one-tom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family ; उत्सुककुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44 ; Ms. 1. 113 ; 8 14. -धारकः a son. -पुत्रः (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son ; न हि सति कुलपुत्रं स्वर्गं यथाय R. 7. 71. -नन्दन a. gladdening or doing honour to a family. -नारिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas. -नारी a high bred and virtuous woman. -नाराः 1. ruin or extinction of a family. -2. an apostate. -3. a camel. -परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race. -पति 1. the head of chief of a family. -2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils ; thus defined:-मनीनां दशसाहसं योऽनदावादि-पोषणात् । अन्धपथति विप्रर्षिः (सो) कुलपतिः स्मृतः ॥ ; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णभ्रष्टसंभवा स्यात् S. 1 ; R. 1. 95 ; U. 3. 48. -पंडुका a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. -पालिः, -पालिका, -पाली f. a chaste, or high-born woman. -पुत्रः a nobly-born youth ; इह सर्वस्वकालिनः कुलपुत्रमहादुमः Mk. 4 10. -पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man ; कश्चुबति कुरुपुरुषं वेद्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. -2. an ancestor. -पूर्वजः an ancestor. -भार्या a virtuous wife. -भृत्य the nursing of a pregnant woman. -भार्या family honor or respectability. -भार्याः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. -पोषि, -पोषि f. a woman of good family and character. -पारः a principal day ; (i. e. Tuesday, and Friday). -विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. -2. one of the three आचार्यिकी lores. -विप्रः a family-priest. -वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family -व्रता, -व्रतं a family vow ; गलितवयसमिहवाक् पाभिर्दं वि कुलवत् R. 3. 70 ; विश्वस्मिन् धुनाऽप्य कुलवत् फलविधयति का Bv. 1. 13. -अष्टिन् a. well-born, of a good family. (-m.) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. -2. an artisan of noble birth. -संस्तर 1. family respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families ; Ms. 3. 66. -संततिः f. posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage ; Ms. 5. 159. -संभव a. of a respectable family. -सेवकः an excellent servant. -स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman ; अधमभिभवत् कुलं प्रदुष्यति कुलविप्रः Bg. 1. 41. -स्थितिः f. 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2 family observance or custom ; U. 5. 23. कुलक a. Of good family, of good birth. -कः 1 The chief of a guild.

-2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. -कः 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection ; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence) ; s. g. see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9 ; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः ind. By birth. कुलधरा a. One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः, -लः A thief. कुलवत् a. Of respectable birth or origin ; nobly born.

कुलिक a. Of a good family, well-born. -कः 1 A kinsman ; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन a. (नी. f.) Of good family, high-born. -m. A mountain.

कुलीन a. [कुले जातः स] Of high descent. of a good family, well-born ; विश्वयोषितमिवाकुलीनं K. 11 -नः 1 A horse of good breed. -2 A worshipper of Śakti according to the left-hand ritual. -नः A disease of nails.

कुल्य a. [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. 2 well-born. -ल्यः A respectable man. -ल्यं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone ; Mw. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winning basket. -ल्यः 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream ; कुल्यभोभिः पञ्चनचपलैः शास्त्रिणो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; कुल्येकोयानपादपान R. 12. 3. 7. 49 ; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trenob. -4 A measure of grain equal to 8 dronas.

कुलकः 1 A oymhal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. -टा [कुलाकुलातरं कटति शकं] An unchaste woman ; Mn. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पतिः a cuckold.

कुलस्थः A kind of pulse. स्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाक्षता A hitob.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः, -यं 1 The nest of a bird ; कृत्स्नातकपोतकुलकुलः कूल कुलाय-द्रमाः U. 2. 9 ; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle. -Comp. -निलायः

the act of sitting in a nest, hatching brooding. -स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Up. 1. 117.] 1 A potter ; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्माह-भाहोरे Bn. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. -ली 1 The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary. कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिग 1 A bird (in general).

-2 A kind of mouse. -3 A sparrow. कुलिङ्ग (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिङ्गः, -रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer ; see कुलिङ्गः.

कुलिङ्गः, -रं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra ; वज्रस्य इतः कुलिङ्गं कथितमिवा-लस्यते Ku. 2. 20 ; Pt 1 ; अवेदनाञ्जं कुलिङ्गसत्तानां Kn. 1. 23 ; R. 3. 68 ; 4. 88 ; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing ; Me. 61. -Comp. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Indra. -नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

-शासनः An epithet of Śākyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः, -रकः 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक a. Of a good family. -कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीङ्गः इन्द्रा's thunderbolt.

कुलकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलकगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलतः (Pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः, -रूपं A disease.

कुलमल 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुलमाषं Gruel. -यः A kind of grain. -Comp. -अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व a. Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. -2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See कुवर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवल्यं 1 The blue water-lily कुल्यद्वलिनयैरेवैवौ जयनोत्सव U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (-m. also). -Comp.

—आनन्द N. of a work on rhetoric by अण्णयदीक्षित. —ईशः a king.

कुबलचिन् *a.* Having blue lotuses U. 1. 31.

कुबलचिन् *a.* Furnished with blue lotuses; Mā. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुबलचिन् 1 The blue water-lily plant. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses.

कुवादः The fold of a door.

कुवाद *a.* 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. —2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुर्विं (पिं)दः 1 A weaver; कुर्विदस्त्वं तावत्पठयति शुण्णामभितः K. P. 7. —2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. —2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः *a.* 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. —2 Mad. —ज्ञः 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः Śrāddha Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवपस्तु विहरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. —2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rāma, born after Sitā had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of Kosavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhya: See R. 16. 3-42]. —3 A rope of Kusa-grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. —4 One of the great Dvīpas. —शर 1 A plank for covering anything. —2 A piece of wood. —3 A horse's bridle. —सि 1 A sort of ladle. —2 Wrought iron. —3 Ploughshare. —4 A pod of cotton. —सं water; as in कुशेष q. v. —Comp. —अश्वः a monkey. —अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp,' 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. 'बुद्धि' *a.* having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशग्रमुद्दे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. —अग्रिय *a.* penetrating, sharp. —अंगुली-शिरं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. —अग्निः N. of Durvāsa.

—आकरः the sacrificial fire. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. —वीरं a garment of Kusa grass. —इषजः the younger brother of Janaka. —स्पलं N. of a place in the North of India; Ve. 1. (-ली) N. of the town Dvārakā.

कुशपः, कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन् *a.* Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन् *a.* Furnished with Kusa grass. —म. An epithet of Valmiki.

कुशेय *a.* A water-lily, a lotus in general; श्यात्कुशेयराजोमुद्रेणुस्या (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The (Indian) crane or Sārasa bird.

कुशल *a.* 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Śi. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; देवनीत्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पञ्च कुशलं राज्ये राज्या-भ्यममुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58; अय्यायः कुशलमचले पृच्छति त्वा Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). —2 Virtue. —3 Cleverness, ability. —लः An epithet of Siva. —Comp. —काम *a.* desirous of happiness. —मशः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि *a.* wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् *a.* (नी. f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ भगवत्प्रेमोकादु-ग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. —2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rama's son; see कुश.

कुशिक *a.* Squint-eyed. —कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Viśvāmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). —2 A ploughshare. —3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury; see कुशीदं.

कुशीलवः 1 A hard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. —2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वं कुशीलवः संगतिप्रयोगेन मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्तत Mā. 1. 1; तत्किमिति नाययासि कुशीलवैः सह संगतिर्क Ve. 1. —3 A news-monger. —4 An epithet of Valmiki. —द्वौ (द्व.) The two sons of Rāma.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशू-

लापूणाहकैः H. Pr. 20. —2 A fire made of chaff. —Comp. —धात्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुश् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कृषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवः कुष्णाति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. —2 To test, examine. —3 To shine.

कुशल *a.* Clever, expert.

कुषाकु *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. —2 Vile, wicked, detestable. —कु 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित *a.* Mixed with water.

कुषीद *a.* Indifferent, inert. —दं Usury.

कुडुप्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. —2 To abuse. —3 To despise.

कुटः, -ठं [Un. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलः कुटामिद्युताय च Bh. 1. 90. —2 A sort of poison. —ट्ट The mouth or opening of a basket. —Comp. —अग्निः 1 sulphur. —2 N. of several plants.

कुटिन् (नी. f.), कुटित *a.* Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुम्भलं 1 Cutting. —2 A leaf.

कुम्भाढः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. —2 A false conception. —3 A particular religious formula. —जी 1 A religious ceremony. —2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुम्भाहकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. —2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. —2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि)द *a.* Lazy, slothful.

—दः (also written as कुशी-दी-द) A money-lender, usurer. —दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. —2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतमग्निमन्त्रार्त्त Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. —Comp. —दयः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. —दृष्टिः *f.* interest on money; कुसीदबुद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नारायति सङ्गदाहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा The wife of usurer.

कुसीदाया The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिका, कुसीदिक् *m.* A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30. —2 Menstrual discharge. —3 A fruit. —4 A disease of the eyes. —मः A form of fire. —Comp. —अञ्जनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. —अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. —अधिपः, —अधिराज *m.* the Champak tree (bearing yellow

low fragrant flowers). —अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र सूयं कुसुमा-वचायं कुरुष्वमन्त्रादिमि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. —अवचनं a. a chaplet. —अञ्जः, —आयुधः, —इवुः, —बाणः, —शरः 1. a flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेयुव्यापारः Mā. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेयु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Git. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay. —3. vernal season; ऋतुनां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपीडा 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of love; कुसुमापीडयाजेन Mā. 1 (where it has both senses). —आसवं 1. honey. —2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. —कार्यकः, —चारः, —धन्व m. epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचारमतेजयद्भुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —क्षित a. heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pāṭaliputra; कुसुमपुराभिषेगं प्रत्यवुदासी-नो राजसः Mn. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रसृतिः f. appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. —लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्त्वेव द्वे गतो स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33. कुसुमवत् a. Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses. —2 N. of the town Pāṭaliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुंयः, —भं [Up. 4. 106] 1 Safflower; कुसुमारुणं चारु चेलं वसना Jag.; Rs. 6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —अः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसु m. An earth-worm.

कुसुलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः f. Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुसृभः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 The ocean.

कुस्मयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. —2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह 10 A. (कूहयते, कूहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, deceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. —2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Up. 2. 37] A cheat, rogue, juggler. —कं, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp. —कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कुहन a. 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A monse. —2 A snake. —न 1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false sanctity. —3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —न 1 A small earthen vessel. —2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (देव).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकुहर आस्य &c. —2 The ear. —3 The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copulation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कुहुः, कुहः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; करमदैव गता यदियं कुहः N. 4. 57. —2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. —3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोवारुणच-क्षुषा सुहः कुहुरुताहृत्य चंदबैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलति कुहः कुहरिति कलौत्तर-लाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. 1. —4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. —Comp. —कंठः, —मुखः, —रसः, —शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कुहूलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका A fog, mist.

कू 1, 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U. (कु-कृ-नाति, कु-कृ-नति) To sound, make noise, cry out in distress, खगाश्चुकिरेऽद्युभं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कू f. A female imp.

कुकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कूज 1 P. (कूजति, कूजित) 1 To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कूजंद राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Rām; पुष्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. —2 To moan, groan. —3 To fill with sounds. —WITH निः परि, or

चि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः, कूजन्, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट 1. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. —2 To censure. —11. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2 To call, invite. —3 To render confused, to inuddle. —4 To be distressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel, advise.

कूट a. 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्व-साक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable, steady. —3 Despised. —ट, —दं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. —3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटा-न्योक्ति. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft used in comp. with the force of an adjective; *वचनं false or deceitful words; *तुला, *मान &c. —5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्षयन्निव त-कूटादहतेर्धारादुग्धिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Mā. 5. 32. —6 Any projection or prominence. —7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9 End, corner; V. 3. 96. —10 Head, ohlef. —11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. —14 A trap for catching deer. —15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. —16 A water-jar. —17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An ox whose horns are broken. —3 An epithet of Agastya. —Comp. —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिदिव-नः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्था ambiguity of meaning. *भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपाया a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —कारा a rogue, a false witness. —कूट a. 1. cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a document; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing. (—m.) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). —2. an epithet of Siva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. —खट्वः a swordstick. —उसन् m. a cheat; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place house, country, &c.). —पाकलः, —पर्वः, —पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants, are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविषतदारुणः कलमं कठोर इव कूटपा-कलः (अभिहित Mā. 1. 39; also some-times written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter; a potter's kiln. —पाशः, —पथः

a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —नोहनः an epithet of Skandā. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid; Pt. 2. 81. —शास्त्रमलः f. m. 1. a species of the Salmali tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club— with which the wicked are tortured in the words of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् m. a false witness. —स्थं a standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (—स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक a. Frandulent, false. —कं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a ploughshare. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —Oomp. —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूटः ind. In heaps or multitudes. कूट 6 P. (कूटति, कूटित) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कूटयं = कूटय q. v.

कूण 10 U. (कूणयति, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कूण a. Having a crooked arm. कूणित a. 1 Shnt, closed. —2 Contracted; Mā. 4. 2. —Oomp. —ईक्षणं a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute.

कूटः The offspring of a Brāhmaṇa woman by a Rishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूडालः Mountain ebony.

कूप 10 U. (कूपयति, कूपित) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कूपः [कूपति बहुधा अस्मिन्, कुपक दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 27] 1 A well ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिषाधवि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49 : so नितरां नीचास्मीति खं खं कूपमा कदापि कृथाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1 9 ; प्राद्वीति भवने तु कूपजननं प्रत्युद्यमः कादशः Bh. 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; aa in जघनकूपः ; Si. 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A boat to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast ; सोपानोक्तुर्वदः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel.

—Oomp. —अंकः, —अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपा, —मंडूकः, —की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighborhood ; oft used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. °यंत्रघटी घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिका-न्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य a.: Being in a well or hole.

कृपा (वा) : The ocean.

कृपुषं The bladder.

कूब (व) रा a. (री f.) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः 1 A hump-backed man. —रि 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; Ve. 4.

कूब (व) रिन् m. A: carriage.

कूम A pond, pool.

कूरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इत्यश्च कूरश्चुतैलमिश्रं पिष्टं हस्ती प्रतियाद्यते मात्रयुक्ते Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, —चै 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of Kusa grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard ; आगतमनश्चयकाणं सविशेषभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4 ; or पूरयितव्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कूर्चैः S. 6. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. —7 A brush. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocrisy. —चैः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —Oomp. —शिरस् a. the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शोर्चः, —शेकरा the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A brushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inspissated milk. —5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् a. Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्च 1 U. (कूर्चति, कूर्चित) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic ; वसुचुराजुर्चुर्चुश्च स्थेयुश्च कूर्चिरे तथ Bk. 14. 77, 9 ; 15. 45. कूर्चने 1 Leaping. —2 Playing, sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. —2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; Si. 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कूर्पास q. v.

कूर्मः [कौ जले कर्मिणीस्य पुत्रो Tv.] 1 A tortoise ; गृहे कूर्मं हविर्मान रक्षेद्विरमामना Ms. 7. 105 ; Bg. 2. 58. —2 Vishnu in his second or Kurma incarnation. —3 One of the outer winds of the body. —4 A particular gestation with the fingers. —मी A female tortoise. —Oomp. —अवतारः the Kurma incarnation of Vishnu ; of. Gīt. 1 ; क्षिति रिति विपुलतरं तत्र तिष्ठति वृष्टे धरणि धरणे किण्वच्छगिरिः । केशव धृतकच्छपस्य जय जगदीश हरे ॥. —वृष्टं —वृष्टक 1. The back or shell of a tortoise. —2. a lid or cover of a dish. —राजः Vishnu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल 1 P. (कूलति, कूलित) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. —2 To enlose. —3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूल 1 A shore, bank ; पाचमाधवयोजयति यमुनाकूले रहः केलयः Gīt. 1 ; नदी-बोधयकूलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. —2 A slope, declivity. —3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity ; कूलायकूलेषु विलुठ्य तेषु ते N. 1. 141. —4 A pond. —5 The rear of an army. —6 A heap, mound. —Oomp. —चर a. frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. —चूः f the land on a bank. —हृदकः, —हृदकः an eddy. कूलकः, —कं 1 Bank, shore. —2 A heap, mound. —कः An ant-hill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् a. Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकष a. Tearing away or undermining the bank ; कूलंकषे च सिंधुः पसकमभस्तदतर्कं च S. 5. 21 ; Mā. 5. 19. —वः 1 The current or stream of a river. —2 The ocean, sea. —वा A river.

कूलंधय a. Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्ग a. Breaking down banks, as rivers, elephants &c.; R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्ग a. Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कूवर = कूर q. v.

कूवारः The ocean.

कूर्माङ्गः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd —2 A kind of spell or magical form.

ula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -ही N. of Durgā.

कृहा A fog, mist.

कु I. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चके, अकार्षीत्-अकृत, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तत् किं करिष्याम्यहं. -2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk.; वृणेण चके युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3-35; युवराजः कृता &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare: कुम्भकारो वटं करोति; कटं करोति &c. -4 To build, create; यहं कुरु; सभां कुरु मयर्थं भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिमुद्यमार्थना कुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अञ्जलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनाहरं शास्त्र Pt. 1. -8 To perform, be engaged in; वृजं करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति बहुविधा कथा कुर्वन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं कियते युग्महादेवः Mā. 1; or कारिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुरुष्व &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; मस्तंगति कथय किं करोति देवा Bt. 2. 27. -12 To throw or let out, discharge, emit; सूत्रं कृत्वा to discharge urine, make water; सोपुसि कृत्वा to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; कौस्तुभं कृत्वा; नानाकृपाणि कुर्वन् Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मातुर्वीतिं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.). कंठे हारमकरात् K. 212; पाणिभूषणं कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अथयान् चिचिधान्कुर्याच्च तच्च विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्. -18 To think, regard, consider; दृष्टिस्तुणिकृतजगत्प्रत्यक्षसारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करं युष्मेकमयोचनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in खालकृत्य, कूकृत्य युक्ते; सो बध्दुः, स्वाहाकु, &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि दश चक्रुः spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; with loc. or dat.; नाभमे कुरुते मना Ms. 12. 118; नगरमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury); शसत्राग्निर्वीणावर्णवर्चमभिरुत्तां कुरुत्योतिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यद्वेन कृतं माये, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तथा कियते घेष्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in चा); द्विधा कृत्वा to divide into two parts; त्रिधा कृत्वा सहस्रधा कृत्वा &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in सात्); आत्मसात् कृत्वा to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 8. 2; ममसात् कृत्वा to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure oneself. -28 To help-

give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To begin. -32 To order. -33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -36 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणीकृ. (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i)fy' the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कृष्णीकृत्वा to make that which is not already black, black; i. e. blacken; सो स्त्रीकृत्वा to whiten; घनीकृत्वा to solidify; विरलीकृत्वा to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also, e. g. क्रीडीकृत्वा 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; मस्मीकृत्वा 'to reduce to ashes'; मणिकृत्वा 'to incline, bend'; तृणीकृत्वा 'to value as little as straw'; मंदीकृत्वा to slacken, make slow; सो शूलाकृत्वा to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृत्वा to please; समयाकृत्वा to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting; (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 338. Note. The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; e. g. पदं कृत्वा to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यामि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं समं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृत्वा to think of, meditate; मनसि कृत्वा to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृत्वा to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृत्वा to practise the use of weapons; वंदं कृत्वा to inflict punishment; हृदये कृत्वा to pay heed to; कालं कृत्वा to die; मतिं-बुद्धिं कृत्वा to think of, intend, mean; उदकं कृत्वा to offer libations of water to the Manes; चिरं कृत्वा to delay; त्वरं कृत्वा to play on the lute; नखानि कृत्वा to clean the nails; कन्यां कृत्वा to outrage or violate a maiden; विना कृत्वा to separate from, to be abandoned by, as in मन्वनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21; मध्ये कृत्वा to place in the middle, to have reference to; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं कथकेतिशान् M. 5. 2; वने कृत्वा to win over, place in subjection, subdue; चमस्कृत्वा to cause surprise; make an exhibition or a show; सत्कृत्वा to honour, treat with res-

pect; तिष्ठकृत्वा to place aside. —Caus. (कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c.; आज्ञां कारय रक्षोभिः Bk. 8. 84; भृत्यं भृत्येन वा कटं कारयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ते) To wish to do &c.; Si. 14. 41.

कृत् a. [कृ-क्ति] (Generally at the end of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पापं, पुण्यं, प्रतिमा &c. —m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. -2 A word so formed. —Comp. —अंतः a word ending with a kṛit affix. —लोपः the rejection of kṛit affixes.

कृत p. p. [कृ-क्त] Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c.; (p. p. of कृ 8 U. q. v.). —1 Work, deed, action; कृतं न वेति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful; Ms. 7. 197. -2 Service, benefit. -3 Consequence, result. -4 Aim, object. -5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. -6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; (see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. -7 The number '4'. -8 A stake at a game. -9 Prize or booty gained in a battle. -10 An offering. —Comp. —अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. (—तः) the Supreme being. —अंक a. 1. marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. -2. numbered. (—कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. —अञ्जलि a. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. —अनुसारा custom, usage. —अंत a. bringing to an end, terminating. (—न्तः) 1. Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतान्तं मिषादंतं व्याधमपश्यत् H. 1. -2. fate, destiny; कूरस्तस्मिन्मणि न सहते संगमं नौ कृतान्ता Me. 1. 5. -3. a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. -4. a sinful or inauspicious action. -5. an epithet of Saturn. -6. Saturday. -7. the inevitable result of former actions. -8. the second lunar mansion. -9. the number 'two'. 'ज. नकाः the sun. —अन्नं 1. cooked food; कृतान्नद्वयं जिया Ms. 9. 219; 11. 3. -2. digested food. -3. excrement. —अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. —अभय a. saved from fear or danger. —अभिषेक a. crowned. inaugurated. (—कः) a prince. —अभ्यास a. practised. —अयः the die called कृत marked with four points. —अर्थ a. 1. having gained one's object, successful. -2. satisfied; happy. contented; कृता कृतार्थस्मि निबर्हिताहसा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9; S. 2,

1; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. (कृतार्थी) 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good; कर्तुं प्रत्युत्पादनश्च-
 तुरया कोपः कृतार्थीकृतः Amaru. 15; so
 कृतार्थयति to make fruitful; Mā. 3.
 6.). -अवधान *a.* careful, attentive.
 -अवधि *a.* 1. fixed, appointed. -2.
 bounded, limited. -अवधर्ष *a.* 1. ef-
 facing from recollection. -2. in-
 tolerant. -अवश्य *a.* 1. summoned,
 caused to be present. -2. fixed, settl-
 ed. -अस्त्र *a.* 1. armed. -2. trained in
 the science of arms or missiles; R.
 17. 62. -अहक *a.* having performed
 the daily ceremonies. -आगम *a.* ad-
 vanced, proficient, skilled. (-मः) the
 Supreme soul. -आगस्र *a.* guilty,
 offending, criminal, sinful; Mu. 3.
 11. -आरम्भ *a.* 1. having control
 over oneself, self-possessed, of a
 self-governed spirit. -2. purified in
 mind. -आभरण *a.* adorned. -आयास
a. labouring, suffering. -आलय *a.*
 one who taken up his abode in any
 place. (-यः) a frog. -आवास *a.*
 lodging. -आस्पद *a.* 1. governed, rul-
 ed. -2. supporting, resting on. -3.
 residing in. -आहार *a.* having taken
 one's meals. -आह्वान *a.* challenged.
 -उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort,
 striving. -उद्बक *a.* one who has per-
 formed his abutions. -उद्वाह *a.* 1.
 married. -2. practising penance by
 standing with up-lifted hands. -उप-
 कार *a.* 1. favoured, befriended, assist-
 ed; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. -उप-
 भोग *a.* used, enjoyed. -कर्मन् *a.* 1.
 one who has done his work; R. 9. 3.
 -2. skilful, clever. (-मः) 1. the Su-
 preme spirit. -2. a *Sannyāsin*. -काम
a. one whose desires are fulfilled.
 -कार्य *a.* 1. one who has done his
 work or obtained his object. -2. hav-
 ing no need of another's aid. -काल
a. 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2.
 who has waited a certain time. (-लः)
 appointed time; Y. 2. 184. -कृत्य,
 -क्रिय *a.* 1. who has accomplished his
 object; Bg. 15. 20. -2. satisfied, con-
 tented; Śānti. 3. 19; Mā. 4. 3. -3.
 clever. -4. having done his duty;
 Si. 2. 32. -कृयः a purchaser. -क्षण
a. 1. waiting impatiently for the
 exact moment; बर्षं सर्वं सोऽस्य कृत-
 क्षणस्तिष्ठामः Pt. 1. -2. one who has
 got an opportunity. -क्ष *a.* 1. un-
 grateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 89. -2. de-
 feating all previous measures. -चूडः
 a boy on whom the ceremony of
 tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5.
 53, 67. -जम्बन् *a.* planted; Ku. 5.
 60. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. grateful; Ms. 7. 209,
 210; Y. 1. 308. -2. correct in con-
 duct. (-ज्ञः) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of
 Siva. -नीच *a.* 1. one who has visit-
 ed or frequented holy places. -2. one

who studies with a professional
 teacher. -3. fertile in means or ex-
 pedients. -4. a guide. -दासः a ser-
 vant hired for a stated period, a
 hired servant. -धी *a.* 1. prudent,
 considerate. -2. learned, educated,
 wise; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 54; Si. 2.
 79. -नामधेय *a.* named, called as;
 S. 6. -निर्णयः a penitent. -निश्चय
a. 1. resolute, resolved. -2. confident,
 sure. -दुल्ल *a.* skilled in archery.
 -पूर्व *a.* done formerly. -प्रतिकृतं as-
 sault and counter-assault, attack and
 resistance; R. 12. 94. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1.
 one who has made an agreement or
 engagement. -2. one who has fulfill-
 ed his promise. -फल *a.* successful.
 (-लं) result, consequence. -बुद्धि
a. 1. learned, educated, wise; Ms.
 1. 97, 7. 30. -2. a man of re-
 solute character. -3. informed of
 one's duty. -ब्रह्मन् *a.* Ved. one who
 has performed his devotions. -मंगल
a. blessed, consecrated. -मति *a.* firm,
 resolute. -मुख *a.* learned, clever,
 wise. -युगं the first (golden) of the
 four ages. -लक्षण *a.* 1. stamped,
 marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239.
 -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined,
 discriminated. -वर्मन् *m.* a warrior
 on the side of the Kāravas who with
 Kripa and Aśvatthāman survived the
 general havoc of the great Bhārata
 war. He was afterwards slain by
 Śātyaki. -वापः a penitent who has
 shaven his head and chin. -विद्य *a.*
 learned, educated; दूरोऽस्ति कृतविद्योऽस्ति
 Pt. 4. 42; सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचित्रं
 त्रयो जनाः । दूरस्थं कृतविद्यं यश्च जनाति
 सेषितुं ॥ Pt. 1. 45. -वर्ष *a.* being
 strong or powerful. (-र्षः) N. of
 the father of Bahasrārjuna. -वैतन
a. hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2.
 164. -वेदिन् *a.* grateful; Ki. 13. 32;
 see कृतज्ञ. -वेश *a.* attired, decorated;
 गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Gīt. 11.
 -वराहान्ति *a.* dislodged or dismissed
 from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27.
 -शिल्प *a.* skilled in art or trade.
 -शोभ *a.* 1. splendid. -2. beautiful.
 -3. handy, dexterous. -शौच *a.* puri-
 fied. --श्रमा, -परिश्रमा one who has
 studied; कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu.
 1. I have devoted my time to (spent
 my labours on) the science of astro-
 nomy -संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined.
 -संकेत *a.* making an appointment;
 नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाच्यते सुदु वेणुं Gīt.
 5. -संज्ञ *a.* 1. having presence of
 mind. -2. restored to consciousness
 or senses. -3. aroused. --संज्ञा *a.* clad
 in armour, accoutred. --सापत्निका,
 -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नका, सपत्नि-
 का a woman whose husband has
 married another wife, a married wo-
 man having a co-wife or a superseded

wife. -हस्त, -हस्तक *a.* 1. dexterous,
 clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in
 archery. -हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2.
 skill in archery or generally in hand-
 ling arms; कौरवे कृतहस्तता पुनरियं वेदे
 यथा सोऽदिगि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक *a.* [कृत-कृ] 1 Done, made, pre-
 pared; (opp. वैतर्किक); यद्यत्कृतं तच्च
 वृत्तिर्ये Nyāsa Sūtra. -2 Artificial,
 done or prepared artificially; अकृतक-
 विधि सर्वांगीणमाकृत्यजातं R. 18. 52. -3
 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, as-
 sumed; कृतककलहं कुर्यात् Mn. 3; Ki.
 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.);
 oft. at the end of comp. also; यद्यपि
 ते कृतकतनयः कान्तया वर्धितो मे (बालम-
 दारवृक्षः) Me. 75 : सोऽयं पुत्रकृतकः पद-
 र्थी मुगस्ते (जहाति) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4.
 कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of. away
 (with instr.): अथवा कृतं मंदेहेन S. 1;
 अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृत-
 पार्ष्वभुजः Ki. 2. 17 : कृतमन्वेष U. 4.

कृतिः *f.* [कृत-कृ] 1 Doing, manu-
 facturing, making, performing. -2
 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work,
 composition; (तो) स्वकृतिं गाययामास
 काशियमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N.
 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5
 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20'.
 -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A
 knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting,
 injuring (Ved). -Comp. -कृता an
 epithet of Rāvana.

कृतिन् *a.* [कृतमनः, कृत-हानि] 1 One
 who has done his work or gained his
 end, satisfied, contented, happy, suc-
 cessful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो बयं च ह्यु-
 नानि च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनिर्यस्य रघु-
 कृता भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. -2
 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed;
 S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent,
 able, expert, skilful, wise, learned;
 तं क्षुरपशकलीकृतं कृता R. 11. 29, 19. 14;
 Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30;
 H. 3. 96; Va. 4. 12 -4 Good, virtu-
 ous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि
 स्फुरत्येव निमलविषेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5
 Following, obeying, doing what is
 enjoined.

कृते, -कृतेन *ind.* (With gen. or in
 comp.) For, for the sake of, on
 account of; अमीषां प्राणानां ...कृते Bh.
 3. 36; काश्यं यज्ञस्यैर्धृते K. P. 1; Bg.
 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

कृत्य *a.* [कृत-कृ; Un. 3. 30] 1 Work-
 ing well, able to work, powerful. -2
 Clever, skilful. -लुः A mechanic, an
 artist.

कृत्य *a.* [कृत्यप्; cf. P. III. 1. 120]
 1 What should or ought to be done,
 right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practi-
 cable. -3 Who may be seduced from
 allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 5.
 247. -त्यं 1 What ought to be done,
 duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67.

-2 Work, business, deed, commission; चतुर्मुख Mo. 144; अन्योन्यकृत्यः S. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कृज्जि-रपादितपेक्षकृत्य R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. -रयः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are तय, अनीय, य and also एल्लिम. -रयः 1 Action, deed. -2 Magio. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कुकः The throat.

कुकणः, -रः 1 A kind of partridge.

-2 A worm. -3 An epithet of Siva.

कुक्कला Long pepper.

कुक्कलासः, -शः A lizard, chameleon.

कुक्कवाकुः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock.

-3 A lizard. -Comp. -रवजः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

कुकाटकं 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कुकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कुच्छ्र a. [cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -च्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कुच्छ्रं नहीतः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification; penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 521; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्रजापत्य). -च्छ्रः Ischury. -च्छ्रं Sin. -च्छ्रं, कुच्छ्रं, कुच्छ्रत् ind. With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कुच्छ्रेण रक्षते H. 1. 185. -Comp. -मयः a. 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. -समयः a. 1. curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). -2. accomplished with difficulty.

कुच्छ्रायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs (in mind).

कृणुः A painter.

कृत् I. 6 P. (कृति-कृच) To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्ममच्छेदी न कृन्तति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12 -II. 7 P. (कृणति, कृच) 1 To spin. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत् p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Devised, sought.

कृत्तिः f. [कृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Mn. 3. 20. -2 Especial

ly, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house. -Comp. -वासः, -वासच् m. an epithet of Siva; स कुत्तिवासास्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कुत्तिकाः (pl.) [कृत्-क्तिन् द्विच Up. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) The Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārttikeya, the god of war. -Comp. -अंजिः a kind of horse in an Asvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -नयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya. -भवाः the moon.

कुत्तं Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कुत्तं Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कुत्रिम a. (कृत्वा निर्मितः; cf. P. IV. 4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; 'मित्रं', 'सन्तुः' &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child); see below. -मः, 'पुत्रः' 1 an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कुत्रिमः स्वारस्यं कृता Y. 2. 131; of. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, oilbanum. -3 Benzoin. -मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -धूपः, -धूपका incense, a kind of perfume. -पुत्रः see कुत्रिमः. -पुत्रका a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -सूमिः f. an artificial floor. -वनं a park, garden.

कृत्वा a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting &c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magio.

कृत्वस् ind. An suffix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्: eight times, eight-fold; so दश, पंच &c.

कृत्वा a. Ved. Strong, efficacious.

कृत्स्नं [Up. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. -रसाः Sin.

कृत्स्न a. [Up. 3. 17] All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्स्नं नगरपरिमाणुवाह-र्तुनक्ति S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. -रत्नं 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. -रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

कृधु a. Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् I. 1 A. (कृपते, कृपित) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृप-पा-

यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपा The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामः. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripi, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins.]

कृपण a. [कृ-पयुत् न लत्वम्] 1 Poor pitiable, wretched, helpless; राज्ञः पत्यं रामस्ते पाहवाश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्तां हि प्रकृतिः कृपणाश्चेतनान् तेषु Mo. 5; so जरार्जिर्नैश्वर्यमसनग्रह-नामैककृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. -4 Miserly, stingy. -5 Avaricious. -नं Wretchedness. -जः 1 A worm. -2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता धुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते। अनश्वरेव विज्ञानि यः परम्या प्रयच्छति Vyāsa. -Comp. -धी, -द्वि a. little or low-minded. -वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् a. Miserable.

कृपयति Den. P. To wish, desire.

कृपा [कृ-पिदा- अद् संप्र.] Pity. tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाकयोः पु-रोविद्युके मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Santi. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -Comp. -अन्वित a. meroful. -दृष्टि f. a look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाणाः [कृपां वृत्तिं वृद्धं संज्ञायाम् नत्वम् Tv.] 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसारिणोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवलमाकारतो भेदः Subhāsh. -2 A knife.

कृपाणका A sword. -णिका A knife, dagger.

कृपाणि 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A dagger.

कृपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपातु a. [कृपां लाति ला-आदानि मि-डु] Meroful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Drona. -Comp. -पातिः an epithet of Drona. -सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामः.

कृपीट [कृ-पीटन्; Up. 4. 184] 1 Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood, firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly. -Comp. -पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the ocean. -3. air wind. -योनौ fire.

कृमि a. [कृ-मन् अत लत्वम् Up. 4. 121] Full of worms, wormy. -भिः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms (disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider. -5 The lac (dyer). -6 An ant. -Comp. -कंदक N. of several

plants:—विडंग, बिवांग, उदुवर. —कृरः a kind of poisonous worm. —कृणी, —कृणकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silkworm. —उत्थः silken cloth. —ग्रथिः a disease of the ear. —ग्रः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-unt plant &c. —ग्रि turmeric. —जं, —जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lao, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजा, —चारिरुहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —ज्वंका tooth-ache. —पर्वता, —शैलः anant-hill. —कलः the Udumbara tree. —भोजनः N. of a bell. —रिपुः, शङ्खः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). —वर्णः red cloth. —शंसः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः f. 1. a hivalve shell. —2. the animal living in it. —3. an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिण, कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कृमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृव = कृ 5: P. q. v.

कृश 4 P. (कृश्यति. कृश) 1 To become lean or emaciated. —2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृश a. [कृश क नि०] (Compar. कृश यश्; superl. कृशित्) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरी &c. —2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); सुहृद्वि न पाचयः कृशधनः Bh. 2. 28. —3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —Comp. —असः a spider. —अंग a. lean, thin. (—गः) an epithet of Siva. (—गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame.—2. the Priyangu creeper. —उदर a. 1. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. —2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5. कृशन् Ved. 1. A pearl. —2 Gold.—3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. —2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar लिचही).

कृशला Hair (of the bead).

कृशानुः [कृश-आनुङ्; Up. 4. 2] Fire: युरोः कृशानुपतिमाद्विभेभि R. 2. 49: 7 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —Comp. —रत्न m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन् m. An actor.

कृ 1. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows. —II. 1 P. कृषति, कृष्ट) 1 To draw, drag, pull,

drag away, tear; पसह्य सिंहः किल तं चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. —2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. —3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. —4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतकृष्टशार्ङ्गः R. 5. 50. —5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिन्द्रियमानो विद्वीतमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैर्दमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —6 To plough, till; अदुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. —7 To obtain; कुलसंस्थां च गच्छति कर्षति च महद्यशः Mh. —3 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —Caus. 1 To draw out, tear up. —2 To extract. —3 To torture, torment, give pain. —4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषक a. [कृष्-कुन्] 1 Attractive, drawing. —2 Ploughing. —कृः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. —2 An ox. —कं A ploughshare. (also m.)

कृषाणः—कृषिकः [कृष्-आनङ्-किङ् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [कृष्-ङ्; cf. P. III. 3. 103 VArt.] 1 Ploughing.—2 Agriculture, husbandry; चोपते बालिशस्यापि सत्त्वैत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्रिडाशुद्ध्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —कलं agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः [कृषि-वल-व-नीर्व; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवला Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट a. [कृष्-कर्मणिङ् क] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. —2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. —Comp. —उत्त a. sown on cultivated ground. —पच्य, —पाच्य a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground; cf. अदृष्टपच. —2. cultivated. —कलं the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृष्-किङ्] A learned man. —f. 1 Drawing, attracting. —2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ण a. [कृष्-नङ्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. —2 Wicked, evil. —रजः 1 The black colour.—2 The black antelope. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). —6 The Kali age. —7 Vishnu in his 8th incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a

cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Pūtana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gītāgovinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesi, Arishṭa and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmiṇi and Satyabhama (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरुं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति दूतं Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna. —8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. —9 N. of Arjuna. —10 Aloe wood. —11 The Supreme spirit. —12 Black pepper. —13 Iron. —रजा 1 N. of Draupadi, wife of the Pandava; Ki. 1. 26. —2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipatam. —3 A kind of poisonous insect. —4 N. of several plants. —5 A grape. —6 A kind of perfume. —7 An epithet of Durgā. —8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. —रणी A dark night. —रज्ज् 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). —2 Iron —3 Antimony. —4 The black part of the eye. —5 Black pepper. —6 Lead. —7 An inauspicious act. —8 Money acquired by gambling. —Comp. —अशुद्ध n. a kind of sandal-wood. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Rāvatāka. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अध्वन्, —अविष् v. an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णधर्मन्. —अयस् n., —अयसं, —आमिष iron, crude or black iron. —अटमी, जन्मरुद्री the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was born; also called मोकुलदमी. —आवासः the holy fig-tree. —उद्वरः a kind of snake. —कंदं a red lotus. —कर्मन् a.

of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. —काकः a raven. —कायः a buffalo. —काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agalloohum. —कौहलः a gambler. —गन्धः the river कृष्णविनी. —गतिः fire, आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहारं B. 6.42. —गर्भाः (f. pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishna. —2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. —गविः N. of Siva. —चंचुकः a kind of pea. —चन्द्रः N. of Vasudeva. —चर a. what formerly belonged to Krishna. —चूर्णं ruat of iron. —ताम्रं a kind of sandal wood. —तारः 1. a species of antelope. —2. an antelope (in general). —देहः a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वैपायनः N. of Vyāsa. तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्ण-द्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4. —पक्षः 1. the dark half of a lunar month. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पद्मी a female with black feet. —पविः an epithet of Agni. —पि-गल a. dark-brown. (—ला) N. of Durgā. —सुगः the black antelope; शुभे कृष्णसुगरे वामनयनं कंदूयमानां सुभीं S. 6. 16. —सुक्लः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः the black- faced monkey. —यजुर्वेदः the Tait- tirīya or black Yajurveda. —यमः an epithet of Agni. —रक्तः dark-red colour. —रूप्यं = चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. —2. a factitious salt. —लोहः the loadstone. —वर्णः 1. black colour. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a Sūdra. —वर्मन् m. 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विबाणा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनिः a crow. —शारः, —सारः, —सारंगः the spotted antelope; कृष्ण- सारं दृष्टव्यस्तुल्ये चाधिज्यकारुके S. 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृंगः a buffalo. —सखः, —सारथिः an epithet of Arjuna. (—खी) cummū seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Gnnjā plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णश Extremely black.

कृष्णयते Den. A. 1 To make black, blacken; उज्जो दहति चांगारः शतः कृष्णयते करः H. 1. 83. —2 To behave like Krishna.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णीकरणं Blackening, making black.

कृसरः = कसर q. v.

कृ I. 6 P. [किरिदि, चकार, अकारि, (अकारि-रिट्, अकीर्त्) करि-रितुं, कीर्त्] 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समराशिसि चंचलं चंचलं दृष्ट- द्वाभ्युपरि शरतुभारं कोप्ययं वीरपोतः किरिति

U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरिति सजल- कणजालं Gt. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. —2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. —II. 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणति) To injure, hurt, kill. —III. 10 A. (क-र्यते) To know, inform.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्त्तयति, कीर्त्तयति) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नास्ति कीर्त्तित एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. —2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. —3 To name, call. —4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपमयदृष्टान्न भ्रातुराचि कीर्त्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कृप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चकृपे, अकृपत्, अकृप- अकल्पितः कल्पयति, कल्पयति-ते, कल्पितुं, कल्पं, कृव) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8; पश्चाद्युत्तरपहत- भरः कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभाषी यद्यक्षाय कल्पसे Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. —2 To be well- managed or regulated, to succeed. —3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पि- व्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. —4 To be prepared, be ready; चकृपे चाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. —5 To be favour- able to, subservise. —6 To partake of. —7 To prepare, arrange. —8 To pro- duce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). —9 To accommodate one's self to. —10 To fall to the share of. —Caus. (कल्प- यति-ते) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पयत् K. 156; 157. —2 To settle, fix upon, in- tend, design; कल्पिता मूलयमेतेषां कुरेण भवता च यं Mn. 5. 17. —3 To make, offer; Mu. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. —4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. —5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरितं कल्पयति Mn. 7; Si. 11. 6. —6 To ont, divide; S. 6. —7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 47, 15. 21. —8 To form, frame. —9 To invent, compose (as a poem).

कल्प p. p. [कल्प-क] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equip- ped; कल्पविवाहवेणा R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. —2 Cut, pared; कल्पकोशनखमश्रु Ms. 4. 35. —3 Caus- ed, produced. —4 Fixed, settled. —5 Thought of, invented. —6 Formed, framed. —7 Ascertained, determined. —Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —धूरः frankincense.

कल्पिः f. [कल्प-क] 1 Accomplish- ment, success. —2 Invention; contri- vance. —3 Arranging.

कल्पिक a. Bought, purchased.

कल्पः (Pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकैयशासिनां

दुहितरः R. 9. 17. —यि N. of the wife of Dāsāratha.

केकर a. (री f.) [के सुर्षि करीतु नेत्रतार शीलमस्य, कृ-अञ्च अलुह Tv.] Squint- eyed; Mā. 2. 5; 4. 2. —र A squint eye; of. अकेकर. —Comp. —अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केफा- भिनीलकण्ठस्तिरयति वचनं तां दवा दुच्छिखंडः Mā. 9. 30; दृष्टजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकाबलः, —केकिकाः, —केकिन् m. A peacock; इतः केकिनीडाकलकलवः पद्मलङ्का Bh. 1. 37.

केपिका A tent.

केत a. [कित्-आधारे घञ्] Kuwing, learned. —तः 1 A house, abode. —2 Living, habitation. —3 A banner. —4 Will, intention, desire. —5 Sum- mons, invitation. —6 Apparition, form, shape. —7 Wealth. —8 Atmos- phere, sky. —9 Intellect, judgment.

केतकः [कित् निवासे ण्वल्] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभारयथ वनानि केतकानां Ghāt. 15. —2 A banner. —क A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (= केतक); इतितामव वि- धेते सुचिभिः केतकीनां Ro. 2. 23. —2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20.

केतनं [कित् ल्यट्] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Mā. 2. 9; मभ मरणमेव वरमतिवितथके- तन Gt. 7. —2 An invitation, sum- mons. —3 Place, site. —4 A flag, ban- uer; भयं भौमन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. —5 A sign, symbol; as in मरकेतन. —6 An indispensable act (also religious) निवापाजलिदानेन केतनैः आह्वकर्मभिः । तथोपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुता- न्यथा Ve. 3. 16. —7 A spot, mark.

केतयति Deu. P. 1 To summon, call, invite. —2 To advise, counsel. —3 To fix or appoint a time. —4 To hear. —5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24.

केतित a. 1. Called, summoned. —2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [चारतु क्यदेशः Up. 1. 73] 1 A flag, banner; चीनांश्चकमिष केतोः प्रतिवर्त नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft at the end of comp.); मनुष्याच्चा मनुवंशकेतुं B. 2. 33, 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्कीतस्य (राघवः) Rām. —3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. —4 A sign, mark. —5 Brightness, clearness. —6 A ray of light. —7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैहिक्य (the head being regarded as Rāhu); कुर्यादः स केतुश्चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. —8 Day-time. —9 Apparition form,

shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. -ग्रहा the descending node. -तारा a comet. -भः a cloud. -यष्टि: f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैद्युतं). -वसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). -5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नयः a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of hell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (मेधाविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप् 1A. (केवते) To shake or tremble

केपि Ved *a.* Unclean.

केयरः, -रं [कं बहुशिरसि याति, या-ऊर किञ्च अलङ्क समं Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूर न विभूषयति वृषं हारा न चंदोऽजलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली 1 A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [केल-इत्] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलनमणिकुंडल &c. Gt. 1 : हरिश्चि सुप्रधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलि-परे *ibid.*; राधामाधवयोजयति यमुनाकुले रमःकेलयः *ibid.* : Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः *f.* The earth. -Comp. -कला 1. sportive skill,

wantonness, amorous address. -2 the lute of Sarasvati. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or huffoon). (-लर) N. of Rati. -किला-वती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -गृहं, भिक्तनं, भंदिर्, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. -सुखं joke, sport, pastime. -रंगः a pleasure-ground. -पुष्पः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिशयनमनुयातं Gt. 11. -शुद्धिः *f.* the earth. -सावित्रः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिका a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव् (केवते) To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [केव् सेवने वृषां कल] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवली श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां परसौ प्रसूतिर्मेहि मा कामदुषा प्रसक्तौ 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Kn. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. -ली, -लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -ली Astronomical science. -लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव वृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं -अपि not only-but; वस्तु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परम-योजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. -अवधिन् see under अवध. -अत्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arhat. -द्रव्यं black popper. -ज्ञानं highest knowledge; Pt. 5. 12. -नयनिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so वैषाकरण.

केवलतश्च *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [क्लियते क्लियताति वा क्लिय भन् लो लोपश्च Up. 5. 33] 1 Hair in general;

विकीर्णकेशाश्च परेतभूमिषु Kn. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशग्राहं युष्यते Sk.; मुक्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिषु R. 3. 56 : 2. 8. -3 The name of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head). -2 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -शंता 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -श्रितिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. -2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीटः a louse. -गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -गृहीत *a.* seized by the hair. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्म-जाया Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -ग्रह morbid baldness. -छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. -जाह the root of the hair. -यक्षः, -पाशः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुरुर्बालमिष्यत् शिथिलं चर्चया Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57 : cf. कषपक्ष, कषहस्त &c. -चंचः a hair-band. -धूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -प्रसाधनी, -मार्जकं, -मार्जनं a comb. -रञ्जन dressing the hair. -रेक्षा a tress or fillet of hair. -वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः Skillful in dressing the hair.

केशः 1 A goat. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण).

केशव *a.* [केशः प्रशस्ताः संतस्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; केशव जय जगदीश्वर इति Gt. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पंढरा हर्षनिभराः Subāśh. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Viṣṇu. -आलयः, -आवासः the Asvattha tree.

केशांकशो *ind.* 'Hair to hair,' (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशांकशवभयशुद्धं राक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-इत्] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [केश-हान] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Rākṣasa slain by Kṛishṇa. -3 N.

of another Rākshasa who carried Devasenā and who slain by Indra. -4 An epithet of Kṛishna. -5 One having fine hair. -Comp. -निषुद्धः, मधुनः epithets of Kṛishna; Bg. 18. 1. केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. -2 N. of the wife Visravas and mother of Ravana and Kumbhakarna. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

केश (श)रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हृत्पदुरेऽपि गजाम्बुश्वरो विलोलजिह्वश्चलितप्रकेशः Rs. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. -2 The filament of a flower; नीप इव्वा हरितकपिणं केशरैर्यथैः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. -3 The Bakula tree; रक्ताशोकश्चलकिलयः केशरश्चात्रकांतः Me. 78; Kn. 3. 55. -4 The Punnāga tree. -5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -6 Saffron. -7 The hair. -रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -2 Gold. -3 Sulphate of iron. -Comp. -अचलः an epithet of mountain Mern. -अम्लः the citron. -वरं saffron. केशरी N. of the father of Hanumat.

केश (श)रिन् m., [केश-सर-इनि] 1 A lion; अशुद्धकुर्वते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायु-रुनामि केशरी Si. 16. 25; घुर्धरः केश-रिणं वृक्षं R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. -2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.); of. कुंजर, सिंह &c. -3 A horse. -4 The citron plant. -5 Punnāga tree. -6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -Comp. -सुता an epithet of Hanumat.

केश 1 P. (कायति) To sound. केशुकं A flower of the किशुक tree केशय The king of the Kekayas; see केशय.

केशसः [क्रीकस-अण्] A demon, goblin.

केशयः [केशयानां-राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -सी A daughter of the prince of Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kānsalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who longed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scold-

ed her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'ashrew,' or 'Xanthippe'].

कैकर्यं The office of a servant.

कैकिरातः An amorous person; Ratn. 1. 11.

कट a. Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhura are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishnu]. -भा-भी An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m., -रिणः, -हृन् epithets of Vishnu.

कैटक [कैतव्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतव्यं [कितवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 A stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, rognery, trick; इदमे वससीति मत्प्रियं यद्वचोचस्त-द्वैति कैतवं Kn. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. -4 The lapis lazuli. -वः 1 A cheat, rogne. -2 A gambler. -3 The Dhāttnra plant. -Comp. -प्रयोगः a trick, device. -वादः falsehood, rognery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कैदार a. Being on or growing in a field or meadow. -रं Rice, corn. -रं, -कैदारकं, -कैदारिका, -कैदार्य A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर a. Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिकः [scil. न्याय] A maxim of 'how much more,' an argument a fortiori (derived from किमु 'how much more.')

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogne. -2 An enemy. -वं The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. -वी moonlight. -Comp. -बन्धुः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् m. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. -3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv. 1. 75.

केराटकः A kind of vegetable poison.

कैरात a. [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirātas. -तः 1 A prince of the Kirātas. -2 A strong man. -तं A kind of sandal-wood.

कैरात (ति)क a. Belonging to the Kirātas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिलः An epithet of Yavana.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11. 58; R. 2. 35. -Comp. -ओकर m., -निकेतनः, -नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते घृत्-अच्, कवर्तः, ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv] A fisherman; मनोभूः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्वं प्रति मुहुः (तन्मृजाली-जालं) Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34.).

कैवर्तका A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [कैवल्यं भावः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. -2 Individuality. -3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. -4 Final emanipation or beatitude.

कैशिक a. (को f.) [केश-टक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कं A quantity of hair. -की 1 One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिको q. v. -2 An epithet of Durgā.

कैशोर [कैशोरय भावः अश्] Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमापंचदशात्.

कैश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [कुक्-आदिन्-अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf; चनयूपपरिभ्रष्टा ध्रुगो कौकिरिवादिता Rām. -2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां कणस्वरूपेण सङ्गृही दीर्घा मद्व्यर्थना Gtt. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 A wild lizard. -7 A wild date tree. -Comp. -वैचः a pigeon -बन्धुः an epithet of the sun. -शास्त्रं an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदीति नाद्व-ति नद-अच्] 1 The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सङ्गृहो मेघे स्वयं रजयतः U. 5. 36; नीलनलिनभमपि तन्नि तथ लाञ्छनं धारयति कोकनदस्त्वं Gtt. 10; Si. 4. 46. -2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुक् इलच् Un. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; पुष्कोकिलो यमधुरं चुकुज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand. -Comp. -आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango tree. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar cane.

कौकः, -कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कौकणा N. of Renukā, wife of Jamadagni.—Oomp.—सुतः an epithet of Parasurama.

कोच a. [कुश् कर्तृणि] Drying, becoming dry—चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. —2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher).

कोजागरः [को जागर्ति इति लक्ष्या उक्तिरत्र काले पुनो Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āśvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः [कुट्-पञ्च] 1 A fort. —2 A hut, shed. —3 Crookedness (moral also). —4 A beard.

कोटक a. Curving, bending—कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. —2 A mixed caste ; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः—रं [कोटं कोटित्वं राति रा-क Tv.] The hollow of a tree ; नीचाराः झुकगर्भ-कोटरमुखमहास्तकणामयः S. 1. 14 ; कोटरमकालवृद्ध्या मयलपुरोवातया गमिते M. 4. 2 ; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman.—2 An epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः, टी f. [कुट्-इच्] 1 The curved end of a bow ; धूमिनिहितैककोटिकार्धकं R. 11. 81 ; U. 4. 29.—2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general ; सहचरिं वंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Mal. 9. 32 ; अंगदकोटिलग्नं R. 6. 14, 7. 46 ; 8. 36.—3 The edge or point of a weapon.—4 The highest point : excess, pith, climax, excellence ; परां कोटिमानंदस्वाद्यगच्छन् K. 369 ; so कोपकोटिमापवा Pt. 4 excessively angry.—5 The horns or digits of the moon ; Ku. 2. 26.—6 Ten millions, a crore ; R. 5. 21 ; 12. 82 ; Ms. 6. 63.—7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.)—8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.)—9 A class, department, kingdom ; मनुष्यं, प्राणिं &c.—10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative.—Comp.—ईश्वरः a millionaire.—जित् m. an epithet of Kālidāsa.—उग्र the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled (in math.)—द्वयं two alternatives.—पार्श्व a runder.—पारल the guard of a stronghold.—वेधित् a. (lit.) striking a point ; (fig.) performing the most difficult things.—श्री an epithet of Durgā.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिमत् a. Edged, pointed ; S. 7. 26.

कोटिश ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटिरः [कोटिं राति रा-क Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn.—2 An ichnenmon.—3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) शः 1 A barrow.
कोटीरः [कोटिमीयति ईश्-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown.—2 A crest.—3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general ; कोटीरबंधन-धनुर्धनयोगपट्ट्यापारणमसुं भज सूतभर्तुः N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः [कुट्-पञ्च नि० गुणः] A fort or castle.

कोटुवी [कोटुं वाति वा-क, गोरा० डीच् Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair.—2 N. of the goddess Durgā.—3 N. of the mother of Bāṇa.

कोट्टारः [कुट्-आरक् पूर्वो] 1 A fortified town, strong-hold.—2 The stairs of a pond.—3 A well.—4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोटः 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots.—2 Ring-worm.

कोणः [कुण-करणं वञ्च कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything) ; भवेन कोणे कचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99 ; युक्तमेतत् तु पुनः कोण नयनपथयोः Bv. 2. 173.—2 An intermediate point of the compass.—3 The bow of a lute ; a fiddle-stick.—4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon.—5 A stick, staff, club.—6 A drum-stick.—7 N. of the planet Mars.—8 N. of the planet Saturn.—9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. gonia].—Oomp.—आवातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of ' a mingled sound of various musical instruments ' ; कोणावातेषु गर्जत्पलघन-घटारण्यसंघट्टञ्च वै V. 1. 22 (It is thus defined by Bharata :—उक्ताशत-सहस्राणि मेरुशितशतानि च । एकदा यम इत्येते कोणावातः स उच्यते).—कुणः a bug.—वादित्र m. an epithet of Śiva.

कोणय See कोणय.
कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि a. Having a crooked hand.
कोथ a. [कुथ्-पञ्च] 1 Afflicted with pain.—2 Churned.—यः 1 Pntrexfaction, corruption.—2 A sore.—3 Gangrene.—4 A disease of the eyes.—5 Churning.

कोट्ठः,—हं A how ; रे कट्ठं करं कट्ठं पति किं कोट्ठं करं वै Bh. 3. 100 ; कोट्ठं पाणि निनद्वयतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. —हः 1 An eye-brow.—2 N. of a country.

कोट्ठिन् m. An epithet of Śiva.

कोट्टारः A kind of grain.

कोट्टवः A species of grain eaten by the poor ; छिरवा कपूरं कट्टव इति मिह वपते कोट्टवार्णं समवाट् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः—का,—कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल a. [कु-कल् सृच् च नि० गुणः ; cf. Up. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also) ; बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं (करं) S. 6. 12 ; कोमलविटपायुकारिणो बाहू 1. 21 ; संपदसु महतीं चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66.—2 (a) Soft, low ; कोमलं गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet ; रेरे कोकिल कोमलः कलरवैः कित्त्वं वृथा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100.—3 Handsome, beautiful.—लं 1 Water.—2 Clay, earth.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयटिः, कोयटिकः—1 The lapwing ; काश्मर्या. कृतमालसुदतदलं कोयटिकटोक्ते Mā. 9. 7 ; Ms. 5. 13 ; Y. 1. 173.—2 A small white crane.

कोरः [कुल् संस्रयाने अच् लप्-रः Tv.] 1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c.). —3 A hind ; of कोरक.

कोरकः—कं [Up. 5. 35] 1 A hind, an unblown flower ; संनद्धं यद्यपि स्थितं कुरवकं तरकोरकापस्थया S. 6. 3.—2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a hind, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed ; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि च-लकोरो हरिः पातु वा Git. 13.—3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.—4 A kind of perfume.

कोरित a. 1 Budded, sprouted.—2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोरदूषः = कोदूषा q. v.

कोलः [कुल् संस्रयाने अच्] 1 A hog, boar ; Si. 14. 43, 86.—2 A raft, boat.—3 The breast.—4 The hannah, hip, lap.—5 An embrace.—6 The planet Saturn.—7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe.—8 A barbarian.—लं 1 The weight of one Tola.—2 Black pepper.—3 A kind of berry.—Comp.—अञ्चः N. of the country of the Kalingas.—पुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A hug.

कोलंबकः The body of a lute.

कोला-लिः,—ली f. See बद्री.

कोलाहलः,—लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्या Long pepper.

कोविद a. Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc. hnt usually in comp.) ; द्युत्पत्तिराचजितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16 ; गुण-दोषकोविदः Si. 14. 54, 69 ; प्राच्यावर्ती-मुद्यनकथाकोविदमामद्वज्जम् Ms. 30 ; Ms. 7. 26 ; रक्तदन्तुरकथा Mn. 3. 10.

कोविदारः,—रं N. of a tree ; चित्रं विदारयति कश्यप कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6 ; U. 5. 1.

कोशः,—शं (वा, -व) [कुश् (व्) आषारादौ पञ्च कर्तरी अप वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail.—2 A bucket,

cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; विशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजनयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं निश्चितयति कोशगते द्विरेकं हा हंत हंत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Sn-hāsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedānta phil.). A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). 29 An oath. -शिर (षि) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The beard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -अय्यक्षः 1. a treasurer, paymaster; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kuberā. -अगारः, -रं a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1. one who makes scabbards. -2. a lexicographer. -3. the ilk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis. -कारकः a silk-worm. -कृत m. a kind of sugar-cane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. -चक्षु the (Indian) crane. -नायकः -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kuberā. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -फले 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन् m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धिः f. 1. increase of treasure. -2. enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasp'd knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -स्नाद्धिः f. purification by ordeal. -रक्त m. a silk-worm. -स्थ a. incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन a. deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

काशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशि (वि) म. The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (= कोशलिकं q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् m. 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ a. [कुष्ठ-यन् Un. 2. 4] Own. -द्वः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. -2 The belly, abdomen. -3 An inner apartment. -4 A granary, store-room. -हं 1 A surrounding wall. -2 The shell of anything. -Comp. -अगारं 1. a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभरितकाष्ठगारं मंस-शोणितैर्मै गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -2. a treasury. -अगारिकः 1. an animal living in a shell. -2. the manager of a store-room. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. -2. a guard, watch. -3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer) -शुद्धिः f. evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. -2 A surrounding wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकोष्ठ 8U To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठय a. [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण a. [ईषदुष्ण; कोः कांशः] Luke-warm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -वृणं Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरन्तरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसल-केकाशसिनां दुहितरः 9. 17

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhyā.

कोहल a. [को हलति स्पर्धते अन् एव Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. -लः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A sort of spirituous liquor. -अ The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कोकृत्यं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. -2 Repentance.

कोकट a. [कुक्कट-अण] Relating to a cock.

कोकटिकः [कुक्कट उह] 1 A poulterer. -2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. -3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोक्ष a. (कोष) 1 Tied to or being on the sides. -2 Abdominal.

कोक्षिय (वी) [कुक्षि-ट्] 1 Being in the belly. -2 Being in a sheath; असि कोक्षियमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुख Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्षियकः [कुक्षी बद्धोक्षसिः दक्ष] A sword, scimitar; रामपाशविलंबिन कोक्षियकं K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकण).

कौजरः a. Belonging to an elephant.

कौट a. (टि. f.) [कूट अन्] 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. -2 Domestic, homely, homebred. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -4 Snared. -द्वः 1 Fraud, falsehood. -2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kūṭaja tree. -तक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कौटिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. -2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक a. 1 Relating to a snare or trap. -2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgā.

काटस्य = कौटस्य q. v.

काटवी A naked woman; cf. कौटवी. काटलिकः 1 A hunter. -2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्य 1 A Crookedness (lit. and fig.). -2 Wickedness. -3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. -ल्यः The crooked', N. of Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākhaṇa; कौटिल्यः कुटिलवतिः स एव येन कोशाम्नी प्रसभमग्राह नंदवंशः Mu. 1. 7; पृथुशत मां भूतपभावेन कौटिल्यशिष्यः Mu. 7.

काटार a Belonging to the plant कुटार or made of it.

कौटार्या An epithet of Durgā.

कौटुंब a. (वी. f.) [कुटुंब तद्वरणं प्रयोजनमस्य अण] Necessary for the family or household. -वं Family relationship.

कौटुंबिक a. (की. f.) [कुटुंबे तद्वरणं प्रयोजनं दह] Constituting a family. -कः The father or a master of a family; pater familias.

कोणपः A goblin, demon; Māt. 5. -Comp. -द्वतः an epithet of Bhīshma.

कोणय Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कोतुकं [कुतुकस्य भावः अण] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. -2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. -3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder.

-4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); करोयमासुकाविवाहकौतुकः Kn. 5. 66; R. 8. 1 -5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceeding a marriage. -6 Festivity, gaiety. -7 (Particularly) Auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage); प्रस्थानं S. 4; Kn. 7. 25. -8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140; उत्सः U. 6. 33; Māl. 10. 3; U. 3. 37. -9 Sport, pastime. -10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. -11 Joke, mirth. -12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -**Comp.** -अगारः -रं, -युद्धं a pleasure-house; कौतुकागारमगात् Kn. 7. 94. -क्रिया, -मगलं 1. a solemn ceremony. -2. (particularly) marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53. -तोरणः, -णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित *a.* Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकित *a.* Festive, gay.

कौतुहलं (ल्यं) [कुतूहल-अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. -2 Eagerness, vehemence or eager desire. -3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity. -4 A solemn ceremony.

कोत्सं A Sāman composed by Kotsa. -रत्सः 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu; R. 5. 1. -2 N. of a degraded family.

कौदालिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौद्रविकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौतिकः [कुंतः प्रहरणमस्य टच्] A spearman, lancer.

कौतियः [कुंतः अपत्यं दृक्] 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishtira, Bhisma or Arjuna.

कौप *a.* (पी *f.*) [कूप-अण्] Relating to or coming from a well V. 2. 20] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privy, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privates; कौपीनं शतखंडजं तरं कंधा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Krishna.

कौक्यं [कुञ्ज-अण्] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump backedness.

कौमार *a.* (री *f.*) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भायाः. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Be-

longing to the god of war; Māl. 1. 1. -रि 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kārttikeya. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ma. 9. 3; देहिनीऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -**Comp.** -बंधकी a harlot; Māl. 7. -भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. -राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent -हर *a.* marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिषद्वृत्तां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं दृक्] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārttika.

कौमुदी [कुमुदस्यैव प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् डीप् Tv.] 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह पति कौमुदी Kn. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus popularly derived:—को मोदते जना यस्या तेनासी कौमुदी नता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and halmy coolness; स्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Kn. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भक्तः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kārttika. -4 The full moon day in Āsvinā. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particular y, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated, e. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -**Comp.** -चारः the day of full moon in the month Āsvinā. -पतिः the moon. -मुखं appearance of moonlight; R. 3. 1. -वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishnu; कौमोदकी मोदयति रम चेतः Si. 3. 18.

कौरव *a.* (पी *f.*) [कुरोरपत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा, कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधानपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भक्षेयाः Me. 48. -वः 1 A descendant of Kuru; मदनमि कौरवशते समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; Chāṇ. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (So कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्यः [कुरु-अण्] 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवशाद्वासेऽस्मिन् च एष शल-भयति Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कुतहस्तता अनयिं बंधे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of Kurus.

कौर्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म *a.* [कूर्म-अण्] 1 Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatāra of Vishnu as a tortoise; (पुराण). -र्मः N. of a Kalpa.

कौल *a.* (ली *f.*) [कुले भवः अण् of. P. IV. 2. 96] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. -लः A worshipper of Shakti according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Śāktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Kārphr. 1, speech of भैरवानंद.

कौलकेय *a.* Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. -यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलटिनियः [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलटेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेरः 1 A bastard, son or daughter of disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक *a.* Made by or pertaining to a potter. -कं Earthenware porcelain.

कौलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुलादागतः टक्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -कः 1 A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजः कन्यां निषेचते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.

कौलीन *a.* [कीपृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक् ट्] कुलादागतः सन् वा] Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालाविकामते किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तद्देश कौलीनमिव प्रतिभाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचक्षे R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, had or scandalous conduct; रक्षते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honour.

कौलतः A king of the Kulūtas; कौलतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयक [कुल-दृक्] *a.* 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to family. -कः A dog, hound.

कौल्य *a.* 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Śāktā sect.

कौवे (वे) र *a.* (री) *f.* [कुवेरस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from Kuberā ; यानं सस्मार कौवेरं R. 15 45. —री 1 The north (the direction presided over by Kuberā) ; ततः प्रतस्थे कौवेरीं भारवानिब रजुर्विशं R. 4. 66. —2 The Sakti or female energy of Kuberā.

कौश *a.* (शी *f.*) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. —2 Made of Kusa grass. —सं An epithet of Kānyakubja.

कौशलं (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् षष्वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. —2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness ; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनपेक्षितया Mu. 3. ; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृष्टि विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. —2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं उक्त्वा व-लोपः] An epithet of Rāma; son of Kausalyā.

कौशल्या [कौशलदेशे मवा उच्यते] The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

कौशलयायनिः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं क्तिञ्च] Rāma, son of Kausalyā ; Bk. 7. 99.

कौशांबी [कुशांबेन निर्वाचा अण्] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुश-उज्ज, कुशिक-अण् वा] 1. Lucased, sheathed. —3 Coming from an owl. —3 Boru of the family of Kusika. —4 Silken. —का 1 An epithet of विप्रशामिन् q. v. —2 An owl ; U. 2. 29. —3 A lexicographer. —4 Marrow. —5 Bdelium. —6 An ichneumon. —7 A snake-catcher. —8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). —9 One who knows hidden treasures. —10 An epithet of Indra ; N. 5. 64. —11 An epithet of Siva. —का A cup, drinking vessel. —की 1. N. of a river in Behār. —2. N. of the goddess Durgā. —3. N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style ; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तादृश कथ्यते see S. D. 411 *et. seq.* also. —Comp. —अरातिः, -अरिः a crow. —आमजः an epithet of Arjuna. —आसुधं rainbow. —कलः The cocoa-nut tree. —प्रियः an epithet of Rāma.

कौशिकान्यं A leguminous plant, pulse.

कौशल्यं The profession of an actor.

कौशे (वे) य *a.* [कौशादुत्थितं उक्त्वा] Silk, silken. —यं 1 Silk ; P. 1. 94. —2 A silken cloth in general ;

Ms. 5. 120. —3 A woman's lower garment of silk ; निर्नाभि कौशेयमुपा-त्तवानमभ्यगनेपथ्यमलं चकार Ru. 7. 7 ; विशुद्धकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3 ; Ra. 5. 8.

कौशिल्य *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kosalas. —ल्यः A prince of the Kosalas. —ल्यः The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma. —Comp. —नंदनः, —मातृ *m.* epithets of Rāma.

कौसिद *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. —2 Usurious.

कौसाद्यं [कुसाद-अण्] 1 The practice of usury. —2 Sloth, indolence.

कौसुम *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] Flowery, flowering. —सं 1 The ashes of brass (used as a collyrium). —2 Pollen of flowers (पराग) ; Si. 7. 57.

कौसुभ *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] 1 Prepared with safflower. —2 Dyed with safflower red. —मः Wild safflower.

कौस्तुभिकः [कस्तुरा चरति उक्त्वा] 1 A cheat, knave. —2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः [कुस्तुभो जलपिस्तत्र भवः अण्] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 others jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast ; सकौस्तुभं हृषयतीति कुण्डलं R. 6. 49 ; 10. 10. —2 A kind of oil. —3 A manner of joining the fingers. —Comp. —लक्षणः, —वक्षस् *m.* —हृदयः epithets of Vishnu.

क्रय 1, 10 P. To hurt, injure, kill.

क्रय 4, 10 P. 1 To be crooked. —2 To speak. —3 To shine.

कृण्व 1 A. (कृयेत) 1 To make a creaking sound. —2 To sink. —3 To be wet.

क्रकचः A saw ; U. 4. 3. —चा The Keatka tree. —Comp. —छदा The Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree. —पाद् *m.*, —पाद्ः a lizard.

क्रकरः 1 A kind of partridge. —2 A saw. —3 A poor man. —4 A disease.

क्रतुः [क्र-कृत् Up. 1. 77] 1 A sacrifice ; क्रतोरज्ञेयेण कलेन उच्यते R. 3. 65 ; शतं क्रतुनामपवित्रमाय सः 3. 38 ; M. 1. 4 ; Ms. 7. 79 —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 One of the ten Prajāpatīs ; M. 1. 35 —4 Intelligence, talent. —5 Power, ability. —6 Plan, design, purpose. —7 Resolution, determination. —8 Desire, will —9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency. —10 Deliberation, consultation. —11 Inspiration. —12 Enlightenment. —13 Offering, worship. —14 An Asvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). —15 The month Ashādhā. —16 Excess of fondness or liking. —17 An organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos* ; Zend

kratu]. —Comp. —उत्तमः the राज-स्य sacrifice. —कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. —दुह, —द्विप् *m.* a demon, goblin. —दक्षसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice). —पतिः the performer of a sacrifice. —पशुः a sacrificial horse. —पुरुष, an epithet of Vishnu. —सुख *m.* a god, deity. —राज *m.* 1, the lord of sacrifices ; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराह Ms. 9. 260. —2, the राजस्य sacrifice. —राजः the राजस्य sacrifice.

क्रश 1 P. (क्रयति, क्रयित) To injure, hurt, kill (with gen. of person). —10 U. To delight.

क्रथनं 1 A slaughter. —2 Cutting

क्रथकेशिकाः (pl.) N. of a country अथेभ्यरेण क्रथकेशिकानां R. 5. 39 ; M. 5. 2.

क्रंद 1 P. (क्रंदति, चक्रंद, अक्रंशति, क्रंदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears ; किं क्रंदति दुष्कंद स्वपक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29. ; क्रंदस्वतः कृष्णमदोरासां गणोदयं V. 1. 3 ; चक्रंद विष्णु कुरीष्व भूयः R. 14. 68 ; 15. 42 ; Bk. 3 28, 5. 5. —2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.) ; क्रंदत्यविरतं सौम्य भ्रतुमावृ-स्ततानयं Mark. P. —3 To cry out, exclaim. —4 To yell, howl. —5 To neigh (as a horse). —6 To roar. —7 To creak (as a wheel). —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. —2 To roar, rave. —3 To cause to weep.

क्रंदः Ved. 1 Neighing. —2 A cry, calling out.

क्रंदनः [क्रंद भावे लृट्] A cat. —न 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. —2 Mutual defiance. —3 Calling, inviting.

क्रंदस् *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रंदित *a.* [क्रंद-कृ] Wept, called or cried out. —नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation ; ह्य ततिति क्रंदितमाकर्ष्य विषण्णः B. 7. 75. —2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रंप 1 A. (क्रपते) 1 To pity. —2 To mourn. —3 Tolament. —4 To go. —5 To long for, desire.

क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते, क्रमयति, चक्रम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रमेत्, क्रामि) 1 To walk, step, go ; क्रामत्यनुदितं सूर्यं वाली व्यवगतक्रमः Rām. ; गच्छमानं न हेनासीदगत् क्रामता सुरः Bk. 8. 2 ; 25. —2 To go to, approach. (with acc.) : देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमत Sat. Br. —3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse ; U. 2. 13 : सुखं लोचनपंचाशत्क्रमेयं Rām. —4 To leap, jump ; क्रमं बंधं क्रमितुं सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9, 5. 51. —5 To go up, ascend ; क्रामन्त्युच्चैर्भूतोदयस्य तेजः Si. 16. 83. —6 (a) To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill ;

क्रांता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामाद्भिर्नपवृषीमनेकमर्त्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोक्तेनोर्वी क्रांता देवविद्यमान R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); द्याकणाध्ययनाय क्रान्ते Sk., धर्माय क्रान्ते साधुः Vop.; द्युत्पत्तिराव-जितकोपिद्वयि न रज्ज्वाय क्रमरे जहाना Vikr. 1. 16; इहग रक्षसि लावितुनकनी-न्मरुतिः पुनः। आशोकमानेकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमरे Dk. 107; क्रमेतस्मिन्नाद्यानि, or क्रक्ष क्रमेते शुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसाद्धि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To exceed, have effect (Atm.); न क्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q. v.) -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity or want of interruption', 'energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). -Caus. (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम 'arrangement'). -Desid. क्रिमिष्यति, क्रिष्यते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम-माश्रयणदौ बह्] 1 A step, pace; अभिक्रमः; सागरः कृष्णदेण क्रमे-जैकम लेखितः Mh.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually in course of time; भाग्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इष्टमन्त्र चित्तक्रमे क्रमौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तचैमित्तक्यार-थ्य क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order; U. 6. (c) Order of propriety; Kn. 5. 32 -6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरोध सूर्य R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः कश्यका Mā. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जीकृत आसीत् Pr. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness. Bk. 2. 9. -10 C An undertaking, enterprise. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding कोट्ये-च क्रान्तः क्रमः Amru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner or reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vi-

shpn. -Comp. -अनुसरः, अन्वयः regular order, due arrangement. -आगत, -आयान a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. -उद्देगः an ox. -उग्र the sine of a planet, declination. -पाठः the Krama reading. -भंगः irregularity. -योगः succession, order.

क्रमक a. 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. -कः 1 A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमणः [क्रमस्थेन करेण ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. -जं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. [क्रमदागतः ट्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रुधः, क्रुधकः [कृ-उत्, संज्ञाय क्] The betel-nut tree; आस्वादितार्द्रक्रुधकः सहदात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः -क्रमेलकः A camel; नि-रक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंटक-जालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रान्त p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रम् q. v.). -तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. -तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -Comp. -वश्वि a. omniscient.

क्रान्तिः f. 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic. -Comp. -कक्षः, -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic. -क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. -उग्र the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. -प्रातः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -भंगः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. -वलयः 1. the ecliptic. -2. the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्राटुः A bird.

क्रवण a. Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविसू n. Ved. Raw flesh, car- tion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion; स्पृष्ट-गतमपि क्रव्यमश्नन्ति Mā. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. kreas; L. caro]. -Comp. -अद्, -अव्, -अ a. eating raw flesh;

Ms. 5. 131. (-m.) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. -घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh). -वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्राशित a. Made lean, emaciated.

क्रशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, loanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect; see कृमि. -Comp. -जं aloewood. -शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे करणादौ वा श] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार°, धर्म°, प्रयुक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामोपिततर्पक्रियैष Me. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपदिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा क्रिया कश्यच्चिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. शब्द theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियाभिर्मां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिवर्द्धो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4. cold remedies -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion. -15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्वाह्विर्वाहो-योः; द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रियाः प्राप्नोति V. Mayā. -18 A verb. -19 A nonn of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implements. -Comp. -अश्वित a. practising ritual observances. -अप-वर्गः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task; क्रिया-पवर्गेश्वर्जीवितात् कृतः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. -अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्वेतत् बीजार्थ

यत्नकीयते Ms. 9. 53. —अवसक्त *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. —इन्द्रियं see कर्माद्रि-कलापः 1. the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religions law. —2. all the particulars or points of any business. —कारः 1. an agent, worker. —2. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. —3 an agreement. —दोषिन् *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). —द्वैतं efficient cause. —निर्देशः evidence —पटु *a.* dexterous. —पथः mode of medical treatment. —पठ् *a.* verb. —पर *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. —पादः the third division of a legal plaint ; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. —योगः 1. connection with the verb. —2. the employment of expedients or means. —3. active devotion. —लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion ; क्रियालोपात् इत्यल्लंघनं गताः Ms. 10. 43. —वशाः necessary influence of acts done. —वाचक, —वाचिन् *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. —वादिन् *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. —विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite ; Ms. 9. 220. —विशेषणं 1. an adverb. —2. a predicative adjective. —शक्तिः *f.* the power of god (in creating this world). —संक्रातिः *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching ; M. 1. 19. —समभिहारा the repetition of any act ; Si. 2. 43.

क्रियावत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing ; यस्तु क्रियावत्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. —2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. —2 Killing. —बिः 1 A cistern, well. —2 A leather bag ; a cloud (?). —3 N. of the country of पञ्चाल.

क्रो 9 U. (क्रणान्ति, क्रणान्ति, क्रान्ति) 1 To buy, purchase ; मन्त्र प्रणयणं क्रान्तिं कायनीस्वर्य Sānti. 3. 1 ; क्रान्तिश्च मजीषितमेव प्रणयमयत्नं चेद्विस्ति नद्वैतं पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88 ; क्रान्तिं स्म प्राणमूल्ययज्ञासि Si. 18. 15 ; Pt. 1. 13 ; Ms. 9. 174. —2 To barter, exchange ; कृत्स्नहर्षसौम्यार्णामेकं क्रान्तिं प्राप्नोति Mb. —3 To win. [of Pers. kharidan].

क्रो *a.* (At the end of a comp.) Buying.

क्रयः [क्रो मां अश्] Buying, purchasing. —Comp. —अराहः a market, fair. —क्रोत *a.* bought. —लुप्त्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृह क्षेत्रादिकं क्रोत्वा तुल्यद्वयसामान्यं । पत्र कारयते यत्पुत्रपदेष्वं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयः

(du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling ; Ms. 8. 5 ; 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. —विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयण [क्रो मां लुद्र] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ट्] 1 A trader ; dealer. —2 A purchaser.

क्रयप *a.* [क्रि-यत्] A thing exhibited for sale in the market ; (opp. क्रय which only means ' fit to be purchased ' ; cf Sk. on P. VI 1. 82).

क्रय (पि) क्रः 1 A purchaser. —2 A trader, merchant.

क्रोत *p. p.* Bought ; see क्रो. —तः One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law : a son purchased from his natural parents : क्रोतश्च तत्स्यो विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. —Comp. —अग्रयः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रोतक *a.* Got by purchase. —क्रः A son bought from his parents and adopted ; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रोत above.

क्रयिः,—पि *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रुत् *m.* A buyer, purchaser ; Y. 2. 168.

क्रय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रोड 1 P. (क्रोडान्, क्रोडान्) 1 To play, amuse oneself ; दानराः क्रोडन्तः मारुताः Pt. 1 : एव क्रोडन्ति कण्यत्र घटिकायाययसक्तो बांधः Mk. 10 59 —2 To gamble, play at dice : बहुविधं दानं क्रोडतः Mk. 2 : नास्ते क्रोडित्कन्याचिज्जि Ms. 4. 74 : Y. 1. 138. —3 To jest, joke or trifle with : मदवस्तुन्यमं डलस्तन कथं प्राणमेव क्रोडति Gti. 3 : क्रोडिष्यामि तावदेनया V. 3 : एवमादाग्रहयन्तेः क्रोडति धुनिनीयेभिः H. 2. 23 ; Pt. 1. 187 : Mk. 3. —With अन् (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself : माध्वनक्रोडमानाणि पश्य वृद्धान् पक्षिणः Bk. 8. 10. —आ, —परि, —सं (Atm.) to play &c. : संक्रोहन्ते माणभिर्यत्र कथयः Me. 67 ; hnt क्रोहं with स is Paraa. In the sense of ' making a noise ' : स्वस्वामयणा इव कणोपीमा मयास्य संक्रोहति चक्रचक्रं N. 3. 50 ; संक्रोहन्ति शकटानि Mbh. ' the carts creak. '

क्रोड *a.* [क्रोड-वश्] Playing, sporting. —डः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. —2 Jest, joke.

क्रोडकः 1 A player. —2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रोडन [क्रोड मां लुद्र] 1 Playing, sporting. —2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रोडनकः,—कः, क्रोडनीयं,—यक *A.* play-thing, toy ; S. 7.

क्रोड [क्रोड-मां वश्] 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure : तोयक्रोडानिरस्त-सुखनिरानतिकर्मकृद्भिः Mc. 33, 61. —2 Jest, joke. —Comp. —आकृतं a sportive purpose. —उद्देशः play-ground. —काननं,—वनं a pleasure grove, park. —कोपः false or feigned anger ; Amarn. 12. —क्रोतुकं 1. wanton curiosity. —2. sport, play. —3. sexual intercourse. —गृहं,—मन्दिरं a pleasure-house. —नारी a prostitute, barlot. —मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure ; R. 16. 14. —मृगः a toy-deer. —रत्नं ' the gem of sports', copulation. —वेष्टमन् a pleasure-house. —शैलः,—पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode. a pleasure-mountain ; क्रीडाशैला कनक-कबलीवेष्टनप्रक्षणायाः Me. 77.

क्रोडि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रोड *a.* Ved. Playing, moving up (as the Soma).

क्रुच् 1 P. (क्रुचति, क्रुचत) 1 To curve or make crooked. —2 To become or be crooked. —3 To be or to become small, shrink. —4 To make small, lessen. —5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

क्रुच् *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A swan.

क्रुचः 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A kind of lute. —3 N. of the mountain क्रोच.

क्रुद 6 P. (क्रुडति, क्रुडति) 1 To sink, dive. —2 To be or become thick.

क्रुध 9 P. (कुडनात) To kill, slay. क्रोथः Murder, killing.

क्रुध 4 P. (क्रुधति, क्रुध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger) : हरये क्रुधयति ; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c also : समुपरि स क्रुधः, न मां पात क्रुधां गुहः &c.

क्रुध *f.* Angry.

क्रुध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. —2 Fierce ; cruel. —क्रुधं Angry.

क्रुधिन *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful. क्रोधा [क्रुध-मां वश्] 1 Anger, wrath ; कामात्क्रोधासिभजयते Bg. 2. 62 ; so क्रोधांधः ; क्रोधानला &c. —2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as in the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. —धा N. of a daughter of Dakṣha. —Comp. —इद्ध *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire ; Ratn. 1. 4. —उज्जित *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. —क्रुत् *a.* angry. (—m.) the Supreme being. —ज *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices ; पितृभ्यः साहसं द्रोहं दण्डं मृषां दुष्णं । वाग्द्वजं च वाक्चक्रं क्रोधाऽनेपि गणोहकः ॥ Ms. 7.

48). —मूर्च्छित *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. —वश *a.* passionate, violent. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Viśṇu.

क्रोधन *a.* [कृध् युच्] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्वासेन कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रोणायतिः क्रोधनः *Vo.* 3. 31. —नः *N.* of a son of Kousika. —ना *A* passionate woman, vixen. —नं Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative. —यं Injury.

क्रोधातु *a.* [कृध्-आलृच्] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

क्रोधिन् *a.* [कृध्-णिनि] Passionate, angry. —*m.* 1 *A* buffalo. —2 *A* dog. कृध् 9 P. (कृध्नाति) 1 To embrace.

—2 To be distressed, suffer pain. क्रुमुकः *Ved.* A piece of wood to catch the asorificial fire.

क्रु 1 P. (क्रोशति, कृह) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for) ; क्रोशत्यस्तं कापयिष्यः *Bk.* 6. 124. —2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out ; अतोव युक्रोश जीवनाशं वनाश च *Bk.* 14. 31.

क्रुश्च *m.* A jackal.

क्रुह *p. p.* 1 Cried out. —2 Called out to. —3 Called at, abused. —हं 1 Crying, a cry, yell. —2 Weeping. —3 A noise, sound.

क्रोश [कृश-यच्] 1 *A* cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. —2 *A* measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a Yojana, a *Koss* ; क्रोशाधं प्रकृतिपुरासरेण गत्वा *R.* 13. 79 ; मधुद्रासुरो क्रोशो (*nom.*) or क्रोशयो (*loc.*). —*Comp.* —नालो, -ध्वनिः a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. —न *A* cry.

क्रूर *a.* [कृन्-क् षातोः कृः of. *Up.* 2. 21] 1 *Cruel*, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless ; तस्याभिषेकसम्भारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया *R.* 12. 4 ; *Me.* 105 ; *Ms.* 10. 9. —2 *Hard*, rough —3 *Formidable*, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. —4 *Destructive*, mischievous. —5 *Wounded*, hurt. —6 *Bloody*. —7 *Raw*. —8 *Strong*. —9 *Inauspicious*. —10 *Hard*, solid, hardened ; *S.* 2. 4. —11 *Hot* ; disagreeable, sharp ; *Ms.* 2. 33. —रः, -रं Boiled rice. —रः 1 *A* hawk. —2 *A* heron. —3 *An* uneven sign of the zodiac. —4 *N.* of a planet (*Rahu* or *saturn*). —रं 1 *A* wound. —2 *Slaughter*, cruelty. —3 *Any* horrible deed. —4 *Any* frightful appearance. —*Comp.* —आकृति *a.* terrible in form. (—तिः) epithet of Rāvaṇa. —आचार *a.* following cruel or savage practices. —आशय *a.* 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). —2. of a cruel disposition. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a bloody act. —2. any hard labour. —कृत् *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. —कोह *a.* having cos-

tive bowels (unaffected by strong purgatives). —गंध sulphur. —दुश् *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look. —2. mischievous, villainous. (—*m.*) *N.* of Saturn ; also of Mars. —राविन् *m.* a raven. —लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रौंचः *N.* of a mountain ; see क्रौंच.

क्रोहः [कृह् वनीमावे संज्ञायाम्] 1 *A* hog. —2 The hollow of a tree, cavity ; हा हा हंत तथापि जन्मवित्तपिकोहो मनो धावति *Udt.* —3 The chest, bosom, breast ; कीडीकृ to clasp to the bosom ; कीडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धावोव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकस्य कः क्रमा *|| Nag.* 4 ; *Bh.* 2. 35. —4 The middle part of anything ; *Vikr.* 11. 75 : see क्रोह *n.* —5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. —हं, —ह 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. —2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. —3 The breast of a horse. —4 The lap ; *U.* 4. —*Comp.* —अंकाः, —अंशि, —पादाः a tortoise. —पत्रं 1. marginal writing. —2. a postscript to a letter. —3. a supplement. —4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः *A* rhinoceros.

क्रोडु *m.* (क्रो. *f.*) [कृध्-यच् *Up.* 1. 69] *A* jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोह् and the weak ones optionally) ; so क्रोडुक.

क्रौंचः [कृन् प्रजां जण्] 1 *A* owl, heron ; मनोहरक्रौंचनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्युत्सृजयन्ति चतस्रः *Rs.* 4. 8 ; *Ms.* 12. 64. —2 *N.* of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārttikeya and Parasurāma) : हंसद्वारं ध्रुवपतिगणोपसृत्य क्रौंचराजं *Ms.* 57. —*Comp.* —अदलं the fibres of the lotus, stalk of a lotus. (—नी) the seed of the lotus. —अगतिः, —अरिः, —रिपुः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. of Parasurāma. —दारणः, —सदनः an epithet (1) of Kārttikeya (2) of Parasurāma. क्रौर्यं 1 *Cruelty*, hard-heartedness. —2 *Terribleness*.

क्रौशशक्तिकः 1 *A* mendicant who walks a hundred *Krosas* —2 *One* who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 *Krosas* (as a teacher).

क्रु 1, 9 P. 1 To kill, hurt. —2 To turn round, revolve.

क्रुह् 1. 1 P. (कृहति, कृधति) 1 To call out. —2 To cry, lament, weep. —II. 1 *A.* (कृहते or कृधते) 1 To be confused. —2 To grieve.

क्रुम् 1, 4 P. (कृमति, कृम्यति, कृति) 1 To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted

or depressed ; न चक्राम न विन्यसे *Bk.* 5. 102 ; 14. 101. —2 To feel sorry, pine for ; *S.* 6. —*Caus.* (कृमयति) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither ; *U.* 3. 30.

क्रुमः कृमयः कृमयुः Fatigue, langnor, exhaustion ; विनोदितदिनक्रुमाः कृतवचश्च जाबूनदैः *Si.* 4. 65 ; *Ms.* 7. 151 ; *S.* 3. 21.

क्रुति *p. p.* [कृम् कृ] 1 *Fatigued*, tired out ; तस्मात्पक्रुति *R.* 2. 13 ; *Me.* 18. 35 ; *V.* 2. 23. —2 *Withered*, faded ; कृतिो मन्मथलेख एष नलिनीपत्रे नखैरपितः *S.* 3. 26 ; *R.* 10. 48. —3 *Lean*, thin, emaciated. —4 *Depressed* in spirits, exhausted.

क्रुति *f.* [कृम्-क्रिच्] Fatigue. —*Comp.* —छिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

क्रु 4 *A.* (कृयते) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 *A.* also.

क्रिद् 4 P. (क्रियति, क्रिन्) To become wet, be damp, be moist. —*Caus.* To moisten, wet ; न चैनं क्रिदयत्यापा *Bg.* 2. 23 ; *Bk.* 18. 11.

क्रिन् *a.* Wet, moistened ; running (as an eye). —*Comp.* —अश्र *a* bleary-eyed. —वर्मन् *n.* watering of the eyes. —हृद् *a.* tender-hearted.

क्रुदा [क्रिद्-भावे यच्] 1 *Wetness*, moisture, dampness ; *Sānti.* 1. 29 ; *R.* 7. 21. —2 *Running*, discharge from a sore. —3 *Distress*, suffering ; *R.* 15. 32 (= उपद्रव *Malli.*).

क्रुदक *a.* Wetting, moistening. —*क्रः* 1 *Phlegm*. —2 *One* of the fires in the body.

क्रुश्च *m.* The moon.

क्रुदन *a.* [क्रिद् गिच्-लृच्] Wetting, making wet. —*नः* Phlegm. —नं 1 *Wetting*, moistening. —2 *Trickling*, oozing.

क्रुदुः 1 The moon. —2 *Morbid* combination of the three humors of the body (सन्धिपात).

क्रिद् 1 *U.* (क्रिदति) To lament.

क्रिद् *f.* *Ved.* The created world.

क्रिश् 1. 4 *A.* (also *P.* according to some authorities) (क्रिश्यते, क्रिष्ट or क्रिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer ; अयुष्यदेशग्रहणे नाति-क्रिश्यते चः शिष्या *M.* 1 ; नयः परार्थे क्रि-श्यति साक्षिगः प्रतिभूः कुलं *Ms.* 8. 169. —2 To torment, molest. —II. 9 P. (क्रिश्नाति, क्रिष्ट, क्रिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress ; क्रिश्नाति लब्ध-परिणालनशस्त्रैश्च *S.* 5. 6 ; एवमारोप्य-मानोपि क्रिश्नाति ध्रुवनचयं *Ku.* 2. 40 ; *R.* 11. 58. —2 To suffer, feel pain.

क्रिशित, क्रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 *Distressed*, suffering pain or misery. —2 *Afflicted*, tormented. —3 *Faded*. —4 *Inconsistent*, contradictory ; e. g. माता मे बंधया. —5 *Elaborate*, artificial, (as a composi-

tion-). -6 Put to shame. -7 Worn; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; S. 5. 19; Pt. 1. 11; S. 6. 9; disordered; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Kn. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; S. 6. 19. —† A contradictory statement. -Comp. -वर्त्मन् *n.* a disease of the eyelids.

क्रिष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्लेशः [क्लिष्टावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा क्लेशस्य पदसुखनीतः S. 1; क्लेशः कलेन हि पुनर्नवतो विघते Kn. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -अपह *a.* allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-हः) a son. -कर *a.* causing pain or trouble. -क्षम *a.* capable of enduring trouble. क्लेशक *a.* [क्लिष्ट-ञ्] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्लेशित *a.* Pained, distressed. क्लेशित *a.* 1 Causing pain or suffering. -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्लृप् 1 A. (क्लृप्ते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a ennob. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्लृप्त (च) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्लृप्तात् पालयित Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. -चः -चं (-चः, -चं) 3 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूर्धं केनिलं यस्य बिदा चापु निमज्जति । मेदं चोन्माद्युक्तायां हनिं क्लृप्तः स उच्यते ॥ Kātyāyana quoted in Dīyabhāga. -2 The neuter gender. क्लृप्यं (चं) 1 Impotence (lit.). -चं क्लृप्यं पुंसं न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्लृप्यं मा स्म रमा पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

कु 1 A. (कुवते) To move, go.

कुक्ष 1 A. (कुक्षते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

कुतकिके Fermented liquor.

कुमं, कुमन् *n.* [कु गती मन्ति] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

कुशः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14.

कु ind. 1 Whither, where; क ते न्योन्यं यत्नाः क च उ गदनाः कौतुकरताः U. 6. 33; क-क when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते निश्चयनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क चूर्णमवो धंशः क चारुपत्रिपया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6. S. 2.

18. -2 Sometimes क is used in the sense of the loc. of किम्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रसिन्ध्याः कचिदिदुदीफलभिदः सूच्यते एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; कचिद्गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः कचित्-कचित् (a) in one place—in another place, here—here; कचिद्गोचराद्यं कचिदपि च दाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now—now (referring to time); कचित् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचित् घनानां पततां कचित्च R. 13. 19.

कथ्य *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कण 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव हिंदिमः करिणो हस्तिगकाः इतः कणत् H. 2. 86; कणमणिनूपुरा Amarn. 28; Rs. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To bnm, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Kn. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणितं, कणा 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. —नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

कणः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कणनं [कण्-ञ्चुर] Boiling, decocting. कणित *a.* [कण्-क] Boiled, decocted.

काथः [कथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -Comp. -उज्ज्वलं बले वित्तिरुल used as a collyrium.

काचिक *a.* (काचि. *f.*) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचिकः पाठः

केल् 1 P. (केलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षज्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षजयति) 1 To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण् (च) 8 U. (क्षणति, क्षणते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to pieces); (चतुः) रथं किलानसितपूर्वमक्षणाः R. 11. 72; (with परा, -परि, -चि used in the same senses as क्षण-).

क्षणः, -णं [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण-अञ्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रमुचितस्थौ सुप्तमीन इव हृद् R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment.

-2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' *i. e.* I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रहो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अप्रियक्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary,' 'temporary.'

क्षणात्, क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -Comp. -अंतरे ind. the next moment, after a little while. -क्षेपः a momentary delay. -दृः an astrologer. (-दं) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-द्वार) 1. night; क्षणादप्येव क्षणदापातिप्रभा N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. -करः, -पतिः the moon; Si. 6. 70. -चरः a night-walker, a demon; साज्जुषः प्रचुरवि क्षणदाचरणां R. 13. 75. -अंधं night-blindness, nyctalopia. -धुतिः *f.* -प्रकाशा, -प्रभा lightning. -निः-श्वासा the porpoise. -भंगुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. —मात्रं ind. for a moment. —रागिन् *m.* a pigeon. —विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-मः) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षतः A wound, sore. क्षणन Injuring, killing, wounding. क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्ताव्याप्यतायाश्च यत्] Momentary, transient; स्वमेव क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकरूप क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. —का Lightninging.

क्षणिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival —नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p. p.* [क्षणक] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण्; रक्तप्रतापितभुजः क्षतविग्रहाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 23; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. -तं 1 Scratch, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते महारा निपतंर्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारनिवासो जाते तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7 क्षारं क्षते पक्षिपत् Mk. 5. 18; नक्षं Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril.

क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युदयः R. 2. 53. —*Comp.* —अरि *a.* victorious. —उदरं dysentery. —कासः a cough produced by injury. —जं 1. blood; स क्षिप्तमूलः क्षतजेन रोगः R. 7. 43; V. 2. 27. —2. pms, matter. —योनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. —विक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. —वृत्तिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. —व्रताः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. —हरं alcewood.

क्षतिः *f.* [क्षण-क्तिन्] 1 Injury, wound. —2 Destruction, ontting, tearing down; विस्त्रयं क्रियतां ब्राह्मणं विभिर्दुस्ताक्षतिः पर्वले S. 2. 6. —3. (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; दुर्लभं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वभ्योपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. —4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Kn. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्रं *m.* [क्षत्रं संज्ञायाम् वृत्त्वं Up. 2. 91.] 1 One who cuts or carves anything. —2 An attendant, a doorkeeper. —3 A coachman, charioteer. —4 A man born of a Śūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. —5 The son of a female slave, (e.g. बिदुर). —6 Brāhmā. —7 A fish. —8 One who fights from a chariot. —9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः, —त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. —2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो ध्रुवेषु रुद्धः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. —3 A man of the warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. —त्री 1 A woman of the military caste. —2 The rank of a member of the military caste. —3 Wealth. —4 Water. —5 The body. —*Comp.* —अंतका an epithet of Parasurāma. —धर्मा 1. bravery, military heroism. —2. the duties of a Kshatriya. —पः a governor, satrap. —वधुः 1. a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. —2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मवधु.

क्षत्रियं *m.* A man of the military order.

क्षत्रियः [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापरेण जाते वा चः Tv.] A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वै-श्ययो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. —यः The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. —*Comp.* —ह्वनः (जः) an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियिका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. —2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रं 1 A. (क्षत्रे) Ved. 1 To cut. —2 To kill. —3 To consume, eat. —4 To cover, protect.

क्षत्रं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. —2 Eating.

क्षत्रं *n.* [क्षत्रं भक्षिणे मनिन] 1 Water. —2 Food.

क्षत्रं 1 U. (क्षत्रिते, क्षत्रित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (क्षत्रयति, क्षत्रयति) To throw, send, cast. —2 To miss.

क्षत्रं *f.* Ved. 1 Night. —2 A measure of time. —3 Darkness. —4 Water.

क्षत्रः Water.

क्षत्रणः A Baudha mendicant. —जं 1 Defilement, impurity (अशीव). —2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षत्रणः A Baudha or Jaina mendicant; नगक्षत्रणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Cbāp. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षत्रणकः Mu. 4.

क्षत्रणी 1 An ear. —2 A net.

क्षत्रण्युः An offence.

क्षत्रा [क्षत्रयति चेटा क्षिण्चिच् अच्] 1 A night; विगमयत्युल्लङ्घ्य एव क्षत्रा S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. —2 Thimeric. —*Comp.* —अटः 1. night-stalker. —2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षत्राटः पृथुलिगलाक्षे Bk. 2. 30. —अक्षयं night-blindness. —करः, नाथः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —वरः a dark cloud. —चरः a demon, goblin.

क्षम 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यते, क्षम, चक्षाम, क्षात or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो हृष्टाश्चक्षमिरे सनेतः क्षारनलाभे न तदुत्तरमस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. —2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षातं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निग्रस्य मे भवुनिर्वेशरीदयं देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नमः R. 14. 58. —3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. —4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपजायं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञाभगकरान् राजा क्षमते स्वरुतानपि H. 2. 107. —5 To oppose, resist. —6 To be competent or able (to do anything); कृते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते काः क्षपातमरकाडमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne or endured. —2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षम्य *a.* [क्षम-वृच्] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम्य *f.* Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम *a.* [क्षम-अच्] 1 Patient. —2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादृशौ

रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हव्यं न त्वबलं विद्धि क्षमा R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम, निमूलनक्षम &c. —4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तत्रो यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तत्क्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकमक्षमं वेह क्षमो धर्म इवाभितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 27. —5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमं देशे V. 2; स्वपक्षमं साधयितु इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. —6 Bearable, endurable. —7 Favourable, friendly. —नं 1 Propriety, fitness. —2 Battle, war. —मः N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय *a.* 1 To be borne, patiently borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षमा [क्षम-अच्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यदीवासेव भूषणं H. 2. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांत कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. —2 The earth. —3 An epithet of Durgā. —*Comp.* —जः the planet Mars. —भुजः, भुजः a king.

क्षमावत् क्षमान्वित क्षमादुक्त *a.* Patient, indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask anyone's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमिषु *a.* (क्षी *f.*) क्षमिन् *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; काम क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. —2 Capable, able.

क्षीत *p. p.* [क्षम क] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. —2 Forgiven. —3 Borne, endured. —4 Friendly. —तः N. of Siva. —तः The earth.

क्षान्तिः *f.* [क्षम-माने-क्तिन्] Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षान्तिश्च द्रव्येन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षान्त *a.* [क्षम तृ वृद्धिश्च] Patient, forbearing. —तुः A father.

क्षाम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर 1 P. [क्षरति, क्षरति] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. —2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. —3 To drop, trickle, ooze. —4 To waste away, wane, perish. —5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोद्भूतेन क्षाति तपः क्षरति विरमयात् Ms. 4. 237. —6 To melt. —7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). —*Caus.* (क्षारयति ते) To accuse, traduce (usually with आ). —With -क्षि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर *a.* [क्षरति स्वयं सुचमि वा, क्षर-अच्] 1 Melting away. —2 Moveable. —3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थे-क्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. —रः A cloud. —क्षर 1 Water. —2 The body. —3 Ignorance. —4 The Supreme Being. —5 Cause and effect. —*Comp.* —ज

α. (also क्षरेजं) produced by distillation or from a cloud. —भाष्य α. mutable.

क्षरणं [क्षर-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. —2 The act of perspiring ; अंगुली-क्षरणसंज्ञवर्तिकः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित p. p. Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षार α. [क्ष-उबला वा ० न] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. —2 Flowing, oozing. —रः 1 Juice, essence. —2 Treacle, molasses. —3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दुर्जनं U. 4. 7 ; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18 ; (क्षारं क्षते सिद्ध्यति &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). —4 Glass. —5 Salt. —6 Ashes. —7 A rogue, cheat. —रं 1 Black salt. —2 Water. —Comp. —अच्छं sea-salt. —अंजनं an alkaline unguent. —अंशु n. an alkaline fluid. —उद्दः, —उद्दकः, —उद्दधिः, —समुद्दः the salt ocean. —कर्मसः 1. a pool of saline mud. —2. N. of a hell. —तैलं oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —त्रयं, त्रितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. —नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. —भूमिः f., —भूमिका saline soil ; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारभूमौ माणवा यमदूतिका Udh. —मेलकः an alkaline substance. —रसः a saline flavour. —अहं alkaline earth.

क्षारका [क्ष-ण्वल्] 1 Alkali. —2 Juice, essence. —3 A cage, basket or net for birds. —4 A washerman. —5 A blossom ; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं, —णा Accusing, especially of adultery. —णं 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. —2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. —2 To torture a person with acid substances. —3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. —4 To abuse, calumniate, traduce, censure ; of. आक्षर.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित α. 1 Distilled from saline matter. —2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षाल् 10 U. (क्षालयति-ने, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse ; क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कोढ-मलीमसं नभः SI. 1. 38 ; H. 4. 60. —2 To wipe away. —With वि to wash off ; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल α. Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Washing, oleating (with water). —2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित p. p. [क्षल्-क] 1 Washed, oleated, purified. —2 Wiped away, requited ; तथा हृत् क्षालयेत्यर्थयति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 8. 28.

क्षत्रः; क्षत्रधुः See under क्षु.

क्षत्र α. (जी f) [क्षत्रस्य कर्म मावी वा अत्र] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe ; क्षत्रो धर्मः अत्र इव तद्वद् ब्रह्मवेषस्य युद्धे U. 6. 9 ; R. 1. 13. —जं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. —2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya ; the Gītā thus describes them :—शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं दानधीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षत्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षान्त &c. See under क्षम्.

क्षाम α. [क्षे कर्तरि क] 1 Scorched, singed. —2 Diminished, thin, wasted ; emaciated, lean ; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10 ; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82 ; क्षामच्छायां भवनमधुना महियेगेन नूनं 80, 89. —3 Slight, little, small. —4 Weak, infirm. —मः An epithet of Vishnu. —मा The earth. —मं Destruction.

—Comp. —आस्यं unwhole-some diet. क्षामन् α. [क्षे-मनिन्] Destructive.

—n. Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामवत् α. Ved. Scorching, withering, drying ; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. —2 To rule, govern, be master of. —II. 1, 5, 9 P. (क्षयति, क्षणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt ; न तद्यज्ञः क्षणभूतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. —2 To diminish, cease to waste away ; R. 19. 48. —3 To kill, injure. —4 To spend, pass (as time) ; कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयित्वे Ud. S. 83. —III. 6 P. (क्षियति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. —2 To inhabit. —3 To remain. —4 To go, move, approach. —Pass. (क्षीयते) To waste, wane ; decay, be diminished (fig. also) ; प्रतिक्षणमर्थं कायः क्षियमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66 ; प्रत्यासक्तविपत्तिमूढमनसो मायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4 ; Amara. 93 ; Bh. 2. 19. —Caus. (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to ; ममापि च क्षययत् नीललोहितौ पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मधुः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47 ; Bh. 53. —2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि-अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode ; यतनाश्व यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61 ; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयाकारायणस्य ह Mb. —2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution ; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69 ; वनक्षये वधोति जाटराग्निः Pt. 2. 170 ; ५०

चन्द्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. —3 Destruction, end, termination ; निशाक्षये याति ह्रियैव पांडुतां Ra. 1. 9 ; Amara. 60. —4 Penny loss ; Ms. 8. 401. —5 Fall (as of prices). —6 Removal. —7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). —8 Consumption. —9 A disease in general. —10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). —11 Family, race. —12 The house of Yama. —Comp. —कर (also क्षयकर) α. causing decay or destruction, ruinous. —कालः 1. time of universal destruction. —2. the period of decline. —कासः consumptive cough. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —युक्तिः f., —योगः an opportunity of destroying. —रोगः consumption. —वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. —संयद् f. total loss, ruin.

क्षरण α. Destroying &c. —णः 1 A place with calm water. —2 A hay or harbour. —णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयधुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् n. A dwelling place, habitation.

क्षयिन् α. (जी f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying ; आरभयुर्वा क्षयिणि क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60 ; waning, wasting ; न चाभूत्क्षयि क्षयि R. 17. 71 ; Ms. 9. 314. —2 Consumptive. —3 Perishable, fragile. —m. The moon.

क्षयिष्णु α. 1 Wasting, decaying. —2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः f. 1 Abode. —2 Going. —3 Destruction. —4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् α. 1 Ruling, a ruler. —2 Dwelling.

क्षित p. p. [क्षि-कर्मणि क] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. —2 Weakened. —3 Poor, miserable. —सं Killing ; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः f. [क्षि निवासि आधारे किन्] 1 The earth. —2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. —3 Loss, destruction. —4 The end of the world. —5 Wane. —6 A man (Ved.). —Comp. —अक्षितिः an epithet of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —ईश्वरः, —ईश्वराः a king ; R. 1. 5 ; 3. 3 ; 11. 1. —क्षणाः dust. —क्षयः an earth-quake. —क्षिन् m. a king, prince. —जः 1. a tree. —2. an earth-worm. —3. the planet Mars. —4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (—जं) horizon. (—जा) an epithet of Sītā. —तलं the surface of the earth. —देवः a Brāhmaṇa. —धरः a mountain ; Ku. 7. 94. —धेनुः earth considered as a milch-cow ; Bh. 2. 46. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः, —पालः, —युक् m., —रक्षिन् m. a king ; sovereign ; R. 2. 51. 5. 76. 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. —पुच्छः 1. the planet

Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. -प्रतिष्ठ
a. dwelling on the earth. -धृत् m. 1.
a mountain ; सर्वशक्तिमतां नथ V. 4.
27 ; (where it means 'a king' also) ;
Ki. 5. 20 ; Rs. 6. 26. -2. a king.
-मंडल the globe. -रंध्र a ditch,
hollow. -रुह m a tree. -वर्धनः m.
a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः f. 'the
course of the earth', patient beha-
viour. -स्थवासः a cave within the
earth, an underground hole.

शिवम् m. Wind, air.

शीर्ण p. p. [क्षि] 1 Thin, emaciat-
ed, waned, become lean, diminished,
worn away, expended ; भार्यो शीर्णेयु
चित्तु (जानायात्) II. 1. 72 ; 80 शीर्ण-
जज्ञी ; शीर्णे सुपदे मर्त्यलोकं विंशति. -2
Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4
Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak.
-6 Wasted away, decreased, lost,
diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed ;
अशीर्णमक्षिः क्षीर्णस्य नन्दे Mu. 2. 21.
-8 Injured, broken, torn. -Comp.
-चंद्रः the moon on the wane. -धन
a. reduced to poverty, impoverish-
ed. -पाप a. one who is purified
after having suffered the conse-
quences of sin. -युग्म a. one who
has enjoyed all his stock of merit,
and must work to acquire more in
another birth. -मय a. slender-
waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting a
dilapidated house. (m.) a dove or,
pigeon. -विक्रांत a. destitute of
courage or prowess. -वृत्ति a. deprived
of the means or support, out of
employ. -शक्ति, -बल a. weakened in
strength, subsided (as a disease) ;
Pt. 1. 235.

क्षिण् 5 U. (क्षिणित-क्षिण्यते, क्षित) To
kill, hurt, injure.

क्षिद्रः [क्षि-रक्ष] 1 A disease. -2
The sun. -3 A horn.

क्षिप् 6 U. (but only P. when pre-
ceded by अवि, प्रति and अति), 4 P.
(क्षिपति-ने, क्षिप्यति, क्षित) 1 To throw,
cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let
go (with loc. or sometimes dat.)
मरुद्भ्य इति त्व द्वारि क्षिपेत्स्वद्भ्य इत्यादि
Ms. 3. 88 ; शिलां वा क्षेपयत मयि Mb. ;
R. 12. 95 ; with प्रति also : Bh. 3.
67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To place, put,
on or upon, throw into ; सुजमयि
शिरस्यंधः क्षितां पुनोत्पदिशंकया S. 7.
24 ; Y. 1. 230 ; Bg. 16. 19. -3
To fix on, attach to (as a blame) ;
यस्य दोषात् क्षिपति II. 2. -4 To cast
or throw off, cast away, rid one-
self of ; किं कर्मस्य भरयथा न वपुषि
क्ष्मां न क्षिपयेय यत् Mu. 2. 18. -5
(a) To take away, destroy ; Mā. 1.
17. (b) To kill or slay ; केसरी
निद्रुक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगधिपः Si. 2. 53.

-6 To reject, disdain. -7 To in-
sult, revile, abuse, scold ; Ms. 8.
312, 270 ; Santi. 3. 10. -8 To
pour on, scatter, strow. -9 To
strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict ;
Mā. 4. 8. -WITH पर्य to bind or
tie up, collect (as hair) ; (क्षेपतिं)
पर्यक्षिपत् काचिद्वारधं K. 7. 14.

क्षिप् f. Ved. A finger ; Rv. 3. 23.
3. 9. 27. 57.

क्षिप a. [क्षि-रक्ष] Throwing, striking,
hitting. -पः 1 Throwing, casting.
-2 Reviling, insulting. -पा 1 Send-
ing. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

क्षिपका An archer, a warrior.

क्षिपणं [क्षि-पणं वा क्यन्] 1 Send-
ing, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling,
abusing.

क्षिपणः, -णी f. 1 An oar. -2 A
priest. -3 A nut. -4 A weapon. -णिः
A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपणः [क्षि-पणः] 1 An archer. -2
A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपण्य a. [क्षि-पण्य] 1 Fragrant,
sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. -प्युः 1
The body. -2 The spring season.
-3 A fragrant smell.

क्षिपति (स्ति) Ved. The arm.

क्षिप p. p. [क्षि-रक्ष] 1 Thrown,
scattered, hurried, cast. -2 Abandon-
ed. -3 Disregarded, neglected, dis-
respected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted,
mad ; (see क्षिप्). -भा Night. -भ्रं A
wound caused by shooting. -Comp.
-हृक्कुरः a mad dog. -चित्त a. dis-
tracted in mind, absent-minded.
-देह a. prostrating the body, lying
down.

क्षितिः f. [क्षि-क्ति] 1 Throwing,
sending forth. -2 Explaining a bi-
dden meaning (such as solving
riddles).

क्षिमु a. 1 Throwing casting. -2
Killing ; रक्षोगणं क्षिमु Bk. 2. 21 ; Si.
16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षिप a. [क्षि-रक्ष] (compar. क्षेपियम् ;
superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow).
-2 Quick, speedy. -य 1 A measure
of time = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Muhūrta. -2 The
part of the hand between the thumb
and the forefinger. -य ind. Quickly,
speedily, immediately ; विनाशं व्रजति
क्षिपमामपात्रनिवांसि Ms. 3. 179 ;
Santi. 3. 6 ; Bk. 2. 44. -Comp.

-कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.
क्षेपः [क्षि-रक्ष] 1 Throwing, tossing,
casting, moving about, movement
(of limbs) ; कुक्षेपायुधम् Me. 47 ;
युक्षेपायुधमपवेशा Ku. 3. 60. -2 A
throw, cast. -3 Sending, dispatching.
-4 Depression ; striking down. -5
Transgressing. -6 Passing away
time ; कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay, dilatori-
ness. -8 Insult, abuse ; क्षेपं करोति

वेदंश्च Y. 2. 204 ; किं क्षेपे. -9 Disre-
spect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughti-
ness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke
(of an oar &c.). -13 Laying on (as
a paint &c.), hemsmeering. -14 (in
arith.) Addendum.

क्षेपक a. [क्षि-पुल] 1 A thrower, send-
er. -2 Interpolated, inserted (as a
passage). -3 Abusive, disrespectful.
-कः 1 A spurious or interpolated
passage. -2 An additive quantity.

क्षेपणं [क्षि-रक्ष] 1 Throwing, cast-
ing, sending, directing &c. -2 Spend-
ing (as time). -3 Omitting. -4
Abusing. -5 A sling. -णिः, -णी
f. 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing.
-3 A sling or any instrument with
which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय a. [क्षि-पणीय] To be
thrown or cast. -यं A sling, any
instrument for casting missiles,
stones &c.

क्षेपिमम् m. Great velocity, speed.

क्षेपु a. A thrower, caster, sender.

क्षेप्य a. To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste,
decay. -2 An impropriety, offence
against established customs (आचार-
भेद) ; the following is an instance ;
स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पद्मातिं ग-
मयति Sk.

क्षि 1, 4 P. (क्षेवति or क्षिप्यति)
To eject from the mouth, vomit,
spit out.

क्षी 1 U. (क्षयति-ने) To kill, in-
jure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. (क्षीजति) To sound in-
distinctly.

क्षीजन [क्षीज् मावे ल्युट्] The whist-
ling of hollow roads.

क्षीण See under क्षि.

क्षीव, क्षीव See क्षीव, क्षीव.

क्षीरः, रं 1 Milk ; हेमो हि क्षीरमादत्ते
तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. -2 The
milky juice or sap of trees, exuda-
tion; resin ; ये तत्क्षीरानुसृतिमुत्तमयो वक्षिण
पञ्चतः Me. 107 ; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water.
-Comp. -अद् an infant, a sucking
child. -आद्या the sea of milk. -जः 1.
the moon. -2. the Amrita or nectar
produced at the churning of the sea.
-3. an epithet of Seeba. -4. a pearl.
°जं sea-salt. °जा, °तनया an epithet of
Lakshmi. -आहः the pine tree. -उब्धः
the sea of milk ; क्षीरोब्धेलेव सफेनपुंजा
Ku. 7. 26. °तनया, °नंदना the moon.
°तनया, °सुता an epithet of Lakshmi.
-उब्धि = क्षीरोब्ध q. v. above.
-ऊर्ध्वः a wave of the sea
of milk ; R. 4. 27. -ओदनः rice
boiled with milk. -कंडः, कंडकः a
young child (having milk in the
throat) ; त्वया तत्क्षीरकंडेन प्राप्तमारण्य-
कं वृत्ते Mr. 4. 52, 5. 11. -जं 00-

agulated milk. —धात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, —निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीर-निधावि R. 1. 12. —घेदा f. a milch oow. —नीर 1. water and milk. —2. milk-like water. —3. a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Ustnara. (—ण, —नं) drinking milk. (—णी) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —धृत a. supported by milk (as a Gopāla). —धारिः, —धारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः f. inspissated milk. —वृक्षा 1. N. of the four trees स्वर्गाय, उदुंबर, अमरव and मधूक. —2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शरा oream, the skim of milk. —समुद्रा the sea of milk. —सारा butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शंकपर स्वीकृतं य-दि पलायनं स्वय Ubd. —सिग्ध a. un-ctuous with milky juice or sap; S. 3. 6. —स्फटिका a precious stone. —स्वामिन् m. a commentator on the Amarkosa. —हिंदीरा the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिन् a. 1 Milky. —2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्या संतु गावा Mk. 10. 60.

क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीर् 1, 4 P. [क्षीवति क्षीयते] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. —2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; ध्रुवं जये यस्य जयामृतेन क्षोभा क्षमाभर्तुरभूत्कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो दुःखासनासृजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षोति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयति सरोयता तिरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि जुक्षुवे युगाक्षय Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. —2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्षुमावादी अर्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough.

क्षवक A kind of pot-herb. —विका 1 A species of rice. —2 A woman.

क्षवधुः [क्षु-अधुच्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough. —3 Irritation of the throat. —4 Sore throat.

क्षुच् f., क्षुतं-ता, -तिः f. A sneeze or sneezing.

क्षुः Ved. 1 Food. —2 A lion.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षु below.

क्षुद् 7 U. (क्षुणाते, क्षुच्, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot). bruise, pound down; क्षुण्णि सपान् पतले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याश्रितवाक्षोरेण पादवैतेतयाचिद्धन् 15. 43, 17. 66. —2 To move, be agitated (A.) —WITH प to crush, bruise, pound; मित्रघ्नस्य मचुक्षोद् गदयामं विभीषणा Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण p. p. [क्षुद्-क्] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. —2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. —3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. —4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्जनक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146; अ? unusual; Māl. 3. —5 Violated (a vow). —6 Exercised, practised, skilful. —7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. —8 Overcome, defeated. —Comp. —मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुद् f. Grinding, crushing.

क्षुदा Flour, meal.

क्षुद् a. [क्षुद्-कर्तरि रङ्] (compar. क्षीदीयम्; superl. क्षोदिङ्) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. —2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुदेति नूनं शरणं म-पके Kn. 1. 12 —3 Wicked. —4 Cruel. —5 Poor, indigent. —6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. —7 Diminutive, short. —8 Trifling, insignificant. —9 Unimportant, minor. —क्षु 1 A small particle of rice. —2 A bee or wasp. —क्षु 1 A bee. —2 A fly or gnat. —3 A woman maimed or crippled. —4 A quarrelsome woman. —5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उप-सृता इव क्षुदाविहितभवना K. 107. —6 A base or despicable woman. —7 A dancing girl. —क्षु Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. —Comp.

—अञ्जनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अञ्जः the small cavity of the heart.

—उलूकः a small owl. —कुंजु a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone.

—कुंठे a mild form of leprosy. —चं-टिका 1. small bell. —2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood.

—जंतु any small animal. —तंदुलः a grain of rice. —दंशिका a small gad-fly. —बुद्धि a. low minded, mean.

—रसा bone. —रोगा a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Sns-rita). —शंखा a small conch-shell.

—सुवर्ण low or bad gold, i. e. brass. —हन् m. an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता-स्व Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1. A small gadfly. —2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षोचु m. A pestle, implement for grinding.

क्षोद् [क्षुद्-क्] 1 Pounding, grind- ing. —2 The stone on which any- thing is ground or powdered, a mor- tar. —3 Any ground substance, flour.

—4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. —Comp.

—क्षम a. capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षोदस् २. [क्षुद्-अवच्] Water. क्षोदित a. [क्षुद्-णिच् क] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. —2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षोदिमन् m. Minuteness, smallness.

क्षुप् 4 P. (क्षुयति, क्षुधति) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुप् f., क्षुया 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ms. 7. 134. 4. 187. —2 Food.

—Comp. —अन्वित, —आर्त, —आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम a. ema- ciated by hunger; Bh. 2. 29. —वि-पासित a. hungry and thirsty. —नि-वृत्ति f. cessation of hunger, appeas- ing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधाल a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mlecchhas.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुम् 1 A., 4, 9 P. (क्षोभते, क्षुम्यति, क्षुम्नाति, क्षुमिति-क्षुम्) 1 To shake, trem- ble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाह्रद् इव क्षुम्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24. —2 To be unsteady.

—3 To stumble (fig. also). —Caus. (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुप् f. Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुम a. [क्षुम्-क्] Exciting, agitat- ing &c.

क्षुमित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महापलयमारुतक्षुमितिपुष्करवर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2. —2 Afraid —3 Enraged.

क्षुम्च p. p. 1 Agitated, shaken, un- steady. —2 Disturbed. —3 Afraid.

—क्षु 1 A churning stick; क्षोभेव मंदिर-क्षुम्चक्षुमितिभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoy- ment.

क्षोभः [क्षुम्-क्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभ, &c. —2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. —3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, ex- citement, emotion; क्षोक° U. 3. 3. 29, स्वयंवरक्षोभकृततामभावः R. 7. 3; अर्थेन्द्रिय-क्षोभमयुग्मननः पुनर्नशित्वालवद्विजिह्वं Ku. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभात्प्रतिपद्यते जंतुः S. 6. 30.

क्षोभण [क्षुम्-णिच् ल्यट्] Agitating, disturbing. —णः 1 One of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. —2 An epithet of (a) Vishnu, (b) Siva.

क्षुमा 1 Lineeed, a kind of flax. —2 The indigo plant.

क्षुर् 6 P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut, scratch. —2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरा [क्षुर-क्] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 292. —2 A razor-like barb at- tached to an arrow. —3 The hoof of a cow or horse. —4 An arrow. —5 Tho

foot of a bedstead. -Oomp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रियः the act of shaving; Pt. 1. 386. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, -भट्टं a razor-case. -धार a. as sharp as a razor. -मः 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; २. क्षुरपञ्चकलीकृतं क्षुरी R. 11 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. -मद्विन्, -हृदिन् m. a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् m. A barber.

क्षुल a. Small, little. -Oomp. -साता the younger brother of one's father; of. खुल.

क्षुलक a. 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young. -कः A small shell.

क्षेत्र [क्षि-ह्र] 1 A field, ground, soil; दीपते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कुषि। Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमस्मर्यानां Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77; Ms. 16. -4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रधनपिबुध्नं कौरवं तन्द्रयेयाः Me. 48; Bg. 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil. -7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्रसंभवात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो य विचिन्वन्ति क्षेत्राव्यंतरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town. -12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -Oomp. -अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -अर्जीवः, -करः, -कृत् m. a cultivator, peasant. -गणितं geometry. -गत a. geometrical. उवपत्तिः f. geometrical proof. -ज a. 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-जः) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128. -जात a. b. gotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ a. 1. knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (-ज्ञः) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3; Ms. 12. 12. -2. the Supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5. a form of Siva. -6. a witness. (-ज्ञः) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgā at a festival. -पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. -पट्टं a place sacred to a deity. -पालः 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2.

a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Siva. -फलं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -भक्तिः f. the division of a field. -वृत्तिः f. cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् a. = क्षेत्रज्ञ q. v. (-m.) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. -3. the soul. -व्यवहारः 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. -स्थ a. residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक a. (की f.) [क्षेत्रमस्मर्य दत्तं] Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् a. [क्षेत्र-ह्रि] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. -m. 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. -3. The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिष्व a. [क्षेत्र-व] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; वृद्धेयं क्षेत्रियो येन मध्यपतीति सोऽप्यीत् Bk. 4. 32. -यं 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. -यः 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीक 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7. 4; K. 135.

क्षेत्र &c. See under क्षिः.

क्षेम a. [क्षि-मृ Up. 1. 138] 1 Conferred happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हृद्यस्तत्र क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy. -मः, -मं 1 Peace, happiness, ease, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाभिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैद्यं क्षेमं समागम्य (पुच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षमेण ब्रज बांधवान् Mk. 7. 7 safety; Pt. 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; of. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). -मः A kind of perfume. -मा An epithet of Durgā. -Oomp. -करः, -कार (also क्षेमकर) a. propitious, causing peace or security. क्षेमिन् a. (णी f.) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम् a. [क्षेमाय साधु यत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky,

prosperous. -5 Giving peace. -म्यः An epithet of Siva.

क्षे 1 P. [क्षायते, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेयं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं [क्षेत्राणां समूहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षेत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षेपं Quickness, swiftness.

क्षेप्य a. (यी f.) [क्षिः संस्कृत दत्तं] Milky.

क्षोढः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणि f. 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद् See under क्षुः.

क्षोभ &c. See under क्षुः.

क्षोभः, -मं [क्षु-मृ] A room on the top of a house. -मं Woven silk.

क्षोणिः, -णी f. See क्षोणि. -Oomp. -माक्षीरा the ocean. -मुख m., -पतिः a king. -भूत् m., -धरा a mountain.

क्षौद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. -द्वं 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपल्लेखि R. 4. 63. -4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -Oomp. -जं wax. -धातुः a kind of mineral substance (माक्षिक). -मेहः the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षौद्रं Wax.

क्षौम a. [क्षु-मृ स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. -मः, -मं 1 Silken cloth woven silk; क्षौमं केनचिदिदृष्टादुत्तरुणा मागहयमाचि-रुक्तं S. 4. 4; क्षौमातिरिक्तमेखले (शंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building. -मं 1 Linen cloth. -2 Lined. -मी Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. -री A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) To whet, sharpen. -WITH सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्षुत a. [क्षु-कृ] Whetted, sharpened.

क्षोत्र Ved. A grind-stone.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (पुं) क्ष्मा लंभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षेपस्य भरयथा न वपुषि क्ष्मा न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (In math.) The number 'one' -Oomp. -जा the planet Mars. -यः, -पतिः, -मुख m. a king; कवि क्ष्मापतिः Gīt. 1; दक्षानाम्

परि ह्मापाः Pt. 1. 155. —भृत् *m.* a king or mountain.

ह्माय 1 A. (ह्माये, ह्मायिते) To shake, tremble; चह्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

ह्मील 1 P. (ह्मीलिते) To wink, close the eyelids.

ह्विह्व 1 U. (ह्वेदिते, ह्वेद or ह्वेदित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

ह्विह्व 1 A., ह्विह्व 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. —2 To emit,

sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c.; exude. —With प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

ह्विष्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. —2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

ह्वेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. —2 Wicked, depraved. —3 Difficult to be approached. —4 Sounded, noise. —2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषो दुषो यद्वा सिद्धह्वेडादिवेश्वरः । शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्व परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. —3 Moistening. —4 Abandonment. —5 An inarticulate sound

—हा 1 The roaring of a lion. —2 A war-cry, war-whoop. —3 A bamboo. ह्वेडन् 1 Mmrmring, hissing, whistling. —2 A hissing pronunciation.

ह्वेडितः-तं 1 Humming, mrmring. —2 A growl, roar. —3 The roaring of a lion. —4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

ह्वेल 1 P. (ह्वेलिते &c.) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To play. —3 To go, move. —4 To shake, tremble.

ह्वेल, ह्वेलिका, ह्वेलितं, ह्वेल्यं Play, jest, joke.

ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky; खं केलाशेषपर इषाकमिदं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; यावाद्दिः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Kn. 3. 72; Me. 9. —2 Heaven. —3 Organ of sense. —4 A city. —5 A field. —6 A cypher. —7 A dot, an anusvāra. —8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. —9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i. e. the month, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव स्पृशेदग्निः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; of. Kn. 3. 50. —10 A wound. —11 Happiness, pleasure. —12 Talo. —13 Action. —14 Knowledge. —15 Brahman. —16 The glottis (in anatomy). —17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. —खा 1 A well, fountain. —2 A river. —Oomp —अः (खेटः) 1. a planet. —2. Rāhn, the ascending node. —आपमा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1. a meteor. —2. a planet. —उल्कः the planet Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुंतलः N. of Siva. —खोलका 'sky-meteor,' N. of the sun. —आदित्यः a form of the sun. —गः 1. [खे आकाशे गच्छति गच्छ] moving in the air. (—गः) 1. a bird; अपुनीत खगः स नैकधा तद्धं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. —2. air, wind; तमोतीव यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानग्निर्वनानखगः Mb. —3. the sun. —4. a planet; e. g. आपोक्लिम यदि खगः स किंलुद्वारः Tv. —5. a grasshopper. —6. a deity. —7. an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garudā. —अंतकः

a hawk, falcon. —अभिरामः an epithet of Siva. —आत्मनः 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —इन्द्रा, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Garudā. —पती *f.* the earth. —स्थानं 1. the hollow of a tree. —2. a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangā. —गति *f.* 1. flight in the air. —2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (—मः) a bird. (—खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोला the celestial sphere. —विद्या astronomy. —चमसा the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air. (—रः) or खेचरः 1. a bird. —2. a cloud. —3. the sun. —4. the wind. —5. a demon. —6. an aerial spirit. —7. a Gandharva or Vidyādhara. —8. a planet. —9. mercury or quicksilver. —10. a sign of the zodiac. (—रि i. e. खेचरी) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —चारि *a.* moving in the air (—मः) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —उद्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —द्योता 1. a fire-fly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिभो विद्युदुन्मेषद्विद Me. 81. —2. the sun. —द्योतनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; सुसुधुः खधूपान् Bk. 3. 5 —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; of. the four impossibilities stated in this verse:—सद्युष्माणसि स्नातः शशङ्कगधुर्धरः । एष

व्यासुतो वाति सप्रुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रंतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मृतिः an epithet of Siva. —चारि *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —वासवः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खे शय) *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —शरीरं a celestial body. —श्वसा wind, air. —सहस्र, —संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खखल् 1 P. (खखलति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खखखट *a.* Hard, solid. —टं Chalk.

खखखरः A beggar's staff.

खगदः A kind of reed.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् 1. 1, 9 P. (खचति, खचनति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. —2 To be born again. —3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten, bind. —2 To set, inlay.

खचित *p. p.* [खच-क्त] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुंतलीदखचितं विम्रज्जटामंदलं S. 7. 11. —2 Mixed, blended. —3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp. ; मणि°, रत्न°; Māl. 8. 10.

खज् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To ohnring, agitate.

खजा [खज-अच्] 1 A ohnring-stick. —2 Agitating, ohnring. —3

ladle or spoon. —जा 1 A Churning-stick, ladle. —2 The hand with the fingers extended. —3 Churning, agitating, stirring. —4 Killing, destroying. —5 A battle.

खजक 1 A churning-stick. —जिकर A ladle or spoon.

खजर्प Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खज्ज 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः विप्रासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज a. [खंज-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt : पद्मेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः —खलः the wag-tail.

खंजक a. Limping, lame.

खंजक 1 [खंज-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोद्वरखालितखंजनयुगमिष शरदि तद्वान् Gt. 11; नेत्रे खंजन-गंजने S. D.; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनो-द्वल्लस्यः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. —2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रत the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनक 1 A wag-tail; (also खंजिनक in this sense).

खंजरीटः, —टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14 : Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खद् 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खट [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. —2 A blind well. —3 A batchet. —4 A plough. —5 Grass. —6 The closed fist. —7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटावकः a spitting-box. —खावकः 1. a jackal. —2. a crow. —3. an animal. —4. a glass-vessel. —5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; of घटक. —2 The half-closed hand. —3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. —2 The external opening of the ear.

खट्(ड)किका A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट् 10 P. (खटयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead. —2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाशः —शी The civet-cat.

खट्टि m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A. butcher. —2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bed-stead, a cot. —2 A bier.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा [खट्-क्; cf. Up. 1. 150]

1 A bed-stead, couch, cot. —2 A swing, hammock. —3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. —2. N. of Dīlpa. —वर, वृत् an epithet of Siva. —अंगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —आयुत, —आखट a. 1. lying on bed. —2. low, vile. —3. abandoned, wicked. —4. silly, stupid. —5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्टायति Den. P. To use as a couch. Si. 2. 77.

खट्टाक, खट्टिका A small bed-stead.

खट् See खंज.

खट् 1 Breaking, dividing. —2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खट्टिक, खट्टि Chalk.

खट्टुः —हुः m. or f. A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खट्टुः [खट्-भेदने गर् [Up. 1. 121]

1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udh.; खट्टं परामृश्य &c. —2 The horn of a rhinoceros. —3 A rhinoceros; B. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —हुँ Iron. —Comp.

—आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारा a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's fleeb. —आह्ना a rhinoceros. —कोशा a scabbard. —धरा a swordsmen. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1. a small sword. —2. a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. (—त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; of असिपत्र. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —बन्धः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9. ad loc.

खट्टगारितः 1 A shield. —2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधार.

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. —2 A butcher. —3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खट्टिन् a. (—नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. 1 A rhino os. —2 An epithet of Siva.

खट्टीकं A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खंड 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सोहादे शकटेन खंडितं Mu. 5. 18; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. —2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडितं तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. —3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; श्रीभिः कश्यप न खंडितं ध्रुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. —4 To disturb. —5 To cheat.

खंड a. [खंड-वृत्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; देवकुलं Pt. 2. a temple in ruins. —2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. —3 Defective, deth, olent. —हुँ 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. —2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; विषा कातिमस्त्वमेकं Me. 30; काष्ठ°, मोस° &c. —3 A section of a work, chapter. —4 multitude, an assemblage, group; तत्खंडस्य K. 23; Māl. 5. 23, 8. 10. —5 A term in an equation. —हुँ 1 Candied sugar. —2 A flaw in a jewel. —हुँ 1 A kind of salt. —2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial', 'incomplete'). —Comp. —अञ्च 1. scattered clouds. —2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलिः 1. a measure of oil. —2. a pond or lake. —3. a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. —कपा a short tale. —कर्णः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. —2. sweet potato. —काव्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined; खंडकायं भवेत् काव्यस्तेकादेशु सारि च S. D. 564. —जा a kind of sugar. —धारा scissors. —परशु 1. an epithet of Siva; महेश्वर्यः लीलाजितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत्स्य खंडपरशुर्वै हरः खयात्यते Mv. 2. 33. —2. an epithet of Parashurāma, son of Jamadagni. —3 An epithet of Vishnu. —पशुः 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Parashurāma. —3 of Rāhu. —4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. —प्रलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. —2. a quarrel. —मंडल a. gibbous, not full or round. (—लं) the segment of a circle. —मोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. —वि-कारः sugar. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडक a. [खंड-वृत्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः —कं A fragment, part or piece. —कः 1 Candied sugar. —2 One who has no nails. —Comp. —आलु n. sweet potato.

खंडन a. [खंड-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. —2 Destroying, anni-

hilating ; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं Git. 10 ; भवज्वरखंडन 12. -नं 1 Breaking or cutting. -2 Biting ; injuring, hurting ; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1 ; घटय खड्गबंधनं जनय रत्नखंडनं Git. 10 ; Ch. P. 12 ; वृक्षेन कृतखंडनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. -3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love) -4 Interrupting ; रसखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. -5 Cheating, deceiving. -6 Refuting (in argument) ; N. 6. 113. -7 Rebellion, opposition. -8 Dismissal.

खंडनीय, खंडयितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be broken ; frangible, brittle. -2 Destructible. -3 Refutable &c.

खंडलः, -लं A piece.

खंडशस्त्र *ind.* 1 To pieces, into fragments ; कृतं to cut into pieces. -2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

खंडिका [खंड-अर्थयुक् ठ्] 1 A sugar-boiler. -2 Pease. -3 The armpit. -का 1 The food of pease. -2 A kind of air or tune (in music).

खंडित *p. p.* [खंड-क्त] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. -2 Destroyed, annihilated, lost, decayed ; खंडित च वचुनि Bb. 3. 33. -3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. -4 Rebelled. -5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned ; खंडित-युवतिद्विराप्तं Git. 8 -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him ; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 39. She is thus described :—पार्श्वमेति प्रियो यस्या अन्यसंभोगविहितः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरिरीर्षाकथायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त *a.* immoral, dissolute, abandoned ; Mk. 2.

खंडित्वा *a.* [खंड-इति] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. -2 Divided. -नी The earth.

खंडीकृ 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

खंड्य *a.* 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. -2 Destructible.

खड्ग 1 P. (खदति, खदित) 1 To be steady, firm. -2 To strike, hurt, kill.

खदिरा [खद-किरिच्] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu ; Y. 1. 302. -2 An epithet of Indra. -3 The moon. -Comp. -कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadir tree. -पत्रिका, -पत्री a sensitive plant. -सारः catechu.

खदिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खन् 1 U. (खनति, खतः *pass.* खन्यते or खानते) 1 To dig up, delve, excavate ; खनजाखुबिलं सिंहः Pt. 3. 17 ; Ms. 2. 218 ; R. 1. 17. -2 To dig into the earth, bury.

खनक *a.* [खन्-कुच्] 1 Digging, diving. -2 A digger, excavator. -का 1 A minor. -2 A house-breaker. -3 A rat. -4 A mine.

खननं [खन्-ल्यट्] 1 Digging, excavating. -2 Burying.

खनिः, -नी *f.* [खन्-इत् वा ङीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels) ; R. 17. 66 ; 18. 22 ; Mn. 7. 31. -2 A cave.

खनित्वा *a.* A digger, ditcher.

खनित्रं [खन्-इत्] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खनित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

खनित्रिम *a.* Ved. produced by digging ; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated, bored ; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. -तं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat. Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. -ता An artificial pond. -Comp. -यूः *f.* a moat, ditch. -रूपकारः a potter.

खातकः 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. -क A moat, ditch.

खाति *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. -2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging. -2 Injury. -Comp. -उदका the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (निवर *f.*) [खन्-कुच्] One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिका, -क A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated. -य A ditch, moat.

खपूरः 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर *a.* (opp. युद्, श्लक्ष्ण, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict, R. 8. 9 ; स्मरः खरा खलः कातः Kāv 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp edged ; देहि खरनयनज्ञापारं Git. 10. -7 Hot ; खराशुः &c. -8 Crnel. -रः 1 An ass ; Ms. 2. 210 ; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370 ; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (*a*) Śhṛya, (*b*) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma ; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -अब्दाङ्कुरका laps lazuli. -कुर्वी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. -कोणः, -क्राणः the francoline partridge.

—कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. —बुधः, —गेहं a stable for asses. —णस्, —णस् *a.* sharp-nosed. —बुधं a lotus. —वृक्षः the opposite-leaved fig-tree. —दूषणः the thorn apple. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. —नादः the braying of an ass. —नालः a lotus. —पात्रं an iron vessel. —पादादयः the wood-apple. —पालः a wooden vessel. —प्रियः a pigeon. —यानं a donkey-cart. —शब्दः 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. —शाला a stable for asses. —स्वरं wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधम, -य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरि A she-ass. —Comp. —जंबा an epithet of Siva. —वृषः a jackass.

खरालिकः 1 A barber. -2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow. -4 A pillow.

खर *a.* [खन्-कुच् श्रुतिदेशः] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid. -3 Crnel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रुः 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride. -4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 Siva. -6 Liking for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. -रुः *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband (पतिवरा कथा Sk.).

खर्जू 1 P. [खर्जति, खर्जित] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour. -खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

खर्जुः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhatura tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुरं Silver.

खर्जूरः *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

खर्जूरः [Up. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. -रि The date-tree ; R. 4. 57.

खर्जूरकः A scorpion.

खर्व 1 P. [खर्वति] To bite, sting.

खर्वरः 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar. pot sherd. -6 An umbrella. -रं = खर्वरी q. v.

खर्वरीका, खर्वरी A kind of colly, rim.

खर्वे [खर्वति, खर्वित] 1 To go, move-go towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्व (बं) *a.* [खर्व-अच्] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. -2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -र्यः, -र्ये 1 A large number (10,000,000,000). -2 N. of one of the treasures of

Kubera. -Comp. -शाख *a.* dwarf-ish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -ट [खर्व-अट्] 1 A market-town. -2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्वु (खु) जं The water-melon.

खल 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खलः, लं [खल-अच्] 1 A threshing-floor; Ms. 11. 17, 115; Y. 2. 282. -2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. -लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain; (also *a.*) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मंत्रौपाधवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Châp. 26; बिषधर-तोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न मुषा चर्वति विद्वांसः । यद्यं न कुलद्वेषो स कुलद्वेषो पुनः पिशुनः ॥ Vās.; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं द्यूतकारः Mk. 2.]. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* abuse, wicked language. -घास्य *a.* threshing-floor. -घृः *m. f.* a sweeper, cleaner. -मूर्तिः quicksilver. -संसारः keeping company with wicked man.

खल्वि *a.* Having sediment. -*m.* N. of Siva.

खलि(ली)नः, -नं The bit of a bridle; Si. 3. 60.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः *f.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating; Sânti. 1. 25. -3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, -वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति *a.* Bald-headed, bald; युव-खलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः, -ली *f.* Sediment of oil or oil-cake; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमटयं पचति तिल-खलिमिधनेश्वनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100.

खल *ind.* A particle implying:— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवन्ति S. 4. 14; अनुत्प्रेक्षः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; न खल्वभिहित्य रघुं कुली भवान् R. 3. 51. -2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray') न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु सुग्रे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nâg. 3. -3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिकुद्वेष्टुः V. 3. (= किं अभिकुद्वेष्टुः); न खलु विदितस्ते तत्र निवसन्तश्चाण-क्यहतेन du. 2; न खलु यस्या पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुहृता गति Kn. 4. 24. -4

Prohibition (with gerunds); निर्धो-रितेऽप्ये लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -5 Reason (for); न विदोष्ये काठिना खलु खियः Kn. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विशाद or dejection); विधिना जन एष वंचितरस्यधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् *m.* Darkness.

खलुरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्य [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खलुः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Châtaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench. -ह्नी Shooting pain in the extremities.

खलिका A frying-pan.

खलि (ली) ट *a.* Bald headed.

खल्वोट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; खल्वोटो विवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खल्व 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खलः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खल).

खलरिः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खल्व 1 P. (खलति) To injure, hurt, kill.

खल्वपः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

खल्वसः 1 Itch, scab -2 N. of a country; see खल.

खल्वसिलः Poppy.

खल्वसिचिः *f.* An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैयकरणखल्वसिचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it'.

खल्वससः Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

खल्वजिकः Fried grain.

खल्व (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खल्वुत् to clear the throat.

खल्वटः, -टिका, -टी *f.* A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खल्वटिः [खल्व-टि] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

खल्वज् *a.* Relating to a rhinoceros.

खल्वं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खल्वडः Sugar candy. -वं N. of a forest in Knnrksheṭra, sacred to

Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Kṛishna. -Comp. -प्रस्यः N. of a town.

खल्वडिकः, खल्वडिकः [खल्वड-उत् खल्वड्] A confectioner.

खल्वटः, खल्वटः See under खल्व.

खल्व 1 P. (खल्वति, खल्वति) 1 To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खल्वति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81; खल्वमांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35. -2 To hurt.

खल्व *a.* Eating, devouring. -इः 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Food.

खल्वक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [खल्व-कुल्व] Eating, consuming. -कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खल्वतमोवना [खल्वत मोदध्यमिति सततं य-त्राभिधीयते] Eating and being glad; cf. "Eat, drink and be merry"; so खल्वतवमता, खल्वताचमता; of P.II. 1. 72.

खल्वनः [खल्व-करणे -रघुट्] A tooth. -नं 1 Eating, chewing. -2 Food.

खल्वक *a.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खल्व *a.* Eatable. -यं Food, victuals.

खल्वदिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खल्वदि *a.* (रि *f.*) [खल्वदिस्तेदं, अण्] Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; खल्वदिं यूपं कुर्वीत; Ms. 2. 45 -रः Catechu.

खल्वः, -रिः -री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 dropas. -रि A scar.

खल्वरि (रि) क *a.* Equal to r sown with a khârî of grain.

खल्वरिपच *a.* Cooking a Khârî by measure.

खल्वरिः The praying of an ass.

खल्वर्वा The Tretâ age or second Yuga of the world.

खल्वस्यं Morbid baldness.

खल्वलिक *a.* Like a threshing floor.

खल्विः A fox.

खल्विः 1 A fox (रि *f.*). -2 The foot of a bedstead.

खल्व 1 P. (खल्वति, खल्वति) 1 To be, terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खल्वित *a.* Terrified, scared.

खल्व I. 6 P. (खल्वति, खल्व) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7 A. (खिद्यते, खिद्ये, खिद्य) To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; स पुरुषो यः खिद्यते नैर्द्विषैः H. 2. 141 overpowered; किं नाम मां यः खिद्यते गुरु Ve. 1; Sânti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. -Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खल्व *p. p.* [खल्व-क] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, sniffer-

ing pain ; युद्ध खेदं खिले मयि भजति ना-
यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; अर्नगनाजग-
खिलमानसः Gtt. 3. -2 Fatigued,
exhausted ; खिलः खिलः शिखरिषु पदं
न्यस्य गताति पद्य Me. 13, 38 ; तयोपि-
वारजलिखिलहस्तया R. 3. 11 ; Ch. P.
3, 20 ; Si. 9. 11.

खेदः [खिद-भावे बन्] 1 Depression,
lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2
Fatigue, exhaustion ; अलसललितसु-
गन्धध्वजजतखेदात् U. 1. 24 ; अध-
खेदं नयेयाः Me. 32 ; R. 18. 45. -3
Pain, torment ; Amaru. 33. -4 Dis-
tress, sorrow ; युद्ध खेदं खिले मयि भ-
जति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; Amaru.
53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. -दा
Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं 1 Lassitude, languor. -2 Ex-
haustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, dis-
tress. -5 Poverty.

खेदित a. 1 Pained, distressed,
afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिन् a. 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2
Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खेदिरः 1 An ascetic. -2 A pauper.
-3 The moon. -4 An epithet of
Indra.

खिन्नः [खिद दैव्ये र्ख] 1 A poor man,
a pauper. -2 Disease, sickness.

खिलः—लं [खिल्-क] 1 A piece of
waste or uncultivated land, desert
or bare soil ; a desert, waste. -2 A
gap, vacant place. -3 An additional
hymn append to the regular collec-
tion ; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement
in general. -5 A compendium. -6
Vacuity. -7 Remainder. —लः N. of
Brahmā and of Vishnu. [खिल is
often used in combination with खू
and कृ ; (1) खिलीयू (a) to become
impassable, to be blocked up, be left
unfrequented ; खिलीयुते विमानानां तला-
पातभयात्पाये Ku. 2. 45. (b) to be
rendered impracticable or stopped ;
प्रजागराखिलीयुतस्तस्यः स्वप्न भगवतः S.
6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (a) to
obstruct, impede, make impassable,
block up ; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay
waste, devastate, put down or van-
quish completely ; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्र-
तिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.].

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece
of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुन् 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

खुद् 10 P. (खोदयति) To break in
pieces, divide, cut up.

खुडकः The ankle-joint.

खुह 1 A. (खुहते) 1 To break in
pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

खुर 6 P. (खुरति) To scratch, ont.
break in pieces.

खुंगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः [खुर-क] 1 A hoof ; R. 1. 85, 2.

2 ; Ms. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume.

-3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bed-

stead. -Comp. -आपाता, -क्षेपः a kick.

-णस, -णस a. flat-nosed. —पद्वी a

horse's foot-marks. —प्र an arrow

with a semi-circular head ; see धुरप्र.

-प्रामः prints of hoof ; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice

(as of arms, archery &c.) ; अस्त्रयोग-

खुरलीकलहे गणानां Mr. 2. 34 ; दूरोत्पतन-

खुरलीकेलिनितान् 5. 5.

खुराकः—का [खुर-आकर] An animal

in general.

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An

iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु (खू) ई 1 A. (खु-खुदते) To play.

खुल्ल a. Small, little, mean, low ;

see खुद. -Comp. —तातः a father's

younger brother.

खुल्लमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

खेद 10 P. (खेदयति &c.) To eat,

consume.

खेट a. [ख अटति, अट्-अच् ; खिद-अच्

वा] Having a weapon, armed. -ट 1

A village, small town or hamlet. -2

Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarāma. -4

a horse. -टः,—ट 1 Hunting, chase.

-2 A shield. -ट 1 Grass. -2 Hide,

skin. (N. B. At the end of oomp.

खेट expresses ' defectiveness ' or

' deterioration ' and may be rendered

by ' miserable ' ' low ' ' vile ' ' wretched ' &c. ; नगरखेटं a miserable

town.)

खेसट See under ख.

खेटकः A small village, hamlet.—का,

—क 1 A shield. -2 The club of Ba-

larāma.

खेटिन् m. 1 A lecher, libertine. -2

A citizen.

खेटितानः,—लः A minstrel, whose

business it is to awaken the master

of the house with music and singing

(बैतालिक).

खे 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake,

move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3

To play, sport.

खेल a. 1 Sportive, amorous, play-

ful ; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43. -2 Mov-

ing, shaking. —ल Sport, play, pas-

time. -Comp. —गति,—गमन a. having

a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime.

-3 A performance. —नी A piece of

man at chess &c.

खेलि f. 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow.
-3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun.
-6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait
upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खेलिक a. Supplementary, addi-
tional.

खौगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोद-इ-र-ल 1 P. 1 To limp. -2
To be lame.

खोदिः f A cunning or shrewd
woman.

खोड a. Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) a. Limping, lame.

खोलः a. Lame. —लं Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-
hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4
Sance-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (Atm. also in non-con-
jugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To
tell, declare, communicate (with dat.
of person). -Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be
named or called ; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be
known or famous. -Caus. (ख्यापयति ते)
1 To make known, proclaim ; Ms. 7.
201. -2 To tell, declare, relate ; Bh. 2.
69 ; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make re-
nowned, praise.

ख्यात p. p. [ख्या-क्त] : 1 Known ; R.
18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4
Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5
Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed,
discovered ; Pt. 1. 39. -ते 1 Com-
munication, mention. -2 Proclama-
tion. -Comp. —गईण a. notoriously
vile, infamous.

ख्यातस्य a. 1 To be styled or called.
-2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्याति f. [ख्या-क्ति] 1 Renown,
fame, reputation, glory, celebrity ;
Ms. 12. 36 ; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name,
title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4
Praise. -5 (In phil.) Knowledge,
the faculty of discriminating objects
by appropriate designation ; Si. 4.
55. -6 Praise. -Comp. —कर, —जनक a.
glorious.

ख्यापक a. 1 Making known, declar-
ing. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indi-
cative.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2
Confessing, avowing, publicly de-
claring ; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making re-
nowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —गः 1 A Gandharva. —2 An epithet of Gaṇeśa. —3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —गा, -गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगन to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer :—कालुने गगने केजे जलमिच्छति बर्बाः) 1 The sky, atmosphere ; अविच्छेदं गगनपृष्ठा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43 ; गगनमिव नद्यतारं Pt. 5. 6 ; सोयं चंद्रा पतति गगनात् S. 4. v. 1 ; Si. 9. 27. —2 (In math.) A cypher. —3 Firmament. —4 Heaven. —Comp. —अग्रं the highest heaven. —अंगमा a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. —अद्यगा 1. the sun. —2. a planet. —3. a celestial being. —अंशु n. rain-water. —अल्लुकः the planet Mars. —कुसुमं, -गुल्लं ' sky-flower, ' i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility ; see खपुष्प. —गतिः 1. a deity. —2. a celestial being ; Me. 46. —3. a planet. —चर (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-रा) 1. a bird. —2. a planet. —3. a heavenly spirit. —4. a lunar mansion. —5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —द्वजः 1. the sun. —2. a cloud. —विहारिन् a. moving or ranging in the sky ; H. 1. 21. (-म.) 1. a luminary. —2. the sun. —3. a celestial being. —सद् a. dwelling in the air. (-म.) a celestial being ; Si. 4. 53. —सिंधुः f. an epithet of the Ganges. —स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. —स्वज्ञः 1. air, wind. —2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गग् 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [गम्-गन् ; Up. 1. 120] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India ; अयोधो गंगं पद्मपुष्पता स्तोत्रमथवा Bh. 2. 10 ; R. 2. 26 ; 13. 57 ; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 70. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). —2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of king Santann. She bore him eight

sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well known personage, renowned for his valor and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha : see भगीरथ and जह्नु also ; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.]. —Comp. —अंबु, -अंभस् n. 1. water of the Ganges. —2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). —अवतारः 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth ; भगीरथ इव दृढगंगावतारः K. 32 (where गं also means ' descent into the Ganges ' for ablution). —2. N. of a sacred place. —अहकं a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. —उद्भवः the source of the Ganges. —क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. —विह्वी Gangetic kite. —जः 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —वृत्तः an epithet of Bhishma. —द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). —धरः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 The ocean. —पुरं N. of a town. —पुत्रा 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. —4. a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. —युत् m. 1. N. of Siva. —2. the ocean. —मरुं the bed of the Ganges. —यात्रा 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. —2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —लहरी N. of a poem by Jagannātha Paṇḍita. —सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —हवः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गङ्गाका, गङ्गिका The Ganges. गङ्गीभूत a. Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छुः 1 A tree. —2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज् 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar ; जगज्जुजाः Bk. 14. 5. —2 To be drunk ; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्-मदे अच्] 1 An elephant ; कचाचितौ विश्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. —2 The number ' eight '. —3 A measure of length, a gaja or yard (thus defined :—साधारणनरागुल्यथा विंशद्गुलको गजः). —4 A demon killed by Siva. —5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. —Comp. —अग्रणी m. 1. the most excellent among elephants. —2. An epithet of रेवत, the elephant of Indra. —अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —अरक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —अपसदः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —अशनः the religious fig-tree (अमृत्य). (-नं) the root of a lotus. —अरिः 1. a lion. —2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —आजीवः ' one who gets his livelihood by elephants, ' an elephant-driver. —आननः, -आर्यः epithets of Gaṇeśa. —आयुर्वेदः science of the treatment of elephants. —आरोहः an elephant-driver. —आहं 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant ; किं रुष्टासि गजेन्द्रमद्वगमने S. Til. 7. —2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —कर्णः an epithet of Siva. —कंदः a large esculent root. —कूर्माक्षिन् m. N. of Garuḍa. —गतिः f. 1. a stately or majestic gait like that of an elephant. —2. a woman with such a gait. —गामिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —छायः a portion of time proper for a Śrāddha, time at the eclipse of the sun ; संहिकेयो यदा भाट्टं यमते पर्वसंधिषु । गजच्छाया तु सा मोक्षा आहं तत्र प्रकल्पयेत् ॥. —द्वयः, -द्वयस a. as high or tall as an elephant. —दंतः 1. an elephant's tusk. —2. an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —3. ivory. —4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. —दन्त a. made of ivory. —दानं 1. the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. —2. the gift of an elephant. —नासा the trunk of an elephant. —पतिः 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. —2. a very tall and stately elephant ; Si. 6. 55. —3. an excellent elephant. —पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant ; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाङ्गुलैश्च शृङ्गे Bh. 2. 31. —पुटः a small hole in the ground

for fire. —गुरं N. of Hastināpura. —बंघनी, बंघिनी a stable for elephants. —भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. —भक्ष the gnmolibanum tree. —मंडनं the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured lines on his head. —मंडलिका, —मंडली a ring or circle of elephants. —माचलः a lion. —युक्ता, —मौक्तिकं a pearl supposed to be found in the kumbhās or projections on the forehead of an elephant. —मुखः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः epithets of Ganesa. —मोहनः a lion. —यूयं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. —यथिन्नः a fighting on an elephant. —राजः a lordly or noble elephant. —वीथिः —यी f. the three lunar mansions रोहिणी, आर्द्रा and मृगशिरसः; रोहिण्यार्द्रा मृगशिरसो गजवीथयमिधीयते. —वज्रः a troop of elephants. —शिक्षा the science of elephants. —साहचर्यं N. of Hastināpura. —स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or non-productive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter of. अवशोद्विषयचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —गजता A multitude of elephants; Si. 12-50.

गजवत् α. Having elephants; R. 9. 10. गंज् 1 P. (गजति) To sound, sound in a particular way. गंज् 1 A mine. —2 A treasury. —3 A cow-house. —4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. —5 Disrespect, contempt. —जा 1 A hut, hovel. —2 A tavern. —3 A drinking vessel. —4 A mine, jewel-mine. —जं 1 A mine. —2 A treasury. गंजन α. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं (चरणद्वय) Gt. 10; अलिकुलगंजनमंजनकं 12; नेत्रे संजनगंजने S. D. —2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविध्वंसरंजनं Gt. 1. गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop. गंज् 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To distil, draw out. —2 To run (as a liquid). —10 P. (गदयति) To cover, hide. गदः [गद-अच्] 1 A screen. —2 A fence. —3 A ditch, moat. —4 An impediment. —5 A kind of gold-fish. —Oomp. —उदयं, —देजं, —लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the distrikt called गद.

गदयंतः, गदयितुः A clond.

गदिः [गद-इत्] 1 A young steer. —2 A lazy ox; गुणागमिषं दौरात्प्रादुरिधुर्यं निरुज्यते । असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वयति गोगतिः K. P. 10.

गदु α. [गद-उच्] Crooked, hump-backed. —हुः 1 A hump on the back.

—2 A javolin. —3 A water-pot. —4 An earth-worm. —5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अंतर्गद्. —6; A goitre, excrescence on the neck. —7 A hump-backed person.

गहुकः 1 A water-pot. —2 A finger-ring.

गहुर-ल α. Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गहरः A clond.

गदोलः 1 A mouthful. —2 Raw angar.

गहुर-लः A sheep.

गहुरिका [गहुरं मेवमुपवृत्ति इत्] 1 A line of sheep. —2 A continuous line, stream, current; 'प्रवाहः' 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep'; cf. इति गहुरिकाप्रवाहेणैव भेदः K. P. 8.

गहुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति, गणयन्, गणयितुः, गणितः) 1 To count, number, enumerate; लीलाकमलपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; नामाकरं गणय गच्छसि यादवतं S. 6. 11. —2 To calculate, compute; Si. 6. 15; 15. 61. —3 To sum or add up, reckon. —4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं हृजेनापि गणयामि. —5 To class with or among, reckon among; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. —6 To take into account, give consideration to; चार्णी काणसुजीमजी गणत् Malli. —7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; स्वया विना सुखमेतावदस्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20; पातकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75; जातस्य गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतरुं गणयति विहित-हृताञ्जिकरुं Gt. 4. —8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.) जादवं ह्रीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. —9 To attend to, take notice of, mind; प्रणयमगणयित्वा चन्ममापदृतस्य V. 4. 13. —10 (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न महतिमपि क्लेशमजगिष्यत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थं न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142; S. 7. 1, 4. 18. —WITH अधि 1 to praise. —2 to enumerate, count.

गणः [गणकमीण कर्त्तरि वा अच्] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; हृदिगणगणनां, भगणः &c. —2 A series, a class. —3 A body of followers or attendants. —4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa a demigod of this troop; गणानां त्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कवि कपीनां &c.; गणा नमेवमसत्पार्वताः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40.

71; Me. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. —5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. —6 A company, association. —7 A tribe, class. —8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). —9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). —10 A small body of troops (a sub division of अश्वहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. —11 A number (in math.). —12 A foot (in prosody). —13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. भादिगण i. e. the class of roots which begin with भू. —14 An epithet of Ganesa. —Oomp. —अग्रणी m. N. of Ganesa. —अचलः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganas of Siva. —अधिपतिः, —अधिपतिः 1. N. of Siva; Si. 9. 27. —2. N. of Ganesa. —3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. —अक्षं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 219. —अग्र्यतर α. one of a troop or number. (—रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. —ईशः N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). —जननी an epithet of Pārvati. —शुक्लं red-lead. —ईशाना, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Siva. —उरसाहः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. —2. an epithet of Bhīmasena. —कुलस्य ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —हंस्त्र n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथि α. forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. —2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षित α. 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). —2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Ganesa. —देवता (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them: —अद्वियस्व-वसवस्तुपिता मास्वानिदाः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. —2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. —2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः —नायकः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Ganesa. —नायिकः an epithet of Durgā. —पतिः 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Pārvati, or of Pārvati only, for according to

one legend, he sprang from the sourf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture, short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands, riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartment; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantashtra &c.). There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahman.] -3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. -4. the leader of a class or troop. -पर्वत see गणपल. -पाठः a collection of ganas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. -पीठं the breast, bosom. -पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पूर्वः the leader of a tribe or class. -मर्तु m. 1. an epithet of Siva; गणमर्तुश्चा Ki. 5. 42. -2. of Ganesa. -3. the leader of a class. -भोजनं mess, eating in common. -यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. -रात्रि a series of nights. -वृत्तं see गणच्छन्दस्. -हासः, -हासकः a species of perfume.

गणक a. [गण-पुल्ल] (गिका f.) Bought for a large sum. -कः 1 An arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे पाथ पुस्तकधर ऋणमत्र तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकज्ञानविशारदोसि। केनोपपन्नं मम पश्यति भर्तुं वा किं वागमिष्यति पति। सुखिरपचासी Subhāsh. -3 An assemblage of eight stars. -की The wife of an astrologer.

गणत-स्व 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गण-मावे लुट्] 1 Counting, calculation. -2 Adding, enumerating. -3 Considering, supposing, regarding. -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. -ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना स-चतनेषु अपमत्तवेतनान्यपि संपद्यितुमले (मध्वः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; of. कथा); Mo. 1^o 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Oomp. -गतिः f. = गणगति q. v. -पतिः 1. an arithmetician. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणज्ञ ind. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः f. [गण-इत्] Counting. -m. One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [गणः सहस्रसंख्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-टङ्] 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणानुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभेन वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरयष्टिदेव लेटुका दुःखेन पुननिराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशय-वृषिमपेतवस्तु विपदालयादपरविगणिका Si. 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित p. p. [गण-क्त] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (It comprises गटीगणित or अर्थगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं इति-शिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणितिव m. 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गणिन् a. (नी f) Having a flock or troop (of anything); स्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. -m. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीयूत a. 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

गण्य a. Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of oomp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेरः The Karnikāra tree. -f. 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant.

गणेरका 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटलं Mā. 2. 5; तदीषदा-द्वोरुपगंडलेखं Kn. 7. 82; Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10; S. 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; Mā. 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि बिस्कोरः Mu. 5. तदा गंडस्योपरि सिटिका संघृष्टा S. 2. -5 Goitre and other excresoences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; e. g. राक्षसः-अपि नाम चा-णक्यबहुः -द्वौ. -जयतु. -रा. अतिसं-धातुं शक्यः स्यात्. -द्वौ. अमास्यः Mu. 4; 80 किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि पुनरसह्यस्तु विरहः. -द्वौ. देव उपस्थितः U. 1. -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Oomp. -अंग a rhinoceros. -उपधानं a pillow; मुकुटगोपधानानि ज्ञयनानि सुखानि च Susr. -कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. -कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देशः, -प्रदेशः, -स्थल, -पाली, -पिण्डः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Mā. 9. 31. -फलकं a broad cheek; धृतमुग्रगंड-फलकैर्विभक्तैकसन्निरास्यकमलैः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भिन्तः f. 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. a wall-like cheek, 'an excellent i. e. broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदामालगंडभिन्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रज्ञास्ती गंडो गंडभिन्ति, see et se. q.), 12. 102. -सालः, -साला inflammation of the glands of the neck. -मूर्ख a. exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिला any large rock. -शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. -साह्य N. of a river, also called गंडकी. -स्थल, -स्थली 1. the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मध्वारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थली-प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड-स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -Oomp. -वती = गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a hall.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Oomp. -पुत्रः, -शिला the Saligrāma stone.

गंडलिन् m. N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Urvā.

गंडिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंधिनी An epithet of Durgā.

गंधीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (दूः) *m. f.* 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडुः *f.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -Comp. -पदः a kind of worm. -अं lead. -पदी a small गंडुपद.

गंडूल *a.* Bent, crooked.

गंडूयः -वा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गन्वाय गंडूयजलं करेणः (वरी) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34; गंडूयजलमात्रेण शरीरं कर्तयते Utk. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गतः, गतिः, &c. See under गम्.

गद्ग 1. 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak actionately, speak, say, relate; जगद्वाय गद्गयजं Si. 2. 69; बहू जगद्पुरस्तादस्य मत्त किलारं 11. 39; छादितरक्षया जगत्वे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति &c.) To thunder.

गदः [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पद्मादयो R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. -द्वं A kind of poison. -Comp. -अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अगजः an epithet of Krishna; Si. 2. 69. -अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases, i. e. consumption. -अवरः a cloud. -अरतिः a drug, medicament. -गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयितु *a.* 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. -स्तुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गद्वा [गद्-अच् टाप्] A mace, club; संचूर्णयामि गद्वा न सुयोधनोरु Ve. 1. 15. -Comp. -अग्रपाणि *a.* having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Vishnu. -धृत् *a.* a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त *a.* armed with a club.

गदित *p. p.* [गद्-क्त] Spoken, said, related.

गदित *a.* (नी *f.*) [गद्-इति] 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -*m.* [गद् अस्माय इति] An epithet of Vishnu.

गद्गद् *a.* Stammering, stutering, faltering; तत्किं रोदिति गद्गदेन वचसा Amarn. 53; गद्गदगलस्तुदचद्विलीनाक्षरं को वेहीति वदेत् Bb. 3. 8; सानंदगद्गदपदं वृत्तिरित्युवाच Gt. 10. -दं *ind.* In a

faltering or stammering tone; बिललाप स बाष्पगद्गद् R. 8. 43; *नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. -दः, -द्वं 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -Comp. -ध्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -पदं inarticulate speech. -वाच् *f.* inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर *a.* uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित *a.* Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य *pot. p.* [गद्-यत्] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्स्वयममम Bk. 6. 47. -द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण(न, -ल)कः A weight equal to 48 Gunjās.

गध 4 P. (गधति) To be mixed.

गघ्य *a.* Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गघ् 10 A. (गघयते) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गन्ध-पञ्चाद्यच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्ध्वः Me. 21; अपघ्नन्ते दूरितं हृष्यगन्धैः S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गन्धि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, प्राति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगन्धि, सुरभिगन्धि, कमलगन्धि सुखं; शालिनिषोसगन्धिभिः R. 1. 38; आहृतिः 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaisesikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गन्धवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगन्धि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया सेविता गन्धयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandalwood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आसन्नगंध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -धं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -Comp. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षण removing smells. -अंबु *n.* fragrant water. -अमला the wild lemon tree. -अम्र *n.* sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind

according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आलुः the musk-rat. -आजोषः a vendor of perfumes. -आह्व *a.* rich in odour, very fragrant; सजश्चोत्तमगंधाह्वः Mb. (-ह्वः) the orange tree. (-ह्वं) sandal-wood. -इंद्रियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्तिन *m.* 'the scent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाघ्राय न तिष्ठति प्रतिद्विपा। स वै गंधगजो नाम नृपतेर्विजयाहः ॥); Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजाननयान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तम spirituous liquor. -उद्धं scented water. -उपजीविन *m.* one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधोतु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली *f.* N. of Satya-vatt, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठं aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -केलिका *musk.* -ग *a.* 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधगज. -गुण *a.* having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तृप्य a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तेलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -वारु *n.* aloewood. -वृष्य a fragrant substance. -वारिन् *a.* bearing fragrance. (-*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -धूलिः *f.* musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -नालिका. -नाली the nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -पः N. of a class of Manes. -पत्रा, -पत्राङ्गी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका *tnrmeric* -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पराणा sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-स्पं) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना at kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -बभ्रुः the mango tree. -मार्त *f.* the earth. -मार्दन *a.* intoxicating with fragrance. (-नः) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Rāvaṇa. (-न-नं) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fra-

grant forests. (-न्) the forest on this mountain. —मादनी lac. —मार्जरः the civet-cat. —मुखा, -मुषिकः, -मुषी *f.* the musk-rat. —मृगः 1. the civet-cat. —2. the musk-deer. —मैथुनः a bull. —मोदनः sulphur. —मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. —मुक्तिः *f.* preparation of perfumes. —मसः myrrh. —अमकः turpentine. —राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. —2. sandal-wood. —लता the Priyangu creeper. —लोप्य 1. a bee. —2. a fly or gnat. —वः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति *S.* 5. 4; दिवदक्षिण गंधवहं मुखेन *Kn.* 3. 25. —वहा the nose. —वाहः 1. the wind; *Bv.* 1. 104. —2. the musk-deer. —वाही the nose. —विह्वल wheat. —वृक्षकः -वृषा the Sala tree. —व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (ककोलः) —मुषिनी the musk-rat. —शेखरः musk. —सार 1. sandal. —2. a kind of jasmine. —सुखी, -सुषी the muskshrew. सोमं the white water-lily. —हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधन [गंध-स्युट्] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. —2 Hurting, injury, killing. —3 Manifestation. —4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् *a.* Scented, fragrant. —ती 1 The earth. —2 Wine. —3 *N.* of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधल *a.* Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि *a.* (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध. —धि *n.* A kind of perfume.

गंधिक *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उष्णगंधिक. —2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. —कः 1 A seller of perfumes. —2 Sulphur.

गंधिन् *a.* Having a smell, smelling. —*m.* A bag.

गंधर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं द्वात्रिंशत् गंधर्वश्च ह्युभौ गिरं *Y.* 1. 71. —2 A singer in general. —3 A horse. —4 The musk-deer. —5 The soul after death and previous to its being horn again. —6 The black cuckoo. —7 The sun. —8 A sage, pious man. —*Comp.* —नगरं, —पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. —राजः

Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. —विद्या the science of music. —विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in *Ms.* 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमप्यदायकता स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं *S.* 4. 16. —वेद 1 one of the four subordinate Vedas or *Upavedas*, which treats of music; see उपवेद. —हस्तः, —हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) *N.* of a country and its rules.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. —2 Continued fragrance. —*Comp.* —गंधी small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. —2 Dried ginger.

गमः *Ved.* 1 A slit, cleft. —2 The vulva.

गमस्तिः *m. f.* 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. —2 *Ved.* the shaft (of a car). —3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. —स्तिः *The sun.* —*f.* An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. —*Comp.* —करः, —पाणिः, —मालिन् *m.* —हस्तः, —मत् *m.* the sun. —नेमि *N.* of Vishnu.

गमस्तिमत् *m.* The sun; घनस्पयायेन गमस्तिमानिच *R.* 3. 37. —*n.* One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर [गच्छति जलमन, गम् ईदृ मन्तादेशश्च *Up.* 4. 35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उच्चास्तर इमे गभीरपयसा पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः *U.* 2. 30; *Bv.* 2. 105. —2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). —3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). —4 Profound, sagacious. —5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. —6 Secret, mysterious. —7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. —*Comp.* —आत्मन् the Supreme Soul. —वेध *a.* very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. —2 A gong.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 *P.* (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत्, गमिष्यति, गतं, गतः *desid.* जिगमिषति, जिगमते *Atm. freq.* जंगम्यते, जंगमीति or जंगति) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छस्वार्थं पुनर्दर्शनाय *V.* 5; गच्छसि पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः *S.* 1. 34; काधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. —2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उन्निक्षिप्येनं ज्योतिरेकं जगाम *S.* 5. 30. —3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यदाभयोपि गम्यते *Pt.* 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं *Ms.* 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the door, 4.

199; so धराणि मूढानि गम् &c. —4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); विनेषु गच्छस्तु *R.* 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; *Me.* 83; काव्यशास्त्र-विभेदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां *H.* 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. —5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with *neuas* ending in ता, -स्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युद्धारयतां *R.* 1. 3; यश्चादुमाख्यं सुसुखी जगाम *Ku.* 1. 26 went by or received the name of Umā; so वृत्तिं गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषादं गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृप्ये गतः became released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remember; *Ku.* 2. 63; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; *Ku.* 5. 80. —6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; हुरोः सुतः...यो गच्छति पुमान् *Pt.* 2. 107; *Y.* 1. 80. —*Caus.* (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमिता गतिं *Ku.* 4. 24; *Bh.* 3. 38; *Ki.* 2. 7. —2 To spend, pass (as time). —3 To make clear, explain, expound. —4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थे गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative'. —5 To send to. —6 To bring to a place (acc.). —7 To impart, grant, bestow. —8 To intend, mean.

गत *p. p.* [गम्-क] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; *Mu.* 1. 25; किं गते सलिले सेतुर्ध्वज, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षा *Vb.* 4. 'what is the use of looking the stable-door when the steed is stolen?'. —2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतयां राज्ञी. —3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; *Ku.* 4. 30. —4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. —5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; प्रासादप्रांतगतः *Pt.* 1 seated on &c.; सङ्गगतः *R.* 3. 66 seated in the assembly; भर्तारं गता *S.* 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्यः; सर्वगत existing everywhere. —6 Fallen into, reduced to; *e. g.* आपद्गतः. —7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुन्तलगतमेव चिंतयति *S.* 5; भद्रगत्या चिंतया *S.* 4; वयमपि भवत्यो सलीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः *S.* 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. —8 Frequented, resorted to; सुहृद् *Ku.* 4. 24. —9 Known, celebrated. —10 Directed towards, belonging to. —11 Known, understood. —तं 1 Motion, going; गतसुपरि घनानां वारिमर्दोद्गारां *S.* 7. 7; *Si.* 1. 2, 7. 4. —2 Gait, manner of going; *Ku.* 1. 34; *V.* 4. 16. —3

An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first number or comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of,' 'deprived of', 'without'). -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* sightless, blind. -अवन् *a.* 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar (with anything). (-*f.*) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-युक्तामावास्या)-अनुगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकाः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Mu. 6. 5. -अंत *a.* one whose end has arrived. -अर्थ *a.* 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -असु, -जीवित, -प्राण *a.* expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं 1. going and coming, frequent visits; Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Māl. 6. 46. -3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -आधि *a.* free from anxiety, happy. -आयुस् *a.* decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्त-या 1. a woman past her child-bearing. -2. a barren woman. -उत्साह *a.* dispirited, dejected. ओजस् *a.* bereft of strength or energy. -कलमय *a.* freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृम *a.* refreshed. -प्रेतन *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिन, -दिवसः the past day, yesterday. -दिनं *ind.* yesterday. -प्रत्यागत *a.* returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 186. -प्रभ *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -प्राण *a.* lifeless, dead. -प्राय *a.* almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्राय रजनी. -भर्तृका 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (= प्रोषितभर्तृका). -लक्ष्मीक *a.* 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. -वयस्, -वयस्क *a.* advanced in years, aged, old; Pt. 1. 10. -वर्षः, -वर्ष the past year. -वैर *a.* at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यय *a.* free from pain. -शैशव *a.* past child-hood. -संग *a.* 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. -सत्त्व *a.* 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. -सखः an elephant out of rut. -सुह *a.* indifferent to worldly attachments.

गत Going motion.

गतिः *f.* [गम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलित Pt. 4. 78; अभिज्ञगतयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिदंति मन्दां गतिमश्नुह्यः Kn. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. -2 Access, entrance; मणो वज्र-समुत्कीर्णं सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -3 Scope, room; अक्षगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Kn. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. -4 Turn, course; दैवगतिर्हि विज्ञा Mu. 7. 16. -5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठिया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. -6 Fate, issue; भर्तुर्गतिर्गतस्य Dk. 103. -7 State, condition; दानं भोगो नाशस्तिस्त्रो गतयो भवन्ति विचतस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. -8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तक-स्येव द्वे गरी स्त्रो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. -9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt. 1. 319; अस्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 148. -10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वी यः स मे ओहतिर्गतिः Sk. -11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 50. -12 A way, path. -13 A march, procession. -14 An event, issue, result. -15 The course of events, fate, fortune. -16 Course of asterisms. -17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. -18 A running wound or sore, fistula. -19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. -20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40-45. -21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्षिक). -22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् etc.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -23 Position of a child at birth. -Comp. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -ऊन *a.* impassable, desert. -भंगः stoppage. -हीन *a.* without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गतिकं 1 Going, motion. -2 Course. -3 Condition. -4 Refugio, asylum. गतिमत् *a.* 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. -2 Having running sores, fistulous. गतिश्र 1 A series, succession. -2 A river. गत्वर *a.* (रिफ) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. -2 Transient perishable; गत्वरैस्तुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वयौ यौवन-श्रियः 11. 12.

गतस्य *pot. p.* 1 To be gone, to be gone to or attained. -2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

गंतुः [गम्-तृ] 1 A way, course. -2 A traveller.

गंतु *a.* (जीफ) 1 One that goes or moves. -2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गंत्री A car drawn by oxen; (गंत्रीरथ in the same sense).

गम *a.* [गम् भावाद् गम्] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; ख-गम, पुरोगम, हृदयंगम, &c. -मः 1 Going, moving. -2 March; अश्वस्यैकाग्रमः. -3 The march of an assailant. -4 A road. -5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. -6 Superficiality, careless perusal. -7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; सुवैगना-गमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. -8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. -आगमः going and coming.

गमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) [गम्-पठ्] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पण्डित्यैवैकस्ययोः Māl. 1. 7. -2 Convincing. -कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

गमयः 1 A traveller. -2 A road.

गमनं [गम्-लुट्] 1 Going, motion, gait; अंगीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; so गजङ्गमने S. Til. 7. -2 Going, motion considered as one of the five *karmas* by the Vaisheshikas. -3 Approaching, going to. -4 March of an assailant. -5 Undergoing, suffering. -6 Obtaining, attaining. -7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संवृत्ता S. 1. -2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. -3 Fit to be practised or observed. -4 Relating to sexual intercourse; सुखी Ms. 11. 102 (पारं); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् *a.* Intending to go; as in ग्रामगमी. -म. A passenger.

गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable. -2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. -3 Intended, implied, ment. -4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. -5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिक्रामां क्षियं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचति । नोपैति Mb. -6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मन्त्राणां Bh. 1. 89. -ग्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर *a.* [गम्भाति जलमय; गम्-इत् नित्युपगमः] = गभीर *q. v.*; R. 1. 36; Ms.

64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. —2 A citron. —Comp. —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं हिरद्वयेव यन्ता गंभीरवेदिनः R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad. loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them —2 N. of an Asura. —3 Wealth. —4 House, household; family. —5 Offspring, progeny. —6 The sky. —7 One's own place or abode. —यः N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* (री. *f.*) [गर्हित गृहकर्मादौ अच्] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. —2 Sickness, disease. —3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense). —4 A fatal poison. —रः, —रं 1 Poison. —2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. —2 The fifth of the eleven Karasas. —Comp. —अधिका 1. the insect called Lakshā. —2. the red dye obtained from it. —अ *a.* f. destroying poison. —2. healthy. —अः a kind of fish. —द *a.* poisoning, giving poison. (—दं) poison. —वतः a peacock.

गरणं [गृभावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of swallowing. —2 Sprinkling. —3 Poison.

गरभः [गृभां अमच्] Fetus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः, —लं [गिरित् जीवनं, ग-अलच् T. v.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुबलपदलश्रेणी कटेन न सा गरलघृतिः Git. 3; गालमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि महनं 10. —2 The venom of a snake. —लं A bundle of grass. —Comp. —अरिः an emerald.

गरलिच् *a.* Poisonous.

गरित *a.* Poisoned.

गरलिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Māl. 3.

गरिमन् *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. —2 Imptortance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. —3 Worth, excellence. —4 One, of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Śiva, by which he can make himself heavy of great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Heaviest. —2 Most important; (superl. of गरु *a.* q. v.)

गरीयस् *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गरु *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तद्वणी भार्या प्राणेश्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24. 36.

गरुडः [गरुड्या इत्ये, शी-ड प्रथो तलोपः गु-उच् Up. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. He is a son of Kaśyap

by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruṇa. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival about the colour of उच्चैःश्रवस् Kadru defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the Vehicle of Viṣṇu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body. —2 A building shaped like Garuda. —3 N. of a particular military array. —Comp. —अयजः an epithet of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun. —अंकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —अंकिन्, —अस्मन् *m.* —उत्तर्णि an emerald. —वज्रः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —व्युहः a particular military array.

गरुत् *m.* [गृ-गृ-वाउति Up. 1. 94] 1 The wing of a bird. —2 Eating, swallowing. —Comp. —येचिन् *m.* a quail.

गरुत्मत् *a.* Winged; गरुत्मदाशीविष-भीमदर्शनः R. 3. 57. —*m.* 1 Garuda. —2 A bird in general. —3 The fire.

गरुडः Garuda, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. —2 A bull. —3 An earth-worm. —(pl.) The descendants of Garga. —4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool an eddy. —2 A kind of musical instrument. —3 A kind of fish. —4 A churn. —रो A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सीमसि शैलकुञ्जं Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जति वृषा हि शूराः Rām.; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिद्वर्षितबलो दुर्धनो धनं वा क्षिप्ता Mk. 5. 6. —2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरे गर्जत तन्नाम निद्राः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वनो मेघः Udb.

गर्जः [गर्ज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The roaring of elephants. —2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds. —3 A (roaring) elephant. —4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं, —ना [गर्ज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. —2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. —3 Passion, wrath. —4 War, battle. —5 Revroach.

गर्जा, गर्जः The thundering of a cloud.

गर्जित *a.* [गर्ज-क्त] Sounded, roared &c. —तं The thunder of clouds. —तः A roaring elephants in rut.

गर्तः, —र्ता, र्ति [गृ-त्त् Up. 3. 86] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; सप्तस्थेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. —2 A grave. —र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. —2 A kind of disease. —3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartus q. v. —4 Ved. A throne. —5 A chariot. —6 A table for playing at dice. —7 A house. —8 The post of an assembly room. —Comp. —आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [गर्तः अश्रयः इत्] A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्ह 1 P., 10 U. (गर्हति, गर्हयति-ते) To sound roar.

गर्दभः (भी. *f.*) [गर्द-अमच् Up. 3. 122] 1 An ass; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhāṣh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities: —अविश्रातं बहद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति। सर्वतोपस्तया नियं श्रीणं शिक्षेत गर्दभात् ॥ Chān. 70. —2 Smell, odour. —भं The white water-lily. —भी 1 A she-ass. —2 An insect generated in oow-dnng. —Comp. —अंडः, —डकः N. of two trees वृक्ष & पिप्पली. —आह्वयः a white lotus. —गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दभकः A kind of insect. —भिका A contaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ध = गृध q. v.

गर्धः [गृध-वच् अच् वा] 1 Desiro, eagerness. —2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवास्त्राभिपगधिनः Ms. 4. 28. —2 Following or pursuing (anything with eagerness).

गर्भः [गृ-भृत् Up. 3. 152] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pi. 1; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. —2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy, conception; नवर्षात्कुलसूत्रे गर्भमावृत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भाभिवृद्धपराजपरस्या Kp. 1. 19; गर्भं वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. —3 The time of conception; गर्भाहमेतस्य कुर्वत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. —4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. —5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. —6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in oomp. in this sense and translated by 'full of', 'filled with', 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भमेषुः S. 3. 3; छुकं कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; फलं U. 3. 5, inwardly situated; अग्नि

गर्भी क्षमीनिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si 9. 62; Mā. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber. -10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पसकंठक). -14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In dramas). One of the *Sandhis* q. v. -Comp. -अंकः (also गर्भैःकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmāyaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it: अक्षोद्वयविष्टो यो रैगद्वारासुखदिमात् । अंकोऽपरः स गर्भैःकः सवीजः फलवान्नि ॥ 279. -अवकातिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अष्टमः 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. -असंवेदनं non-quickening of the foetus. -आगारं 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in-chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1. impregnation; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयाज्ञानमात्रद्वयमालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. -2 One of the Samakāras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the uterus, the womb. -आज्ञावः miscarriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. ' born in the purple ') : a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः f. the formation of the embryo. -उपधातः miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). -उपधातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -उपपत्तिः f. formation of the embryo. -कार, -कार a. impregnating, procreative. -कालः 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in the air shows the first signs of life. -कोजाः, -वः uterine. -कुक्षः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृह, -भवन्, -वेष्टमन् n. 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a

lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गम्य गर्भभवनात् Mā. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -धातिव a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -द्युत a. 1. fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarriage. -द्युतिः f. 1. birth, delivery. -2. miscarriage. -दासः -सि a slave by birth, (often used as a term of abuse or reproach). -दिवसाः certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. -दुह a. (nom. sing. 'दुह-द') causing abortion. -धं Ved. semen virile. -धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -धारण gestation, impregnation. -धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -नाडी the umbilical cord. -दुह a. causing abortion. -परिचर्या secundines or foetal membranes collectively. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं, -भर्त्तन n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिरास्तेष्व गर्भभर्त्तनि R. 3. 12. -संघः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योषा a pregnant woman; (fig) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूप a. childish, youthful, juvenile. -रूपः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a. observing the signs of the rainy season. (-ण) a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वासः 1. the womb; Ms. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. -विद्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -विपत्तिः death of the foetus. -वेदना throes of child-birth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शङ्कुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus. -संभवः -संभूतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1. situated in the womb. -2 interior, internal. -स्रावः abortion, miscarriage; -वर्गं गर्भमावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms. 5. 66.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with. -तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भिन् a Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भैः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गोर्भिणी-प्रियवोलपमालभारिसेष्योपकंडविपिनावल-यो भवति Mā. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. -Comp. -अवेक्षणं midwifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. -दौर्द्वे the longings of a pregnant woman. -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः f. 'science of the progress of pregnancy' (a particular bead in medical works).

गर्भतुल्य a. 1 'Contented in the womb,' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्भत f 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्व 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); को-धोऽप्याय न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुर्व धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषाकालः सर्वं Moha .M. 4; मुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वृष्टिः M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपचरित्रादिप्रयुक्तामोक्षकर्षज्ञानापीन परावहेलनं R. G.; or according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावश्रीविद्यासुखलतादिना । अवज्ञासविलासांगदर्शनाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित a. [गर्व कर्त्तृ क, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तारं इत्थं वा] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1, 10 A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हेत, गर्हयेत, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विचमो हि दुर्शा प्राप्य देव गर्हयेत नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -णार् [गर्ह ल्यट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित p. p. [गर्ह-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य a. [गर्ह-ण्यत्] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्यं कुप्युमे कुले Ms. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादिन् a. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1 P. (गलति, जगल, अगलीत्, गलितं, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्टं K. 103; अच्छकपोलमलगतितैः (अशुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2. To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलद्वस-नोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; पतोदा जगलु Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्वागमिह Git.

2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed ; गलति मेधरात्रं Dk. ; शेषेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289 ; विद्यां प्रमादगलितमिव चित्तपामि Ch. P. 1 ; Bh. 2. 44 ; Bk. 5. 43 ; R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गृ). —Caus. or 10 U. (p. p. गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -With निष् to ooze or flow out, trickle down ; R. 5. 17. —र्षा to drop down ; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [गल् भक्षणे वा° करणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck ; न गरले गले कस्तूरियं cf. अजागलस्तन ; Bh. 1. 64 ; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin or the Sāla tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. —Comp. —अङ्कुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). —उज्ज्वः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —ओषः tumor in the throat. —कंबलः a bull's dewlap. —गण्डः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. —ग्रहः—ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :— i. e. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study, begun but immediately interrupted. —चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat. —द्वारं the mouth. —मेखला a necklace. —वर्त a. 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound ; दृश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. l. -2. a parasite. —विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. —वनः a peacock. —गुण्डिका the nula. —गुण्डी swelling of the glands of the neck. —स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. —हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head ; cf. अर्धचन्द्रः —हस्तिन a. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [गल् वा° ड्रु] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गल् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. 4 Falling down or off

गलनिका, गलेती 1 A small pitcher. -2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलित p. p. [गल्-क] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 United, got loose. -6 Emptied ; leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted ; गलितविभवार्थेषु द्रवाः Bh. 2. 44. —Comp. —कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —नखदंत a. one who has lost his claws and teeth. —दंत a. toothless. —नयन a. one who has lost his eyes, blind. —यौवन a. one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old ; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. —वयस् a. being in the decline of age, in declining years ; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगडः A kind of bird, (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गहिः, डस्य लः] A strong but lazy hell ; see गडि.

गल्दः, -ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्भ 1 A (गल्भते, गल्भित) To, be bold or confident.

गल्भ a. 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 proud, haughty.

गलुः The cheek ; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar ; cf. the instance given K. P. 7 :—तां बलभूतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पतिः मानुषः but of. Bhavabhūti's use :—पातालप्रति-भल्लगल्लविवरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णवं Māl. 5. 22). —Comp. —चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the 'cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sap-phiro ; see गल्बक below.

गल्लकः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor ; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लक-प्रमाणे कुत्रे जातः Mk. 8 ; गल्लकशत-परिवृतः &c.

गल्लकः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of, Divgu comp. ; पंचगवं five cows ;

गवां ति cow-shaped). —Comp. —अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window ; विलालनेत्रमरीगवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा व-भूतः R. 7. 11. ; कुबलयितगवाक्षां लोचने-रनानां 11. 93 ; Ku. 7. 58 ; Me. 98. —जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. —अक्षकः an air-hole. —अक्षित a. furnished with windows. —अयं a multitude of cows ; (written as गोयं, गोअयं and गवायं). —अवृत्तं pasture or meadow grass. —अवृत्नी 1. a pasture. -2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —अधिका lac. —अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. —अई a. of the value of a cow. —अविकं cattle and sheep. —अशनः 1. a shoe maker. -2. an out-cast. —अश्वं bulls and horses. —आकृति a. cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इदं 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्धः an excellent cow or bull. —राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox ; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S. ; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयोर्विभेदः Ku. 1. 56 ; Ra. 1. 23. —यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —लं Buffalo's horn ; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. -2 A cowherd. -3 an epithet of the sun ; also of fire.

गवालूकः = गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष्, -गविष a. Ved. 1 Wishing of cows. -2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि a. Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —ष्टिः f. 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गव्य a. [गवे हितं यत्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —व्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय a. Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु a. Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. -2 Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). -4 Desire of battle.

गव्यु *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. -2 Desiring cows or milk. -3 Fervent, eager. -4 Desirous of hattle.

गव्युतः, ति: *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गवेडुः, -धुः, -धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. -हुः A cloud.

गवेरुकं Red chalk.

गवेष् 1 A., 10 P. (गवेषते, गवेषयति, गवेषित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेव यतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवाव्यो गवेष्यतां Ka. 25. 176. -2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गवेषमाणं महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गवेष् *a.* Searching for. -चः Search, inquiry.

गवेष्ण *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. -2 Desirous of combat. -जं, -ण Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

गवेषित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गह 10 U. (गहयति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). 2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. -4 Grave, dignified; Māl. 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6. 33. -6 Hard, difficult, causing paid or trouble; गहनसंसारः Sānti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. -7 Deepened, intensified; Māl. 1. 30. -नं 1 An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शिलितं Git. 7; Bv. 1. 25. -3 A hiding-place. -4 A cave. -5 Pain distress. -6 An ornament. -7 Water. -नः The Supreme Being.

गहीय *a.* Relating to a cave or thicket.

गहान् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गहं 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गहर *a.* (रा or रे *f.*) Deep, impervious. -रं 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A cave, cavern; गौराहुरोर्गहरमाविश R. 2. 26, 46; Rs. 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 A hiding-place. -6 A riddle. -7 Hypocrisy. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 A deep sigh. -रः An arbour, bower. -रः A

cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गहरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A., 3 P. (गति, जिगति) 1 To go, see ह. -2 To come to any state or condition. -3 To praise, sing. गां A song, verse.

गांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमंभु सितमंभु यमुनं कज्जलाभमुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. -गः 1 An epithet of Bhishma. -2 Of Kārttikeya. -गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). -2 Gold. -गी An epithet of Durgā.

गांगटः-ट्रेय A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्यं क्तिञ्] N. of Bhishma or Kārttikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. -यः N. of Bhishma or Kārttikeya. -यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गाजिकायः A quail.

गाढवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Gaṇeśa.

गाणपत्यः [गणपति-यक्] A worshipper of Gaṇeśa. -त्यं 1 Worship of Gaṇeśa. -2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानां समूहः यञ्] A group of harlots.

गाणेक्षः A worshipper of Gaṇeśa.

गांडि(डी)वः, -वं [गांडिरस्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110] 1 The how of Arjuna presented by Soma to Varuṇa, by Varuṇa to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववनं; गांडीव व्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. -2 A bow in general. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. -2 A singer. -3 A celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The large black bee. -Ved -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 Way, course.

-11 Access, egress. -12 Progress, increase, welfare.

गात्रं [गौत्रम्, गात्रिदम् वा, अण्; cf. Up. 4. 168] 1 The body; अपचिमतपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनः 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body; शुक्रपरितापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 209; 5. 109. -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. -त्रा The earth. -Comp. -अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. -आवरणं a shield. -उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. -कर्षण *a.* emaciating or weakening the body. -मार्जनी a towel. -यष्टिः *f.* a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. -रुहं the hair on the body. -लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. -संकोचिन् *m.* the polecat; (so called, because it contracts its body in order to spring). -संरुष a small bird the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाथ गाथक See under गे.

गाथ 1 A. (गाथते, गाथित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाथितासे नभो भूयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाथ *a.* [गाथ् भवादौ चञ्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाथाः पथश्चाश्पानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाथ. -थं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाथिः, गाथिन् *m.* [गाथ-इन्] N. of the father of Viśvāmitra; (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kauśāmba.). -Comp. -जः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः an epithet of Viśvāmitra. -नगरः, -पुरं an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाथेयः An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गातुः 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गात्री A earriage drawn by oxen.

गांदिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess Kāstī, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akṛūra. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhishma. (2) of Kārttikeya. (3) of Akṛūra.

गांदी The mother of Akṛūra.

गान्धर्व *a.* (गी) [गन्धर्वस्येदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. -र्षः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, गान्धर्वः समयागन्धर्वः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गन्धर्वविवाह). -3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. -र्षः The art of the

Gandharvas, i. e. music, singing; कापि वेला चारुदत्तस्य गान्धर्व भ्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —**वी** 1 Speech. —**2** An epithet of Durgā. —**Comp.** —**चित्त** a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —**शाला** a music saloon, concert-hall.

गान्धर्व (वि)कः A singer.

गान्धारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). —**2** Red lead. —**3** N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhār. —**4** A native or a ruler of that country. —**र** Gum-myrh.

गान्धारि [गान्धारस्यापत्यं इत्] An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गान्धारि N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gandhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind, she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira].

गान्धारयः [गान्धर्वा अवत्यं इत्] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गान्धिकः [गन्धि गन्धश्च पण्यस्य इत्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. —**2** A scribe, clerk. —**कं** Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यवानं गान्धिकं पण्यं किमन्येः काचनान्वितो 1 Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक a. (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

गामिन् u. [गन्-गिन्] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैविज्ञगामी M. 5; सुवेज्ञगामी B. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुञ्ज Pt. 2. 5. अलसः Amaru 51.

—**2** Riding; हिाद् R. 4. 4. —**3** Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु पक्षी-गामी वीर्यः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एव ना R. 3. 49. —**4** Leading or going to, according to; चित्रकुटुगामी मार्गः, कर्तुगामि क्रियाकलं. —**5** United with; सङ्गमर्त्यगामिनी M. 5. —**6** Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गामुक a Going, locomotive.

गाम्भीर्य [गम्भीरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Deepness, depth, (of water, sound &c.). —**2** Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); सङ्गद्वय गाम्भीर्यं Rām.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः [गै मावे व्यञ्ज] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गै-पुल्ल] 1 A singer, musician; न गदा न विद्या न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. —**2** An actor.

गायत्रा —**त्रं** A song or hymn,

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छन्दसामहं Bg. 10. 35. —**2** N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at his sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: —तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —**त्रं** A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre. —**Comp.** —**बल्लभः** an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् a. (गी. f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

गायनः (गी. f.) [गल्-युद्] A singer; तथैव तस्यैव गायनीकृतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. 1. —**नं** Singing, a song. —**2** Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गायित्री Rice, corn.

गारुड a. (डी. f.) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —**2** Coming from or relating to Garuda. —**डः**, —**डं** 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. —**2** A charm against (snake) poison संगृहीतगारुडन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). —**3** A missile presided over by Garuda. —**4** A military array (ग्रह) of the shape of Garuda. —**5** Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत a. (ती. f.) [गर्धमात् अत्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —**2** Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —**त** An emerald.

गार्गी a. Coming from or connected with Gārgya.

गार्ध a. Descended from Garga.

गार्धभ a. (भी. f.) [गर्धभस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an as, a sinino.

गार्ध्व्य Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्र a. (भी. f.) [गृध्रस्य अण्] Derived from a vulture. —**भ्री** 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्र). —**2** An arrow. —**Comp.** —**पक्षी**, वासक m, an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ a. (भी. f.) [गर्भं सप्तु अण्] गार्भिक (की. f.) a 1 Uterine, fetal. —**2** Relating to gestation Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिण —**पत्यं** [गर्भिणीनां सङ्गः भिक्षा अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्धपतं [गृध्रपतेरिदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्धपत्यः [गृध्रपतिना कियं संयुक्तः, संज्ञायाम्] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; of. Ms. 2. 231. —**2** The place where this

sacred fire is kept. —**त्य** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपथ a. (धी. f.) 1 गृहधर्मस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. —**यः** The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्य [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). —**2** Domestic affairs, household. —**3** The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह्य a. Domestic.

गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. —**2** Dropping. —**3** A flux.

गालनं [गल्-गिन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluids). —**2** Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. —**2** A kind of ebony. —**3** N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmītra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. [गल्-इत्] Abuse, abusive or foul language; ददतु ददतु गालिर्गालिमंतो भवन्तो वयमपि तदभावाद्वालिद्विजसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित a. 1 Strained. —**2** Distilled. —**3** Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालेदित a. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. —**2** Sick, diseased. —**3** Foolish. —**तं** Examination.

गालोदय The seed of a lotus.

गालवर्णिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gāvalgāna.

गाह 1 A. [गाहने, जगाहे, अगाहिह, अगाह, गाहिं, गाई, or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं सुगैर्दुस्तहिते S. 2. 6; गाहितसंस्थं पुण्यस्य गंगामृत्तिमिह वृतां Bk. 22. 11, 14, 67. (Ag. also); मन्त्रं मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. —**3** To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितसलिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58; ऊनं न सख्यवधिको बन्धो तस्मिन्मनं गोपति गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171 Ki. 13, 24. —**3** To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. —**4** To be absorbed in (with loo.). —**5** To hide oneself in. —**6** To destroy. With से to enter, go to or into, penetrate into, समगाहिह चाचर Bk. 15. 59.

गाह p. p. [गाह-क] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. —**2** Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाढी तमसा भाप लवीं तुरंगमेण R. 9. 72. —**3** Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाढागदं गाढभिः R. 16. 60; गाढा-

लिंगन Amarn. 36 a close embrace ; Ch. P. 6. -4 Thick, dense. -5 Deep, impervious. -6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense ; गाढनिद्रामवाप fell fast asleep ; उद्वेग excessively tormented ; U. 3. 31 ; Mål. 9. 12 ; गाढोत्कंडालितलुलितैरंगकैताम्यताति Mål. 1. 15 ; Me. 83 ; प्रातगाढप्रकाश S. Til. 12 ; Amarn. 72 ; so also गाढतमेन तप्त Me. 102. -हं ind. Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. -Comp. -अंगद a. having closely fitting armlets. -आलिंगन a close embrace. -कर्णः an attentive ear. -सुहि a. closely-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (-हिः) a sword.

गाह a. [गाह-वञ्] Diving into, bathing. -हः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [गाह-ल्यट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. -2 Penetrated, entered into ; see गाह.

गाहितु a. 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. -2 One who penetrates. -3 Shaking or agitating. -4 Destroyer.

गिदुकः 1 A ball for playing with. -2 N. of a tree ; see गेदुक.

गिर a. [गृ-क्विप् वा टाप्] Ved. Ad. dressing, invoking. -f. (nom. sing. गी ; instr. dual गीर्वा &c.) 1 Speech, words, language ; वचस्वयसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मयः Ku. 2. 53 ; 3. 72 ; भवतीनां वृत्तयैव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं S. 1 ; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशा गिरः Ki. 1. 25 ; Si. 2. 15 ; Y. 1. 71. -2 Invocation, praise, song. -3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. -Comp. -देवी (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -पतिः, (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -2 a learned man ; so गिरीशः. -रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. -वा(वा)जः (गीर्वाज) a god, deity ; परिमलो गीर्वाजश्चेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 84. कुसुम clove.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि a. [गृ-क्विप् Up. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. -रिः 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation ; पद्मपादः खनने मूढ गिरियो न पतंति किं Subhāsh. ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंप्य गिरयः S. 6. -2 A huge rock. -3 A disease of the eyes. -4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsins ; e. g. आनंदगिरिः. -5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. -6 A ball with which children play (गेदुक). -7 A cloud. -8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver. -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. -2 A rat ; mouse

(written also गिरी in this sense). -Comp. -ईन्द्रः 1. a high mountain -2 an epithet of Siva. -3. the Himālaya mountain. -4 a term for the number 'eight'. -ईशः 1. an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva ; सुतां गिरिशप्रतिसकमानसां Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कंदकः Indra's thunder-bolt. -कंदंबः, -कंदंबकः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंदूरः a cave, cavern. -कणिका the earth. -ज्ञानः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain-grove. -कूटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -चर a. roaming or wandering on a mountain ; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं बिभर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -जा a. mountain born. (-जं) 1. talc. -2. red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen. -5 iron. (-जा) 1. N. of Pārvatī (the daughter of Himālaya). -2. the bill plantain (पर्वतकंदली). -3. the Mallikā oreopser. -4. an epithet of the Ganges. -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Gaṇeśa. -पतिः an epithet of Siva. -मलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. -दुर्गं a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains ; वदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं वा समभित्त्वं वसेत्पुरं Ms. 7. 70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः red chalk -ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣhiṇāpatha. -गदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. -गङ्गा (नङ्गा) a. enclosed by a mountain. -गङ्गिनी 1. N. of Pārvatī. -2. of the Ganges. -3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain) ; कलिङ्गगिरिनन्दिनीतटसुरमुमालं बिनी Bv. 4. 3. -गितंबः (नितंबः) the declivity of a mountain. -पीलुः N. of a fruit-tree. -पुष्पकं bitumen. -पृष्ठः the top of a hill. -प्रतापः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. -प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. -बांधवः an epithet of Siva. -भिद्रु m. an epithet of Indra. (-द्रुः) a river (breaking through a mountain). -भू a. mountain-born. (-भूः) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. of Pārvatī. -मल्लिकः the Kuṭaja tree. -मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -सूद्र f. -सूद्रवं 1. red chalk. -2. mountain soil. -राज m. 1. a high mountain. -2. an epithet of the Himālaya. -राजः the Himālaya mountain. -वज्रं N. of a city in Magadhad. -शालः a kind of bird. -शृंगः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. (-गं) the peak of a mountain. -बद्ध (-सद्) m. an epithet of Siva. -साधु n. table-land. -सारः 1. iron. -2. tin.

-3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुता the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [गिरी कायति कै क] 1 N. of Siva. -2 A ball for playing. -का A small mouse.

गिरि(री)पकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [गिरी कैलासपर्वते शेते, शी वाहुः ३ ; गिरिस्थास्तीति लोमादिवात् शः P. III. 2. 15. Vārt.] An epithet of Siva ; प्रत्याहताञ्चो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41 ; गिरिशसुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Kn. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशः and गिरिशतः).

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलितं) To swallow ; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गृ).

गिल a. [गिल्-क्] Who or what swallows or devours ; e. y. तिमिगिल-गिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति रावचः ; see तिमिगिल. -लः 1 The citron tree. -2 A crocodile in the Ganges. -Comp. -गिलः, -प्रादः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलुडः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि(रि)त a. Eaten, swallowed नि(गे)ष्णुः [गे इष्णुच् आहूणः] 1 A. singer. -3 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāma-veda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. [गै-क्] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.) ; आर्ये साधु गतिं S. 1 ; चारण-इंद्रगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. -2 Declared, told, said ; गीतश्चायमर्थोऽगिरसा Mål. 2 ; (see under गै also). -तं Singing a song ; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं वृतः S. 1. 5 ; गीतसुखादकारि मुगाणां K. 32. -Comp. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, fute &c. -क्रमः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञ a. versed in the art of singing. -प्रिय a. fond of song or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. (-या) N. of one of the Matrīs attending on Skanda. -मोदिच् m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [गै कर्मणि क] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theological doctrines ; e. g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā ; गीतासुगीता कर्तव्या किमर्थेः शास्त्रवित्तरे । या स्वयं पञ्चनाभश्च सुखपद्माद्विनिःसृता quoted by Śrīdharaśvāmīn.

गीतिः *f.* [गै-भावे किन्] 1 A song ; अहोरागपरिबाहिणी गीतिः *S.* 5 ; श्रुतिस्त-रोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव *Ku.* 3. 40. -2 *N.* of a metre ; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Singing.

गीतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीमी शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः *Sik.* 32.

गीथा 1 Song -2 Speech.

गु 1. 6 P. (गुचति, गून) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces.—II. 1 A Ved. (गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः, -लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle; hunch (in general). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clum (of trees &c.); अरण्योनिक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापि-च्छगुच्छावलि *Gt.* 11 ; *Ms.* 1. 48 ; *Si.* 6. 50 ; *Y.* 2. 229. -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls (in general). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. —Comp. —अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-धै, -धै) half of a cluster. —कणिसः a kind of corn. —पत्रः the palm tree. —फलः 1. the vine -2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुच् 1 P. (गोजति), often गुञ्ज 1 P. (गुञ्जति, गुञ्जित or गुञ्जित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz ; न वद्पदोऽसौ न जुगुञ्ज यः कलं *Bk.* 2. 19 ; *B.* 143 ; *14.* 2 ; *U.* 2. 29 ; *S.* 6 ; अपि दलदरविदं स्वेदमानं मर-दं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुञ्जंतु भृंगाः *Bv.* 1. 5.

गुञ्जः 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose-gay ; cf. गुच्छ. —Comp. —कृत् a large black bee.

गुञ्जन् Sounding lowly; humming, buzzing.

गुञ्जा [गुञ्ज-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry ; अंतर्विषमया (for °घ्नः) हेता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः । गुञ्जाफलसमाकारा यो-विहः केन निर्मिताः *|| Pt.* 1. 196 ; किं जातु गुञ्जाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां *Vikar.* 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Ganja* meas-uring about 2 grains -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettle-drum ; *Bk.* 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation. -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुञ्जिका A berry of the *Ganja* plant.

गुञ्जितं Humming, murmuring ; स्व-च्छेदं दलदरविदं ते मरदं विदंतो विदधुः

गुञ्जितं मिलिदिः *Bv.* 1. 15 ; न गुञ्जितं तव जहार यन्मनः *Bk.* 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोट-गुटिकाः क्षिपति *Mk.* 5. -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl; निर्घात-हारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः *R.* 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका *q. v.*

गुह् 6 P. (गुहति) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुहः 1 Treacle, molasses ; गुहधा-नाः *Sk.* ; गुहोदनः *V.* 1. 303 ; गुहद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् *Susr.* -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. —Comp. —उदकं water mixed with molasses. —उद्गवा sugar. —ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. —वृणं, -दारः, -र *n.* sugar-cane. —त्वच् -चा *f.* the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Cassia* (दालचिनी *Mar.*). —धेनुः *f.* a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brāhmanas —विष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. —फलः the *Pilu* tree. —शर्करा refined sugar. —शृंगं a cupola. —हरीतकी *myrobalan* preserved in molasses ; (*Mar.* सुरावज्ज).

गुहकः [गुहेन पलः बा० कन्] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. —डिका 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. —कं Molasses.

गुहलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुहा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill.

गुहाका 1 Sloth. -2 sleep.

गुहाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; मम देहे गुहाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि *Bg.* 11. 7. (and in several other places of the *Gītā*). -2 An epithet of Siva.

गुह्यगुहायनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुहु (इ) ची *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, *Cocculus Cordifolius* (*Mar.* गुह्वेल).

गुहुरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति, गुणि) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [गुण्-अच्] 1 A quality (good or bad) ; सुगुण, दुर्गुण. -2 (*a*) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence ; कतमे ते गुणाः *Māl.* 1 ; वसंति हि मेष्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि *Ki.* 8. 37 ; *R.* 1. 9, 22 ; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः *Pt.* 4. 108. (*b*) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually) ; *Pt.* 5 ; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20 ; *H.* 1. 52 ; *Mu.* 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result ; संभावनागुणमवेदि तमीश्वराणां *S.* 7. 4 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः *Ki.* 10. 25, 6. 7. -5 (*a*) A single thread or string. (*b*) Thread, string, rope, cord ; मेखलागुणैः *Ku.* 4. 8 ; *S.* 10 ; तुणैर्गुणत्व-मापक्षेप्येत मत्तदंतिनः *H.* 1. 35 ; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि *Bv.* 1. 9. (where गुण also means ' a merit '). -6 The bow-string ; गुणकृत्वे धनुषो नियोजिता *Ku.* 4. 15, 29 ; कनकरिगतदिहृणसंयुतं *R.* 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument ; *Si.* 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general ; *Ms.* 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *pada'rthas* of the *Vaiśeṣika*, (the number of these properties is 24). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things ; (these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्) गुणत्रयविभागाय *Ku.* 2. 4 ; *Bg.* 14. 5 ; *R.* 3. 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread ; *Pt.* 1. 221. -13 An object of sense ; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' fold ' or ' times ', usually at the end of comp. after numerals ; आहारे द्विगुणः क्षीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा बह्वगुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाद्विगुणः स्मृतः *|| Chān.* 78 ; 80 त्रिगुणः शतगुणीभवति be-comes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. स्वयं). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, क् (short or long) and लृ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्. -19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. *Mammata* thus defines गुणः —ये रसस्यापिनो धर्माः शौर्याय इवात्मनः । उक्तर्कहेतवस्ते स्वरूपलक्षितयो गुणाः *|| K. P.* 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as *Vāmana*, *Jagannātha* *Paṇḍita*, *Dandin* and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. *Mammata*, however, recognises only three, and after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says : माधुर्यं ज्ञः प्रसादाख्याद्ययस्ते न गुणदंश *K. P.* 8). -20 (In gram. and Min.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words ; *e. g.* grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words ; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः, and हित्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six : —1 संधि peace or alliance. -2 विग्रह

war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वैधीभाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहे यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः (Ak.) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21. -22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities). -23 The chord of an arc (in geom.). -24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cock. -27 An epithet of Bhīma; as in युधिष्ठिरोपि गुणधियः VAs. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient. (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बाह्यमयत्न); they are eleven. -Comp -अग्र्य a principal quality; -वर्ति R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit; R. 16. 44. -अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुबंधित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitability to good qualities. -अंतरं a different (higher) quality; गुणांतरं व्रजति शिष्यमाधायः M. 1. 6. -अश्वित, उपपन्न, युक्त-संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, निंदा disparagement, deduction. -आकरः 1 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2 N. of Siva. -आढ्य a. rich in virtues. -आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2 the Chitrakūṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. -उपेत a. endowed with good qualities; S. 1. 12. -ओचः -च superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2 a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2 (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i. e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example नेतराश्वस्य सुमे सुमस्य वा, सुमे is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2. an epithet of Bhīma. -कीर्तनं, श्लाघा, स्तुतिः f.

praise, extolling. --गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. --गुह्य a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. --गुह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits ('wherever they may be'), attached to merits; appreciative; ननु वक्तुविशेषानिःस्पृहा गुणगुह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, ग्राहक, ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (cf others); Ratn. 1. 6; Si. 20. 82; Bv. 1. 9. --ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुह्यतर-गुणग्रामोभोजरकुटोऽज्जलचंद्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Gīt. 2; Bv. 1. 103. --घातिन् a. detractor, envious, censorious. --ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भुजमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञेयुः गुणा भवति H. Pr. 47. --त्रय, -त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature, i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. 'आभासः life. --दोषः (du.) virtue and vice; कथा Pt. 2. 62. --धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. --निधिः a store of virtues. --पद्मी a woman having feet as thin as cords. --पूतं great merits. --प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. --भोक्तृ a. perceiving the properties of things. --महत् n. superior quality. --रागः delighting in the merits of others. --राज्ञः an epithet of Siva. --लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. --लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. --लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; अश्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. --वादः pointing out good merits. --विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. --वृक्षा, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. --वृत्तिः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. --वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. --शब्दः an adjective. --संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāṅkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. --संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. --संपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. --सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit,' a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. --हीन a. 1. 'void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण-कृत्] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण-ङ्] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसमणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिगुणदसेवके Gīt. 7. --नी Examining books, studying; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण-भावे युक् स्तार्थे क] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तद्विद्याद्यते पुरः हेतुः परिचयरथेयं वक्तुगुणनिकैव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (अभिहितं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science of profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; दरिद्राणां चित्तमणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [गुण-करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. --यः Study, practice. --यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The Possession of good qualities; गुणवत्तायै परमयोजनम् R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence; superiority. गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 'p. p. [गुण-कर्मणि क] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् a. [गुण-ङ्] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious; गुणिन्यहनि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणिनोरेवसंबन्धः. --नी A bow.

गुणीयत्वात् a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinated. -3

Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -Comp.

—अंग्य (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरांत गुणीभूतव्यंग्यं वाच्यादनुच-
ने व्यंग्ये। 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य *a.* [गुण्य-यत्] 1 Endowed with merits or virtues; गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यजीगणत् Si. 14. 47. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुंदा 10 U. (गुंदायति, गुंदिता) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

गुंदां 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in भस्मगुंदां.

गुंदिता *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded; ground, reduced to dust.

गुंदा 10 P. (गुंदायति, गुंदिता) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंदा: [गुंदा-अच्] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. 2 Pounding, grinding.

गुंदाक: 1 Dust, powder. -2 An oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal.

गुंदां Concealing, covering, hiding. गुंदाक: Flour, meal, powder.

गुंदिता *a.* 1 Pounded, ground -2 Covered with dust.

गुंदा: = गुच्छ *q. v.*

गुंदाक: [गुंदा-स्वार्थादी कच्] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, ohwrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुंदा 1 A. (गुंदाते, गुंदिता) To play.

गुंदा The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. -Comp. —अक्रुर: piles.

—आवर्त: obstruction of the bowels. —उद्दव: piles. —ओष्ठ: the opening of the anus. —कील:; —कीलक: piles.

—ग्रह: constipation, flatulence. —पाक: inflammation of the anus. —धंश: prolapsus ani. —वर्त्मन् *n.* the anus.

—स्तंभ: constipation.

गुंदा I. 4 P. (गुंदायति, गुंदिता) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe. II. 9 P. (गुंदायति) To be angry. -III. 1 A. (गुंदाते) To play, sport.

गुंदिता *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

गुंदा *a.* Protecting; a defender.

गुंदा: The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुंदा (द्वा)ल: The Chātaka bird.

गुंदा 10 P. (गुंदायति) To lie.

गुंदा: A kind of grass.

गुंदा I. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or गुंदा) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलखिय आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमव्रतः R. 1. 21; जुगोप गोरूपधराभिर्धौ 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To bide, conceal; किं वक्ष्यन् गानतित्यतिकरव्यजिन गोपायते Amaru. 22; see गुंदा. -II. 1 A. (जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुंदा) 1 To despise, abhor, abhor, detest, censure; (with, able, some-times acc. also); पापाज्जु-
गुप्सते Sk.; किं स्वं मामजुगुप्सिताः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To bide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). -III. 4 P. (गुंदायति) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. (गोपायति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak -3 To conceal; तव गोपयते किमिव Si. 9. 59, 11. 34; (the following stanza from कवि-
रहस्य illustrates the roots in its different conjugations :—गोपायति क्षितिमि-
मां चतुरब्धिर्धामां पापाज्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः स-
देव। विदं न गोपायति यस्तु वणीयकेभ्यो धीरि-
न गुंदायति महत्यपि कार्यजातिः)

गुंदा: 1 A king. -2 A protector.

गुंदा *p. p.* [गुंदा कर्मणि क] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7, 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined. —सः 1 An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुंदाः, सद्गुंदाः &c. (Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmana; गुंदा, भूति or वृत्त to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Śūdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा दाता च भूभुजः। भूतिर्दत्तश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शूद्रस्य कारयेत्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu. —सं. ind. Secretly, privately, apart. —सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; वृत्तगुंदागोपना बर्त्तिभ्यमाणसुरतगोपना and वर्त्तमानसुरता गोपना; see Rasamanjari 24. -Comp. —कथः a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —गतिः a spy, an emissary. —चर *a.* going secretly (-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. -2 a spy, an emissary. —दानं a secret gift or present. —वेशः a disguise.

गुंदा: A preserver.

गुंदा: *f.* [गुंदा मन्त्रि क्त्वि] 1 Preserving, protection, सर्वस्याय तु सर्वस्य गुंदायर्थे Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. -2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; अस्त्रधारामु कोपगुंदाः K. 11.

-4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole in the ground. -6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart; Kn. 6. 33. -7 Confinement, prison; सर-
भस इव गुंदास्फोटमर्कः करोति Si. 11. 60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stop-
page.

गोपा: (पी *f.*) [गुप-अच्] 1 One who guards of protects; शालिगोपयो जगुर्वेशः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, a abuse. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपनं [गुप मावे ल्युट्] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy, jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. —ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.

गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायन् Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितु *m.* A protector.

गोपिन्, गोपिल Protecting, preserving.

गोपन् *a.* (पञ्ची *f.*) [गुप क्त्वि] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्मन्त्रे गोसति गार्हमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. —म. An epithet of Vishnu.

गोप्य *a.* [गुप कर्मणि यच्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished. —यः 1 A servant slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. —आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुंदा or गुंदा 6 P. (गुंदायति, गुंदिता) 1 To put, string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुंदिताः शिरसि वेण्वी-
भवन Si. 14. 30; विश्वामित्रमगुणगौरव-
गुंदितां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 (णि.) To write, compose.

गुंदा (गुं) कित *p. p.* Strung together tied, woven.

गुंदा: [गुंदा वच्] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंदाः अग्नीनां B. R. 1. 1. -2. Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker a mustachio.

गुंदा [गुंदा वच्] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment (of words and

their senses), good composition; वाक्ये शब्दार्थयोः सम्यग्रचना गुरुना मता.

गुरु I. 6 A. [गुस्ते, गुर्त-गुर्ण] To make an effort or exertion.—II. 4 A. (p. p. गुर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. —2 To go.

गुरण [गुरु भावे लुट्] Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a.* (रु: or र्गी *f.*) [गृ कु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] (compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरीष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जगतां गुर्वी सविषेषु निविक्षिषे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. —2 Great, large, long, extended. —3 Long (in duration or length); आरंभगुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषु: दिवसेष्वेव गच्छत्सु Me. 83. —4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैः S. 4. 18; स्वार्थस्ततां गुरुराग्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15; Ku. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7. —5 Arduous, difficult (to hear); कर्ताविरहगुरुणा ज्ञापेन Me. 1. —6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. —7 Venerable, respectable. —8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). —9 Best, excellent. —10 Dear, beloved. —11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). —12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईहृ or तिन तस्कर (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके: &c.) —13 Irresistible, unassailable; Māl. 6. 1. —14 Mighty, powerful. —15 Valuable, highly prized. —16 Grievous. —रुः 1 (a) A father; न केवलं तस्युरेकपार्थिवः क्षिताबभूदेकयुर्वीरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (b) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. —2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरुन् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणा ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. —3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. —4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च मीया प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमसौ प्रपच्छति Y. 1. 34). —5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरुर्दयापातां गुरवे निषेध 2 68. —6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुनेत्रसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. —7 The planet Jupiter;

गुरुकाव्यानुगां विप्रश्वांश्चमीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. —8 The propounder of a new doctrine —9 The lunar asterism called गुरुय. —10 N. of Drona, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsakas (called after him Prābhākara). —12 The Supreme spirit. —Comp. —अश्वरं a long syllable. —अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. —2. a woman entitled to great respect. —अर्थ *a.* important (—र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुरुर्धमाहर्तुमर्हं यत्सिष्ये R. 5. 17. —उत्तम *a.* highly revered (—मः) the Supreme soul. —कीरः worship; adoration —कार्य 1. serious or weighty affair. —2. the office of a spiritual teacher —कृत *a.* 1 worshipped. —2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20. —क्रमः instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional action —द्वः white mustard. —दर्श्या attendance upon a preceptor; Māl. 9. 51. —जनः any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. —तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher. —2. violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः, —तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an atipatka; cf. Ms. 11. 103). —2. one who defies his step-mother. —दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. —दानं a guru's gift. —देवतः the constellation गुरुय. —पत्र the tamarind tree. —पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. —पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. —2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. —प्रसादां the product of a guru's blessing, i. e. learning. —भं 1. the constellation गुरुय. —2. a bow. —3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. —मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्नं 1. topaz. —2. a gem brought from the Himalaya and the Indus. —लाघवं relative importance or value; S. 5. —वर्तिन्. —वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मवारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house. —वारः, —वासरः Thursday. —वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. —व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himalaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy. —2 Long (in prosody).

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. —2 N. of Viṣṇu.

गुरुता, त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. —2 Burden, trouble. —3 Dignity,

greatness; U. 6. 19; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचोदितान्येव भरं नयति H. 2. 46; Si. 16. 27. —4 Respectability, venerableness. —5 The office of a teacher. —6 Importance. —7 Universal gravitation.

गु(गु)र्जरः 1 The district of Gujarath. —2 An inhabitant of Gujarath; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादजितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं बिलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman; e. g. गुर्विणी नाड्यगच्छति न स्पृशति रजस्वलां. —र्वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्वं Sec गुर्वं

गुर्वं 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. —2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुद. —ली 1 A pill. —2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. —2 A pearl.

गुलिकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः, गुलुछः A bunch or cluster; see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकीर्णपणमार्गगुल्यं Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फावलिना K. 10.

गुल्मः-लमं [गुह् मञ्जु उच्यते Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, hush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. —2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. —3 A fort. —4 The spleen. —5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. —6 A village police-station. —7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). —8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्ली 1 A cluster or clump of trees. —2 Jujube. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 A tent. —Comp. —केतु a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केशः *a.* having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, —उद्गः a disease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. —2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by guṇa. —3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु(गु)वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुपित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intertwined.

गुह् 1 U. (गुहति-ते, जुषद्, जुषे, अगृहीत, अगृह्य, अगृह्यन्त, गुह्यति-ते, चोक्ष्यति-ते, गुहितुं, गोह्यं, गुह्यं) 1 To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गुह्यं हति गुणान् प्रकीर्तयति Bh. 2. 72; 4. 95; Bk. 16. 41. —2 To cover with clothes,

गृहः [गृह-क] 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya; गृह इवामतिहतशक्तिः K. 8.; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or Nishāda, king of Śrīgavera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Viṣṇu; also of Śiva. -Comp. -राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गृहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place, गृहानिबद्धमतिशब्दवीचि R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गृहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित a. placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख a. 'cave-mouthed', wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. -शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गृहिनं A wood, thicket.

गृहिलं Wealth, property.

गृहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गृह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गृह्यं च गृहति Bb. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मोनं चैवास्मि गृह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. 2 A privacy, the male or female organ of generation -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुरुः an epithet of Śiva. -क्षीपकः the fire-fly. -निष्यदः urino. -गुप्यः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). -भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -सयः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

गृह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera, and guardians of his treasures; गृह्यकस्तं ययाचे Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गृह्य *p. p.* [गृह-क] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -हं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंगः a tortoise. -अंगिः a snake. -आत्मन् (the compound word being गृहोक्तिम् thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद्बर्णगमाद् हंसः सिंहो बर्णविपर्ययात्। गृहोऽस्मा बर्णविद्वत्तेर्बर्णलोपात्-बोद्धः) the Supreme soul. -उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गृहे प्रत्यक्ष उपपन्नो गृहजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चार -चारिन्

a. going about secretly. (-m.) a spy, secret emissary. -नीहः the wag-tail. -पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3 the mind, intellect. -पाद्, -पादः a snake. -गुरुः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -गुरुकः the Bakula tree. -भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्गः 1. a passage underground. -2. a defile. -मैथुनः a crow. -वचस् m. 'a concealed witness,' one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant ant.

गृहन् Concealing, hiding.

गृ 6 P. (गृयति) To void by stool.

गृः f. 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गृथ -थं eces, ordure.

गृन्त a. Voided by stool (as ordure).

गृन्त = गृन्त q. v.

गृण्णे See गण.

गृत्तं (गृ) a. Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गृतिः f. Ved. Praise, approval.

गृदं (गृदं) 1 1 A. [गृ(गृ)दंते] 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. -11. 10 P. (गृयति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गृदः A jump.

गृध्रं 10 P. (गृध्रयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गृवाक See गृवाक.

गृवणा The eyes in a peacock's tail.

गृ I P. (गृयति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्ज, गृज्ज 1 P. (गर्जति or गृजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृजन्तः 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the Ga'nja. -न्तं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृङ्गि (डी) व A species of jackal.

गृत्त a. 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -स्तः The god of love.

गृध्र 4 P. (गृध्रति, गृध्र) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -Caus. (गृध्रयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (Atm.).

गृध्र a. [गृध्र-क] Lustful, libidinous. -गुः The god of love.

गृध्रु a. [गृध्र-क] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृध्ररावदे सोऽर्थे R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्र्यं, -ध्र्या [गृध्र कर्माणि कृप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध्र a. [गृध्र-क] Greedy, covetous. -ध्रः, -ध्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्वजः II. 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. -कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājagṛīha. -पतिः, -राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jātāyu; अत्येवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow.)

गृध्राण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृध्रिका The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kaśyapa and Tāmra.

गृध्र a. Bad, wicked. -f. 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृधं Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत a. Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टिः f. [गृह्णाति सकृद् गर्भं, गृह् कर्त्तुं किञ्च पृषो० Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृदुत्पत्ता गोः); आपीनभारोद्गृह्णन्मयल्याद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्सकृत् पठेती वृत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टिः सुदृशवत् करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासिवागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. -m. A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, गृहं घेहाये क Tv.] 1 A house, न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमुखेन सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवैद्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -हाः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशशृङ्गिस्तानिरंकाभिस्यः N. 2. 74; तन्नागारं धनपति-गृहात्तुरेणाम्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame'; e. g. 'कपातः 'a tame pigeon'; 'कार्याणि, कर्माणि 'household duties'; 'शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45. &c. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईश

—ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. —2. a regent of sign of the zodiac. —अयनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽयिरिति या Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. —अरुणः a kind of soup-gruel. —अवग्रहणी the threshold. —अश्मन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). —आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (—तः) a guest. —आचारः 1. household or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः, —वाटी, —वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आशया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. —आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance, उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. —कच्छपः = गृहंश्च *q.* v. —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. —करण 1. household affairs. —2. house-building. —कर्तृ *m.* "a house-builder, a kind of sparrow. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. household affairs. —2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः, °दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंखचयं सुहरयो हरिणक्षणां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासः Bh. 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. —कारकः a house builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् *m.* 1. a house builder. —2. a kind of wasp. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोषा, —गोषिका the small house-lizard. —चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. —2. family dissensions. —जः, —जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family especially the wife; Mn. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. —दाहः setting a house on fire, incendiarism. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. —देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of household deities. —देहली the threshold of a house; यातां बलिः सपदिमद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 2. —नमनं wind. —नाशः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second state of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. —2 a sacrificer. —3. the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality.

—4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. —5 the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire —पत्नी Ved. 'the mistress of a house', the wife of the householder —पालः 1. the guardian of a house. —2. a house-dog. —पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —पशुः a domestic ichneumon. —बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °वियः a crane. °भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow; नीडारैर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः Me. 23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. —2. destroying a house. —3. breaking into a house. —4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भंजनं 1. breaking down or destroying a house. —2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ *m.* the master of a house. —भूमिः *f.* the site of a house. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. prying into domestic affairs. —2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् *m.* an inmate of the same house, tenant. —भगिः a lamp. —माचिका *n.* bat. —सुगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेघ *a.* 1. one who performs the domestic rites. —2. connected with the duties of a householder. (—घः) 1. a householder —2. a domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् *m.* a householder, a married Brāhmaṇa who has a household; (गृहेद्वैषधे संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजाये गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. —नी the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाभीरपौरादन्तिमिता Ku. 6. 41. —रधं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house. —युकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः A house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्यदिवाश्रितानां प्रत्यवाये गृहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहगार्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहगार्य given in शब्दहलत्रय is not correct).

गृहवातु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हे) लिका A small house-lizard गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृह गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते। गृहंतु गृहिणीहीनं कांता रादितिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; सत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् *a.* [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —*m.* The master of a house, a householder; पीडयन्ते गृहिणः कथं तु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखेनैवः S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Śānti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; S. 7. 20. गृह्य *a.* [गृह-क्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य *q.* v. —2 Domestic. —3 Not master of oneself, dependent. —4 Tame, domesticated. —5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village.' —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. —2 A tame animal or bird. —3 The domestic fire. —ह्य The anus. —Comp. —अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक *a.* 1 Tame, domestic. —2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ 1. 9 P. (गृणाति, खण्) 1 to utter a sound; call out, invoke; नामापि नाम गृणताममुतस्वाय कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. —2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. —3 To relate, promulgate. —4 To praise, extol; केचिद्धीताः प्रजलस्यो गृणति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. —WITH अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिरति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. —2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —WITH अन् (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथाचगिरमाणेश्व विज्ञाचैर्मिसज्ञो गिरति Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. —2 To teach.

गर्णि *a.* [गृ कर्मणि क] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. —2 Described, praised.

गीर्णि *f.* [गृ भावे-किन्] 1 Praise. —2 Frame. —3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेडु(डु)कः A bell for playing with (also गेडूक).

गेप् 1 A. (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेक् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेप् 1 A. (गेवते) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेवप्.

गेहं [गो गणेशो गंधर्वो वा ईहः ईप्तिनी वष Tv.] A house, habitation; सा नगरं

विधवा जाता गेहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhāśb. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds ; e. g. गेहेद्वेहिन् *a.* 'bel-lowing at home only' ; i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेद्वहिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only' ; i. e. a coward. गेहेनर्दिन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only' ; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमेहिन् *a.* 'making water at home' ; i. e. indolent. गेहेव्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेचूरः 'a house-broer', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house ; धैर्य यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शांतिश्चिरं गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9 ; महेहिन्याः मिय इति सखे चेतसा कावरेण Me. 77.

गेहा *a.* Domestic, being in a house —1 Domestic affair 2 Wealth.

गे 1 P. (गायति, जगी, अगासीत्, गायति. गातुं, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song ; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3 ; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1 ; Ms. 4. 64 ; : 9. 42. —2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. —3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language) गीतश्रायमयौ गिरसा Māl. 2. —4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song ; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः S. 2. 14 ; प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. —Caus. (गाययति) To cause to sing or praise in song ; जयोदाहरणं बाहोर्गायामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78. 15. 33.

गातव्य *a.* To be sung ; what may be sung.

गातुं *a.* (ग्री *f.*) [गै-गाते वृत्] 1 Singer. —2 Angry. —*m.* 1 A singer. —2 A Gandharva.

गायः A song, singing.

गायकः-पिकः [गै-यक्त्] 1 A musician, singer. —2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. —2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. —3 A stanza. —4 A song. —5 A Prākṛita dialect. —6 N. of the Aryā metre. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse ; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [गै-गाते वृत्] 1 Singing, a song. —2 A sound. —3 Going. —4 Praise.

गानिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving. —2 Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot p.* [गै-करी नि-यत्] 1 A singer, one who sings ; गेयो मानवकः सार्ग्य P. III. 4. 68. Sk. —2 To be sung. —नी A song, singing, also the act of singing ; गेये केन विनीतो वां R. 15. 69 ; Me. 86 ; अन्ता बाह्वयस्याहो गेयेव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेयः 1 A singer, a professional singer. —2 An actor.

गेयुः [गै-यक्त्] A singer, an actor. गैर *a.* (रै *f.*) [गिते भवः अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born. गैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [गिते भवः टक्] Mountain-born. —कः, —क Red chalk ; Si. 5 391. —क Gold.

गैरेय *a.* [गिते भवः टक्] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* (Nom. गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम् कर्णे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). —2 Anything coming from a cow ; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. —3 The stars. —4 The sky. —5 The thunderbolt of Indra. —6 A ray of light. —7 A diamond. —8 Heaven. —9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow ; जुगोप गोरूपधरा-मिवोर्वी R. 2. 3 ; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. —2 The earth : दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26 ; गामात्सारां रघुरप्यवेष्य 5. 26, 11. 36 ; Bg. 15. 13 ; सेकोऽ-जुह्यात् गां Mu. 3. 2 ; Mc. 33. —3 Speech, words ; रघोरुदारामपि गां निज्ञाय R. 5. 12 2. 59 ; Ki. 4. 20. —4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī —5 A mother. —6 A quarter of the compass. —7 Water (pl.). —8 The eye. —9 A region of the sky. —*m.* 1 A bull, an ox ; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौगृहिः K. P. 10 ; Ms. 4. 72 ; cf. जगद्व. —2 The hair of the body. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. —5 The sun. —6 The number 'nine' (in math.). —7 The moon. —8 A singer —9 A billion. —10 A cow sacrifice. —11 A house. —Comp. —कंदकः, —कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. —2 the cow's hoof. —3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ear. (—र्णः) 1. a cow's ear. —2. a mule. —3. a snake. —4. a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring finger). —5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva ; अतिमोर्कनिकेतमोश्चरं R. 8. 33. —6 a kind of deer. —7 a kind of arrow. —किराटा, —किराटिका the Śarīka bird. —किलः, —कीलः 1. a plough. —2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine ; वृद्धिश्चाकुलगोकुलावनरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4 ; गोकुलस्य त्वातस्य Mb. —2. a cow-house. —3. N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. —2. equint-eyed. —कुलोद्भवा an epithet of Durgā. —कुतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —क्षुरं-रकं a cow's hoof. —खर *a.* 1. a bull. —गृहिः a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोयुग a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. —2. a

cow house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रसः the ceremony of offering a moreel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घाता, —घातकः, —घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृत 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. —2. one who has killed a cow. —3. one for whom a cow is killed, a gnest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting ; dwelling, resorting to, haunting ; पितृसप्तगोचरं Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power or range of ; अनाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10 15 ; so बुद्धिं, दृष्टिं, अवगं &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (—रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage ; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रि-गोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. —2. (*a*) a district, department, province, sphere. (*b*) an abode, dwelling place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense ; अवगमोचरं तिष्ठेत् be within ear-shot ; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. —4. scope, range in general ; हतुर्व्यति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control ; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146 ; गोचरीभूतमणोः U. 6. 26 ; Māl. 5. 24 ; अपि नाम मन्तव्यतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Māl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current.). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular measures of surface thus defined by Vasishṭha : —दशहस्तेन वैज्ञेन दशवर्षान् समततः । पंच चाप्यधिकान् द्योदितद्वौर्ध्वं वाच्यते ॥ वसनः an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* born in the earth (rico &c.). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जगारिकं auspiciousness, happiness. (—कः) a preparator of food, baker. —जात *a.* born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थ *a.* a cowhouse. —त्रं [गो भूमिं वादते वै क] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage ; गोत्रण माटरोऽस्मि Sk. ; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c. ; Ms. 3. 169, 9. 141. —4. a name, appellation ; जगदा गोत्रस्थलिते च का न ते N. 1. 30 ; S. 6. 4 ; see स्थलित below ; मन्त्रोक्तं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्रातुकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase —7. a forest. —8 a field —9. a road —10. possessions, wealth. —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. 14 a

caste, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्रा) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. कर्तुः, कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. कीला the earth. °ज 'a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पदः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् *m.* An epithet of Indra; हवि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षयः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (ono) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरति स्वर मेखलायुगेव गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधन Ku. 4. 8. -द्व *a.* giving cows. (-द्वः) brain. (-द्वा) *N.* of the river Godāvari. -द्वत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. (-त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (-त्रं) a crown (protecting the head). -द्वंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (-रं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. -दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure of cutting the hair; अथस्य गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3. 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; (Rām. explains the word differently) -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. -दाय *a.* intending to give cows. -दायं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी *N.* of a river in the south. -दुग् *m.*, -दुहः 'cow-milker', a cowherd -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्वयः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. -धरा a mountain. -धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. -धुमा, -धुमा 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °चूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. -धूलिः 'dust of the cows', the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. -ध्रु a mountain. °नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -नंदी the female of the Sārāsa bird. -नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. *N.* of a country. -नर्दीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -नसा the mouth of a cow. -नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of

land. -3. a herdsman -4. an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -नास the projecting snout of a cow or ox. -नास a kind of gem -निप्यदः cow's urine. -पः 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindāvana; °अयक्षः, °ईक्षः, °ईक्षः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °दलः the hetel nut tree. °भृद् the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसः gum myrrh. °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधूटी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूटी-दुकूलचोराय Bhāṣā P. 1. (-पकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2. myrrh. (-विका) 1. a cowherdess. -2. protectress. (-पी) 1. a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdresses of Vrindāvana, the companions of Kṛishṇa in his juvenile sports) -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress -4. Nature, elementary nature. -पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. *N.* of Kṛishṇa. -7. *N.* of Siva. -8. *N.* of Varuṇa. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -परः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed. -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Kṛishṇa. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पित्तं bile of oows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). -पिता a species of wagtail. -पिथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. -पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छा) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुरिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. -पुरं 1. a town-gate; Mā. 9. 1. -2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकाशं an excellent cow or bull. -प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रत (तार) 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū. -प्रवेशा the time when cows return home, sunset or

evening-twilight. -फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बालः the hair of cows. -युक् *m.* a king. -धृत् *m.* a mountain. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -मघ *a.* granting cattle or cows. -महलं 1. the gobble. -2. a multitude of cows. -मतं = गच्छति *q. v.* -मतहिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मयः a cowherd. -महिषदा *N.* of one of the Mātṛis attending on Kārikēy. -मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal, अनुहुकुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतनि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. *N.* of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं [गोमुखि मुखमस्त्रं] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-ख) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside (-खी) the chasm in the Himālaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. -मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मुत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Mallī thus defines it—वर्णानामेकस्वरं यथेकांतरमर्थोः। गोमुत्रिकेति तस्याहुर्मुत्रं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46.) -2. a form of calculation. -मुगः a kind of ox (गव्य) -मेदुः agem brought from the Himālaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. -मेदुकः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. -मेघः, -यज्ञः a cow sacrifice. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. -युतं a cattle-station. -रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or sending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जं *f.* wheat. -रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रवं saffron. -रसः 1. cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence, को रसो गोरसं तिनः Udb. °जं buttermilk -राजः an excellent bull. -राटिका, -राटी the Sārīkā bird. -रतं a measure of distance equal to two Krośas. -रत्वं the form of a cow. (-रा) *N.* of Siva. -रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोचनं a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow.

—लायु (यू. लः) a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30.
 —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world.
 —लोभी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf.
 —आदिन् *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in ब्रह्मवर्ण the country about Mathurā (‘This hill was lifted up and supported by Krishna upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna’s divinity.’) धरः, धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटे. वासः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, विकर्तु *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विदुः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Krishna. —3. Brihaspati. —द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of श्रावण. —विधु *f.*, —विद्वत् cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —वीथिः *f.* N. of that portion of the moon’s path which contains the asterisms भाद्रपद, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some हस्त, चित्रा, and स्वाति. —वीर्यं the price received for milk. —वृन्दे a drove of cattle. —वृन्दारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. —वृषजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —वज्रः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतिन् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकुन् *n.* cowdung. —शतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brāhmaṇa. —शालं —ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —श्री a kind of sandal. —शृङ्गं three pairs of kine. —वन्, —वा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —वा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —दोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow herd. —सदृशः a species of ox (गव्य). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). (—स्त्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —कं a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. गोदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हस्तं (sometimes written हजं) cow-

dung. —हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) N. of Vishṇu.

गोमत् *a.* 1 Rich in cows. —2 Possessing or containing cattle. —3 Mixed with milk. —*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle. —2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung cake; उपलसक-लमेतद्देवकं गोमयानं Mn. 3. 15. —Comp. —उत्थाः 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. —2 गद fly. —छत्रं, —द्विषं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् *a.* Rich in herds —*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः छ [गावास्तिष्ठन् वज्रं क वत्सम्] (Usually गोष्ठे only) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. —2 A station of cow-herds. —छः 1 An assembly or meeting. —2 An epithet of Siva. —छः A purificatory आहु ceremony. —पतिः a chief herdsman. —वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. —वचः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपठितः ‘wise in a cowpen,’ a haggart, vain bragger. गोष्ठेद्वेष्टिन् *m.* a boasting coward; also गोष्ठेष्टु, गोष्ठेष्टम्भः, —छरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow’s foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow’s foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; i. e. a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow’s footstep will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुवः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. —2 A measure of capacity equal to a Droṇa. —3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Krishṇā.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of a Āngiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम. —Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोधा (गुह्यते वेष्टवते बाहुनया करणे घञ्) 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the how-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [गोधनं धीपते यस्मिन् आधार इन्] 1 The forehead. —2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधिरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोदः Brain; (also गोद).

गोलः, —ला लं [गृह् अच् हस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe; Māl. 7. 1. —2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow’s bastard; cf. कुंढ. —2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman’s female friend. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 N. of the river Godāvarī. —Comp. —अध्यायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara-rāchārya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [गृह् ण्वल् हस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow’s bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Molasses. —7 Gum myrrh. —कं The heaven of Krishṇa.

गोलासः —ग A mushroom.

गोष्टु 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः छो *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting. —2 Society, association. —3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse; गोष्टी सत्कविभिः समं Bh. 1. 28; Māl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्टीमनुभवति Pt. 2. —4 A multitude or collection. —5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. —6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. —पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. —2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गो जलं स्थति सो क] 1 Gum myrrh. —2 Early morning, day-break. —3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. —2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिरं The heel.

गौजिकः, —गः A goldsmith.

गोडः 1 N. of a country; the रक्त-पुराण thus describes its position: —वंश-देशं समारभ्य ध्रुवनेक्षातः शिवे ॥ गोड-देशः समारभ्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ —2 A particular subdivision of Brāh-

mana. —**हा:** (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —**ही** 1 Spirit distilled from molasses ; गौडी पैडो च मरघी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 95. —2 One of the Rāgipis. —3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition ; S. D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three ; गौडी being another name for पुरुषा वृत्ति ; ओजःप्रकाशकस्तेः (वर्णैः) तु पुरुषा (i. e. गौडी) K. P. 7 ; आजः-प्रकाशकवर्णैर्वैध आढ्यरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी S. D. 627. —**हं** Sweetmeats.

गौडिक *a.* Relating to molasses. —**कः** Sugar-cane. —**कं** Rum.

गौण *a.* (जी.फ.) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. —2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान) ; गौणे कर्मणि दुहादेः प्रधाने नीदुकुवद्वा Sk. —3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). —4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word ; as in गौणीलक्षणा. —5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. —6 Attributive. —Comp. —**पक्षः** the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक *a.* 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्व and तमस्व). —2 Having qualities. —3 Subordinate. —4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja ; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama's son ; (3) N. of Kṛipā, Droṇa's brother-in-law ; (4) of Buddha ; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —Comp. —**स-भवा** the river Godāvari.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipā, wife of Droṇa. —2 An epithet of the Godāvari. —3 The teaching of Buddha. —4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. —5 Turnero. —6 A kind of yellow pigment. —7 An epithet of Durgā. —8 N. of the river Gomati.

गोधूमिनी A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopī or herdsmen's wife.

गौपुच्छ *a.* Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक *a.* Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौतेयः The son of a Vaiśya woman.

गौर *a.* (रा or सी.फ.) 1 White ; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुहकोः R. 2. 35 ; शिरद्वशनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52 ; Rā 1. 6. —2 Yellowish, pale-rod ; गौरोचनभ्रिपनितांतगौर Ku. 7. 17 ; R. 6 65 ; गौरांगि गर्व न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. —3 Reddish. —4 Shining, brilliant. —5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —**रः** 1 The white colour. —2 The yellowish colour. —3 The reddish colour. —4 White mustard. —5 The moon. —6 A kind of buffalo. —7 A kind of deer. —8 The planet Jupiter. —9 N. of Chaitanya. —**रं** 1 The filament of a lotus. —2 Saffron. —3 Gold. —Comp. —**अंगः** N. of (1) Viṣṇu. (2) Kṛiṣṇa. —**आस्यः** a kind of black monkey, with a white face. —**खरः** a wild monkey. —**सर्षपः** white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरव *a.* [गुरोर्भावः कर्म, वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. —**वं** 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.) ; जघनं S. 3. 8 ; सुरेन्द्रमात्राभितगर्भगौरवान् R. 3. 11. —2 Importance, high value or estimation ; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18 ; 18. 39 ; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 ; importance or urgent nature ; U. 6 7. —3 Respect, regard, consideration ; तथापि यस्म्यप्यपि ते गुरुस्तिरस्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभुणा प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाभितेषु Ku. 3. 1 ; Amaru. 19. —4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness ; कोट्यर्थं गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146 ; Ms. 2. 145. —5 Cumbrousness. —6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). —7 Depth (as of meaning) ; यद्वाच्यते गौरवं Māl. 1. 7. —Comp. —**आसनं** a seat of honour. —**हंसित** *a.* praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित *a.* Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. —2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī ; as in गौरान्ध. —2 A young girl eight years old ; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. —3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. —4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. —5 The earth. —6 Turmeric. —7 A yellow pigment or dye ; (called गौरीचन). —8 The wife of Varuṇa. —9 The Mallikā creeper. —10 The Tulasi plant. —11 The Manjishthā plant. —12 Speech. —Comp. —**कांतः**, —**नाथः** an epithet of Siva. —**गुरुः** the Himālaya mountain ; गौरीगुरोर्हिरमात्रविश R. 2. 26 ; Ki. 5. 21. —**जः** N. of Kārttikeya. (—जं) talc. —**पटः** the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva,

symbolizing the female organ. —**पुत्रः** N. of Kārttikoya. ललितं a yellow orpiment. —**सुतः** 1. N. of कालिकेय. —2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरुतापिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिमकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. —2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक *a.* (की.फ.) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौशीनं The site of an old cowpen.

गौसहस्रिक *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

गिधः *f.* Ved. Eating, consuming.

गना Ved. A woman.

गमा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रंथ 1 A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1 To be crooked. —2 To be wicked. —3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. —2 Stringing together. —3 Composing, writing ; (—ना also in those two senses).

ग्रथन. [ग्रंथ क्त्वं नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित *p. p.* [ग्रंथ संदर्भे क्त्वं नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. —2 Composed ; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन S. 1. वनः कतिपयेरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरेव Si. 2. 72. —3 Arranged, classed. —4 Thickened, coagulated. —5 Knotty. —6 Hardened. —7 Hurt, injured. —8 Seized, taken possession of. —9 Overcome. —**तं** A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ 1, 9 P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रंथति, ग्रथति, ग्रंथयति, also ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together ; Bk. 7. 105 ; सजो ग्रथयते &c. —2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. —3 To wind round. —4 To write, compose ; ग्रथनामि काव्यशक्तिं विततार्थरश्मि K. P. 10. —5 To form, make, produce ; ग्रथन्ति बाणविदुनिकरं पद्मपंकजः K. 60 ; Bk. 17. 69. —6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रंथ संदर्भे भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). —2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book ; ग्रंथारम्भे ग्रंथ-कृतं ग्रंथसमाप्तिः &c. —3 Wealth, property. —4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anuṣṭubh metre. —Comp. —**रुतु. m.** —**कारः** —**कृत** *m.* a writer, an author ; ग्रंथारम्भे सञ्चितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृतपरामुशति K. P. 1. —**कुटी**, —**कूटी** 1. a library. —2. a studio.

—विस्तरः, -विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work ; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय).

ग्रन्थनं, -ना [ग्रन्थ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. —2 Composing, writing.

ग्रन्थिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general ; स्तनौ मासग्रन्थी कनकाकलशावित्युपनिषत् Bb. 3. 20 ; so मेदो-ग्रन्थिः. —2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c. ; इदमुपहितस्त्र्यम्ग्रन्थिना स्कन्ध-देशे S. 1. 18 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2. 43 ; Bh. 1. 57. —3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money ; hence, purse, money, property ; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रन्थिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11 —4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. —5 A joint of the body. —6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. —7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —Comp. —छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket ; अंगुलीर्ग्रन्थि-भेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277 ; Y. 2. 274 ; S. 6. —तर्जः, -र्ज 1. N. of a fragrant tree ; न ग्रन्थिर्पणण्याश्वरेति कस्तूरिकागन्धगुणास्तेषु Vikr. 1. 17. —2 a kind of perfume. —ग्रन्थनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. —2. tying a knot. —3. a ligament. —मूलं garlic. —हरः a minister.

ग्रन्थिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta. —3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रन्थेत See ग्रन्थित.

ग्रन्थिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish ; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रन्थिनः भेदा ग्रन्थिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —2 Learned, well-read. —3 Relating to books.

ग्रन्थिम्तु a. Kontty, tied by a knot ; Kn. 3. 46.

ग्रन्थिल a. [ग्रन्थिर्ग्रन्थितस्य सिष्मां लृङ्] Knotted, knotty. —लं 1 The root of long pepper. —2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस्त 1. 1 A. [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume ; स इमां पृथिवीं कुरक्षां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb. ; Bg. 11. 30. —2 To seize. —3 To eclipse ; द्रविष ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशा-प्रणेश्वरी भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34. हिमांशुमाद्यु-ग्रसते तन्मद्विनः स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. —4 To slur over words. —5 To destroy. —With सं to destroy ; Bk. 12. 4. II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति ते) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. —2 Seizing. —3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. —4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्यु a. Accustomed to swallow. —m. The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त p. p. [ग्रस् कर्मणि क] Eaten, devoured. —2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed ; ग्रहं, विपद्, जरा U. 6. 39. —3 Slurred ; युक्तं U. 5. 13 ; आमिषं Pt. 1. 193. —4 Eclipsed. —5 Taken. seized. —स्ते A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. —(Comp. —अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रसः [ग्रस् कर्मणि बच्] 1 A monthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful ; Ms. 3. 133 ; 6. 28 ; Y. 3. 55. —2 Food, nourishment. —3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. —4 The morsel bitten. —5 The act of swallowing. —6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation ; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. —7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. —8 An eclipse. —Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing ; i. e. bare subsistence. —श्लयं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह 1, 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रहः ; गृह्णाति, जयाह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, ग्रहीत, caus. ग्राहयति ; desid. (अग्रुहति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch bold of, lay bold of, catch, grasp ; तयोर्ग्रहः पादात् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57 ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती बाजी बलगासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50 ; लं कंटे जयाह K. 363 ; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. —2 To receive, take, accept, exact ; वज्रानमेव भृत्यैः स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 124 ; 9. 162. —3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner ; बंदिग्रहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृहीयात् Ms. 8. 34. —4 To arrest, stop, catch ; Bg. 6. 35. —5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमिष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. —6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृही-यात् Chāṇ 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. —7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमायान् परिचर्या सुहृद्मेहालुभावा हि नितांतमयिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. —8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.) as in पिशाचगृहीतः वेतालगृहीतः. —9 To assume, take ; युतिमग्रहीद्ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. —10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. —11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि सृष्टिद्वयादिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ;

परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतं वचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनां गृह्णाति M. 1. 1 ; Mu. 3. —12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense) ; ज्यानिनादस्य गृह्णीत तयोः R. 11. 15. —13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. —14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्राधिकारैश्च गृह्यतेऽतर्कतः मनः Ma. 8. 26. —15 To utter, mention (as a name) ; यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृह्णी-यात् पत्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. —16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मूलेनैतत्पु-स्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ma. 8. 201. —17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. —18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीर्णा-नि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. —19 To conceive. —20 To observe (as a fast). —21 To eclipse. —22 To undertake, under- go, begin. —23 To take up, draw (water). —24 To stop, intercept. —25 To withdraw, draw back. —26 To include. —27 To receive hospita- bly (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modi- fied according to the noun with which it is joined]. —Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. —2 To give away in marri- age ; Kn. 1. 52. —3 To teach, make one acquainted with. —4 To make one take, deliver over to. —5 To be- come familiar with. —With अनुसं to salute bumbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अग्नि to seize forcibly. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहीत, ग्राहयति ते, To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत p. p. [ग्रह कर्मणि-क] 1 Taken seized, caught, held, grasped, laid bold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः 2 Obtained, acquired, gained. —3 Received, ac- cepted. —4 Robbed. —5 Collected. —6 Agreed, promised. —7 Perceived. —8 known, understood, learnt. —8 Worn (see ग्रह). —Comp. —अर्थ a. know- ing the meaning or sense ; अग्रही-तार्थं आवाह्य S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —विश्र 1. run away, fugi- tive, dispersed. —2. disappeared. —देह a. incarnate. —नामन् a. called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; वृ ' whose name is auspiciously invoked ' a res- pectful way of speaking of venera- ble or dead persons. —विद्य a. versed in science, learned. —वेतन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वापद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतन् a. Who has grasped or com- prehended (with loc.) ; गृहीतो बद्ध-नेषु Dk. 120.

गृह्य a. 1 To be taken or received —2 To be seized. —3 To be observed

perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on; to be honoured. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient. -ह्यः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह-अच्] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रुधुः कच-ग्रहैः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing; अंगुलीग्रिभिर्देस्य छेदकेत्ययमे हे Ms. 9. 277; so गोयहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipse; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चो राहः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नवः ॥) नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकुलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण मुख-चंद्रेण भास्वता ॥ शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीयं सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिर्देहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amara. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving; प्राण Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to planetary influence. -अचमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-नं) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधारः, -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; रघेनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईशः the sun. -कुहोलः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -चित्तकः an astrologer. -दृशः the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. -निग्रहो (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमिः the moon. -पतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -पीडनं, -पीडा 1. oppression caused by a

planet. -2. an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयो-ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91; H. 1. 51; Pt. 2. 19. -पुषः the sun. -भक्तिः f. division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. -भोजनः, oblation offered to the planets. -मंडलं, -ली the circle of the planets. -यज्ञः, -यगः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. -युतिः conjunction of planets. -युद्धं opposition of planets. -राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विषः an astrologer. -ज्ञातिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. -सृंगाटकं triangular position of the planets with reference to one another. -संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ग्रह भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; श्वा मृगग्रहणेऽनुचिः Ms. 5. 130. -2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचार्यग्रहणत् R. 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. -4 Wearing, putting on; सोत्तरच्छदमध्या-स्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse Y. 1. 218. -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरं N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखे-नेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28. -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रियग्रहणगुरुभिर्ग-जितैर्नर्तयेथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand. -10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment. -14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction. -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. -अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, -णो f. 1 An imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines. -2 The intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhoea, dysentery -Comp. -हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशाखिलयापि वापिका प्रसत्ताद् ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. -2 To be taken

up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतु a. (त्रो f.) [ग्रह-वृत् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुण-ग्रहीतु q. v. -2 Perceiver, observant -3 Dehtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्रह a. (ही f.) [ग्रह भावे घञ्] Seizing, clutching; taking, holding, receiving &c. -इः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 A crocodile, shark; रागग्रहावती Bh. 3. 45. -3 A prisoner. -4 Accepting. -5 Understanding, knowledge. -6 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. -8 A disease. -9 Any large fish or marine animal. -10 Morbid affection, disease. -11 Beginning, undertaking. -ही A female crocodile.

ग्रह ind. (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; बन्दीग्रहं ग्रहीता V. 1.

ग्रहक a. (हिका f.) [ग्रह ण्युल्] One who receives, takes &c. -कः 1 A hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison. -3 A purchaser. -4 A Police-officer.

ग्रहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feeling; Māl. 1. 41.

ग्रहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A swoon.

ग्रहित a. Made to take or seize.

ग्रहिणि a. [ग्रह णिनि] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. -2 Picking, gathering. -3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attracting, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining. -6 Searching through, scrutinizing. -7 Choosing. -8 Perceiving, observing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astringent. -11 Obstructing. -m. The wood-apple tree. -णी Adverse fate (प्रतिकूलाः).

ग्रहक a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्राह्य a. [ग्रह-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह. -2 To be understood; Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -4 To be received in a hospitable manner. -5 To be admitted in evidence. -ह्यः A present.

ग्रामः [ग्रह-मन् आवृत्तोदशः] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1.; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्वयं ग्राम-स्वयार्थे कुलं त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपदस्वयार्थं स्वा-रमार्थं वृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. -2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. -4 A gamut, scale in music. -Comp. -अधिहृता, -अव्यक्षः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. -अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116, 11. 79. -अंतरं another village. -अंतिक the neighbourhood of a village. -अंतीय a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. (-यं) space near a village. -आचारः a village custom. -आधानं hunting. -उपाध्या-

यः the village priest. —कंदकः 1. 'the village-post', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale-bearer. —काम *a.* 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villages. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. —2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Sūdra. —गृह्य *a.* being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —योषिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —वर्षा sexual intercourse; (श्रीसंयोग). —वैश्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23. —ज, —जास *a.* 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —जीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. —2. a leader or chief in general. —3. a barber. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. a libidinous man. (—*f.*) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. —पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village. —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —मद्गुरिका riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, —यजिन् *m.* 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. —2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —लुटनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामवासः also) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —बंडः an impotent man (कृत्रि). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ *a.* 1. a villager. —2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कतिपयग्रामटिकापर्यटन-कुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invito or call.

ग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Rural, rustic. —2 (In music) Chromatic. —3 Rudo. —कः 1 The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118. —2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् *a.* 1 Rustic, rural. —2 Libidinous. —*m.* 1 A villager, peasant. —2 The head of a village. —जि Indigo plant.

ग्रामीण *a.* [ग्रामे भवः खृ] 1 Vnlgar, rude. —2 Chromatic. —3 Belonging to a village. —गः 1 A villager; ग्रामीण-वध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृत्तीनामुपरि स्थलोकयन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. —2 A dog. —3 A crow. —4 A hog.

ग्रामीय *a.* Belonging to a village. —यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय *a.* (की *f.*) Village-born, rustic. —यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य *a.* [ग्राम-यत] 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. —2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति Chand. M. 1. —3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). —4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). —5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); सुंवनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालवृत्तये R. G. or कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. —6 Indecent, obscene. —7 Relating to sexual pleasures. —8 Relating to a musical scale. —म्यः 1. A tame hog. —2 The first two signs of the zodiac, Aries and Taurus. —म्यः The Indigo plant. —म्यं 1 A rustic speech. —2 Food prepared in a village. —3 Sexual intercourse. —4 Acceptance. —Comp. —अश्वः an ass. —कर्मन् *n.* 1 the occupation of a villager. —2. sexual pleasure. —कुंकुमं safflower. —धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. —2. sexual intercourse, copulation. —3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —यष्टुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि *a.* boorish, clownish, ignorant. —मृगः a dog. —वह्वभा a harlot, prostitute. —मुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् *a.* Hard, solid. —*m.* 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नामैतद्वृद्धिं मज्ज-स्थलायूनि ग्रावाणः संभवत इति Mv. 1; अपि ग्रावा रोदिदपि दलति वज्रस्य इदंय U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. —2 A mountain. —3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरधनया, गू-वनिष् निः Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवाभंगभिरासं सुहृद्वपतति स्वदने दृष्टदुष्टः S. 1. 7. —Comp. —धंटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् *a.* Long-necked, handsome-necked. —*m.* A camel.

ग्रीष्म *a.* [ग्रस्ते रसान्; ग्रस्-मनिन् Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. —मः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the mouths of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. —2 Heat, warmth. —मी The खमलि-का plant. —Comp. —कालीन *a.* per-

taining to summer. —उद्भवा, —जा, —भवा the Navamallikā creeper (double jasmine).

गुञ्ज 1 P. (गोचति) 1 To steal, rob. —2 To go.

ग्रेव (की *f.*), ग्रेवेय (की *f.*) *a.* [ग्रीवायां भवः; अण् ढञ् वा] Being on or belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10. —च, —चं 1 A collar or necklace. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नामसत् करिणां ग्रेवंत्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रेवेयकं [ग्रीवायां बद्धोऽङ्कारः, ढक्] 1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्माकं सखि वाससी न इच्छिरे ग्रेवेयकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रेष्म, ग्रेष्मिक *a.* Relating to summer.

ग्रेष्मक *a.* (णिष्का *f.*) 1 Sown in summer. —2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लस्ते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लहयति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. —2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. —2 A stake, wager, bet; व्याख्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीप्यन् Si. 8. 32. —3 A die. —4 Gambling, playing. —5 A dice-box. —6 Cast of the dice, game at dice. —7 A chess-man.

ग्लुञ्ज 1 P. (ग्लोचति, ग्लुञ्ज) 1 To go, move. —2 To steal, rob. —3 To take away, deprive of; बहुनामग्लुञ्चत् प्राणा-मलोचिञ्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30

ग्लुञ्ज 1 P. (ग्लुञ्चति) 1 To rob. —2 To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) 1 To be poor or miserable. —2 To shake, tremble. —3 To move or go.

ग्लेप् 1 A (ग्लेवते) To serve, worship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्ले 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). —2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. —3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, G. 12. —4 To wane, fade, faint away. —Caus. (ग्लन्नापयति, but ग्लन्नापयति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up; S. 3. 18; Ku. 3. 49. —2, To tire out, exhaust. —3 To injure, trouble, hurt. —4 To emaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपन् 1 Withering, drying up. —2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान *p. p.* [ग्ले कर्तरि क] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.

-2 Sick, ill. —नं 1 Exhaustion. -2 Disease.

ग्लानिः *f.* [ग्लै भावे नि] 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue ; मनश्च ग्लानि-सृच्छति Ms. 1. 53 ; अंगग्लानिं सुरत-

जानितां Me. 70, 31 ; Sānti. 4. 4. -2 Decay, decline ; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती S. 2. 30 ; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3

Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लान्ति *a.* [ग्लै-स्तु] Languid, wearied. ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Camphor, -3 The earth.

घ.

घ *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying ; as in पाणिष, राजघ &c. —घः 1 A bell. -2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घञ् *A.* (घञते) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. -2 To flow, stream.

घग्घ 1 *A.* (घग्घते) 1 To laugh. -2 To laugh at, deride.

घट् *I.* 1 *A.* (घटते, जघटे, अघटिष्ट, घटिष्ठ, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.) ; द्युतितां व्रातु-मलं घटस्व Bk. 10. 40 ; अंगदेन समं यो-द्धमघटिष्ट 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23 ; 20. 24 ; 22. 31. -2 To happen, take place, be possible ; प्राणैस्तपोभि-रथवाजभिमत्तं मर्दयिः कुर्ये घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected ; कस्यापरस्योद्धमयैः प्रसूतै-र्वादित्रसृष्टिघटे भटस्य N. 22. 22 ; उभ-यथापि घटेते Ve. 3 ; प्रसीदेति न्यामिद-मसति कोपे न घटेते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. -3 To be united with ; Māl. 2. 8. -4 To come to, reach. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together ; इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिभिः Si. 9. 81 ; अनेन भैमीं घटयि-ष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46 ; कृष्या संधिं भीमो निघटयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10 ; Bk. 11. 11. -2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on ; घटयति घनं कंठाश्लेखे रसाक्ष पयोधरी Ratn. 3. 9 ; घटय जघने कांचीं Git. 12. -3 To accomplish, bring about, effect ; तदर्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14 ; (अभिमत्तं) आनी-य झटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7 ; Bh. 2. 120. -4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make ; एवमभिधाय वैनेतेय...अघटयत् Pt. 1 ; कांतिं कथं घटित-वातुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3 ; घटय सुज-बधनं Git. 10. -5 To prompt, impel ; स्नेहीषो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तुं Bk. 10. 73. -6 To rub touch. 7 To exert

oneself for. -8 To move, agitate. -II. 10 U. (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -3 To shine.

घटः [घट् अच्] 1 A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bb. 2. 49. -2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ). -3 An elephant's frontal sinus. -4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. -5 A measure equal to 20 dronas. -6 A part of a column. -7 A border. -8 A peculiar form of a temple. -Comp. —आदेवः covering for a carriage or any article of fur- niture. —उद्भवः, —जः, —योनिः, —सं- भवः epithets of the sage Agastya. —ऊधस् *f.* (forming घटोष्णी) a cow with a full udder ; नाः कोटिशः स्वर्ण- यता घटोष्णीः R. 2. 49. —कर्परः 1. N. of a poet. -2. a piece of a broken jar, pot-shoulder ; जीयिष्य येन कविना य- मकैः परेण तस्मै बह्वेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. —कारः, —कुत् *m.* a potter. —ग्रहः a water bearer. —दासी a pro- cureess ; cf. कुम्भादासी. —पर्यसनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. —राजः a water-jar of baked clay. —स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक *a.* [घटयति घट्-णिच् पठ्] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for ; एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य- ये Bh. 2. 74. -2 Bringing about, accomplishing. -3 Forming a constitu- ent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. -2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimo- nial alliances. -3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना [घट्-ल्यट्] 1 Effort, ex- ertion. -2 Happening, occurring. -3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting ; as in अघटितघटना. -4 Join- ing, union, mixing or bringing together, combination ; तत्तेन तत्तमय- सा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16 ; देहद्वयार्ध- घटनाराचितं K. 239 ; U. 3. 13. -5 Making, forming, shaping. -6 Mo- tion. -7 Strife, hostility ; Pt. 1. 159. -8 (ना) A troop of elephants.

घटा [घट् भावे अच्] 1 An endea- vour, effort, exertion. -2 A num- ber, troop, assemblage ; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111 ; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; Māl. 5. 19 ; मतिगघटा Si. 1. 64. -3 A troop of elephants assembled for material purposes. -4 An assem- bly.

घटिकः [घटेन तरति टच्] A water- man. —क The bip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel ; नार्यः इमंज्ञान- घटिका इव बर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192 ; एष क्रीडाति कुप्यन्त्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā of the day. -4 The ankle.

घटित *p. p.* [घट् णिच् क] 1 United, joined, connected ; Māl. 10. 23. -2 Planned, devised. -3 Happened. -4 Effected, produced. -5 Made or com- posed of.

घटिन् *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिधम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —मः A potter.

घटिधय *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. -2 A meas- ure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā or time of the day. -Comp. —कारः a potter. —ग्रह, ग्रह *a.* see घटग्रह. —यन्त्रं 1. a machine

for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; sec अवट्ट -2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the Ghatikās or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of Siva.

घटोक्चः N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named हिडिम्बा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas of the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.].

घट्ट 1 A. (घट्टे), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about: as in वायुघटिता लताः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; विटजननखघटितेव वीणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घट्टः [घट्ट-ञ्] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. 'प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. -जीविन m. 1. a ferryman. -2. a man of a mixed tribe; (वैद्यायां रजकाजातः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घट्टनं Shaking, moving.

घट्टना [घट्ट-ञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घट्टित a. [घट्ट कर्मणि क्] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घृण् 8 U. (घणेति, घणते) To shine. **घृद् 1. 10 P.** (घटति, घटयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घ Shining, splendid. -रः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of diel. -Comp. -फलकः a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [घट्-अञ्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः, -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताडः a bellman. -नादः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road: (दशधन्वन्तरो राज-मार्गे घंटापथः स्मृतः Kauṣilya). -2 N. of Mallinātha's commentary on the Kīrātārjunīyam; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारवि-काव्यमध्ये घंटापथं कमपि नूतनमातनिये Malli. -शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घटिन् a. 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell -m. An epithet of Siva.

घट्टुः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घट्टः A bee.

घन a [ह्रस्वती अपघनोदेशश्च Tv.] 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; सजात-श्च घनाघनः Māl. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति सुघने कुचयुगगणे युगमद्वय-रूपिते Git. 7; अशुचक्षुषं भवति युग-द्वौ घनकुचयुगे शशिवदनासौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Māl. 1. 32; निर्वृति U. 6. 11. -नः 1 A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनचक्रिकलापो निःसप्तलोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cule of a number (in math.). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc. -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नमः रुद्रेभ्यः ये revealed in this manner would stand thus:—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये ये रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये. —न 1 A cymhal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp. -अस्थयः, -अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds', the season succeeding the rains, autumn (शरद्); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञानी N. of Durgā. -अंशु n. rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजन-मियः शिवे Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face. -उपलः hail. -ओषः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गजितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -घनः the tube of a cube. -जंजाल thick wire —ज्वाल lightning. -तालः a kind of bird (सारंग). -तोलः the Chātaka bird. -धातुः lymph. -ध्वनि a. roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Si. 16. 25. —नाभिः smoke

(being supposed to be a principal ingredient in cloud; Me. 5). -नी-हारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पट्ट the cube root. -पट्टी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; कामद्विधन-पट्टवीमनेकसंख्येः Ki. 5. 34. -पाषाणः a peacock. -फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूल cube root (in math.). -रसः 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (m. or n). -वरं the face. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). -वर्त्मन् n. the sky; घनवर्त्म सहस्रधेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निः, -वह्नी lightning. -वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. -वाधिः the sky. -शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. -वासः a kind of pumpkin gourd. -बाहनः 1. Siva. -2. Indra. -द्रव्यम् a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-नः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Kṛishṇa. -सम-यः the rainy season. -सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार &c Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. -स्वनः -शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. -हस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To con-geal, condense.

घनीकृ 1 P. To be thickened, con-densed or congealed, be increased or depended; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

घनाघन a. 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. -नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intox-ication. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

घञ् 1 A. (घन्ते) To go, move.

घञ् 10 P. (घारयति) To cover.

घरः A house.

घरट्टुः A grinding stone.

घर्घरा a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्घरवा परे-श्मशानं सरित् Māl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -रः 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A slid-ing door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्घरा, -री 1 A bell used as an or-nament. -2 A girdle of small bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind of lute. -5

A hell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (n. also).

वर्षरिका 1 A hell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain.

वर्षरिते The granting of a hog.

वर्षु 1 P. (वर्षति) To go.

वर्मः a. [वर्ति अंगत्; वृ सेके कर्तरी मत्] नि° गुञ्ज: Up.1. 146] Hot. -र्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. -2 The hot season, summer; निःश्वासहार्षीयुक्तमाजगम वर्मः श्मिबेक्षामिषोपदेष्टु R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. -4 A cauld; ron, boiler. -5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 5. -6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 a hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice -10 Milk (of cows). -Comp -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंशु, अंभस् n., -उदक, -जलं sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Māl. 9. 17, 1. 37. -वर्षिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -छेदः cessation of heat. -दीधितिः the sun. R. 11. 64. -दुध, -दुह् f. a cow giving warm milk for offerings. -द्युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. -रश्मिः 1. the sun. -2 heat, radiance. -स्वेद a. Ved coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation (Sāy.); perspiring with heat. (B. and R.).

वर्ष 1. 2 P. (वसति, वास्ति, वस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

वसः The eater, devourer.

वसिः Ved. Food.

वस्मर a. [वस्-स्मरच्] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दावानलो वस्मरः Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer; वृषदसुतचम्-वस्मरो व्रीणिरस्मि Ve. 5. 36.

वस a. [वस्-रच्] Hurtful, injurious. -सः 1 A day; वस्रो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रदीर्घं Subhāsh. -2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -सं Saffron.

वासः [वस् कर्मणि वच्] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasture grass; वासाभावात् Pt. 5; वासमुर्द्धि परागवे द्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. -Comp. -कुंदः, -स्थानं a pasture. -कूदं hay-rick.

वासिः [वस् वां इण्] 1 Fire. -2 Grass.

वाटः, -टा [वट् अच्] The back of the neck. -टः 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

वाटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A hard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

वातः [हृन् जिच् वच्] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्यावात S. 3. 13; नयनशर-

वात Git. 19; so पाणिघातः, शिरोघात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो युग्माक्ष्याः सखलु रिपु-घातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication. (In comp. translated by 'inauspicious'; दिवसः). -Comp. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

वातक a. [हृन्-जिच्-प्बुल्] Killing, destroying; a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

वातन a. [हृन्-जिच्-भावे ल्युट्] A killer, murderer. -न 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

वातिः [हृन्-जिच्-इण्] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. -f. A bird-net.

वातिन् a. (नी f.) [इण् जिच् जिनि] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). -3 Destructive. -Comp. -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk, falcon.

वातुक a. (की f.) [हृन्-जिच्-उक्] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

वात्य a. [हृन्-जिच्-प्यत्] Proper or fit to be killed.

घारः See under घृ.

घार्तिकः [घृतेन-निवेष्टः-उच्] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him "छिद्रेष्वनर्थं बहुलीभवंति".

घासः See under वस्.

घु 1 A. (घवति, घृत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

घुद् I. 6 P. (घुटति, घुटित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To protect, preserve. -II. 1 A. (घोटते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To barter, exchange.

घुटः, घुटिः, -टी f. घुटिका; -का The ankle.

घुह 6 P. (घुडति) To prevent, defend.

घुण I. 1 A., 6 P. (घुणते, घुणति, घुणि-त) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुणः [घुण-क] A particular kind of insect found in timber. -Comp. -अश-

रं-लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. °न्यायः see under न्याय.

घुंढः, घुंढकः, -घुंढिका The ankle.

घुटिकं Cow dung found in woods.

घुह A large black bee.

घुर 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुरुरा-यितुशोरोघुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible. -3 To cry in distress.

घुरणः A sound.

घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुरुरायितुशोरोघुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7.

घुरुर 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. -रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

घुरुरकः, -रिका A gurgling sound.

घुरुरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

घुरुरी 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुर I. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति, घोषित, घुष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाद्वे तासां दु-व्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिवेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव हिंदि-मः करिणो हस्तिपकाहः कणन H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुष a. Sounding.

घुषित a. [घुष्-क] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.

घुष्टं A cart, carriage.

घोषः [घुष्-भावे घच्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; so रथं, तुर्यं, शंखं, &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्तिग्धमभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Ramour, report. -5 A herdsman; द्वैयंगीन-मादाय घोषद्वन्द्वानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायं घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.). The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kāyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A gnat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of Siva -घं Bell-metal

घोषकः [घोष स्वर्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.

घोषवत् *a.* 1 Making a sound, sound-
ing. -2 Sonant. -ती *A* lute.

घोषणे, -ण [घृष् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Proclama-
tion, declaring or speaking aloud,
public announcement; व्याघातो जय-
घोषणादिषु बलादस्मदलानां कृतः Mu. 3.
26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud,
making a great noise.

घोषयितुः 1 *A* crier, bard, herald. -2
A Brāhmaṇa. -3 *A* cuckoo. -4 *A*
captive.

घुसणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मद्युण-
घुसणालपेनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घूकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः *a*
crow. -नादिनी the Ganges.

घृत्कारः Hooting; Mā. 5. 19; U.
2. 29.

घृ 4 *A.* (घृयते) To kill, hurt.

घूर्ण 1 *A.*, 6 *P.* [घूर्णते- घूर्णति, घूर्णित]
To roll about, move to and fro,
whirl, turn round, shake, reel,
stagger; योषितामतिमदेन जघूर्णविभ्रमा-
तिशयपूर्णे बध्नेषु Si. 10. 32; भ्रातृ-
चिदघूर्णेषु Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si.
11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुस्तजागरघूर्णमानां
Ch. P. 5; भूयालः कमलाविलासमदितो-
न्मौलमदाघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -Caus.
(घूर्णयति-ते) To cause to shake, reel
or roll about; नयनान्यरूपानि घूर्णयन्
Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89.
(with prepositions like आ, वि the
root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण *a.* Shaking, moving to and
fro. -र्णः Whirling, rolling. -Comp.
-वायुः *a* whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, -ना [घूर्ण-भावे ल्युट्] Shaking,
reeling, whirling or turning round,
revolving; मौलिघूर्णचलत् Git. 9.
घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादशनादिकृत् S. D

घूर्णि [भावे-इन्] Rolling, revolving.
घृ 1. 1 *P.* (घर्ति-घृत्) To sprinkle.
-II. 10 *U.* (वारयति-ते, वारित) To sprinkle
over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 *P.* (जिघर्ति)
1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 *U.*
(घृणाति, घृणते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To
shine.

घारः [घृ-घृष्] Sprinkling, wetting.
घृत *a.* [घृ-क] 1 Sprinkled. -2
Illumined. -त्तं 1 Ghee, clarified but-
ter; (सपिण्डीनामाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं
भवेत् Say.). -2 Butter. -3 Water.
-Comp. -अन्नाः, -अचिस् *m.* blazing,
fire. -अचनिः the spot on the sacrifi-
cial post which is smeared with ghee.
-आहवनः fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an obla-
tion of ghee. -आहः 1. the Sarala tree.
-2. turpentine. -उदः 'ocean of ghee',
one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः
boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुल्य
a stream of ghee. -कशेः 1. fire. -2
one whose locks are unctuous.
-दीधितिः fire. -धारा *a* continuous
stream of ghee. -निर्णिज *a.* abin-

ing. (-*m.*) fire. -पदे *an* epithet
of the goddess Ilā. -पशुः *a* sacri-
ficial victim represented by ghee.
-पूरः, -वरः *a* kind of sweetmeat; also.
-पूर्वकः. -घृच् *a.* accompanied with
ghee. -घृट् *a.* having a shining
body. -प्रतीकाः, -प्रयस् *m.*, प्रसक्तः fire.
-मंडः the scum of melted butter.
-योनिः fire. -लेखनी *a* ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् *a.* Greasy.

घृतिन् *a.* Containing ghee.

घृतेली *A* cock-roach.

घृष् 1. 8 *P.* (घृणोति, घृण) To shine,
burn. -II. 1 *A.* (घृणते) To seize.

घृणा 1 Heat, ardor. -2 Sunshine.
-3 *A* day.

घृणा [घृ-न्क्] 1 Compassion, pity,
tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे
घृणां पंक्तिरा सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11.
17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust,
aversion, contempt; तत्प्राज तोषं
परघृष्टघृष्टे घृणां च धीणाकणिते वितेने N.
3. 60; 1. 10; R. 11. 65. -3 Re-
proach, censure. -Comp. -अचिः
m. fire.

घृणालु *a.* Compassionate, merciful,
tender-hearted.

घृणि *a.* [घृ-नि लिङ्गभावः] 1 Dis-
pleasing. -2 Shining. -णिः 1 Heat,
sunshine. -2 *A* ray of light. -3
The sun. -4 *A* wave. -न्. Water.
-Comp. -निधिः the snn. (*f.*) the
Ganges.

घृणिन् *a.* 1 Merciful, tender-hearted,
kind; Pt. 1 424. -2 Censorious,
abusive.

घृताची *a.* 1 Greasy, abounding
in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3
Shining. -*f.* 1 Night. -2 *N.* of
Sarasvati. -3 *N.* of an *apsaras*; N.
2. 109 (the following are the prin-
cipal nymphs of Indra's heaven;
घृताची मेनका रमा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा । सु-
केशी मंजुघोषाद्याः कथ्यन्तेऽस्मरसौधुरेः) -Comp.
-गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृत् 1 *P.* (घर्षति, घृट्) 1 To rub,
strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुंडल-
घृटमारयं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2
To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To
crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्य-
राजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175.
-4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्ष
q. v.)

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grind-
ing.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. -कः *A* polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. -णं 1
Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding,
pounding. -णं Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brush-
ed.

घृट *a.* [कर्मणि-क] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [कर्तरि-क्विप्] *A* bog. -*f.* 1
Grinding, pounding, rubbing. -2
Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्टिः *A* hog.

घोचः Intermediate space.

घोटः, -घोटकः *A* horse. -Comp.

-अरिः *a* buffalo.

घोटी, -घोटिका *A* mare, horse in
general; आदीकसेण करिघोटीपदातिजुषि

वाटीमुषि सितिजुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण(न)सः *A* sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; योणोत्ततं मुखं
Mk. 9. 16. -2 The nose of a horse,
snout (of a hog) ; दुर्धुरायमाणघोर-
घोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* *a* hog.

घोंटा 1 The jujube tree. -2 The
betelnut tree. -3 *A* timber tree.

घोर *a.* [घृ-अच् Up. 5. 64] 1
Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful;
शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुधे विह्वलेति तां R.
12. 39; orत्तिक कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोज-
यसि केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमयशं
U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. -2 Vio-
lent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venera-
ble, awful, sublime. -रः *N.* of
Siva. -रा Night. -र 1 Horror,
awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venera-
bleness. -4 Magic formulae and
charms. -5 Saffron. -Comp. -आ-
कृति, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appear-
ance, terrific, hideous. (-नः) *an* owl.
-घुष्य hell-metal. -घोरतरः *Siva*.
-घुष्य brass. -रासनः, -रासिन्, -वाशनः,
-वाशिन् *m.* *a* jackal. -रूपः *an* epithet
of Siva.

घोलः, लं Butter-milk having no
water in it; (तनु सस्नेहमजलं मयिते
घोलमुच्यते Susr.).

घ्रा *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) (Used only at
the end of comp.) Killing, destroy-
ing, removing, curing; बाह्मणघ्नः,
बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving
one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न,
&c.

घ्रांसः Ved. *A* day.

घ्रा 1 *P.* (जिघ्रति, जघ्री, अघ्रात्-अघ्रा-
सीत्, घ्रात घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at,
perceive by smell; रघुशकपि गजो हति
जिघ्रक्षपि भुजंगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99.
-2 To kiss. -Caus. (घ्रायति) To cause
to smell; Bk. 15. 109. (Prepositions
like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added
to this root without any material
change of meaning; गंधमाघ्राय चोष्णाः
Me. 21; आमोदमुपजिघ्रती R. 1. 43;
see Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13.
70; Ms. 4. 209 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* [घ्रा कर्मणि-क] Smelt. -णः,
-णं 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The
nose (also *n.*). -णं 1 The act of
smelling; घ्राणेन दूकरा इति Ms. 3.

241. -2 Odour, scent. -3 The nose ; बुद्धिद्वियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनात्वगारुणानि Sān. K. 26 ; Ku. 3. 47, Ra 6. 27 ; Ms. 5. 135. -Comp. —इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of smell ; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं T. S. —चक्षुस् *a.* 'having nose for the eyes,' blind (who smells ont his

way). —तर्पण *a.* grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-ं) fragrance, odour. -पाकः a disease of the nose.

घ्रात *p. p.* Smelled, smelled at.

घ्रातव्य *a.* To be smelled at. —घ्य Odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 The act of smelling ; घ्रातिरघ्रेयमद्योः Ms 11. 68. -2 Smell. -3 The nose.

घ्रेय *a.* To be smelled at. —य Smell, odour.

ड.

(No word in general use begins with this letter)

डः 1 An object of sense. -2 Desire, wish. 3 An epithet of Siva.

डु 1 A (डवते) To scound

च.

च *a.* 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile. -चः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Chewing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A tortoise. -5 A thief. —*ind.* A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also as well as, moreover) used to join words or assertions together ; (in this sense it is used with each of the words or assertions which it joins together ; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence) ; मनो निष्ठाशुल्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31 ; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57 ; Ms. 1. 64 ; 3. 5 ; कुलन कात्या वयसा नवेन गुणेश्च तैस्तैर्विनयमधानैः R. 6. 79 ; Ms. 1. 105 ; 3. 116. -2 Disjunction (but, still, yet) ; शीतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1. 16. -3 Certainty, determination, (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव) ; अतीतः पथानं तव च महिमा बाहूमनसयोः G. M. ; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावश्च दृढशे स तैः R. 12. 45. -4 Condition (if=चेत्) ; जीवितुं चेच्छसे (इच्छसे चेद्) मृद हेतुं मे गदतः कृणु Mb. ; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) गुणेन क्षि Bh. 2. 45 v. 1. -5 It is often used expletively (पादपूर्णार्थे) ; भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexicographers give, besides

the above, the following senses of च which are included in the general idea of copulation ; 1 अन्वाचय joining a subordinate fact with a principal one ; भो भिक्षामद गं चानय ; see अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combination ; as पाणो च पादौ च पाणिपाद. -3 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection ; as हस्तश्च न्यग्रोधश्च हस्तन्यग्रोधौ. -4 सङ्घट्टय aggregation ; as पचति च पठति च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand', 'though—yet', to denote antithesis ; न सुलभा सकलेन्दुमुखी च सा किमपि चेदमनगविचेदिते V. 2. 9 ; 4. 3 ; R. 16. 7 ; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as) ; ते च प्रादुर्दन्वंतं बुद्धये चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6 ; 3. 40 ; 11, 50, 81 ; Ku. 3. 58, 66 ; S. 6. 7 ; Māl. 9. 39.

चकृ 1 U. (चकृते=ते, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied. -2 To repel, resist. 3 To shine.

चकित *a.* [चकृ कर्तरि क] 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear) ; भयं, साहसम् ; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled ; व्याघ्रादुत्तरचकित हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17 ; Amaru.

46 ; Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive ; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा Git. 2 ; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. —तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm, fear. —तं *ind.* With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe ; चकितमुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1. 11 ; सभयचकितं Git. 5 ; Sānti. 4. 4.

चकास् 2.P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति=ते, चकासां चकार, अचकासीत्, चकास्ति) 1 To shine, be bright ; गन्धर्वान्दि चकास्ति नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Git. 10 ; चकास्ते चारुचमूर चर्मणा Si. 1. 8 ; Bk. 3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous ; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातुकाश्चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकास्ते Ki. 1. 17. —*Caus.* To cause to shine, illuminate ; Si. 3. 6. -WITH चि to shine, be bright.

चकासित *a.* Shining, splendid, bright.

चकोरः [चकृ-वृत्ते ओरन् Up. 1. 64] A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams) ; ज्योत्स्नपानमदालसेन चणुषा सत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11 ; इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59 ; 7. 25 ; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव चदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Git. 10. (चकोरक=also.)

चक्र 10 P. (चक्रयति) 1 To suffer. -2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

चक्रल *a.* Round, circular.

चक्रसः Dishonesty, crookedness, fraud.

चक्रं [क्रियते अनेन, कृ धञर्थे क नि० द्वित्वम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्र-वत्परिवर्तते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A sharp circular missile, weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body. -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The horizon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 whirlpool, -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle; राशि° the zodiac. 18 Circular flight (of birds &c.). -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hexagon. -20 Range, department in general. -21 The convolutions or spiral marks of the शालग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance. -क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1. a gender having a curved neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). (-गी) a goose. (-जं) a parasol. -अटः 1. a juggler, snake catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a *ai'nara*. -अधिवासिन् *m.* the orange tree. -आकार, आकृति *a.* circular, round. -आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आहः, -आहयः the ruddy goose. -ईश्वरः 1. 'lord of the discus', N. of Vishnu. -2. the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् *m.* an oilman. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. -गङ्गुः a round pillow. -गतिः *f.* rotation, revolution. -गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी *f.* a. rampart, an entrenchment -चर *a.* moving in a circle. -(-रः) a juggler. -चारिन् *m.* a chariot. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. -जीवकः, -जिविन् *m.* a potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place. -दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धर *a.* 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a discus. -3. driving in a carriage. -(-रः) 1 an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरभावः R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. -3. a village tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake. -धारा the periphery of a wheel. -नदी the Gandaki river. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् *m.* 1. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2. a pyritic ore of

iron -नायकः 1. the leader of a troop. -2 a kind of perfume. -नेमिः *f.* the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचेर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्र-नेमिकमेव Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. -पालः 1. the governor of a province. -2. an officer in charge of a division of an army. -3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a discus. -फलं a kind of discus. -बधुः, -बाधवः the sur. -बालः, -डः, -बालः, -डः 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74; प्रकटयति किञ्चिद्वरिषां चक्र-वाल Ratn. 4. 16; Mv. 6. 4; Mu. 3. 21; K. 126, 178. -3. horizon. -(-लः) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2. the ruddy goose. -बालधिः a dog. -भृत् *m.* 1. one who holds a discus. -2. N. of Vishnu. -भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः *f.* a lathe or grindstone; आरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वद्देव यत्नेहि-खितो विभाति R. 6. 32. -भ्रांतिः *f.* revolution of wheels; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् *m.* a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog. -मुषलः a battle carried on with the discus and club. -यानं a wheel-carriage. -रदः a hog. -वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितिश्च Ak.): पुत्रमेवं गुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12; तत्र तन्वि कुचावेतो गियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ। आसमुद्रक्षितिशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करमदः॥ Udb. (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); -2. (hence) head, foremost; आपद्मः किल महाशय-चक्रवर्तिं विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वमुदारभावं Bv. 1. 70. -वाकः (की *f.*) the ruddy goose; दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमि-वेकं Me. 83. -बधु the sun. -वादः 1. a limit, boundary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. engaging in an action. -वालः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. -व्यूहः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. an epithet of Vishnu -साहयः the ruddy goose. -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक *a.* [चक्रमिव कायति कै क] Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चक्रवत् *a.* [चक्रमस्यस्य मत्तु मस्य वः] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a discus. -*m.* 1 An oilman.

-2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A discus bearer. -का 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [चक्रमस्यस्य इति] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a discus. -3 Driving in a carriage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative (सूचक). -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 22. -2 A potter. -3 An oilman. -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. 10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रीकु 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रीवत् *m.* An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्षु 2 A. (चक्षे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses.) 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say tell (with dat. of the person). -3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [चक्षु-लुट् नङ्यादेशः] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [चक्ष् अस्ति न स्यादेशः] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati -*n.* 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen -3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस्, *a.* [चक्ष् कर्णे उस्ति Un 2. 118] Seeing. -*n.* 1 The eye; दृश्यं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कुण्डसारे ददञ्चक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नय-चक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. -2 Sight; look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुराद्युद्येव प्रहयिते Ms. 4. 41. 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splendour. -Comp -गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. -ग्रहणे morbid affection of the eye. -हविर् the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -पथः the range of sight, the horizon. -बधः blinding the sight; Vā. 67. -मलं the excretion of the eyes. -रामः (चक्षु-रामः) 1. redness in the eyes. -2. 'eye-love', love or liking by as expressed by an exchange of glances

पुरश्चुरागस्तद्व मनसोऽनन्यरता Māl. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः काकिलेषु न परकलनेषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1. also). —रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तेषु कपोलेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. —2. an object of sight, any visible object. —3. the horizon. —अश्वत्थ m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्म a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरस्तीत्यमरसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18; °ता 4. 13. —2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य a. [चक्षुषि हितः यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si 8. 57. —2 Good for the eyes. —3 Produced from the eye. —व्यः-व्या A collyrium or application to the eyes. —व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चंकुणः, -रः 1 A tree. —2 A carriage. —3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चंकमण a. [क्रम् यद् व्युद यको लृक् Tv.] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. —2 Going slowly or crookedly. —3 Moving or going about, walking; चिषं चंकमणं रात्रौ Chān. 97; चक्रे स चक्रनिभचंकमणश्चलेन N. 1. 144. —4 Going slowly or tortuously. —5 Leap, jump, spring; Pt. 4.

चंकमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग. a. 1 Handsome, beautiful. —2 Clever. —3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् m. Beauty.

चञ्च 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चति) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चञ्चत्यचञ्चदध्रुमतां U. 5. 3; Māl. 5. 23; चञ्चञ्च Nāg. 4; चञ्चपराग Gīt. 1. —2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विप्रीदति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति तापं Gīt. 4. —3 To leap, jump. —4 To go, move.

चञ्चः [चञ्च-अञ्] 1 A basket. —2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (चञ्चगुलं मातृ). —चा 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). —2 A straw-man, doll. —3 A puppet of grass or reed. —4 A contemptuous epithet of man.

चञ्चरक a. 1 Leaping; jumping. —2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चञ्चरिन् m. The large black bee; करी बरीभरीति चेद् दिशं सरीसरीति कां । स्थितिचरीकरीति चञ्च चञ्चरीति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरी, -चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; चुलुकपति मदीयां चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. 9.; कुंदलताया विमुक्तमकरं रसाया अपि चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयरुद्धमेभरभंजनकातरभावमेतः ॥ Vh. 1 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल a. [चञ्च-अलङ्, चञ्च गतिं लालित-क वा Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्वेन भर्तृहृदि-णीशिशुचञ्चलार्त्तं Cn. P. 27; चञ्चलकुंडल Gīt. 7; Amaru. 79. —2 (fig.) inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघ-वितानमध्यविलसत्सौदामिनीचञ्चलः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. —ल 1 The wind. —2 A lover. —3 A libertine. —ल 1 Lightning. —2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्चु a. [चञ्च-उञ्] 1 Celebrated; renowned, known. —2 Clever (as अक्षरचञ्चु); ओष्ठेन रामो रामैश्चिबचञ्चुवन-चञ्चुना Si. 2. 14; see: चञ्चु. —चुः A deer. —चुः, -चुः f. A beak, bill. —Comp. —चुटः, -ट the bill of a bird when about; चञ्चुटं चपलं चि चकोर-पोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचं चञ्चु-चुटमोचमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; स्थलिसञ्चञ्चुटेन पक्ष्मि 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. —प्रहारः a peck with the beak. —भृत्, -भृत् m. a bird. —सूचिः the tailor bird.

चञ्चुका A beak, bill.

चञ्चुर a. Clever, expert.

चद् 1. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To break, fall off, separate. —2 To rain. —3 To cover. —ल. 10 U. (चाटयति-ने) 1 To kill, injure. —2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow. —2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. —2 Falling off in small pieces.

चटुः, -टु n. [चट्-उञ्] 1 Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. —2 A scream. —3 A devotional posture among ascetics. —टुः The belly.

चटुल a. [चट्-उलङ्] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमेक्षत जनश्चटुलाग्रपावं Si. 5. 6; त्रासातिमात्रचटुलेः स्मरतः सु-नेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटुलशक्रोद्वेगनेत्रैः तानि Me. 40; Mu. 3. 24; Si. 5. 10. 13. —2 Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.); किं लब्धं चटुल रव्यह नयता सा-भाग्यमेतां वृक्षां Amaru. 14; चटुलभ्रमण दृष्टितेन 71. —3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुपटुचार सुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं Gīt. 10. —ल 1 Lightning.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल a. 1 Tremulous. —2 Lovely, beautiful. —3 Talking sweet words.

चट्टचटा The sound of the clashing of weapons, cracking of fire &c. चट्टचायते Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चट्टचायनं Crackling

चण 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. —2 To go. —3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण a. (At the end of comp.). Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; as अक्षरचणः —णः The chick-pea.

चणक। Chick-pea; उत्पत्तितोपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भाट्टकं भक्तुं Pt. 1. 132. —Comp. —अम्लं sour pease, —आत्मजः the sage चाणक्य.

चंड a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent; impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry, wrathful; अथैकधनेनपरराधचंडाद् युतो-कुशाड्यतिमाद् विभोपि R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. —2 Hot, warm; as in चंडांशु. —3 Active, quick. —4 Pungent, acrid. —5 Mischievous, evil. —6 Circumcised. —डः 1 An evil being or demon. —2 Siva. —3 Skanda. —4 The tamarind tree. —ड 1 Heat, warmth. —2 Passion, wrath. —adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily. —Comp. —अंशुः —वीथितिः —भाट्टः the sun. —नायिका an epithet of Durgā. —मुंडा a form of Durgā; (= चांमुंडा q. v.). —सृगः a wild animal. —वि. क्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् a. Violent, warm. —ती N. of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हंतुमशुच्यता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी ममभूयपादपतिं जातानुतपेव सा V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. —डी 1 A term of endearment applied to one's mistress. —2 Hurt, injury. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva.; पुण्यं यायाश्चिबुवनशुरोर्धोम चंडी-श्वरस्य Me. 33. —कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडिः f., चंडिका N. of Durgā. चंडिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. —2 Heat, warmth. चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीक 8 U. To enrage, make angry or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -क A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. [चंड आलव्] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कूर-कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. —लः 1 A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Śūdra father and a Brāhmaṇa mother. —2 A man of this caste, an outcaste, चंडाला किमयं हि-जातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10.

12, 16; 11. 176. —Comp. —बल्लकी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —2 N. of Durgā.

चंडुः [चंड-उत्] 1 A rat, mouse. —2 A small monkey.

चतु 1 U. (चतति-ते) 1 To ask, beg, request. —2 To go. —Caus. (चातयति-ते) 1 To cause to hide. —2 To scare, terrify.

चतित a. (Ved. चत्त) Hidden; made to disappear.

चातन a. Driving away, removing. —नं 1 Tormenting, afflicting. —2 Removing, scaring away.

चतुर Num. a. [चत्-उत् U. 5. 58] (always in pl.; चत्वारः m.; चतः f.; चत्वारि n.) 4; चत्वारो वयसृष्टिजः Ve. 1. 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था वात्ये कीमारं यौवनं वाप्येकं चेति; चत्वारि श्लोका त्रयोऽस्य पादाः &c.; शेषान् मासान् गम्य चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. —ind. Four times. [of. Zend chathru; Gr. tessares; L. quatuor]. [In comp. the *च* of चतुर is changed to a *visarga* (which in some cases becomes *श*, *व* or *स्* or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. —Comp. —अंशः a fourth part. —अंग a. having 4 members, quadripartite. (—ग) 1. a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थो वृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं S. Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhāsh. —2. a sort of chess. —अग्नि a. having four parts. (—नी) a complete army, see चतुरंग. —अंगुल 1. the four fingers of the hand. —2. four fingers broad. —अंत a. bordered on all sides; भूत्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. —अंता the earth. —अशीति a. eighty-fourth. —अशीति a. or f. eighty-four. —अश्र, —अश्र a. (for अश्रि सि) 1. four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. —2. symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; यच्च तस्याश्चतुरश्रशोभिषयुः Ku. 1. 32. (—अश्रि, —अश्रि) 1. a square. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth inner mansions. —अहं a. period of four days. —आत्मन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —आननः, —मुखः an epithet of Brāhmā, इतरतापशान्ति यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udh. —अश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhman. —उत्तर a. increased by four. —उष्ण the four hot spices, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (चतुष्कर्ण) a. heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) a. square,

quadrangular. (—गः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. —2. a tortoise. —गवः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण a. four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) a. forty-four; चत्वारिंशत्तम forty-fourth. —गवत्त (चतुर्गवत्त) a. ninety, fourth, or with ninety-four added. —चतुर्गवत्तं शतं 'one hundred and ninety four.' —वृत्तः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश a. fourteenth. —दशन् a. fourteen. —रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshtaka:—लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपरिजातकसुरा धन्वंतरिश्रेष्ठमा गायः कामदुष्यः सुरेश्वरगजो रत्नादिदेवांगनाः । अथः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिपुत्रः शंखोऽयं चतुर्थे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सश मंगलं ॥). —चत्वारिंशत् (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:—वडंगमिश्रिता वेदा यमं शास्त्रं पुराणं । मीमांसा तर्कमपि च पता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥). —दशति the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —विंश the four quarters taken collectively. —विंश ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. —बोलः, —लं a royal litter. —द्वार 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. —2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति a. or f. ninety-four. —पंच a. (चतुःपंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. —पंचाशत् f. (चतुःपंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (—यं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39. 9. 264. (—यः) a Brāhman. —पद a. (चतुष्पद) 1. having four feet. —2. consisting of four limbs. (—दः) a quadruped. (—वी) a stanza of four lines; परं चतुष्पदी तत्त्व इति जातिरिति दिष्टा Chand. M. 1. —पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. —पाद्-द्व (चतुष्पाद्-द्व) a. 1. quadruped. —2. consisting of four members or parts. (—m.) 1. a quadruped. —2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्व the four sides of a square. —बाहुः an epithet of Viṣṇu. (—द्व n.) a square. —भक्ष the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुत्रार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भाजः N. of Viṣṇu. —भुज a. 1. quadrangular. —2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (—जः) 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu; R. 16. 3. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. a square. (—जं) a square. —मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the

bright half of a month to the 11th day in the bright half of kṛtikā). —मुख a. having four faces. (—खः) an epithet of Brāhmā; रक्तः सर्वं चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (—खं) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. —2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतुरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brāhmā. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुत्रार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and माक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. —2. four principal colours. —वर्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश a. 1. twenty-fourth. —2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं (124). —विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. —विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. —विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध a. of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (—वः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Viṣṇu. (—हं) medical science. —शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुर्दशालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्दशाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; अलं चतुःशालनिर्मितं प्रवेश्य Mk. 3. 7. —वह्नि a. or f. 1. sixty-four. —2. N. for the Rīgveda containing 64 Adhyāyas. —कलः (pl.) the sixty-four parts. —सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. —सप्तमं an unguent of four things, (sandal, sgallochum, saffron and musk). —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हृयन्, —ग a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). —होत्रक the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर्थ a. (र्थी f.) [चतुर्था गुणः इदं युक् च] The fourth. —र्थः The fourth letter of any class. —र्थ A quarter, a fourth part. —Comp. —अंश a. receiving a fourth part. (—शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhman's religious life, Sannyāsa. —फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्ष a. eating the fourth meal. —भाज a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.)

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —यिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The dative case (iu

gram.). -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्था *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्टक *a.* [चतुष्टयं चत्वारोऽथवा यस्य वा क्व] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्टकं च पंचकं च शतं सन् Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). —एकं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. —एकी 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टिका The number 'four.'

चतुष्टय *a.* (यी. f.) [चत्वारोऽथवा विधा अस्य तस्य] Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टयसमीरिता। प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. —य 1 A group or collection of four; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किञ्च यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. -2 A square. -3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -4 The centro of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty.

चतुर *a.* [च-उ-उ-उ] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव वृत्तिः Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15. 44; युगयाऽजहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुनरेति गतं चतुरं वचः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —रः 1 A round pillow. -2 Crooked gait. -3 An elephant's stable. —र 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. -2 An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [च-उ-उ-उ Up. 2. 121] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. -2 A place where many roads meet; स खलु अष्टिचत्वरं निवसति Mk. 2. -3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. -4 A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. -2 Kusa grass. -3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [चदति-ते] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [चद-किरि-] 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 An elephant. -4 A snake.

चन् 1, 6. P. [चनति] 1 To sound, -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* 1 Food. -2 Delight, satisfaction.

चनसित *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. 1 To like. -2 To eat. -3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *a.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, कः, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). *Note.* Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. [चंदति, चंदित] 1 To shine. -2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चंदा 1 The moon. -2 Camphor.

चंदकः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of fish.

चंदनः-नं [चंद पयंतात्-ल्यु] 1 Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलाया शु-रुचंदनैधमे R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुचौ प्रिये याति जनस्य सेव्यतां B. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चंदनं किल शीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमयत्र चंदनं न प्रवेदति 1. 41. -2 Anything most excellent of its kind. -Comp. —अचलः, -गिरिः, अग्निः the Malaya mountain. —उदकं sandal water —पुष्पं cloves. —सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. -2. a kind of alkali (वज्रसार).

चंदनिक *a.* Rubbed with or smelling of, sandal wood.

चंदनीया *a.* Kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना).

चंदिरः [Up. 1. 51] 1 An elephant. -2 The moon; अथि च मानसमंडनिधि-र्यशो विमलशारदचंदिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; सुकुंडसुखचंदिरं चिरमिदं चकोरायतां 4. 1.

चंद् *a.* [चंद् णिच्-ल्यु] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold) -2 Lovely, beautiful. —द्रः 1 The moon; यथा मूढादनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12; इत-चंद्रा तमसैव कोऽधो 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवमनि H. 1. 61; सुखं, वदनं &c.; पर्याप्तचंद्रैव शरत्त्रियाम् Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see below). -2 The moon, as a planet. -3 Camphor; विलेपनस्य-धिकचंद्रभागताविभावनाद्यापललाय पांडुरतां N. 1. 51. -4 The eye in a peacock's tail. -5 Water. -6 Gold (*n.* also). -7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. -8 A spot similar to the moon. -9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. -10 A reddish kind of psal. -11 The fifth lunar mansion. -12 The

number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चंद् means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्: 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). —द्रा 1 Small cardamoms. -2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -3 An awning, a canopy. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. Vishnu. -2. a moon-beam. —अर्धः the half moon; Pt. 4. °ब्रह्ममणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Siva. —आ-तपः 1. moon-light. -2. awning. -3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. —आत्मजः, —औरसः, —जः, —जातः, —तनयः, —नंदना, —पुत्रः the planet Mercury. —आनन *a.* moon-faced. (नः) an epithet of Kārttikeya. —आपदिः an epithet of Siva. —आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. —आह्वयः camphor. —इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses blossoming during the night. —उदयः 1. moon-rise. -2. awning. -3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (-या) a kind of medicine for the eyes. —उपला the moon-stone. —कला 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकलामिवावनचरिं देवात्समासाच मे Māl. 5. 28. -2. the crescent before or after the new moon. —कांतः, —मणिः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमरश्मादुद्धते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Amaru. 57; Bh. 1. 21, Māl. 1. 24. (-तः-तं) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal wood. —कांता 1. a night. -2. the wife of the moon. -3. moon-light. —कांतिः *f.* moon-light. (*n.*) silver. —नयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible —ग्रहं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. —गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °रया a deceased progenitor, the Manca. —गोलिका moonlight. —ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. —चंचला a small fish. —चूडः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः, °ब्रह्ममणिः epithets of Siva; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्यपालम्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. —द्वाराः (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. धुतिः sandal-wood. —(*f.*) moon-light. —नामन् *m.* camphor. —निभ *a.* bright, handsome. —पंचांगं the luni-solar calendar. —पादः a moon-beam; Me. 70; Māl. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light. —बालः 1. large cardamoms. -2. moon-light. —चिदुः the sign for the nasal (")

—भस्मन् *n.* camphor. —भागा *N.* of a river in the south. —भासः a sword ; see चंद्रहास —भूति *n.* silver. —मणि the moon-stone. —मण्डल 1 the orb or disc of the moon. —2 the lunar sphere —3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiarist. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लौहकं, लौह, लौहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन *a.* moon-faced. —व्रत 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्रायण *q. v.* —2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1. a room on the top (of a house &c.) ; विद्युतः पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिशुभसुखराः करोति *R.* 13. 40. —2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone ; *Bk.* 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संज्ञा *N.* of Budha or Mercury. (—चर) small cardamoms. सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Rāhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. —2. the sword of Rāvana ; हे पाणयः किमिति चांड्य चंद्रहासं *B. R.* 1. 56, 61. —3. *N.* of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhārmika. [He was born under the Māla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe ; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse.] (—सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. —2 The eye in a peacock's tail. —3 A finger-nail. —4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock ; *Si.* 3. 49.

चंद्रमस *m.* 1 The moon ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलाग्र ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः *R.* 6. 22. —2 A mouth. —3 Stomach.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight ; इतः स्मृतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विधिमप्युत्तरलीकरोति *N.* 3. 116 ; *R.* 19. 36 ; काशुकेः कुभीलकेश्वर (परिहर्षया चंद्रिका *M.* 4. —2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated ; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिक ; *cf.* कौमुदी. —3 Illumination. —4 A large cardamom. —5 The river Chandrabhāgā. —6 The Mallikā creeper. —Comp —अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moon-rise. —द्रावः the moon-stone —पायिन् the Chakora bird.

चांद्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Golden, possession-gold. —2 Having the moon. —*m.*

The planet Mercury (son of the moon.)

चंद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barbar. —2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चंद्र 1. 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe. —II. 10 U. (चपयतिने) 1 To grind, pound, knead. —2 To cheat.

चपटः = चपेट *q. v.*

चपल *a.* [चप-भेदागतौ कल उपोकार-स्वाकारः *Tr.* ; *cf.* *Un.* 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous ; कल्पाभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः *S.* 1. 15 ; चपलायताक्षी *Ch. P.* 8. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering ; Śānti. 2. 12 ; चपलमति &c. —3 Faint, transient, momentary नलिनीदलगत-जालमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं *Moha M.* 5. —4 Quick, nimble, agile ; (गर्त) शैशवाद्यचपलमप्यशोभत *R.* 11. 8. —5 Inconsiderate, rash ; *cf.* चपल. —लः 1 A fish. —2 Quicksilver. —3 The Chātaka bird. —4 Consumption. —5 A sort of perfume. —6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning ; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुषमं रतिपतिमृगकानने *Gf.* 7. —2 An unchaate or disloyal way. —3 Spirituous liquor. —4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —5 The tongue. —6 Long pepper. —Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman ; *Si.* 9. 16. —2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trombling. —2 Fickleness.

चपलायते *Den. A.* To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the finger extended. —2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand ; रुद्धिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति *Mh.*

चम् 1 P. (चमति, चांत) 1 To drink, sip, drink off ; चवानं मधु माषीकं *Bk.* 14. 94. —2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. —2 Show, spectacle. —3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry ; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवित्वेव रम्या *Bv.* 3. 16 ; तद्व्यपक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् *K. P.* 1. —4 Riot, festive or angry riot.

चमत्कारिन् *a.* 1 Astonishing, surprising. —2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम्-अच् *Un.* 3. 31] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara —री 1 A shoot, sprout (भेजरी). —2 The female Chamara ; यस्याधर्मुकं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यञ्जने-

श्मर्यः *Ku.* 1. 13, 48 ; *Si.* 4. 60 ; *Me.* 53. —Oomp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छा) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः, —सं [चमत्यस्मिन्, चम्-अश्च् *Tr.*] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice ; *Y.* 1. 183 (also चमसी). —2 A cake made of barley, rice &c)

चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चम्ः *f.* [चम्-ऊ *Un.* 1. 81] 1 An army (in general) ; पश्येतां पांडुपुत्रा-जामाचार्य महतीं चम् *Bg.* 1. 3 ; शासवीनां चम्नां *Me.* 43 ; गजवती जयतीव्रहया चम्ः *R.* 9. 10. —2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. —3 Ved. A dish or vessel. —4 A grave. —Oomp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —वः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander ; *R.* 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरः A kind of deer ; चकास्ततं चारचमूरचर्मणं *Si.* 1. 8.

चम् 10 U. (चपयतिने) To go, move.

चंपः [चम्-अच्] The Kovidāra tree. —यैः The flower of this tree.

चंपकः [चम्-पुल्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. —2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower of this tree ; अद्यापि तां जनकचंपक-दामगौरी *Ch. P.* 1. —2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. —Oomp. —माला 1. *N.* of a neck-ornament worn by women. —2 a garland of Champaka flowers. —3 a kind of metre (see App.). —रमा a species of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or bread-fruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती *N.* of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhāgalpura.

चंपालुः = चंपकालु *q. v.*

चम्पुः *f.* A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse ; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चम्पुरित्वमिधी-यते *S. D.* 569 ; for instance भोजवर्ष, नलवर्ष, भारतवर्ष &c.

चम् 1 P. (चवति) To go, move.

चम्रि *a.* Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations) (चमसस्य) ; *Rv.* 1. 56. 1.

चर 1 A. (चयते) To go to or towards, move.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चवार, चवारीत् चरति, चरति or sometimes चरिषे) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander ;

नडाशोका हरिणशिक्षाभो मंदमंदं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर् may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67; कपयश्चेद्वारातरं रामस्यैव मनोरथः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do, act; रचयति रेखाः सलिले यस्तु खले चरति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (b) To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person), चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर्). -4 To graze; सुचिरे हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in, be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be defused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. -Caus. (चरयति) 1 To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acquaint oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf. L. *curro*.]

चर a. (रि. f.) [चर्-अच्] 1 Moving, going, walking; grazing &c.; धनोरपचरन्ते प्राणिषु S. 5. 9. -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.) -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable; see चराचर below; Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. -5 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich' so देवदत्तचरः, अध्यापकचरः late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 (Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karapa in astrology. -8 The Karapas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians. 10 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -Comp. -अचर a 1. moveable and immovable; चराचराणां भूतानां कुत्रि राधारतं नतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking, trembling. (-त्) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63. 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. -2. The sky, the atmosphere. -3. heaven. (-रि) a young woman. -द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels. -पुटः a mediator. -भं, -भवेन a varying sign of the zodiac; i. e. the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मूर्तिः f. an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरटः The wag-tail.

चरणः-जं [चर्-कणे लुट्] 1 A foot; शिरसि चरण एव न्यस्यते वारचिने Ve. 3. 38; आर्या काममचरोति चरणं त्विदुदुधुतं 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas; c. g. चरणसुरवः Mv. 1, Māl. 1; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -जः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. -जं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c.) -Comp. -असृत, -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock. -आरुक्कं त्रampling, treading under foot. -गत a. fallen at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रन्थिः m., -पर्वन् n. the ankle. -ज्यासः a foot-step. -पः a tree. -वतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Me. 105. -पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-fall. -3. prostration. -युष्मत्, -सेवा 1 prostration. -2. service, devotion.

चराणिः A man (मनुष्य); Bv. 8. 24. 23.

चरण्यु a. Ved. Moving, moveable (चरणशील).

चरथ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living, -2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम a. [चर्-अच् Un. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back; पूर्वं तु चरमं मनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. -तं ind. At last, at the end. -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -दमाधुत m. the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. -वयस् a. old, aged; Māl. 6. 2.

चरि [चर्-इज्] An animal.

चरित p. p. [चर्-कर्मणि क्] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Perfumed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered; S. 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved; S. 5. 16. -तं 1 Going, moving, course -2 Acting, do-

ing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70; तर्हि खलस्य चरितं महाकः करोति 1. 81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्पणीति प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; दिव्योक्तस्य चरितं लिखति S. 7. 5; so द्रुमकुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, dew or proper observance. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; रामराजयोगोर्ध्वं चरितार्थमिदं बामरत्न R. 12. 87; चरिताथैव भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62. -2. satisfied, contented. -3. effected, accomplished. -4. significant, true to its sense. -Kn. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit; Kn. 4. 45. *ता the attainment of the desired object; S. 5.

चरितस्य pot. p. 1 To be gone. -2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [चर्-इज्] 1 Behaviour, habit conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2 Performance, observance. -3 History, life, biography, account, adventures. -4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7 Going. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. -चमकः a friendly pledge.

चरिण्यु a. [चर्-इण्युच्] Moveable active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरित्रं Behaviour, conduct, practice &c.

चर्य a. [चर्-कर्मणि यत्] To be gone; to be practised &c. -चर् 1 Going about, moving, walking about; driving or going in a carriage; रथं U. 5. -2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्या. -3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4 Practice, performance, observance, Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्या, तपश्चर्या. -5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. -6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32. -8 Pervading; विसित्. -ई 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरुः [चर्-उच्] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the Manes; अनवसाची निवधनपक्व ओदनश्चरति याजिका. (it is often boiled in milk and is called पयश्चरु; of. R. 10. 51, 54, 56; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee.). -2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -Comp. -चेलिन् m. N. of Siva. -स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the Manes.

चर्कतिः f. Ved. Mention, praise, glory; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्यं 1 P. (चर्यति) To go or move.

चर्च I. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित)
To read, read carefully, peruse, study.
-II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse,
condemn, censure, menace. -2 To
discuss, consider, investigate. -3 To
injure, hurt. -4 To anoint, smear.

चर्चा [चर्च्-अच्] Considering, deliber-
ation.

चर्चक a. [चर्च्-कृत्] Repeating.
चर्चन [चर्च्-कृत्] 1 Studying, repe-
tition, reading repeatedly. -2 Smear-
ing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, **चर्चरी** [चर्च्-वा० अन् गीरा०
झी०] 1 A kind of song. -2 Striking
the hands to beat time (in music).
-3 The recitation of scholars. -4
Festive sport, festive cries or mer-
riment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery.
-7 Curled hair. -8 Triple symphony.
-9 Alternate recitation of a poem by
two persons.

चर्चरीका 1 Siva. -2 Decoration or
ornament of the hair.

चर्चा, **चर्चिका** 1 Repetition, reita-
tion, study, repeated reading, perna-
al. -2 Discussion, inquiry, investi-
gation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing
the body with unguents ; अंगचर्चाम-
रचय K. 157 ; श्रीसंक्षेपचर्चा विष Gt. 9.
-5 An epithet of the goddess Durgā.

चर्चा f. [चर्च् भावे इत्] 1 Repetition
-2 Investigation (विचारणा).
चर्चिक्य 1 Anointing the body. -2
An unguent.

चर्चित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared,
perfumed, scented &c. ; चन्दनचर्चित-
नीलकलेवरपीतवसनवनमाली Gt. 1 ; Rs.
2. 21. -2 Discussed, considered, in-
vestigated. -3 Sought, desired. -त्त
Anointing, smearing.

चर्चसु m. N. of one of the nine
treasures of Kubera.

चर्चन a. Ved. Stringing together.
-न A hook, or pin.

चर्च्य a. 1 To be strung or tied. -2
To be hurt or injured.

चर्चट [चर्च्-अट्] 1 The open palm
of the hand with the fingers extend-
ed ; of. चोट -2 A quantity of bun-
bles or specks.

चर्चरी A thin cake or biscuit of
flour (पिठकम्पेत्).

चर्च 1 P. (चर्चति) 1. To go, move.
-2 To eat.

चर्चट A kind of cucumber.

चर्चटी 1 Noise of merriment. -2
Cucumber. -3 A proud or arrogant
saying.

चर्च 1 A shield. -2 Ved. A
skin.

चर्चण्वती N. of a river flowing
into the Ganges, the modern Cham-
bal.

चर्मन् n. [चर्-मन्ति Un. 4. 144] 1
Skin (of the body). -2 Leather,
hide ; Ms. 2. 41, 174. -3 The sense
of touch. -5 A shield ; Si. 18. 21.
-Comp. -अन्तः a piece or strap of
feather. -अभ्रन् n. lymph. -अवकतन्
working in leather. -अवकातिन्, -अव-
कर्तु m, a shoe-maker. -कारा, -कारिन्,
-कृत् m. 1. a shoe-maker, currier. -2.
a mixed caste (from a Chāndāla
woman and a fisherman). -कारकः a
worker in leather. -कीलः, -लं a wart.
-चटकः, -का, -चटिका, -चटी a bat.
-चित्रकं white leprosy. -ज 1. hair.
-2. blood. -तरंगः a wrinkle. -तिल
a. covered with pimples. -हंढः -न-
लिका, -नालिका a whip. -वर्ल -द्वषिका
a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease.
-द्रुमः, -द्रुक्षः the Bhatra tree. -पट्टि-
का a flat piece of leather for playing
upon with dice. -पत्रा a hat, the
small house-hat. -पटुका a leather-
shoe. -प्रभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl.
-प्रसेवकः, -प्रसेविका a bellows. -बधः a
leather hand or strap. -हुंदा an epi-
thet of Durgā. -यष्टिः f. a whip. -व-
सनः 'clad in skin, N. of Siva.
-बाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. -संभवा large
cardamoms. -सारः lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य a. Leathern. -पयं Leather-
work.

चर्मण्य a. Leathern.

चर्मणः, -चर्मणः A shoe-maker, a
worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a [चर्भ-उत्] Armed with a
shield.

चर्मिन a. (जी f.) [चर्म-इति] 1
Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern.
-m. 1 A soldier armed with a shield.
-2 Plantain. -3 The Bhatra tree.

चर्चा See under चर्.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते,
चर्चित) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse,
bite ; लाल्गल गाढर चर्चतिगुमारचर्चान् Pt.
4 ; यस्यैतन्न न कुक्कुरैरहरर्जपांतरं चर्चते
Mk. 2. 11. -2 To snuck up. -3 To
relish, taste.

चर्चण, -णा [चर्च् भावे कृत्] 1 Chew-
ing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3
Food which must be chewed, solid
food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing,
enjoying ; प्रमाणं चर्चणीयं स्वामिसे
विदुषां मतं S. D. 57 ; (com. = चर्चणा आ-
स्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्याधर्मैरादात्मनस्वसुद्वय
इत्युक्तकार) ; 80 ; also ; निष्पत्त्या चर्चणस्वा-
स्य निष्पात्तिरुपच्यतः 58.

चर्चा [चर्च्-अट्] 1 A blow with the
flat of the hand (said to be also
चर्च् m.). -2 Chewing.

चर्चित p. p. [चर्च्-कर्मणि-क] Chewed,
bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. -Comp. -च-
र्चण (lit.) chewing the chewed ; (fig.)
tautology, useless repetition, profit-
less reiteration. -पत्रं a spitting pot,

चर्च्य pot. p. [चर्च्-कर्मणि-कृत्-यत् वा] To
be chewed, chewable. -चर्च Solid food,
such as requires mastication.

चर्चाणि a. [चर्च् अनि आदेशः चः Tv.]
Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving,
moveable. -3 Swift, active. -णिः A
man. -f. A disloyal woman (चर्चकी).

चल I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, च-
चाल, अचालीत्, चलितुं, चलित) 1 To shake,
tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir ;
छिन्नाश्चलुः क्षणं भुजाः Bk. 14. 40 ; सप-
क्षोदिरिवाचालीत् 15. 24 ; 6. 84. -2 (a)
To go, move on, walk, stir or move
(from one's place) ; पदुपदमपि चलितुं
न शक्नोति Pt. 4 ; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्ये-
केन शङ्खिमात्रं Chāp. ; 32 ; चलता बाला
स्तनाभिज्वलकला Kn. 5. 84 ; Mk. 1. 56.
(b) To proceed (on one's way), de-
part, set out, start off ; चलेश्वरीपरिमहाः
Ku. 6. 92 v. l. -3 To be affected, to
be disturbed, confused or disordered
(as mind), be agitated or perturbed ;
हृनेरपि यतस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1.
400 ; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4
To deviate or swerve (with abl.) ;
चलति नयास जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10.
29 ; to fall off, leave ; Ms. 7. 15 ; Y.
1. 361. -Caus. (च-चालयति, चलित, च-
लितं) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir.
R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss,
remove or expel from ; चाणक्ये चलि-
ताधिकारविमुक्तं Mu. 4. 15. -3 To lead
away from. -4 To cherish, foster
(चलयति only). -5 To disturb, agi-
tate ; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ईदृशे Si.
15. 40. -II. 6. P. (चलति, चलित) To
sport, play, frolic about.

चल a. [चल-अच्] 1 (a) Moving,
trembling, shaking, tremulous, roll-
ing (as eyes &c.) चलापांगं दुर्द्धिं स्पृशसि
S. 1. 24 ; चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यधुनेः R. 3.
28 waving ; Bh. 1. 16. (b) Moveable
(opp. स्थिर), moving ; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2.
5 ; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49.
-2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose,
unfixed ; दृष्टितारश्चनचस्थितं दुर्गा न खलु
प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जेन Ku. 4. 28 ; प्रायश्चलं
गौरवमाभितेभु 3. 1. -3 Frail, transitory,
perishable ; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्च-
लं जीवित्रयीचनं Bh. 3. 128. -4 Confus-
ed. -लः 1 Trembling, shaking agita-
tion. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4
The supreme being. -ला 1 Lakshmi,
the goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning.
-3 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल
a. 1. moveable and immovable. -2.
fickle, unsteady, very transitory (= अ-
तिचल) ; चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि
निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128 ; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचलां
Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचल = चंचल Malli.)
कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2. 14 ;
N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow. -आतंक
rheumatism -आत्मन् n. inconstant,
fickle-minded. -हृदिय a. 1. sensitive.
-2 sensual. -इधुः one whose arrow

flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. —कणः the true distance of a planet from the earth. —चंचुः the Chakora bird. —चित्त *a.* fickle-minded. —दलः, पत्रः the Asvattha tree. —संघः moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन *a.* [चल भावे लुट्] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. —नः 1 A foot. —2 A deer. —नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनात्मकं कर्म T.S.; हस्त, जातु &c.; तरल-दृगंचलचलनमनोहरध्वनजनितरितारां Git. 11. —2 Turning or leaving off. —3 Roaming, wandering. —नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women —2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायाम् कन्] A short petticoat worn by low women. —निका Silken fringes.

चलित *p. p.* [चल-क्त] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. —2 Gone, departed; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः —3 Attained. —4 Known, understood. —5 Removed, displaced. (*fee* चल). —ते 1 Shaking, moving. —2 Going, walking. —3 A kind of dance; चलितं नाम नादचर्मतरंग M. 1.

चलुः [चल-उच्] A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः [चलुना मीयने कन् Tv.] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. —2 A handful or mouthful (of water); cf. डलुक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चर् I. 1 U. (चरति-ते) To eat. —II. 1 P. (चरति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चर्कः —कं [चर्-करणे कृत्] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass; चरुतेः शिरस्यैश्वर्यकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49; सुखं लालाङ्गिर्न पिबति चर्कं सप्तसन्निव Sānti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57; Māl. 5. 18. —कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. —2 Honey.

चरतिः [चर्-भावे अति] 1 Eating. —2 Killing. —3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चरालः 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. —2 An iron ring at the base of the post. —3 A hive.

चह 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति-ते) 1 To be wicked. —2 To cheat, deceive. —3 To be proud or haughty. —4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक्र *a.* (की. *f.*) [चक्रेण चिचनं अण्] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). —2 Circular. —3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [चक्रेण चरति-उक्] 1 See चाक्र above. 2 Relating to a

company or circle. —कः 1 A potter. —2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165 (= तैलिक according to Mit. ; शाकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A proclaimer. —4 A bird, chorister. —5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्रेय *a.* (चक्र-उच्) Relating to a wheel.

चाक्षुष *a.* (की. *f.*) [चक्षुषा गृह्यते, चक्षुः सू. अण्] 1 Depending on or produced from sight. —2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. —3 visible, to be seen. —य N. of the sixth Manu. —ई Knowledge dependent on vision. —Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चाक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. —2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. —2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं (चंचल-व्यञ्) 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. —2 Fickleness. —3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-देशे अच्] A roguo or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चाटाः = प्रतारकाः विश्वासं ये परधनमपहरति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैः A young sparrow.

चाटुः — *n.* [चट्-उण्] 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); मियः मियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14; विराचित-चाटुवचनचर्चनं चरणरचितमणिपातं Git. 11; Amara. 83; Pt. 1. 175; Sānti. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). —2 Distinct or clear speech. —3 Endearing words or acts; Māl. 10. 1. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1 flattering or coaxing language. —2. servile. —उल्लोल, —कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly flatterer; शिशवातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —चटुः *a.*, jester, buffoon. —लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. —ज्ञतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुशतैरुच्छलं Git. 2; गजयुगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च युक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चाणक्यमयन क्षेत्रं लङ्] Fit for or sown with the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विश्वगुप्त, कीदृशः see कीदृश्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. —Comp. —मर्दनः, —सदनः N. of Krishna.

चांढं Violence, force.

चांडालः (की. *f.*) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An outcast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरप्यथा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका q. v. —2 N. of Durgā.

चातकः (की. *f.*) [चत् याचने कर्तरि पठुल्] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; दृष्ट्वा एव पतति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयोर्विद्वः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. —Comp. —आनन्दना 1. the rainy season. —2. cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री. *f.*) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. —2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. —4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). —5 Governing, ruling. —6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —ई A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्भट्टचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* 1 Flattering. —2 Perceptible, visible. —3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिस्तेनैष्यायते अण्] Four casts in playing at dice. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थिकः [चतुर्थे अर्थे डक् विहितः उक्.] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [चतुर्थे आश्रमे डक् विहितः उक्.] चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (नी. *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरी रथचर्या वेदि उक्.] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक, चातुर्थिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [चतुर्थे अक्षि भवः उक् वृज् वा] Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. —ज्ञः A demon (Sk.) चतुर्दश्या दश्यते इति)

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of atnasya q. v.).

चातुर्भातिक *a.* Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास *a.* [चतुर् मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. — सी 1 N. of a sacrifice (इष्टि). — 2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक *a.* (तिका .f.) One who performs the Châturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्ये [चतुर् मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्य [चतुरस्य भावः षष्] 1 Skill cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. — 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; भूचातुर्य Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य *a.* [चातुर्वर्ण्यश्च] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. — ऋ 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. — 2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य *a.* (वी) Knowing the four Vedas. — ऋ The four Vedas; also चातुर्वैद्य.

चातुर्विध्य Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र *a.* Conducted by the four priests. — ऋ 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. — 2 The office or duties of these priests. — 3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कण्डिक *a.* Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय *a.* [चतुष्टयं वेदि, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय. **चात्रं** [चाय कले वृत्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Up. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. — 2 Kusa grass (वर्ध).

चांदनिक *a.* (की .f.) [चंदनेन संबन्धे-उक्] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. — 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (वी .f.) [चंद्रसेवम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; शुक्राक्षासुतां चित्रचंद्रमिभित्ता भिर्यं Si. 2. 2. — ऋ 1 A lunar month. — 2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). — 3 The moon-stone. — ऋ 1 The vow called

चांद्रायण q. v. — 2 Fresh ginger. — 3 The lunar mansion called चुनशीर्ष. — ऋ 1 Moonlight. — 0omp. — आरुय fresh ginger. — भाग the river Chandrabhāgā. — मासः a lunar month. — त्रिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

चांद्रिक Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी .f.) [चंद्रमस इदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Kn. 1. 25; चंद्र गता पञ्चगुणाक्षं शुके पञ्चाशिता चांद्रमसीमसिख्या 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. — सी N. of the wife of Brihaspati. — ऋ 1 The constellation मृगशिरस् — 2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायना, -रित [चंद्रमसोऽयं किञ्च] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं [चंद्रस्यायनविधायनमत्र पूर्वपादात् संज्ञायाम् संज्ञायाम् दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen monthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one monthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की .f.) One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv.] 1 A bow; तान्ते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यापकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः 'with a bow in hand.' — 2 The rain-bow. — 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. — 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापिन् *a.* [चापोज्ज्वल्य इति] Armed with a bow. — म. 1 N. of Siva. — 2 The sign of the zodiac Sagittarius.

चापलं, -ल्य [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे षष्] 1 Quick motion; swiftness. — 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. — 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; किञ्च चापलं U. 4; तदुक्तं कर्णमागः चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तसुखसिद्धिं चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. — 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः स्तननिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. — 5 Beldness; Ku. 5. 40. — 6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -रि । चमयोः विकारः तत्पुच्छनिर्मितत्वात् (also -र-सी sometimes) A chowrie or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of stream-

er on the heads of horses); व्याधूर्यते निधुलतरभिर्मंजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अदेयमासीत् त्रयमेव धूपतेः शास्त्रिप्रभं उग्रधुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रवस्तुमिवाचलं इय-शिरस्यायामवचामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. — 0omp. — ग्राही, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a chowrie. — ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chowrie and waves it over the head of a king &c.; वृडे लीलावलयरणिता-मरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. — पुष्प-कः 1. the betel-nut tree. — 2. the Ketaka plant. — 3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a chowrie.

चामरिन् *m.* [चामर-इनि] A horse. **चामीकरं** [चमीकरे स्वर्णकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. — 2 The Dhattūra plant. — 0omp. — मल्य *a.* like gold.

चासुंढा A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived — यस्माच्चंद्रं च मुंडं च गृह्णीता त्वमुपागता । चासुंढेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भवियसि ॥).

चांपिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. — 2 The Nāgakesara tree. — य 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. — 2 Gold. — 3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाम्यं Food.

चाय 1U. [चायति-ते] 1 To observe, discern, see; तं पार्श्वनीयममदाश्चायिरे विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेक्षणाः Sl. 12. 51. — 2 To worship, honour.

चायनीय *a.* To be worshipped.

चायितु *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु *a.* [चाय-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर ण्य, अण्] 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; सङ्गल-चारशीघ्रा V. 5. 2; कीडाग्रेले यवि च विचरेत् पादचारणं नीति Me. 60 walk on foot. — 2 Motion, course, progression; संगलचार, शनिचार, राहु &c. — 3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below-4 Performing, practising. — 5 A prison. — 6 A bond, fetter. — ऋ An artificial poison. — 0omp. — अंतरिन्: a spy. — ईक्षणा, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes' a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महिपतिः Ms. 9. 256; of. Kāmandaka. — गावः पश्यति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यति राजानश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः ॥ also Rām. — यस्मात्पश्यन्ति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्चाराधिपाः ॥

चारेण तस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः ॥
-चण, -चंचु *a.* graceful in gait of graceful carriage. -ज्या the sine of the ascensional difference. -पथः a place where two roads meet. -भटः a valorous man, warrior. -भट्टी courage. -चायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर-णिच्-प्रत्ययः]
Acting, doing, proceeding. -कः 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader, driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison ; निगदितचरणं चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brahmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्ति चर-णिच्-लुट्] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard ; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister ; S. 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. -Comp. -दाराः female dancers, actresses.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.

चारथ *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका *a.* female attendant.

चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

चारितार्थ्ये Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर-णिच्-उप. 4. 171 ; चरित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चरित्रं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. -2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct ; अद्वैत नामधेयस्यामि चारित्र्यं शकारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25 ; चारित्र्यविहीन आदयोपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1. 43. -3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. -कवच *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. -देवता the presiding deity of virtue or chastity ; U. 7.

चारि *a.* (at the end of comp.)
1 Walking, going, moving, being, living ; पदं, युगं. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. -*m.* A foot-soldier.

चारु *a.* (रु or री *f.*) [चरति चित्ते चरुण्, cf. Up. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.) ; वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty ; मिये चारुशिले मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 10 ; सर्वे मिये चारुतरं बसंते Bs. 6. 2 ; चकासते चारुचमूह-चर्मणा Si. 1. 8 ; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihaspati. -रु *n.* Saffron. -Comp. -अंगी a beautifully formed woman. -शेण *a.* handsome-nosed. -दर्शन *a.* good-looking, lovely. -धारा, धरा,

-रावा Sachi, Indira's wife. -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नेत्रः, -नः) a deer. -युटः a particular time in music. -फलर a vine, grapo. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes. -वक्त्र *a.* having a beautiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1. a jewel, gem. -2 a beautiful slash of stone. -शील *a.* of a lovely disposition or character. -हासिन् *a.* sweet-smiling.

चाचिक *a.* Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चाचिकयं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चार्म *a.* (र्मी *f.*) [चर्मणा-परिवृतः अण्]
1 Leather. -2 Covered with leather (as a car). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) Covered with skin or leather. -णं [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चर्मणां निर्वृतः ङङ्]
Made of leather ; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A number of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसमतो वाको वाक्यं यस्य, पूर्वाः Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Rākshasa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [when Yudhishtira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhima was slain by Duryodhana ; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moon-light. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kṛṇera.

चालः [चल्-ण्] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -5 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

चालकः A rostrive elephant.

चालनं [चल्-णिच्-भावे लुट्] 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चालनीय *a.* 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or slaken ; also चाल्य in the same sense.

चायः, -सः [चय भक्षणं स्वार्थं णिच् अच्]
The blue jay Māl. 6. 5 ; Y. 1. 175.

चि 1 S U. (चिनोति, चिनुते, चिकाय-चिचाय, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचिषीत्-अचिष्ट, चतुं, चित, caus. चाययति, चाययति, also चययति, चययति, desid. चिषीषति, चिकीषति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature) ; वृक्षं उपपाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain ; चिचिषतां जन्मवतामलक्ष्मीं भूतिं Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for ; Bh. 3. 46. -4 To pile or heap up, place in a line ; पर्वतानि च भूमावचैषु ब्रान-रोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. -5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित्. -pass. To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper ; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्प-फलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222. bears fruit ; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्स्वेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3 ; राजहंसं तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. (चिकीषति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2 To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. (चयते) 1 To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. (चयति-ने) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe ; cf. चाय

चयः [चि-अच्] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, hoap, mass ; चयस्त्विवानित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, मुदा चयः U. 2. 7. a lump of clay ; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair ; 30 चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60 ; कुसुमचयः, तुषारीचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire ; cf. अग्निचय -11 The amount by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms (in a progression).

चयनं [चि-भावे-लुट्] 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित *p. p.* [चि-क्] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoarded, accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4

Covered with, full of ; कृमिकुलचित्तं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. —तं A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre ; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजलियाचित्तश्चिन्ता Ku. 5. 35 ; चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57 ; चिताभस्म Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap, assemblage, multitude. —Comp. —अग्निः the funeral fire. —चूडक a pyre.

चितिः f. [चि-आधारे-क्ति] 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. —m. The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 Pile, stack. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य a. 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). —स्थं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. —स्था 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चाकित a. [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क.] Known, understood.

चिकितान a. [किं ज्ञाने कानश्च] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु a. [किं उर वेदे द्विषत्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —f. Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्सन् m. Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्सत् a. Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्सित a. Knowing, conversant with ; making known.

चिकित्सकः [किं स्वार्थे सन् पुल्ल] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2 ; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सनं Heading, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [चि स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 (in the system of medicine) The therapeutics, one of the six sections (or *śāstānam*) of medicine.

चिकित्सित a. [किं स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क.] Healed, cured. —नं Healing, curing.

चिकित्स a. Flat-nosed.

चिकित्सः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक a. [कृ-सन् पुल्ल] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, proposed. —नं Design, intention, purpose

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for ; Bg. 1. 23 ; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head ; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद...कुसुमानि Git. 12 ; सो घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. —Comp. —उच्चयः, —फलापः, —निकरः, —पक्षः, —पाशः, —मारः, —हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक 10 U. (चिक्रयति ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक्र a. Flat-nosed. —क्रः The musk-rat. —क्रा 1 A mouse. -2 A betel nut.

चिक्रण a. (ण or णी f.) [चिक्र-किप् चिक्र त कणति, कण-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. -2 Slippery. -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy ; लघु परित्रायतामेना भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इत्युदीतिलचिक्रणशीर्षस्य हस्तं पतियति S. 2. —णः The betel-nut tree. —णः An excellent cow. —णं A betel-nut.

चिक्रण, —णी 1 The betel nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रिणः = चिक्रण q. v.

चिक्रिः [चिक्र बा० इरश्] A mouse.

चिक्रिद्व Moisture ; freshness. —द्वः The moon.

चिखलः Mud, mire.

चिगटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिहः A sort of gourd.

चिचिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gnjā plant.

चिद 1 P, 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति ते) To rend forth or cut (as a servant).

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतन) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe ; नेयून्चेतनस्यते Bk. 17. 16 ; चिचेत रामस्तच्छृणु 14. 62 ; 15. 38 ; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of ; पररेष्याह्वयमाण-मात्मानं न चेतयते Bk. 154 ; काद्वरीरस-भरण समस्त एव मनो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनायं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea

be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् f. [चित् संपदा० भावे क्तिप्] 1 Thought, perception. -2 Intelligence, intellect understanding ; Bh. 2. 1 ; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. —Comp. —आत्म-न् m. 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मकं consciousness. —अभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). —उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit. —चनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —प्रवृत्तिः f. reflection, thinking. —रूपः a. 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (—पं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. —शक्तिः f. mental power, intellectual capacity. —स्वरूपे the Supreme Spirit. —ind. 1 A particle added to चि and its derivatives (such as कश्च, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to inapt to them an indefinite sense ; —कुत्रचित् somewhere ; —केचित् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme Spirit). —यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme Spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त p.p. [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. —त्तं 1 Observing, attending. -2. (a) Thought, thinking, attention ; (b) desire, intention, aim ; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57 ; अनेक-चित्तविभ्रान्त 16. 16. -3 The mind ; यदासौ दुर्वासः प्रसरति मद्चित्तकरिणः Santī. 1. 22 ; सो चित्तचित्त and comps. below. -4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. —Comp. —अनुवातिन् a. acting according to one's will, humouring. —अपहारक, —अपहारिन्, —आकर्षिन्, —हारिन् a. 1. heart-stealing, attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. —अभोगः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. —आसंगः attachment, love. —उद्वेकः pride, arrogance. —एक्यं agreement, unanimity. —उच्चति, —समुच्चतिः f. 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. —कलित a. anticipated, expected, calculated. —चारिन् a. acting according to the will of another. —जः, —जस्मन् m., —युः, —योनिः 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love ; चित्तयोनिरभवपुनर्नवः R. 19. 46. सोयं प्रतिहृदिभदः खलुः चित्तजम्मा Mā.

1. 20. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. —नाशः loss of conscience. —निवृत्तिः *f.* contentment, happiness. —प्रसाधित् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. प्रसन्न *a.* composed, tranquil. (—मः) tranquillity of heart. —प्रसन्नता joy, pleasure. —भेदः 1. difference of view. —2. inconsistency, inconstancy. —मोहः infatuation of the mind. —रागः affection, passion, desire. —विकारः change of thought or feeling. —विक्षेपः distraction of the mind. —विद्वहः, —विघ्नः abhorration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. —विश्लेषः breach of friendship. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्मभिप्रायसंभावितजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विद्वह्यते S. 2. —2. thinking, imagining. —3. inward purpose, emotion. —4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. —वेदना affliction, anxiety. —वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. —संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. —हारित् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable. चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. —2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चिन्तिः *f.* [चित् भवे किन्] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. —2 Understanding, wisdom. —3 Devotion. —4 Intention, aim, purpose. —5 A wise person. —6 Fame, celebrity (वृत्तिः). चित्तिन् *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise.

चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. —2 What thinks or feels, sentient. —की N. of a plant (हस्तिनी).

चेतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चित्, ल्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. —2 Visill; conspicuous, distinguished. —नः 1 A sentient being, a man. —2 Soul, mind. —3 The supreme soul. —4 An animal in general. —ना 1 Sense, consciousness; युलुकयति मदीयं चेतनं चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनं प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. —2 Understanding, intelligence; पाश्चिमायमिनीयामात्मसाम्निवचेतना R. 17. 1. —3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. —4 Wisdom, reflection. —न 1 Appearance. —2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animato, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [चित् करणे अचुत्] 1 Consciousness, sense. —2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. —3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bb. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चाद्वसस्तुते

चेतः S. 1. 34. —4 Will. —Comp. —जन्मन्, —भवः, —भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. —2. the god of love. —विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र-भावे अच् ; चिद्गुण्य Un. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. —2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. —3 Amusing, interesting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. —4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. —5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. —6 Perceptible, visible. —7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. —8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opposite). —9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). —त्रः 1 The variegated colour. —2 A form of Yama. —3 The Asoka tree. —4 = चित्रगुण q. v. below. —च 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पित सत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रिकृता कर्ता S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. —2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. —3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. —4 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —5 Heaven, sky. —6 A spot. —7 The white or spotted leprosy. —8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of Kāvya (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammata thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमर्थयं स्ववरं रसुते K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R. G. मित्राग्निपुत्रेनायं त्रयीज्ञावाच्यश्चैव । गोत्राग्निज-जैत्राय गोत्रात्ते ते नमो नमः ॥ —9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. —10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. —च 1. ind. Oh! how strange!, what a wonder! चित्रं कथिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्वे-व्यते Sk. —Comp. —अक्षी, —नेत्रा, —लो-चना a kind of bird commonly called Sārikā. —अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (—गः) 1. a kind of snake. —2. N. of Arjuna. (—गः) 1. vermilion. —2. yellow orpiment. —अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (—दा) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhravāhana. —अंगदसूः *f.* an epithet of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa. —अक्षं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. —अग्रुपः a kind of cake. —अर्पित *a.* committed to a picture, painted. —आरंभ *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Kn. 3. 42. —आकृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. —आयसं-steel. —आरंभः a painted scene, outline of a picture;

V. 1. 4. v. 1. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable of eloquent discourse; जयति ते एवम-नादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविशेषणेषु Vikr. 1. 10 —2 a voice from heaven. —3. a surprising tale. —ओदनः boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. —कंठः a pigeon. —कथारतः telling agreeable or charming stories. —कंचलः 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housings. —2. a variegated carpet. —करः 1. a painter —2. an actor. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. —2. ornamenting, decorating. —3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. —4. magio. (—मः) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. —2. a painter. —चिद् *m.* 1. a painter. —2. a magician. —कायः 1. a tiger in general. —2. a leopard or panther. —कारा 1. a painter. —2. N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतिरपि गांधिवश्च चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). —कूटः N. of a hill and district near Pravāga; R. 12. 15, 13 47, U. 1 —कृत् *a.* astonishing, surprising. (—मः) a painter. —कोलः a kind of lizard. —क्रिया painting. —क्षेत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. —ग, —गत *a.* 1. —painted, drawn in a picture. 2. coloured, variegated. —गंध yellow orpiment. —गुणः One of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. —गृह a painted room. —जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. —जंहुलं a medicinal plant said to possess antelmintic virtues. —तक्ष *m.* the Bāhija tree. —दंडकः the cotton-plant. —न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. —पक्षः the francoline partridge. —पटः, —टः 1. a painting, a picture. —2. a coloured or chequered cloth. —पद् *a.* 1. divided into various parts. —2. full of graceful expressions. —पद्म the bird called Sārikā. —पिच्छकः a peacock. —पुंसः a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठः a sparrow. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. —र-लकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. —बहः a peacock. —भाहु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (—उः) 1. fire. —2. the sun; (चित्रभाहुर्बिभारीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ बहौ K. P. 2, given as an instance of one of the modes of अजन). —3. N. of Bhairava. —4. the Arka plant. —5. Siva. —6. an epithet of the Aśvins. —7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. —भूत *a.* painted. —मंडलः a kind of snake. —सुगः the spotted antelope. —मेखलः a peacock. —योधिन् *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (—मः) an epithet of Arjuna. —रयः 1. the sun. —2. N

of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni: अत्र मुनेस्तनय-श्वित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भाट्टणामधिको ह्युगैः बांडशश्वित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1. —लिखनं painting. —लिखित a. 1. painted. —2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). —लेख a. of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलंखे ध्रुवो Git. 10. (—खा) 1. a portrait, picture. —2. N. of a friend and companion of Usha, daughter of Bāṇa. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power conveyed him to her place]. —लेखकः a painter. —लेखनिका a painter's brush. —वडाल the sheat-fish. —वनं N. of a forest near the Gandaki. —वाजः a cock. —विचित्र a. 1. variously coloured, variegated. —2. multi-form —विद्या the art of painting. —शाला a painter's studio. —शिखंडिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages: —मरीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. 'जः' an epithet of Brihaspati. —शिरस m. —शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. —श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. —संस्थ a. painted. —हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting. चित्रक a. 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. —2 Bravo, powerful. —कः 1 A painter. —2 A tiger in general. —3 A small hunting leopard. —4 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A sectorial mark on the forehead. —2 A particular manner of fighting. —3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. —2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. —रः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अ] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोयोगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. —2 A kind of snake. —3 Worldly illusion, unreality. —Comp. —अटीरः 1. the moon. —2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. —ईशः the moon. —मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science classify women: —पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शोभिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Rati-

manjari thus defines चित्रिणीः—भवति रुचिरसजा नातिस्मितं दीर्घातिलकुलमहनासा स्निग्ध नीलोत्पलाक्षी ॥ वनकटिनकुचाढ्या सुंदरी वद्रीशाला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥.

चित्रित a. Variegated, spotted. —2 Painted.

चित्रिन् a. (जी f.) [चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा] 1 Wonderful. —2 Variegated. —3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. —2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रिकारणं, —कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्राकृत a. Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावाच्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mr. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. —2 To wonder.

चित्र्य a. To be honoured or worshipped.

चिन्त 10 U. (चिन्तयति-ते, चिन्तित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, (ponder over; तद्ब्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1, चिन्तय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2.—2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चिन्तं) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. —3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चिन्तयिष्यति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. —4 To call to mind, remember. —5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोट्युपायश्चिन्तयतां H. 1.—6 To regard as, esteem. —7 To weigh, discriminate. —8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चिन्तक a. [चिन्त-कृत्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp.); अश्वैव an astrologer; उपार्य.

चिन्तनं, —ना [चिन्त-भाषे-ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टचिन्तनं Ms. 12. 5. —2 Thought, reflection. —3 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता [चिन्त-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. —2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचिन्तः 12. —3 Reflection, consideration. —4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिन्ता हितानांतेः सून्यताश्वासतापकुत् S. D. 201. —Comp. —आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. —कर्मन् n. anxiety. —प्र a. thoughtful, anxious. —मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्येन विक्रीते हंतं चिन्तामणिमया Śānti. 1. 12; अपि चिन्तामणिश्चितापरिश्रमममेशते MĀL. 10. 22.; तदेकलब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धे चिन्ता न चिन्तामणिमप्यनर्ह्य N. 3.

81, 1. 145. —2. N. of Brahmā—वेदमन् n. a council-hall.

चिन्तित a. 1 Thought, reflected. —2 Devised, found out. —त् 1 Reflection, thought. —2 Care, attention.

चिन्तितः f., चिन्तिया (onsideration, reflection, thought).

चिन्त्य pot. p. [चिन्त कर्माणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. —2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. —3 Conceivable, comprehensible. —4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदंस्कृतालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिन्त्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्तिही The tamarind tree.

चिपद a. Flat-nosed. —रः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिट a. See चिपद. —Comp. ग्रीव a. short-necked. —नास, —नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, —चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्यः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः सुशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः

चिर a. [चिर-कृ] Long, lasting a long time, existing for a long time, old; चिरविहः, चिरकालः, चिरमित्रं &c. —र A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजातां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amarn. 79; कियञ्चिरेणार्थयुक्तः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; ग्रीतस्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amarn. 3; चिरास्तुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63. 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न ततः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरेकृषात् Sat. Br. —Comp. —आयुस् a. long-lived. (—m.) a god. —आरोपः a protracted siege, blockade. —उत्थ a. existing for a long time. —कार, —कारिक, —करिन्, —क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. —कालः a long time. —कालिक, —कालीन a. 1. of long standing, old, long continued. —2. chronic (as a disease). —जात a. born long ago, old. —जीविन् a. long-lived. (—m.) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिर्व्यासो हनुमांश्च विभीषणः । कुपः परशुरामश्च स-सेते चिरजीविनः ॥ —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. a crow. —4. N. of two plants जीवक and शाकल. —पाकिन् a. ripening late. —गुणः the Bakula tree. —मित्रं an old friend. —मेहिन् m. an ass. —रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time.

अजित *a.* having lodged for a long time. —विशेषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. —सूता, —सूतिका *a.* a cow that has borne many calves. —सेवक: an old servant. —रघ, —स्थायि-
न, स्थित *a.* lasting long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long-lived. —व: an epithet of Kāma.

चिरंटी; चिरिंटी [चिरेण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्तृगृहं अट् पुं० Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. —2 A young woman (in general).

चिरन्त *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [चिरे भवः चिरन्त] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [चिरे भवार्थे टडुल्ल तुड च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तवत्ते सुनिमासनं सुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावद्-भिर्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायति भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रबरो विनादः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरि: A parrot.

चिरि 5P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरु The shoulder-joint.

चिभटि: A sort of cucumber.

चिल्ल 6P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि)लिका 1 A kind of necklace. —2 A fire-fly. —3 Lightning.

चिल्ल 1.P. (चिलति, चिल्लति) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. —2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल *a.* [चिल्ल-अच्] Blear eyed. —लु: 1 A bleared or sore eye. —2 The (Bengal) kite; चिल्ला also in this sense; चणनभटो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया सुखे पतितः M. 4; of. English "From the frying-pan into the fire." —Comp. —आभः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका, चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf. चिल्लिका.

चिवि: The chin.

चिविट = चिविट q. v.

चिहण *a.* = चिह्नण q. v.

चिहुर = चिहुर q. v.

चिह् 10 U. (चिह्यति-ते) To Mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्न 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रन्थेषु यूप-चिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. —2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुनःफलानि R. 2.

22; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. —3 A sign of the zodiac. —4 Stamp, print, impression; पदं —5 Aim, direction. —Comp. —कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. —2. striking, wounding, killing. —3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2 85; 1. 319; दिवा चिरेयुः कार्यार्थि चिह्नित राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55. 2. 170. —2 Branded. —3 Known, designated.

चीक 1, 10 P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, hear, suffer. —2 To be impatient. —3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; सविषी-दति चीत्काराद्दुर्भस्तद्धितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं बो चन्दनविधुतयः पातु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चिन्तन् पुं० दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A sort of cloth. —4 A thread. —नाः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or people of China. —नं 1 A banner. —2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. —3 Lead. —Comp. —अञ्जुकं. —वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनाञ्जुक-मिव केतोः प्रतिवर्तते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कपूरः a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पट्टं lead. —1. पिष्टं red lead. —2. lead. —वर्णं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीन् 1 A. (चीमते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. —2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चिन्तन् दीर्घश्च; Up. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. —2 A bark. —3 A cloth or garment in general. —4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. —5 A stripe, stroke, line. —6 A manner of writing with strokes. —7 Lead. 8 A crest. —9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. —Comp. —परियह, वासस् *a.* 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 5 92; Ms. 11. 102. —2. dress in rags or tatters. (—*m.*) an epithet of Siva. —भयती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित *a.* Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् *a.* [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः *f.* [चि वा० कि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. —2 A cricket. —3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि(क)का A cricket.

चीर्ण *a.* (चरन्तु पुं० अत ईन्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. —2 Studi-

ed, repeated. —3 Split, divided. —Comp. —वर्णः the Kharjura and Nimha trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव 1. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear cover. —2 To take or receive. —3 To sieze. —II. 10. U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-अश्च नि० दीर्घः; चीव-अश्च वा; cf. Up. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; येतचीवरवसा स्वनोगया R. 11. 16. —2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परि-धत्ते Sk.; चिरचीवरपरिच्छदां Māl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् *m.* 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. —2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक 10 U. (चुकयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुकः [चक्-अत् अत उवंच Up. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. —2 Sourness. —कं Sourness, acidity. —Comp. —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ल) 1. a tamarind tree. —2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूक wood sorrel.

चुककं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree.

चुकिमन् *m.* Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. —2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकं, कं, चुचकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु *a.* (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c. —उः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. —2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुद् 1. 6, 10 P. (चुदति, चोदयति) To cut off, divide. —II. 1, 10 P. (चोदति, चोदयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुद् 10 P. (चुदयति) To become small or shallow (as a river).

चुद् 1. 6 P (चुदति) To conceal or hide.

चुद् 1 P. (चुदति) 1 To dally sport. —2 To hint one's meaning. —3 To act or do.

चुण 6P. (चणति) 1 To cut off, pierce.

चुन्द 1. 1, 10 P. (चुन्दति, चुन्दयति) To cut off. —II. 1 P. To become small.

चुह I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P To cut off.

चुडा, -डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोताति) To ooze, trickle, see चुत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद्र I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on ; चोदयाश्वात् S. 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel animate, excite; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down ; Ms. 2. 165. -8 To request, solicit. -9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick. -II. 1 U. Ved (चोदयति-ते) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly (Soma) -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [चोदयतीति चुद अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. -दः A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [चुद ण्वल्] Driving, urging. -कः 1 Directing, invitation. -2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदना a. [चुद-भावे ल्युट्] Driving, impelling. -न 1 The act of driving. -2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, browwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -Comp. -ग्रहः a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven. -3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -7 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य a. [चुद-यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. -चं 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

चु A procnress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन a. Moving, stirring. -नं Moving slowly.

चुचुकः The chin.

चुचुर The mouth, face.

चुह I. 1, 10 U. (चुदयति-ते, चुदयति ते, चुदित) 1 To kiss (fig. also) ; श्लिष्यति चुवति जलधरकल्प हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनस्ये Gtt. 6 ; मियादुर्ल किंशुचुके Kn. 3. 38, Amaru. 16 ; H.

132. -2 To touch softly, or graze. -WITH-परि to kiss; Rs. 6. 18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुबकः-का [चुब्-भावे षच् अच् वा] A kiss. चुबकः [चुब् ण्वल्] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुबन [चुब् भावे ल्युट्] Kissing, a kiss; चुबने देहि मे भार्ये कामचांदावतुस्ये R. G. चुबित p. p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुबिच a. 1 Kissing, sipping; Māl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing, Bh. 4. 95.

चुर 10 U. (चोरयति-ते चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333 ; V. 3. 17. -2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचूचुरच्चन्द्रमसोभिरामात् Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरण Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो (चो) रः 1 A thief, robber ; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16 ; इन्द्रिधरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. theft. -गत a. robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो (चो) रिका Theft, robbery ; विवाह Māl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः -री f. A small well.

चुल् 10 P. (चोलयति) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलकः [चुल्-उल्] 1 Deep mind. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; मनो स भद्रं चुलके सधुदः N. 8. 45 ; जावा विधातुचुलकात् प्रसूति Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -कं Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलकिन् m. A porpoise.

चुलप् 1 P. (चुलपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उद् 1 to swing. -2. to agitate ; अंभोर्नलिकेलीरसमिव चुलकैरुच्युलपयपये Mv. 5. 8.

चुलपः Fondling children.

चुलपा A she-goat.

चुल् 1 P. (चुलति) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture

चुल a. Blear-eyed -लः A bleareye.

चुलकः The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water.

—की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुह्निः A fire-place.

चुह्नी 1 A fire place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः, स्तं [चु क वां हृद्] The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चूचुक, चूचुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूहः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51 ; U. 5. 36 ; 5. 34. 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament (like a bracelet worn on the wrist). -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure ; Ms. 2. 35. -पाशः a mass of hair; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). -2. best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.). -लक्षण tonsure.

चूडार -ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head.

चूलिच, चूलिच a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

चूडामलं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूर्ण 10 P. (चूर्णयति) 1 To contract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूतः [चुप्-क, चोतति रसे चूत्-अच् वा ष्योः Tv.] The mango tree ; ईष्वज्जुजः-कणाग्रकणिश चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7 ; हस्तांकुरास्वादकपायकैः Ku. 3. 32 ; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see ईष्वज्जु. -तं The anus.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूतिः f. The anus.

चूर 4 A. (चूर्यते) To burn.

चूरी-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-री [चुर्ण कर्मणि अच्] 1 Powder -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c ; भवति विफलमेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -भृजः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. -कारः a lime-

barner. —कुंतलः a curl, curly hair ; समं केरलकान्तानां चूर्णकुंतलवह्निभिः Vikr. 4. 2. —खंडः 1. gravel, pebble. —2. lime-stone nodule. —पदं a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. —पारदः vermilion. —मुष्टिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. —योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [चूर्णं स्वार्थे क] Grain dried and pounded. —कं 1 A fragrant powder. —2 A style of prose composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds ; अकटोराक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. —3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णेन Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णिः गी f. 1 Pounding, powder. —2 A sum of hundred cowries. —3 N. of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya on the Sūtras of Pāpini. —4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. —Comp. —कुत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. —2: an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain dried and powdered. —2 A style of prose composition. चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. —2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces ; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णित a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णीकृ 8U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. —2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीय 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः f. Going.

चूलः Hair, —ल 1 An upper room. —2 A crest. —3 The crest of a comct; cf. चूदा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन् a. Having a crest.

चूलिका [चूलं समुच्चये चूलं पूषो दधिः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. —2 The root of an elephant's ear. —3 (in dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage ; अंतर्जयनिकासंस्थैः सूचनायैव चूलिका S. D. 310; e. g. in the beginning of the 4th act of Mr.

चूष 1 P. (चूषति, चूषित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). —2 Sucking. —3 A girdle.

चूष्य [चूष कर्मणि ण्यत्] Any article of food to be sucked.

चूषणः 1 Sucking. —2 Inflammation (in medicine). —3 Drying up.

चूषणं Sucking, suction.

चूषणं = चूषणं q. v.

चृत् I. 6 P. (चृतति) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To tie, bind or connect together. —II. 1 P., 10 U. [चतति चतयति ते] To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेटः (हः) [चिद् अच्, वा टश्च हः] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave ; any one who does a set task. —2 A paramour.

चेदि (चि) का, चेदि (टी) (टी f.) A female slave or servant.

चेद् ind. If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence) ; यदि रोषहुरी-करोषि नो चेदिकमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे वदानः Bv. 1. 44 ; Ku. 4. 9 ; इति चेद् —न 'if it be urged that ... (we reply) not so ' (frequently used in controversial works) ; सज्जिज्ञानमात्रेण राजप्रभु-तीनां दूष्टं कर्तुं नमिति चेन्न S. B. ; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (m. pl.) N. of a country ; तदीशितारं चेदिनां भवान्स्तमवमस्त मा Si. 2. 95, 63 —Comp. —पतिः, —धुम्त m., —राजः m., राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Damagboshā and king of the Chedis ; Si. 2. 96 ; see शिशुपाल.

चेल् 1 P. (चेलति) 1 To go, move. —2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment ; कुम्भारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. —2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile ; भार्गवेल् ' a bad wife. ' —Comp. —आशकः a moth. —प्रशालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A hodie.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल् 1 P. (चेहति) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टति) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life ; यदा स देवो जगति तदेदं चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52 ; Māl. 8. 8 ; S. 6. 27. —2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. —3 To perform, do (any thing). —4 To frequent. —5 To behave, act. —With वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. —2. to act, behave.

चेष्टं 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. —2 Acting.

चेष्टक a. [चेष्ट-ण्यत्] Making efforts. —कः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [चेष्ट अच्] 1 Motion, movement ; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3 ; Māl. 5. 7. —2 Gesture, action ; चेष्टया भाषणेन च चेष्टवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽनर्गते मनः Ms. 8. 26. —3 Effort, exertion. —4 Behaviour ; Pt. 1. 150. —5 Action, deed, performing. —नाशः destruction of the world. —निरूपणे observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित p. p. [चेष्ट कर्तरि क] Moved, stirred &c. —तं 1 Motion, gesture, act. —2 Doing, action, behaviour ; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68 ; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन्यं [चेतनस्य भावः ष्वच्] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. —2 Soul, spirit, mind ; U. 1. 36. —3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense ; U. 1. 48. —4 (In Vedānta phil.) The Supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. —न्यः N. of a modern reformer of the Vaiṣṇava faith.

चेतसिक a. Relating to the mind.

चेत्त a. [चित्तस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the mind, mental. —त्तं Memory.

चेत्तिक a. Mental, intellectual.

चेत्य a. Relating to a pile. —त्यः

1 The individual soul. —2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. —3 A monument, tomb-stone. —4 A sacrificial shed. —5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. —6 A temple. —7 A reflection. —8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets ; Me. 23. [रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.]. —Comp. —तरुः, वृक्षः, —वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. —पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. —मुखाः a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः [चि दृण् ; चित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रा यो भवः अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varshas. —त्रं A temple, monument for the dead. —Comp. —आवलिः f. the full-moon-day of Chaitra. —सखः an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् m. The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथं (शयं) N. of the garden of Kubera ; एको यथौ चैत्ररथपदेऽज्ञानं सौरा-ज्यस्थानपरो विदर्भात् R. 5. 60.

चैयः N. of Sisupāla ; अभिचैयं प्रति-
शङ्कः Si. 2. 1.

चैल *a.* Made of cloth. -लं A piece
of cloth, garment. -लः A month.
-Comp. -धवः a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Honest.
-3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. -4
Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5
Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin,
hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The un-
eatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit
of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोढः A bodice ; चोढी also.

चोलः *m. pl.* [बुल कर्मणि घञ्] N.
of a country in southern India,
the modern Tanjore. -लः, -ली 1
A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A
garment reaching to the feet. -लं
A garment. -Comp. -उडुकः a dia-
dem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A
bark-dress. -3 A bodice. -कं Bark,
rind.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed
with a breast-plate. -2 The orange
tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of
a bamboo.

चोलं (लं) डुकः A fillet for the
head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोरकः An excellent horse.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Plea-
sant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी f.), चौल (ली f.) *a.*
[चुडा प्रयोजनस्य चुडा णः वा डस्य लः],
1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure.
-डं, -लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्यं 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trick-
ery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. -Comp.
-रतं secret sexual enjoyment ; Pt. 1.
174. -वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery.

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To
fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig.
also) ; S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of
flow or issue from, drop, trickle
or stream forth from ; स्वतःच्युतं वह्नि-
मिवाद्भिरुदः R. 3. 58 ; Bk. 9. 71. -3
To deviate or swerve from, fall off
or away from, leave (duty &c.) ;
(with abl.) अस्माद्भूमिं च्यवेत Ms.
7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be
deprived of ; अच्योष्ट सत्वाक्षपतिः Bk.
3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disap-
pear, perish, be at an end ; R. 8. 66 ;
Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To
bring about, make, form, create. -8
To cause to go away, cause to for-
get. -Cous. (च्यावयति-ते) 1 To cause
to move, excite, agitate -2 (A.)
To move oneself, be shaken or
moved. -3 To remove, drive away ;
expel. -4 To deprive, take away,
Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. II.
10 P. (च्यावयतिः) 1 To suffer, bear.
-2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being
deprived of, loss ; deprivation. -3
Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, fall-
ing. -5 Departure, deviation. -6
Flowing, trickling.

च्यवन *a.* Causing to fall. -नं
Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत *p. p.* [च्यु-क च्यु-क वा] 1
Fallen down, slipped, fallen. -2
Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed,
erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived.
-5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped,
oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished ;
R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -Comp.
-अधिकार *a.* dismissed from office.
-आत्मन् *a.* of a depraved soul, evil-
minded ; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः *f.* [च्यु-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Falling
down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3
Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, de-
privation ; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्या Ku. 3. 10.
-5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The
vulva. -7 The anus. -8 Quick mo-
tion.

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योतति) 1 To drop,
flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth ;
इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रं संहारोच्युततयोः Bk.
6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down,
slip ; इदं कवचमच्योतति Bk. 6. 29.
-3 To cause to drop or stream forth.
-4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2
Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling,
oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. (च्योसयति) 1 To laugh.
-2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To
hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्युतः The mango tree.

च्योत्न *a.* [च्यु गतौ कणे लृञ्] 1
Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer.
-3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned: wick-
ed, void of virtue. -रतं, 1 Shak-
ing, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3
Management. -4 Strength.

उ.

उः a. 1 Pure; clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. —उः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. —छा 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. —छ A house.

छगः (गी. f.) A goat.

छगणः-ण Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. —छर, —छी A she-goat. —छं A blue cloth. -Oomp. —अंत्रिका, अंत्रिः a wolf. छगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन Si. 1. 47; Mā. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Mā. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छतितरा-बुच्छटा K. P. 1. -Oomp. —अभा lightning. —फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. —त्रं A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्त्रय-नेव धृपतेः शशिप्रभे छत्रसुभ च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of one's teacher. -Oomp. —धरः, धारः the bearer of an umbrella. —धारण 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. —यतिः 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. —भंगः 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2. dependence. -3. Wilfulness, -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. —त्रिका Mushroom. —कं A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्रकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also छत्राकी-कं.

छत्रिकः The bearer of an umbrella. छत्रिन् a. (गी. f.) Having or bearing an umbrella. —m. A barber.

छत्ररः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (उद्गति-ते, छाद्यति-ते, छत्र, छदित) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; ईमेच्छा Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलमु-भेयश्मभिश्छाद्यते Me. 90; छन्नोपांतः, 56

...काननामैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover, cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृतं कर्म छाद्यते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छन्नं दोषमुदाहर-ति Mk. 9. 4.

छद्, -छदनं 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद्, उत्तरच्छद् &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभूतच्छद्च्छनेः Si. 16. 50; छद्-हेम कपजिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -Oomp. —पत्रः the Bhurja tree.

छदिः f., -छदित् m. [छद् कि-च्छद्] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् m. [छाद्यते स्वरूपमनेन; छद्-मानिन् U. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मच्छन्ना सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 225; पलित-च्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21; कुतोऽ-न्यथा स्रवत्येष स्वेदच्छन्नामृतद्वयः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छन्ना परिदानि मृष्येव U. 1. 46; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -Oomp. —तापसः a religious hypocrite. —रूपेण ind. incognito, in disguise. —वेशिन् m. a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छसिन् a. (गी. f.) [छसन्-इति] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); e. g. ब्राह्मणेः-च्छसिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

छन्न a. [छद्-क नि०] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c. see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. —कं A secret.

छन्नछन्न ind. An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छन्नछन्निति वाष्पकणाः पतन्ति Amaru. 89.

छद् 10 U. (उद्गति-ते, छदित) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छद् a. [छद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छद् इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -5 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; वडे काले त्वमपि विच-सत्यात्मनश्छद्बली V. 2. 1; Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छद् according to one's free will, independently. -6 (Hence) subjection, control. -7 Meaning, intention, purport. -8 Poison. -9 Ap-

pearance, look, shape. -10 Pleasure, delight. -Oomp. —अच्छुत्तं, -त्तिः indulgence of whims, humouring, compli- sance.

छद्कः 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

छद्म a. Pleasing, charming.

छद्म n. [छद्गति, अमुन्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृही-यात्) मूर्खे छद्मोऽनुवृत्तेन यायातथ्येन पठितं Chāṇ. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, in- tention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छ- द्मसं च प्रयोक्तार U. 3. 48; बहुलं छद्मसि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छ- द्मसामिच It. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋगुच्छद्मना आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छद्मसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅ- gas or auxiliaries to the Vedas the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -Oomp. —कृतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोदिते- न विधिना नित्यं छद्मकृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100. —गः (छद्गोः) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छद्गोः सामवेदाध्यायी). —भंगः a violation of the laws of metre. —विचिन्तिः f. 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छद्मोविचिन्त्यां सकलस्तरपर्य- चो निदर्शितः Kāv. 1. 12. —वृत्तं a metre in general. —स्तुभ m. N. of Arṇa.

छद्ग्य a. Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छदित a. Gratified, pleased.

छद्ग a. Ved. pleasing, lovely.

छद् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, con- sume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling' or 'rattling'.

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छर् 1, 10 P. (छरति, छरयाति) To go, move.

छर्द 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

छर्दः, -छर्दनं, छर्दिः f., छर्दिका Vo- miting, sickness.

उद्दिष्ट *f.* [उद्-भावे हति] 1 Vomiting. —2 A secure place or residence. —3 A house.

छल, —लं [छल-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विमूढे इदं पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न युज्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. —2 Roguery, knavery —3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उभेक्ष); असुरक्षा हि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परित्यागच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य मोक्षरा N. 95; प्रत्यर्प्य पूजाश्रयदाच्छलेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Mā. 9. 1. —4 Intention. —5 Wickedness. —6 A family. —7 Design, device. —8 Fiction, circumvention.

छलक *a.* Delusive, cheating. **छलयति** Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Gt. 1; शेषाललोलांश्छलयति मीनान् R. 19. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or danoing; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरति M. 2.

छलनं, —ना [छल्-णिच् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. —2 Fraud, trick.

छलित *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. —तं Deceiving, cheating.

छलिन *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogues.

छलिः, —ली *f.* [छिद्-किर् तां लाति जा-क गीतं छिद्] 1 Bark, rind. —2 A spreading creeper. —3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

छविः *f.* [छयति असारे छिवत्ति तमो वा छो-वि किञ्च दा छिप्; cf. Un. 56] 1 Hne, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Me. 33. U. 6. 27. —2 Colour in general. —3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं मुखच्छूर्ण-सुतुभियः R. 9. 45. —4 Light, lustre. —5 Skin, hide.

छव् 1 U. (उषति-ने (To hurt, injure, kill.

छाय *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. —नः (गी *f.*) 1 a goat; ब्राह्मणद्वयगतो यथा (संचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. —2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. —नं 1 The milk of a she-goat. —2 An oblation. —Comp. —भोजिन् *m.* a wolf. —मुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. —रथः, वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from or relating to a goat. —लः A goat.

छागिका A she-goat.

छात *a.* Cut, divided. —2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (*p. p.* of छो *q. v.*).

छात्रः [छत्रं श्रोत्रौषाधारणं शीलमस्य Sk.; छत्रं ण] A pupil, disciple. —त्रं A kind of honey. —Comp. —गृहः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. —दूशनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. —स्पंसकः a rognish or dull-witted pupil.

छात्रकं Honey in the comb or hive.

छादं [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof.

छादनं [छद् ल्यट्] 1 A cover, screen fig. also; विविधमितं छादन्मनुजतायाः Bh. 2. 7. —2 Concealing. —3 A leaf. —4 Clothing. —5 Darkening. —नी hide, skin.

छादित *a.* see छत्र.

छादिक *a.* (छत्रना चरति शयधरति ण्क्) Fraudulent. —कः A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

छांदस *a.* (सी *f.*) [छंद्ः अर्थात् वेदि वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedio, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोगः. —2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. —3 Metrical. —सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छांदसीय *a.* Metrical, familiar with metres.

छांदोमिक *a.* Belonging to the छंदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

छाया [छा-ण Un. 4. 109] 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छायं when बाह्य or thickness of shade is meant; इच्छुच्छायनि-बादिभ्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4, 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायायामः सादृशतां निषेव्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अक्षुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीत्र-मुष्णं शमयतिः परितपं छायाया संभ्रितातां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70; Me. 67. —2 A reflected image, a reflection; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलेपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पण-तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. —3 Resemblance, likeness. —4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. —5 Blending of colours. —6 Lustre, light; छायायामंडलक्षणेण R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Me. 15. 35. —7 Colour; Mā. 6. 5. —8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुच्यति S. 3; मेघैरंतरितः श्रिये तव मुखच्छायायुक्ता रश्मी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88. —9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायं भवनं Me. 80. 104. —10 Protection. —11 A row, line. —12 Darkness. —13 A bribe. —14 N. of Durgā. —15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. —16 The sun. —17 Nightmare. —18 N. of a wife of the sun; (she was but a shadow or likeness of सज्ञा, the wife of the sun; consequently when सज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvārṇi and Sani, and one daughter Tapani). —यः One who grants shade.

—Comp. —अकः the moon. —आत्मन् *m.* a reflected image or form. —करः the bearer of an umbrella. —ग्रहाः a mirror. —तनयाः, सुतः, आत्मजः Saturn, son of छाया. —तदाः, द्रुमः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1. S. 4. 11. —द्वितीय *a.* 'accompanied only by one's shadow,' alone. —यथाः the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. —भूत् *m.* the moon. —मानः the moon. (—नं) a measure of shadow. —मित्रं a parasol. —मृगधरः the moon. —दंष्ट्रं a sun-dial.

छायामय *a.* Reflected, shadowy.

छालः, —लं Bark, a bark-garment.

छिः *f.* [छो-वां कि] Abuse, reproach.

छिका Sneezing.

छित *a.* see छात.

छिद् 7 U. (छिनादि, छिदे, विच्छेद, अच्छिद्, अच्छेत्, अच्छि, छेत्, छिभ) 1 To Cut, out or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिदंति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 27; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 223; Y. 2. 302. —2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). —3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; वृष्णां छिदि Bh. 2. 77; एतमे संशयं छिदि मनिमं संमथयति Mb.; रावणो रथमसातां तामाशां च हराद्विषां । अर्ध-चंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीमुखैः ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. —4 To take away, remove, deprive of; न नः किंचिद् छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo].

छितिः *f.* [छिद्-किर्] Cutting, dividing.

छित्तर *a.* (री *f.*) [छिद्-ञ्चर पृषो° दस्य तः] 1 Fit for cutting. —2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c.; अमच्छिद्वा नाभ्रमपादपानां R. 5. 6; पंकच्छिद्ः फलस्य M. 2. 8. —*m.* The divisor, denominator.

छिद्वकं [छिद्-क्व] 1 Indra's thunderbolt. —2 A diamond.

छिद्वा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः *f.* 1. An axe. —2 Indra's thunderbolt. —3 Cutting off.

छिदिरः [छिद्-किर् Un. 1. 51] 1 Au axe. —2 A sword. —3 Fire. —4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर *a.* [छिद्-कृप्] 1 Cutting, dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. —2 Easily breaking. —3 Broken, disordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते न च्छिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. —4 Hostile. —5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र *a.* [छिद्-र, छिद्-अच् वा] Pierced, containing holes. —द्रं 1 A hole, slit; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,

crack ; नव छिद्वाणि तावेष प्राणस्यायत-
नानि तु Y. 3. 99 ; Ms. 8. 239 ; अयं
पदच्छिद्वाणैरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9 ; so काष्ठ°,
धूमि° &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blem-
ish ; एवं हि सर्पयमात्राणि परच्छिद्वाणि
पश्यसि । आत्मनो बिल्वमात्राणि पश्यसि
पश्यसि ॥ Mb. -3 A vulnerable or
weak point, weak side, imperfec-
tion, foible ; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्यादि-
द्याच्छिद्रं परस्यं तु । गृहेत कूर्म इवांगानि
क्षेत्रिभरमात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102 ; छिद्रं
निष्कृष्य सहसा प्रविशत्यंशका H. 1. 81.
(where छिद्र means a hole also) ; Pt.
3. 39 ; Pt. 2. 38 ; Proverb छिद्रेष्वनयो
बहुलीभवंती ' Misfortunes never come
single.' -4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth
house. -Comp. -अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंया-
निन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेदिन् a. 1. looking
out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking
the weak points of another, picking
holes, censolous ; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च
परच्छिद्वाणुजविनां Pt. 1. -अंतर m.
a cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who ex-
poses his weak points to the attack
of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear
pierced. -दर्शिन a. 1. exhibiting faults.
-2. seeking the weak points. -दर्शिन
a. observing faults, a captious
critic.

छिद्यति Den. P. To perforate, bore,
pierce through.

छिद्रित m. [छिद्र कर्मणि क] 1 Having
holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्र = छिन्न q. v.

छिन्न p. p. [छिद्र-क] 1 Cut, divided,
rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken.
-2 Destroyed, removed ; see छिद्र. -3
Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted,
tired, fatigued. -जा A whore, har-
lot. -Comp. -केश a. shorn, shaven.
-धुमः a riven tree. -द्वेष a. whose
doubt is dispelled. -नासिक a. nose-
less. -निष्ठा a. cut np through and
through, mutilated, mangled, cut up.
-मस्त, -मस्तक a. decapitated. (स्ता-स्तका)
a headless form of Durgā. -मूल a.
cut up by the roots ; R. 7. 43. -वासाः
a kind of asthma. -संशय a. 'one
whose doubt is dispelled,' free from
doubt, confirmed.

छेत् a. 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter.
-3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेद्वा [छिद्र-भावे षच् अच् वा] 1 Cutting,
felling down, breaking down, divid-
ing ; अभिज्ञाच्छेद्वापातनां क्रियते नन्दमुमाः
Ku. 2. 41 ; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4.
4 ; R. 14. 1 ; Ms. 1. 270, 370 ; Y. 2.

223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dis-
sipated, clearing ; as in संशयच्छेद्. -3
Destruction, interruption ; निद्राच्छेद्वा-
भिताम्ना Mu. 3. 21. -4 Cessation, end,
termination, disappearance as in धर्म-
च्छेद् S. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing
mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7
Deprivation, want, deficiency. -8
Failure ; संततिच्छेद् S. 6. -9 A piece,
bit, cut, fragment, section ; विसक्तिस-
लयच्छेद्वाधेयवतः Me. 11, 59 ; अभिनवक-
रिद्वच्छेद्वाधुः कपोलः Mā. 1. 22 ; Ku.
1. 4 ; S. 3. 6 ; R. 12. 100. -10 (In
math.) A divisor, the denominator
of a fraction. -Comp. -करः a wood-
cutter.

छेदक a. [छिद्र-पुल्ल] Cutting off, di-
viding &c. -कः The denominator of
a fraction.

छेदन a. [छिद्र भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting
asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 De-
stroying, solving, removing. -नं 1
Cutting, tearing, cutting off, split-
ting, dividing ; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322.
-2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3
Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि a. [छिद्र-इत्] 1 Cutting. -2
Breaking. -दिः 1 A carpenter. -2
Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित a. Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् a. 1 Cutting or tearing off,
dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य pot. [छिद्र-यत्] To be cut or
divided, divisible. -द्य Amputation.

छुछुन्दः (छि. f.) The musk-rat : Y.
3. 213 ; Ms. 12. 65.

छुट् 6, 10 P. (छुटति, छोटयति) To
cut, slip off.

छुष्ट 6 P. (छुडति) To cover, hide
screen.

छुष्ट [छुष्ट-हृषो°] 1 Retaliation,
counteraction. -2 A ray (of light).

छुप् 6 P. (छुपति) To touch.

छुपः a [छुप्-कृत्तरि क, षचर्थे क वा]
Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch.
-2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war.
-4 Air, wind.

छुचुकं Ved. The chain ; see चिचुक.

छुर 1. 1 P. (छोरति, छुरति) 1 To cut,
divide. -2 To engrave. -II. 6. P. (छु-
रति, छुरति) 1 To cover, smear, danb,
inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix.
-Caus. (छोरयति, छुरयति) 1 To inlay,
set with mosaic ornaments. -2. To
overspread. -3 To besmear ; Mā. 9.
30.

छुरणं Smearing, anointing ; ज्योत्स्ना-
भस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीय K. P.
10. -2 Overspreading ; U. 6. 4.

छुरा [छुर-क] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित p. p. [छुर-क] 1 Set, inlaid.
-2 Overspread, coated, covered over
with ; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मराशोः Si. 3.
4, 7 ; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितधूर्त्वा K. 10. -3
Blended, intermixed ; परस्परं च्छुरिता-
मलच्छवी Si. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared,
anointed ; Vo. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छुरिका, छुरी A knife.

छुट् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (छडति, छडयति ते)
To kindle. II. 7 P. (छुणति, छुण) 1 To
play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit.
-Caus. (छडयति ते) 1 To pour out. -2
To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To
kindle, light.

छुप् 1, 10 U. (छर्षति, छर्षयति ते)
To beg, request.

छुक a. (छो-का° डेक् Tv.) 1 Tame,
domesticated (as a beast). -2 Citi-
zen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trainep
in the acuteness and vice of towns.

-कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुपास
see below. -Comp. -अनुपासः one of
the five kinds of अनुपास, 'the single
alliteration,' which is a similarity
occurring once (or singly) and in
more than one way among a collec-
tion of consonants ; e. g. आदायचङ्कलम-
धानीकुर्वन्पदे पदे भ्रमरात् । अयमेति मन्दमन्दं कविरी-
वारिषावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अपहृतिः f.
a figure of speech ; one of the varieties
of अपहृति. The Chandraloka thus
defines and illustrates it :--छेकापहृतिर-
न्यस्य शंकास्तस्य निवृद्धे प्रजल्पमत्पदे लग्नः कायत ।
किं न हि मूर्खः 5. 27. -उक्तिः f. insinua-
tion, double entendre.

छेकाल, छेकिल a. = छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. (छयति, अच्चात्, अच्छीरीत्,
छात or छित, caus. छाययति) To cut,
cut asunder, mow, reap ; Bk. 14. 101,
15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and
fore-finger together (Mar. छुटकी).

छोटिन् m. [छुट्-णिनि] A fisherman.

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छु 1 A. (छचयते) To go, move,
approach.

ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-बु-वड] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अग्नित्रयज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज; अंज, उद्भिज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustr. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जंस 10 P. (जंसयति) 1 To protect. -2 Liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog -इ A pair.

जक्ष् 2 P. (जक्षति, जक्षित or जय्) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21. -2 To langh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (ती. *f.*) Moving, moveable; ह्यं आत्मा जगत्सत्स्युषश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगच्चापि ब्रह्मेत् Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* 1 The world, the universe; जगतः पितरो बन्धे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Mā. 6. 2. -ती (*dual*) Heaven and the lower world. -*Comp.* -अथा, अंबिका N. of Durgā. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आदिः, -आदिजः the Supreme deity. -आदिजः an epithet of Siva. -आधारः 1. time. -2. air, wind. -आयुः, आयुस् *m.* wind. -ईशः -वतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. -उद्धारस् salvation of the world. -कर्तु, -धातु *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahman. -कारणं the cause of the universe. -गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2 Siva. -3. Nārada. -4. Brahman. -5. Vishnu. -बभ्रुस् *m.* the sun. -जीवः a living being. -त्रयं the three worlds i. e. heaven, earth and the lower world. -क्षीपः the sun. -धात्री 1. Durgā. -2. Sarasvatī. -नाथः 1. the lord of the universe. -2. Vishnu. -3. Dattatreya. -4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannāth. -6. N. of a poet. (-यो) Vishnu and Siva. (-यः)

N. of Durgā. -निवासः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासी बभ्रुदेवभर्माणि Si. 1. 1. -3. worldly existence. -प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahman, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jains. -माणः, -बलः wind. -बीजं N. of Siva. -मातृ *f.* 1. Durgā. -2. Lakshmi. -योनिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahman. (-निः *f.*) the earth. -वधः N. of Krishṇa. -विनाशः the expiration of Yugas. -वह् the earth. -सन्निभ *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. -सेतुः the Supreme Being. -सृष्ट *m.* 1 the creator of the world. -2 Brahman. -3. Siva.

जगती 1 The earth; (सभीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jamba. -6 A kind of metre; (see App.). -*Comp.* -अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. -धरः a mountain. -रुह *m.* a tree.

जगदः An attendant, guardian.

जगनुः (ऋः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [जागति युद्धेनेन जागृ-अच् पृषो० Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -लं 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्य *a.* [अर्कर्मण-क] Eaten. -ग्यं 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

जगिषः *f.* [अर्क-किन्] 1 Eating, Mā. 6. 19. -2 Food, victuals.

जगिम *a.* [गम्-किन् द्वित्व] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. -गिमः Wind, air.

जघनं [वक्कं हति ह्ययङ् अच् पृषो०; Up. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttock; घटय जघने कांचीमन्त्रं सजा कश्चिभरं Git. 12. -2 The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -*Comp.* -अधी 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. -द्वीपकौ (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -गौरवं weight of the hips; S. 3. 8. -चपला 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पश्यौ वि-

देशायते परमसुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. -2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. -न्यः A Sūdra. -न्यं The penis. -*Comp.* -जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a Sūdra.

जघनिः [हन्-किन् द्वित्व च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नुः *a.* [हन्-कु द्वित्व च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* [गम्-यङ् अच्] 1 Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाग्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. -मं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -*Comp.* -हतर *a.* immoveable. -कुटी an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यङ्-अच् पृषो०] Desert, waste. -लः, -लं Flesh, meat. -लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जघन्यते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यङ्-पृषो० अच् पृषो०; cf. Up. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bedstead. -*Comp.* -करः, -करिकः, -कारः, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. -त्राण an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* [जंघा वेगवती अस्यस्य अच्] Running swiftly, rapid. -लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-ङल्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज्, जज्ज 1 P. (जजति or जजति) To fight.

ज (जं) जः A warrior, soldier.

जज्झ 1 P. (जज्झति), To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यङ्-लृक्-अच् पृषो०] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

जजपूक *a.* Muttering prayers repeated. —कः An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जड 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जट *a.* [जट-अश्; जन् उणा° टन् अश्लोष] Wearing twisted locks of hair. —ट [Up. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असंख्याय शकुन्तीहनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटमंडलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च बिभ्रया-क्षित्य Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. —2 A fibrous root. —3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic text; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus :—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. —4 A root in general. —5 A branch. —6 The शतावरी plant. —Comp. —वीरः, —टंकः, —टीरः, —वरः epithets of Siva. —जुटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). —2, the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजुटयौ यद्वसि चिनिबद्धा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. —ज्वालः a lamp. —वरः *a.* Wearing matted hair (—रः) a mendicant or ascetic. —मंडलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. —मौलिः crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जटायुः, —जटायुस् *m.* A son of Syein and Aruna, a semi divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayn beard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sitā. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana].

जटाल *a.* [जटा अश्वार्थे सिधाम् लङ्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. —2 Collected together (like matted hair); ब्रह्महन्जटालजटालजटालहताय Bv. 1. 36. —लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Bdllium.

जटालक, —जटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (—टी) *f.* [जट-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Clotted hair. —3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जटा अश्वस्य इति] Having twisted hair. —*m.* 1 An epi-

thet of Siva. —2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष) —3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अश्वार्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेका कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'); ज्येष्ठालुत्ति-जटिलं च शिरोऽस्य सधोः R. 13. 78. —2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजान्तोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न सुंचामः कामानह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bb. 3. 21; शिखाकला° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. —3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. —लः 1 A lion. —2 A goat. —3 An ascetic. —4 A Brāhmaṇa in the first period of his life. —ल Long pepper.

जटिलिक 8 U. 1 To twist together form into a braid. —2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलिभावः Complication, confusion.

जड (डु)लः [जड उलच् षष्ठी° टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जडर *a.* जायो जंतुर्मो वासिन् जन्-अर-गतादेशः Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. —2 Old. —3 Bound, tied. —रः, रं 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen; जडरं कोन विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 The womb. —3 A hole, cavity. —4 The interior of anything. —5 The bosom. —6 Morbid affection of the bowels. —Comp. —अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. —आमयः dropsy. —ज्वाल, —व्यथा bellyache, colic. —यत्रणा, —यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जडरीकुल *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. —2 Concealed in the bosom.

जडलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घर्षमवाति जड् अच् लङ् डः Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Māl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. —2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परामुशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. —2 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानेवान् पश्यन्... ब्राह्म G. L. 15, so जडयो, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms. 2. 110. —4 Dull, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. —5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. —6 Dumb. —7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). —डः 1 Cold, frost, winter. —2 Idiocy, stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. —ड 1 Water. —2 Lead. —Comp. —क्रिय *a.* slow, dilatory. —भरतः an idiot.

जडता, —त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. —2 Ignorance,

stupidity; Pt. 1. —3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 176. —4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. —5 Dulness, timidity; Māl. 6. 15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Māl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. —2 Stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy. —4 Stupor, stupefaction, Māl. 1. 35.

जडीक 8. U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. —2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीक 1. P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. —2 Stupidity. —3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडुलः A freckle, mark.

जटु *n.* [जन्-ड तोडादेशः Up. 1. 18] 1 Lac. Pt. 1. 107. —2 A kind of red dye. —टुः, टुः *f.* A bat. —Comp. —अस्मकं red arsenic. —गृहं a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pāṇḍavas). —शुक्कः a man at chess. —मणिः a mole, a natural mark on the body. —रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. —2 A bat.

जटुनी, जटुका A bat.

जटु *n.* [जन्-र तोडादेशः Up. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; जटुकं also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजनि-अजनिष्ठ, जनिष्ठ, जातः, *pass* जन्ते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; माणाहापुर-नायत Rv. 10. 90, 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. —2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). —3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिशलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6, रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. —4 To be possible, applicable &c. —5 To be born or destined for anything. —*Uans.* (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. —2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. —2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व बर्यं क्व परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशविः सममेधितो जन्म S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि दृश्यं यो हि यस्य मियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखी-जनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अवलजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker, whether male or female, in the sing. or pl., instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of him-

self in the third person); अयं जनः प्रथमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवन्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81. (female); पश्यानंगशरातुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षसि Nag. 1. 1. (female and pl.) -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो युष्मति M. 1. सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंभ्रं जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -ना Birth, production. -Comp. -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. -अविषा, -अधिनाथः 1. a king, -2. N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:— त्रिपताककरणान्यामपयतिरा कथां । अन्योऽन्यामर्गं यत् स्याज्जनति तज्जनानिकं ॥ 425. -अर्गः a large concourse of people, caravan. -अर्थशब्दा a family appellation. -अर्चना an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अशना a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people; S. 5. 10 -आचारः 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -आश्रमः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईशः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, a king. -इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. (-ष्टा) a kind of jasmine. (-ष्टा) turmeric. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओषा a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -जन्मादिः the Supreme Being. -त्रा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -वदः 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361 v. 1. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमाद्यौ R. 9 4; दक्षिणाल्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3 the country (opp. पुर, नगर); जनपदबधुलोचने पीयमानः Me. 16. -4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पश्चिदेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. -पतिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-यः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 coriander-seed. -मरकः an epidemic disease. -मर्यादा established custom or usage, popular custom. -रंजनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रसः 1. rumour. -2. calumny,

scandal. -लोकः one (i. e. the fifth) of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. -वादः (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. -व्यवहारः popular usage. -श्रुत a. well-known among people, famous. -श्रुतिः f. a rumour, report. -संघात a. densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनंगमः A Chapdāla.

जनक a. (निका f.). [जन्-णिच् ण्वुञ्] Generating, producing, causing; कुशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sitā by Rama, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage राज्ञदहक्य was his priest and adviser. -Comp. -आत्मजा, -तनया, -नंदिनी, -सुता epithets of Sitā, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [जनानां सहस्रः तत्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनान्त्ये पार्श्वेणी शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जनन a. [जन् भावे ल्युट्] Producing causing &c.; धृजगतां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. -ना The Supreme Being. -नः 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation, शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदैव पूर्वं जनेते शरीरं सा दक्षरोषास्तुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दक्षि). -

जननिः f. [जन् अति] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

जननी [जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप्] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata,

and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.]

जनयतिः f. Ved. Prodnction, generation.

जनयंत a. Generating, producing. जनयितु a. (त्री f.) Producing, begetting, creator. -m. A father Pt. 1. 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनयिष्णुः A progenitor, producer.

जन्-जनस् n. See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. -2 A woman. -3 A mother. -4 A wife. -5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित a. [जन्-णिच्-क] 1 Giving birth to. -2 Produced, created. -3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

जनितु m. A father.

जनित्वं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. -2 Origin, source.

जनित्री A mother.

जनिवः A father. -त्वा A mother. -स्वौ (dual) Parents.

जनिमन् m. or n. 1 Birth, production. -2 Offspring, descendants. -3 A creature, being. -4 Gender, sex. -5 Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P. To long for a wife.

जड (नू) f. Birth, production.

जडस् n. 1 Birth; विवरादिधीनां जडः Bv. 1. 16 -2 Creation, production.

-3 Life, existence; जडः सर्वस्वार्थं जयति ललितोत्तंसं भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -4 Nativity. -5 Birth place. -6 A creature, being. -7 Genus, kind. -Comp. -जडबांधा blind from birth, born blind.

जंतुः [जन्-तु] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. -2 The (individual) soul. 3. An animal of the lowest organization. -4 People, mankind. -Comp. -कंडुः 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. -मृः 1. the citron. -2. a snail. -फलः the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lao.

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्मं Birth.

जन्मन् n. [जन् भावे मनिन्] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपदे Ku. 1. 21. -2 Origin, rise, production, creation; आकरे पद्मरागाणी जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलरंक्षधसंघजन्मा दवाशिः Mo. 53. -3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्महु Ma. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. -4 Birth-place. -5 Nativity. -6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. -7 Natal star. -8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. -9 A creature, being. -10 People. -11

The people of a household. -12. Kind, race -13 Nature; property, quality. -14 Custom, manner. -Comp. अ-धिपः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अंतरं 1. another life. -2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञ R. 7. 15. -3. re-generation. -4. the other world. -अंतरीय a. belonging to or done in another life.. -अंधः a. born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. -आस्पदं birth-place. -ईशः = जन्माधिप. -कीलः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कुत्त m. a father. -क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः m., f., -दिनं -दिवसः birth-day. -दः a father. -नक्षत्रं, -भं the natal star. -नामन् n. the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पः the regent of a planet under which a person is born. -पञ्च, -पत्रिका a horoscope. -पादपः a family tree. -प्रतिष्ठा 1. a birth-place. -2. a mother; S. 6. भाक्, -भृत् m. a creature, living being; मोदतां जन्मभाजः ससत् Mk. 10. 60. -भाषा a mother-tongue; यत्र क्षीणामपि किमपरं जन्म भाषावदेव प्रयावासं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमिः f. birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोगिन् a. sickly from birth. -लक्षणं, -राशिः the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वर्त्मन् n. the vulva. -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence; Pt. 1. 28. -स्थानं 1. birth-place, native country, home. -2. the womb. -हेतुः cause of birth, author of one's being; पितरस्तसां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24.

जन्मिन् m. A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्म a. [जन् कर्तरि यत्] 1 To be born or produced. -2 Born, produced. -3 (At the end of comp) Born from, occasioned by. -4 Belonging to a race or family. -5 Vulgar, common. -6 National. -7 Relating to, or fit for men. -अयः 1 A father. -2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride-groom. Māl. 6. 2. -3 A common man. -4 A report, rumour. -अयं 1 Birth, production, creation. -2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्ये तिष्ठति निश्चितं Sādhak. -3 The body. -4 A portent occurring at birth. -5 A market, a fair. -6 War, battle;

तत्र जन्मं रघोर्घोरं पर्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. -7 Censure, a abuse. -8 A community, nation. -9 People. -10 Report, rumour. -अयं 1 The friend of a mother. -2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्मामवदत्कुमारो R. 6. 30. -3 Pleasure, happiness. -4 Affection.

जन्मुः [जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः] 1 Birth. -2 A creature, living being. -3 Fire. -4 The creator or Brahmā.

जप् 1 P. (जपति, जपित् or जप) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्ति तवैवालापमंत्रावलिं Gīt. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. -2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. -3 To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप a. [जप्-कर्तरि अच्] Muttering, whispering. -यः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. -2 repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. -3 A muttered prayer. -4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. -Comp. परायण a. engaged in muttering prayers. -माला a rosary of beads. -यज्ञः, -होमः muttering prayers as a sacrifice. जपनं [जप्-भावे ल्युट् The muttering of prayers.

जपा [जप्-अच् टाप्] The China rose (the plant or its flower); सत्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं प्रधानः Mo. 36. जप्य a. [जप् कर्मणि यत्] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. -प्यः, -प्यं A muttered prayer.

जम्, ओम् 1. 1 P. (जमति, जमति) To copulate; cf. यम् -II. 1 A. (जम्ते, जम्ते) 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To snap at; seize with the mouth. -Caus. (जम्यति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. (जमति) To oat.

जमनं = जमन q. v.

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and descendant of Bhrigu and father of Paraśurāma [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renukā who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitrathara and his queen) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, ' wetted but not purified by the stream.' Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her,

and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Paraśurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Paraśurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted] .

जंपती m. du. [जाया च पतिश्च] Husband and wife; cf. दंपती and जायापती.

जंवालः 1 Mud. -2 Moss. -3 The Ketaka plant.

जंवालिनी A river.

जंवीरः The citron tree. -रं A citron.

जंजु-वृ f. The rose apple tree and its fruit. -Comp. खंडः, द्वीपः पर्वतः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. -नदी one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंजु (वृ) कः (की f.) 1 A jackal. -2 A low man. -3 The rose apple tree. -4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंजुम् m. 1 A mountain. -2 A monkey. -ती A heavenly nymph.

जंजुलः [जंजुं तन्नामफलं लाति लाक] 1 A kind of tree (= जंजु q. v.). -2 The Ketaka plant. -लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride). -Comp. -मालिका the same as above.

जंभः [जम्-अच्-ङम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). -2 A tooth. -3 Eating. -4 Biting asunder. -5 A part, portion. -6 A quiver. -7 The chin. -8 Yawning, gaping. -9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -10 One who devours a demon. -11 Explanation, interpretation. -12 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः, -द्विषः, -भेदिवः, -रिपुः epithets of Indra. -अग्निः 1. fire. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -3. Indra.

जंभक a. 1 Eating, devouring. -2 Killing, crushing, destroying. -3 Biting asunder. -4 Explaining, interpreting. -5 Opening, expanding. -6 Yawning. -कः A lime or citron. जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जंभनं Sexual intercourse.

जंभ (भो) रः The lime or citron tree.

जंभलः = जंभरः. -ला A female Rākshasī (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जंभिन् m. The citron tree.

जम्बः Mud, mire.

जयन्तः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमिसंभवेनेव जयतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14 ;

S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, G. 78. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The moon. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A name assumed by Bhīma at the court of Virāṭa. —ती 1 A flag or banner. -2 N. of the daughter of Indra. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarā and gathered at its close. -5 The rising of the asterism Rohini at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Srāvaṇa i. e. on the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. —Comp. —पत्र (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. -2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Dussalā, daughter of Dhritrāshṭra. [Once while out on hunting he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical shālī, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their breakfast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband, were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued, captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war].

जर *a.* [जृ-अच्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. -2 Wearing out. -3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. —रः 1 Wearing out, wasting. -2 Destruction.

जरठ *a.* [जृ-वा० अठ] 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामधुर्वीः परिणतदिक्रिरास्तीर्षिभर्ति Si. 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). -3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. -4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. -5 Pale, yellowish-white. -6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. -7 Hard-hearted, cruel. —ठः 1 N. of Pāṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas. -2 Old age.

जरण *a.* [जृ-लु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Promoting digestion. —ण, —णं Cummin seed. —ण 1 Old age. -2 Praise. —ण 1 Old age. -2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

जरंड *a.* Decayed, old.

जरण्या Ved. Old age.

जरन् *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. -2 Infirm, decrepit, —*m.* An old man. —Comp. —कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika]. —गवः an old ox; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मृतिर्यन्मानद्विणालपता । जरद्वयोरः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरतिका, **जरती** An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

जरा [जृ-अच् गुणः] (The word जरा is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after accental) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छन्नना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्मरतेरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरासा) विना 1. 23. -2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N. of a female demon; see जरसंध below. -6 Invoking, greeding. —Comp. —अवस्था decrepitude. —आतुर *a.* 1. infirm. -2 old. —जीर्ण *a.* old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. —पुट = जरसंध. —भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. —संघः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Kṛishṇa had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhisṭhira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Kṛishṇa, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma].

जरावणिः N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु *n.* [जरमिति इ-ङ्गण] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. -2 The outer skin of the embryo. -3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5 The uterus, womb. —Comp. —ज *a.* horn from the womb, viviparous: Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित *a.* [जरा-इत्च्] 1 Old, aged. -2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् *a.* (जी. f.) [जरा अस्यस्य इति] Old, aged. —*m.* An old man.

जरिमन् *m.* Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

जरुथ *a.* [जृ-ऊथच्] Speaking harshly. —यं Flesh.

जर्चे (छे, जे) 1, 6 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure. -3 To threaten or menace.

जर्जर *a.* [जर्ज्-चा० अर] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरीतविषाणकोटयो मुगाः K. 21; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्मुदति धरणी जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Painful, tormented; Māl. 9. 53. -5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). —र 1 The banner of Indra. -2 Moss.

जर्जरित *a.* [जर्ज्-णिच् कर्मणि क] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. -3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरीतापि सा प्रभाते Gīt. 8.

जर्जरीक *a.* 1 Old, decayed. -2 paged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जरिष्ठ 8 U. To wound, disable. **जर्ण** *a.* [जृ-नच्] Old, aged, decayed —र्णः 1 The (waning) moon. -2 A tree.

जर्झ 9, 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten, menace.

जर्तिलः Wild sesamum.

जर्तुः 1 The vulva. -2 An elephant. **जर्त्स** 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse. -3 To protect.

जर्हिलः = जर्तिल q. v.

जल 1. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide, screen. -3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. -4 To be sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. —II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

जल *a.* [जल् अच् इत्य लोपा] 1 Dull, cold, frigid = जड q. v. -2 Stupid, idiotic. —लं 1 Water; तातस्य कूपो-यमिति ब्रुवाणाः शारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबन्ति । Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fra-

grant medicinal plant or perfume (हृदिर). -3 The embryo or uterine of a cow. -4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -0omp. -अंचल 1. a spring. -2. a natural water-course. -3. moss. -अंजलि: 1. a handful of water. -2. a libation of water presented to the Manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमासाय कुनो जलांजलि. Chap. 69; मामस्यापि जलांजलि: सरभसं लोके न वृत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up'). -अडक: a heron. -अडनी a leech. -अणुक, -अंडक the fry of fish. -अटक: a shark. -अत्यय: autumn (शरद). -अधिदैवत:; an epithet of Varuṇa. (-तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप: an epithet of Varuṇa. -अंधिका a well. -अर्क: the image of the sun reflected in water. -अर्णव: 1. the rainy season -2. the ocean of sweet water. -अर्धम् a. thirsty. -अवतार: a landing-place at river side. -अड्डिला a large square pond. -असुका a leech. -आकर: a spring, fountain, well. -आकाश:; -काश:; -काशिन m. an elephant. -आलु: an otter. -आदच a. watery, marshy -आत्मिक a leech. -आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र a. wet. (-द्रै) wet garment or clothes. (-द्रा) a fan wetted with water. -आलका a leech. -आवर्त: eddy, whirl pool. -आशय a. 1. resting or lying in water. -2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (-य:) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. -2. a fish. -3. the ocean. -4. the fragrant root of a plant (उशीर). -आश्रय: 1. a pond. -2. water-house. -आह्वय a lotus. -ह्रदी 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. N. of Mahādeva. -3. the ocean. -ह्रधन: the submarine fire. -ह्रभ: a water-elephant. -ह्रश:; -ह्रश्वर: 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. the ocean. -उच्छ्वास: 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, (cf. परीवाह). -2. overflow of a river. -उदर dropsy. -उद्भव a. aquatic (-वा) benzoin. -उरगा, -ओकर m., -ओकस: a leech. -कंदक: a crocodile -करि: the Gangetic porpoise. -कपोत: a water-pigeon. -कर a. making or pouring forth water. (-र:) tax for water. -करक: 1. a shell. -2. cocoa-nut. -3. a cloud. -4. a wave. -5. a lotus. -कल्क: mud. -कलमय: the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. -काक: the diver-bird. -कांत: the wind. -कांतार: an epithet of Varuṇa. -किराट: a shark. -कुक्कुट: a water-fowl. (-टी) the black-headed gull. -कुंतल: -कोश: moss. -कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. -कूर्म: the porpoise. -कलि: m. or f., -क्रीडा

playing in water, splashing one another with water. -केश: moss. -क्रियर presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -कुलम: 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. -चर a. (also जलेश्वर) aquatic. (-र:) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीव:; °जीव: a fisherman. -चत्वर a square tank. -चारिन् m. 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -ज a. born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1. an aquatic animal -2. a fish. -3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-ज:, -ज) 1. a shell. -2 the conch shell; अधरोटे निवेश्य वृक्षौ जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीव: a fisherman. °आसन: an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरवाचेदं प्रोजलिर्जलजसन् Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. -जंतु: 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जमन् a lotus. -जिह्व: a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -डिंब: bivalve shell. -तरंग: 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. -ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रास: hydrophobia. -द्व: 1. a cloud; जयंते विरला लोके जलदा हव सज्जना: Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशन: the Sāla tree. °आगम: the rainy season. °आभ a. black, dark. °काल the rainy season. °शय: autumn. -वर्द्धर: a kind of musical instrument. -देव: the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -द्वोणी a bucket. -घर: 1 a cloud. -2. the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि: 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. °गा a river. °ज: the moon. °जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. °रश्मि the earth. -नकुल: an otter. -नर: a merman. -नाडी, -ली a water-course. -निधि: 1. the ocean. -3. the number 'four'. -निगम: 1. a drain, water-course. -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below -नीलि: moss. -पक्षिन् m. a water-fowl. -पटल a cloud. -पति: 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथ: a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. -पद्मति: f. a gutter, drain. -पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. -परावत: a water-pigeon. -पित्त fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पूर: 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. -पुडजा moss. -प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: destruction by water. -प्रान्त: the bank of a river -प्रायं a country

abounding with water; जलप्रायमनुव स्यात् Ak. -प्रिय: 1 the Chātaka bird. -2 a fish. (-य) an epithet of Dakshāyapi. -प्लव: an otter. -प्लवनं a deluge, an inundation. -प्लवः; -प्लवक: a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. -प्लु: a fish. -बालक:; बालक: the Vindhya mountain. -बालिका lightning. -बिडाल: an otter. -बिब:; -बं a bubble. -बिल्व: 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. -भीति: f. hydrophobia. -भू a. produced in water. -भू: m. 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. -धूषण: wind. -धृत् m. 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. -माक्षिका a water-insect. -मंडूकं a kind of musical instrument, (= जलदंड). -मह: a king-fishor. -मसि: 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. -मार्ग: a drain, canal. -माजर: an otter. -मुच् m. 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. -मूर्ति: an epithet of Siva. -मूर्तिका hail. -मोद a fragrant root (उशीर). -मंत्र 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain, °यह, °नितेकनं, °मंदिर a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कश्चिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. -यात्रा a voyage. -यानं a ship. -रकु: a kind of gallinule. -रह:; -रह: 1. a whirlpool. -2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling -3. a snake. -रस: sea-salt. -राशि: the ocean. -रह:; -ह a lotus. -रूप: a crocodile. -रलता a wave, billow. -वरद: a watery pustule. -वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. -वायस: a diver-bird. -वास: residence in water. (-सं) = उशीर q. v. -वाह: 1. a cloud. -2. a water-bearer. -3. a kind of camphor. -वाहक:; -न: a water-carrier. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विषुवं the autumnal equinox. -वृश्चिक: a prawn. -वैकृतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. -व्याल 1. a water snake. -2. a marine monster. -शय:; -शयन:; -शाविन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -शुक्ति f. a bivalve shell. -शुचि a. bathed, washed. -शूक: moss. -शूक: a crocodile. -शोष: drought. -समुद्र: the ocean of fresh water. -संपर्क: mixture or dilution with water. -सापिणी a leech -साचि: f. 1. the Gangetic porpoise -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow. -4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थाय: a pond, lake, reservoir. -ह्र a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. -हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -हारिणी a drain. -हास: 1. foam. -2. crt.

tlesfish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A oonch, shell.

जलग् a. Aquatic. —गः The oolcynth.

जलग्म A Chāndāla.

जलाका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलका, जलोका, जालोलिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेबाहः A diver.

जलेशयः 1 A fish. —2 N. of Vishnu.

जलाप a. Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. —2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —क 1 Water. —2 Happiness, comfort.

जल् 1 P. (जलति, जलितं) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोस्क्रमेण U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पयेन्नल्पक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. —2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. —3 To chatter, prattle, babble. —4 To praise.

जल्पः [जल् भावे घञ्] 1 Talk, speech. —2 Discourse, conversation. —3 Babble, prating, gossip. —4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक a. (लिप्का f.), जल्पाक a. Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं a. [जल्-ल्युट्] Speaking, saying, talking &c. न 1 Saying, talking. —2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः f. Ved. Inarticulate speech
जल्पित a. [जल् कर्मणि क्] Said, spoken, prattled &c. —तं Talk, gossip.

जल्हः Ved. Fire.

जव a. [जु-भावं अण्] Swift, expeditions. —वः 1 (a) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सप्तो परमं विभूषणं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडादुदतिद्वन्द्वतः Si. 1. 12. —2 Velocity. —Comp. —अधिकः a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिला a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन a. (नी f.) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courser, a swift horse. —नः Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिम्न m. Speed, velocity.

जविन् a. Quick, fleet. —m. 1 A horse. —2 A camel.

जविन a. Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु भावे कणे ल्युट् विसाया क्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —2 A curtain in general; नतः संसारतो विज्ञति यमधानी-जवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जघ् 1 U (जघति-ने) To injure, hurt kill.

जघ् I. 4 P. (जघति) 1 To set free, release. —2 To be exhausted or tired. —3 To go. —II. 1, 10 P. (जघति, जघयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. —2 To disregard, slight.

जघुः 1 A weapon (आयुध). —2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जघुरि a. Ved. Exhausted, tired. —रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जघ्नं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक a. Abandoning, leaving. —कः 1 Time. —2 A child. —3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole cat.

जहत् a. (ती f.) Leaving, abandoning. —Comp. —लक्षणा, —स्वार्था 1. a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e. g. in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगातट; cf. अजहत्स्वायो also. —2. irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जहुः N. of an ancient king, son of Subotra, who adopted the river Ganga as his daughter. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जहन्तनया, —कन्या, —हुता, —मैदिनी &c.; cf. R. 8. 95].

जहन् n. Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. —2 A husband's brother's wife. —3 A race, tribe.

जागते The Jagati metre.

जायुडं Saffron. —डः N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागु 2 P. (जागति जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽयमपर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपन्ति R. 17. 51; युरो वाङ्मनसोऽपि यथायथं जायते च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्या जागति संययी Bg. 2. 69. —2 To be roused from sleep, awake. —3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर a. [जागु भावे घञ् गुणः] Awake, watchful. —रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरयते दिवाश-

यः R. 19. 34. —2 A vision in a waking state. —3 An armour, mail
जागरक a. [जागु पठ् ल्युट् गुणः] Waking awake.

जागरण [जागु-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Waking, wakefulness. —2 Watchfulness, vigilance. —3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित a. One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरित् a. (नी f.), जागड़क a. [जागु-वृ ऊङ् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरुकस्य याथायर्थं वेदकत्तव R. 10. 24. —2 Watchful, vigilant; चर्चाश्रमावेक्षणं जागरुकः R. 14. 85; Si. 20. 26.

जागरित् a. Wakeful, awake, vigilant.
जागुवि a. Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. —2 Awake. —3 Clear, bright (as fire). —4 Active, animating. —विः 1 A king. —2 Agni, or fire.

जागतिः, जागर्था, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् a. 1 Watching, being awake. —2 Attentive, careful, watchful. —3 Clear, bright. —m. Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, dreaming.

जाघनी 1 A tail. —2 The thigh.

जांगल a. (ली f.) [जंगल भवः जंगलयाया वा अण्] 1 Rural, picturesque. —2 Wild. —3 Savage, barbarous. —4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Māl. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.
जांगुल Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद्य).

जाधिक a. [जंवायां जीवति, वेतनात् इण्] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. —2 A camel.

जाजिन m. A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाठर a. (री f.) जठरे भवः अण्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धते जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रः 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्य [जडस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Coldness, frigidity. —2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. —3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं बहुधाधिरूपः Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीमति मण्डते 54. —4 Tastelessness of the tongue. —Comp. —अरिः the citron tree.

जात p. p. [जन् कर्मणि क्] 1 Brought into existence, engendered

produced. -2 Grown, arisen. -3 Caused, occasioned. -4 Felt, affected by, oft. In comp.; 'दुःख &c. -5 Apparent, clear. -6 Become, present. -7 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected, see जन्. —तः 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयि त्वयै कथय U. 4. 'dear boy, oh my darling &c.'). -2 A living being. —तः 1 A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.' —तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविभागितकौशजतः R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones'; S. 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. —Comp. —अत्यर a mother. —अमर्ष a. vexed, enraged. —अश्रु a. shedding tears. —इष्टिः f. a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —उक्षः a young hnllock. —कर्मन् n. a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. —कलाप a. having a tail (as a peacock). —काम a. enamoured. —पक्ष a. having wings; —अजातपक्ष unfledged. —पक्ष a. fettered. —पुत्रा a woman who has borne a son or sons. —प्रत्यय a. inspired with confidence. —प्रेत a. horn and dead; Pt. 1. —सम्मथ a. fallen in love. —मात्र a. just born. —रूप a. beautiful, brilliant. (—र्ष) 1. gold; अप्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129. -2. the form in which a person is born, i. e. nakedness. -3 the thorn apple. —धर a. naked. —विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. —विभ्रम a. 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. —वेदस् m. an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir. —जातवेदः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वैदं विदुः, जाते जाते विद्यते इति वा, जातविचो वा जातधनो, जातविचो वा जातप्रज्ञानो यच्चजातः पशुविद्वतेति तज्जातवेदसो जातवेदस्वामिति ब्राह्मणम्. —वेदसी an epithet of Drṛgā. —वासयर्ध, —वेदमन् m. the lying-in-chamber.

जातक [जात-स्वार्थक] Born, produced. —कः 1 A new-born infant. -2 A mendicant. —कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकमन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. —Comp. —ध्वनिः a leech.

जातिः f. [जन्-क्ति] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Mv. 2. 148. -2

The form of existence fixed by birth. -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे मूढ जात्या चेद्वच्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परिवृक्ता Ve. 3 : (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four:—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र. -5 a class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मितेन राक्षितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses). -10 (in Nyāya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 False generalization. -14 A figure of speech. (in rhetoric) which consists in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prakṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. —Comp. —अंध a. born blind; Bb. 1. 90. —कोड़ा, —ब, —रं nutmeg. —कोड़ी, —की the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1. The duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. —द्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. —पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. —कलं a nutmeg. —ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious ansterities, an ignorant Brāhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुते च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव समा शब्दा- र्थेति तामणि). —अंशः loss of caste; M. 11. 67. —अष्ट a. outcast. —महः birth-day festival. —मात्र 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. —वाचक a. expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती. वैरं instinctive or natural hostility. —वैरिन् m. a born enemy. —वैलक्षण्यं inconsistency, incompatibility in kind. —शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. —संपन्न a. belonging to a noble family. —सारं nutmeg. —स्मर a. remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो सुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 335. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीन a of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् a. Nobly born, of high rank,

जाती The jasmine plant. (मालती). जातीय, क a. belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य a. [जातो भवः यत्] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः सौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु ind. A particle meaning:— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्येव नहारिणा Pt. 1. 28; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शर्म्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 (Used with the potential mood) जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्र भवान्मुषलं याजयेन्नापकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तत्र भवान् मुषलं याजयति ibid.

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष a. (बी. f.) [जतुनो विकारः अणु पक्षः P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of or covered with lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातुः m. A thunderbolt.

जातुकर्णः An epithet of Siva.

जातं Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [जगत्स्थापयन् श्री अणु] N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.

जानपदः [जनिन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते, पद अणु ; जनपदे भवः, अणु वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. वीर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 A subject. —वा A popular expression. —वी Profession, business.

जानपदिक a. Relating to a country. जानान a. Knowing, understanding.

जानि A substitute for जायं at the end of Bahn. comp.

जाडु n. [जन्-कुण] The knoo; जाडुभ्यामवर्नि गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. —Comp दृष्ट a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. —कलकं, —मंडलं the knee-pan. —विजाडु n. a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). —संधिः the knee-joint.

जापः [जप्-वच्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक a. Muttering prayers. —कं A kind of fragrant wood.

जात्य a. To be muttered. —त्वं A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापन 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

जावाल: A goat herd.

जाबालि: 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Rāma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्य: N. of Parasurāma q.v.

जामा [जम्-अन्दे बा० अण् छीव्] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law

जामातृ m. जाया माति विनोति भिमिती वा नि० ; cf. Un.2.94.] 1 A son-in-law, जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धा: U. 1. 11 ; जामाता दशमो ग्रहः Suhāsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातुक: A son-in-law.

जामि a. [जम्-इन् नि० वृद्धिः] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. -नि: f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative (सखिहितसपिण्ड-स्त्री Kull.) ; Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. -न: 1 Blood-relation, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), descent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न) ; तिथौ च जामित्रशुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रं लग्नसप्तमं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the futuro good luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं ?) ; but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामिय: [जाभ्या भगिन्या अपत्यं दृश्] A sister's son.

जांववं [जंवा: फल अण् तस्य बा० न लृप् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambū tree.

जांववत् m. N. of a kind of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Kṛishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time ; for there was a fight between Kṛishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Kṛishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal].

जांवीरं (-लं) A citron. -ल: Ved. The knee-pan.

जांजुनदं [जंजुनयां भवे अण्] 1 Gold ; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament ; कृतचक्रश्च जांजुनदः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived:—पतिभार्या संप्रविश्य गर्भो ध्रुवेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायावत् यदस्ति जायते पुनः । Ms. 9. 8 ; see also Malli. on R.2 1). As last member of Bahu. comp जाया is changed to जानि ; सीताजानि: 'one who has Sitā for his wife' ; युवजानि: तामार्धजानि: -Comp. -अनुजीविन् m., -आजीव: 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (बक) -म्र: 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. -पती (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are दंपती and जंपती q. v.)

जायिन् a. (नी. f.) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. -m. The burden of a song (in music).

जायु a. Victorious. -यु: 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जार: [जीर्यत्येन जु कणे घञ् ; जारयतीति जार: Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover ; रथकार: स्वकां भार्यां सज्जारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. -र N. of Durgā. -Comp. -ज:, -जन्मन्, -जात: a bastard. -भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 (a) A web, cob-web. (b) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरद्वेषितदृष्टिरन्या B. 7. 9 ; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतेवलभयः संदिग्धपारावता: V. 3. 2 ; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass ; चिन्तासततितंतुजालनिविडस्यूतेव Māl. 5. 10 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; Si. 4. 56 ; Amarn. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. -ल: The Kadamba tree. -Comp. -अक्ष: a loop-hole, window. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. -कारक: 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. -गर्द्धभ: a kind of pimplo or boil. -गोणिका a kind of churning vessel. -ग्रथित a. connected by a web ; S. 7. 16. -पाद् -पाद: a goose. -प्राय mail, armour.

जालकं [जालमिव कायति कै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection ;

वद्धं कर्णशिरिषरोधि वदने घर्मीभसां जालकं S. 1. 30 ; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unblown flower; अभिनवैर्जालकैर्मालतीनां Mo. 98 ; सोयुधिकाजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair) ; तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44. (आभरण-विशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit. -9 Pride. -क: A window, lattice. -Comp. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् a. 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिक: [जालेन चरति पर्यां इन्] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. -का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A window. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called ब्रमेह.

जालंधर: N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जात्रायं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म a. (ल्मी f.) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. -ल्म: (ल्मी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant ; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly ; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक a. (लिमका f.) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्य 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पति: Ved. A son-in-law.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of' ; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear ; अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाहक: 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्वी [जहो: अपत्यं स्त्री अण् वीर] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. whom preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय-जिग्वे, अजैषीत्-अजेष्ट, जित) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate ; जयति तुलामयिरुद्धो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330 ; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel ; गजितानंतरं वृष्टिं सीमायेन जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53 ; R. 3. 34 ; Ghat. 22 ; Si.

1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest ; प्रागजयत घृणा ततो मही R. 11. 65 ; (where जि means 'to conquer' also) ; Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations) ; जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1 ; जितसुदुपतिना नमः हुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5 ; Bh. 2. 24 ; Git. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c.) -8 To expect from (with abl.). —Caus. (जाययति) To cause to win or conquer. —Desid. (जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for ; चलति नयाच्च जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. —With अघि to conquer, defeat, vanquish ; Bk. 12. 2.

जयः [जि भावे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Rostrant, curbing, conquest as in इन्द्रियजयः. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishthira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. —या 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two Inner fortnights. —Comp. —आह्व a. conferring victory. —आशिर् f. 1. a prayer for victory ; -2. congratulations after victory ; a cheer of victory. —उद्भूत, a. exulting in victory. —कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. —घोषः, घोषण, —णा a proclamation of victory. —दङ्गा a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. —दन्तः N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. —पदा a record of victory. —पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. —पुत्रकः a kind of dice. —मंगलः 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (—लं) a cheer of victory. —यज्ञः the अग्नेय sacrifice. —लक्ष्मीः, —श्रीः the goddess of victory ; Ku. 2. 52. —लेखः record of victory. —वाहिनी an epithet of Sachī. —शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. 2. the exclamation 'jaya' (hail ! glory !) uttered by bards &c. —शृंगा horn blown to announce a victory. —स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column ; निचखान जयस्तम्भान् गंगास्रोतोऽतरेषु सा R. 4. 36. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

जयक a Victorious.

जयस्तेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virāṭa king's.

जयदलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयन् [जि करोण ल्युट्] 1 Conquering, subduing, -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. —Comp. —युज् 1. compared. -2. victorious.

जयिन् a. [जि शीलयेति इति] 1 Conquering, vanquishing ; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit ; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart ; जगति जयिन्स्ते ते भावा नवेदुक्लादयः Mā. 1. 36. —m. A victor, a conqueror ; पौरस्त्या नेवमाक्रामस्तास्तान्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य a. [जियत्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming ; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वत-जिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession ; habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित p. p. [जि-कर्मणि क्] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by ; काम-जित ; क्षीजित &c. —तं Victory. —Comp. —अक्षर a. reading well or readily. —अभिन्न a. 1. one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (—तः) N. of Vishnu. —अरि a. one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (—रिः) an epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् a. self-subdued, void of passion. —आह्व a. victorious. —इन्द्रिय a. one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रुद्र, रस, गंध, रस्य &c. शब्द) श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ट्वा च दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा प्रात्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विजितो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. —काशिः the fist doubled. —काशिन् a. appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor ; चाग-क्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2 ; जितकाशी राजसेवकः ikt. —कोप, —क्रोध, —मन्यु a. imperturbable, not excitable. (—यः) an epithet of Vishnu. —नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक a. 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of a Manes). —शत्रु a. victorious. —अम a. invulnerable

fatigue, hardy. —स्वर्ग a. one who has won heaven.

जित् a. [जि-क्त्वि] At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c. ; तारकाजित्, कंसजित्, सहज-जित् &c.

जितिः f. 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्य a. Conquerable. —त्या 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. —त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् a. Victorious.

जित्वर a. [जि-कृप्] (री. f.) Victorious, conquering, triumphant ; शत्रूणां जित्वरानि Bk. 1. 16 ; करवी-कृतधूपां लोभात् भिजित्वरेदिशां Si. 2. 9. —री N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु a. [जि-गस्तु] 1 Victorious, triumphant ; R. 4. 85 ; 10. 18. -2 Winning, gaining. -3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling ; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 ; Si. 13. 21. —शुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of Arjuna.

जेतु a. [जि-तृच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. —m. 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जिः A demon (विज्ञाच).

जिगत्सुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा (अद् सन् घसादेश भावे अ) 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 Striving for. -3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु a. [अद् सन् घसादेशे उ] Hungry. जियत्सुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक a. : Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा 1 Desire of killing ; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु a. [हन् सत् उ] Desirous of killing, murderous. —सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [ग्रह् सन् भावे अ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र a. [घ्रा कर्तृणि श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing ; observing ; e. g. मनोजिघ्रः सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ज्ञा सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित a. Investigated, asked, inquired.

जिज्ञासु a. [ज्ञा सत् उ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious ; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जितमः, जितुमः, जितमः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Green origin)

जिन a. [जि-नृच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Very old. —न 1 A

goneric term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2. N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint. -2 an Arhat of the Jainus. -संज्ञा n. a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिब्रि a. Ved. Old, decayed. -विः 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन् 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1. To be active or lively, busy oneself. -2 To urge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate. -4 To promote. -5 To grant, confer. -6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान a. 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining; see हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्वा a. [जडाति सरलमार्गः; हा-मन् सन्धत् अलोपश्च Un. 1. 138] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, away, squint; Ra. 1. 12. -3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent. -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24; सुहृदर्थमीहितमजिह्वधियां Si. 9. 62. -6 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विधिसमयनियोगादीति-संहारजिह्वां Ki. 1. 46. -7 Slow, lazy. -ह्वा 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. -2 The Tagara tree. -Comp. -अक्ष a. crooked-eyed, squinting. -ग a. moving slowly. (-गः) a snake. -गति a. meandering, going tortuously; Ra. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधित् a. fighting unfairly. (-m.) an epithet of Bhima. -शलयः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वायति Den. P. to go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल a. Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. -2 The tongue of fire, i. e. a flame. -3 A sentence. -Comp. -आस्वादः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निल्लेखन a tongue-scraper. -पः 1. a dog. -2. a cat. -3. a tiger. -4 a leopard. -5. a bear. -मले the fur of the tongue. -मूल the root of the tongue. -मूलीय a. a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क्, ल and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). -रदः a bird. -लह्म m. a dog. -लौल्य greediness. -शलयः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः f. [जि-क्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. -2 Decrease, loss. -3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन a. [ज्या-क् संभ्रसा दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयति नमः जीयते आनेलेन, जीवनस्यादकस्य मृतं वधो यम्, जीवनं जलं मृतं वद्धं अनेन, जीवनं सुचतीति वा पुण्ये Tv. cf. Up. 3. 91] 1 cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशल-मयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nourisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. -कूटः a mountain. -केतुः an epithet of Siva. -वाहनः 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर) [He was the son of Jimutakēti and renowned for his henovolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and tonching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. -वाहिन m. smoke.

जीर a. [ज्या-क् संभ्रसा दीर्घः] Ved. Swift, quick. -रः 1 A sword. -2 Cumin-seed. -3 An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [जीरति जु-वाँ रिक्] Ved. A man. -f. Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण p. p. [ज क्] 1 Old, ancient. -2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22; U. 6. 38; Mā. 5. 30. -3 Digested; सुजीर्णमसं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. -जः 1 An old man. -2 A tree. -3 Cumin-seed. -र्ण Large cumin-seed. -र्ण 1 Ben. zoin. -2 Old age, decrepitude. -Comp. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old,' repairs especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उद्यानः ruined or neglected garden. -उवरः lingering fever. -पर्ण the Kadamba tree. -वज्रं a particular gom. -वस्त्र a. wearing old clothes. -वाटिका a ruined house.

जीर्णक a. Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णिः f. Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. -2 Digestion.

जीविः [जृ-क्तिन्] 1 An axe. -2 The body. -3 A cart. -4 An animal,

जीव 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिञ् जीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवन्-यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2. 235. -2 To revive, come to life. -3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्या-दृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6; विपणने च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense; अजिह्वामश-ठां शुद्धां जीवेद् ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. -4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवन्ति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः ॥ प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा जीवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पंडिताः Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. -2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव a. [जीव-क्तरिक्] Living, existing. -वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; गतजीव, जीवस्याग, जीवाज्ञा &c. -2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it, life, motion and sensation (called जीवासम् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul), Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. -3 Life, existence. -4 A creature, living being. -5 Livelihood, profession. -6 N. of Karna. -7 N. of one of the Maruts. -8 The constellation पुष्य. -9 N. of Brihaspati. -10 The third lunation in the cycle of Jupiter. -11 Association of cause and effect. -12 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतका 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. -2. a murderer, slayer. -अजीवाधारः the world of organic and inorganic creation. -आत्मन् m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आदान् abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधानं preservation of life. -आधारः the heart. -इंधनं glowing fire-wood, burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. -उपाधिः the three states, i. e. waking, dreaming and sleeping. -ऊर्ण the wool of a living animal. -ग्रहं, -मंदिरं 'the abode of the soul the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken, alive. -घनः Brahmā. -ज a. horn alive. -जीवः (also जविजिवः) the Chakora bird. -लोका a woman whose children are living -दः 1. a physician. -2. an enemy. -दशा mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. -धानी the earth. -निकायः a being endowed with life. -पतिः f. -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पत्रं a fresh leaf.

-पितु, -पितृक *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still al *त्र सा* a woman whose son is living. -मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities ; (कुमारी चन्द्रा नदा विमला मंगला बला । पद्मा चेति च विख्याताः सप्तैता जीवमातृकाः) । -येनिः a sentient being. -रक्तं menstrual blood. -लोकः 1. The world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence ; त्वत्प्रयाणे शांतालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mal. 9. 37 ; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21 ; 80 स्वयंभोजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; U. 4. 17. -2. living beings, mankind ; दिवस इवाभयामस्त-पांशये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12 ; or आलोककमादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. -वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. -शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -शोणितं living, i. e. healthy blood. -संक्रमणं transmigration of the soul. -साधनं grain, corn. -साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -मूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्थानं 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [जीव् जिष्णु ण्वल्] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. -2 One who lives a long time. -कः 1 A living being. -2 A servant. -3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. -4 A usurer. -5 A snake-catcher. -6 A tree. -7 A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवत् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Living, alive. -Comp. -तोका a woman whose children are living. -पतिः *f.*, -पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living. -पितृकः one whose father is alive. -मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge or the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. -मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. -मृत *a.* 'dead while alive', one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the word (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवथ *a.* [जीव्-अथ] 1 Long-lived. -2 Virtuous, pious. -यः 1 Life, existence. -2 A tortoise. -3 A peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, plety.

जीवन *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [जीव् भवे ल्युट्] Enlivening, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son. -4 The Supreme Being. -नं 1 Life, existence ; (fig. also) ; स्वमासि मम भूषणे स्वमासि मम जीवने Git. 10. -2 The principle of life, vital energy ; Bg.

7. 9. -3 Water ; बीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39 ; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) इति प्राणात् इति समीरणः Udb. -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig. also) ; Ms. 11. 77 ; विदुषां जीवनं मूलः H. 3. 33. -5 Butter made from milk one day old. -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. -अंतः death. -आघातं poison. -आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. -2. the body. -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधं 1. elixir of life. -2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक *a.* [जीवन्-कन्] Enlivening. -कं Food.

जीवनीय *a.* [जीव्-वाच् कर्णे अनियम्] 1 To be lived. -2 Supporting life. -य 1 Water. -2 Fresh milk.

जीवत् *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived. -तः 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

जीवत्तिकः A fowler.

जीवल् *a.* 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiring.

जीवा [जीव्-अच्] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string ; सुहृर्जीवाद्यैर्बधिरपति Mv. 6. 33. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant (वचा). -8. Life, existence.

जीवातु *m., n.* 1 Food. -2 Life, existence (fig. also) ; स खलु प्राज्ञजीवातुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J. N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival ; रे हस्त दक्षिण हस्तस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विद्युज श्मश्रुनो कृपाणं U. 2. 10. -4 A medicine for restoring life.:

जीविका [जीव् अकन् अत इत्] 1 Means of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving, element, i. e. water.

जीवित *p. p.* [जीव् कर्तरि क्] 1 Living, existent, alive ; R. 12. 75. -2 Returned to life, revived. -3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through (as a period). -तं 1 Life, existence ; त्वं जीवितं त्वमासि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26 ; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63 ; Me. 83 ; नाभिर्नन्दत मरणं नाभिर्नन्दत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45 ; 7. 111. -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Śiva. -आशा hope of life, love of life -ईशः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama ; जीवितेशवसन्ति जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. -ईश्वरः Śiva. -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -नाथः a husband. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life स आतुरो

जीवितसंशये वर्तते ' he is dangerously ill ' ; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. -य 1 The possibility of living. -2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

जीवित् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [जीव्-जिति, जीवद्-निच्] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing ; R. 1. 63. -2 Living upon or by ; शत्रुजीवित्, आशुषजीवित् &c. -*m.* A living being. जीव्यं Life. -व्या A means of livelihood.

जुकुटः 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

जुगुप्सा, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bībhatsa sentiment, thus defined:—दोषेक्षणदिभिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

जुग 1 P. (जुगति) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

जुगित *a.* Deserted, abandoned. -तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

जुटकं A braid of hair. जुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head ; cf. चूडा.

जुह 1. 6 P. (जुहति) 1 To bind. -2 To go. -II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. -2 To grind or pound.

जुत् 1 A (जेतते) To shine.

जुव 6 P. (जुवति) To go, move.

जुवकः Ved. An epithet of Varuṇa.

जुव 6, 4 P. (जुवति, जुवति) Ved. To decay, become or grow old, waste away, perish.

जुव *m.* An old man.

जुव्ण *a.* Decayed, old.

जुल 10 P. (जुलयति) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

जुवस् *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

जुष 1. 6 A. (जुषते, जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. -2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सर्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhag. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer ; पितृस्याऽजुषते शुचं विवस्वतः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषते पर्वतश्रेष्ठमुपयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; यच्च जुषते शुभं Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have ; Mā. 5. 18. -9 To happen to. -10 To delight in granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. -Caus. 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice. at. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (जीवति, जीवयति-ते)

1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

उग्र *a.* (at the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c.; परलोकगुप्त R. 8. 85; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K. 1.

उग्र *a.* To be served, worshipped &c. -स्य Service.

उग्र *p. p.* [उग्र-कर्मणि क] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in; U. 6. 40. -8 The remnants of meal (उच्छिद्र.).

जोषः [उग्र-भावे घञ्] 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. -घञ्: Happiness. -इत् *ind.* 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; किमिति जोषमास्थते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषण, -ण 1 Liking. -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

उग्रराण *a.* Making crooked or acting crookedly. -णः The moon.

उग्रवान् [उग्र कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

उग्रः *f.* [उग्र क्तिप् नि० द्विल्ले दधिश्च Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue, especially of Agni, i. e. a flame. -Comp. -आस्यः fire.

उग्ररा (वा) णः 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

उग्रवत् *m.* Fire.

उग्रोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb उग्रोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; अरति सर्वा वैदिक्यो उग्रोति-यजतिक्रियाः Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञ-नारायण shortly renders उग्रोति by उपविष्टोम and यजति by तिष्ठोम See *Asvalāyana* 1. 2. 5. also).

जु 1 U., 9 P. (जवति, ते, जुवति) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

जु *a.* Ved. Quick, speedy.

जु *f.* 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere. -3 A female demon. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatī. -5 Going speedily, quick motion. -6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

जुत *a.* [जु-क] (At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed. -2 Ved. Gone. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

जुतिः *f.* 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

जुकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जुटः The mass of twisted or matted hair; भुतेनास्य भुजगवद्विषय-मल्लनद्रजुटाजटाः Māll. 1. 2. जुटकं Matted hair.

जु 4 A. (जुयते, जुय) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with (with dat.); भवे नखेभ्यश्च चिरं जुजुरे Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

जुणि *a.* Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. -2 Running, proceeding quickly. -3 Praising, invoking. -णिः *f.* 1 Speed. -2 An epithet of Aditya or sun. -3 the body. -4 The Brahman (n.). -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

जु नैः *f.* [जुर् भवे क्ति उद्] 1 Fev. -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

जु 1 P. (जुवति) Ved. 1 To burn. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

जु 1 U. (जुवति ते) To hurt, kill.

जु ; -व The water of hoiled pulse.

जु 1 P. (जरति) 1 To make low or humiliate. -2 To excel.

जुश्, जुंश् 1 A. (जुभते जुंभते, जुंभित जुंभ्य) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरदुवतिमुखाभे पंकजं जुंभतेऽथ Rs. 3. 22. -3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जुंभतां जुंभतामप्रतिहतमसरं कौध-ज्योतिः Ve. 1. ; तुण्यं जुंभसि. (Parasam. is irregular) Bh. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो निरूप्योदितो जुंभते 3. 89. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योनेरभिमानधूदमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जं जुंभे Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand.

जुंभः, भा, भं 1 A [जुंभ-घञ्] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कालिकाश्र-यो जुंभा प्रभवति K. 257; जुंभारं प्रवित-तदलोपितजालप्रविष्टैः Ve. 2. 7; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting open.

जुंभकः [जुंभ-पुल्ल] 1 ' A yawner, ' a sort of demon. - Swelling. -भिका Gaping, yawning.

जुंभण *a.* [जुंभ-भावे ल्युट्] Causing to gape or yawn. -ण 1 Gaping, yawn-

ing. -2 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) सुदुर्मुहं जुंभणत्परराणि Rs. 6. 10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती शिरासि जंभणोन्मुखा Bh. 1. 25.

जुंभित *p. p.* [जुंभ-क] 1 Yawned, gaped. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed; Māl. 1. 32. -3 Opened, blown (as a flower) -4 Done, exerted. -5 Enlarged, increased. -तं 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

जु 1. 1, 4, 9 P., 10 U. (रजति, जीर्यति, हृणाति, जायति-ते, ऊजार, जायमानस, अजत् अजातिदु, अजीजत्, -जरी-री तु, जीर्ण or जारि-त) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीर्यते जीर्यतः केशा वृता जीर्यति जीर्यतः । जीर्यतश्च धुषी ओत्रे तु-ष्णका तरुणायते pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्त-थाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुराज्ञा दशास्य-स्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमसं प्रक्षीयात् Chāṇ. 79; उदरे चाजरकन्ये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces. -Caus. (ज-जा-यति) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested; to digest. -II. 1 A (जते) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To orackle (as fire). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

जारक *a.* [जु-णिच् पुल्ल] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारण [जु-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

जारदूष *a.* (वीथिः) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शततारका (according to ब्रह्ममिहिर); according to others, by विशाखा अनुषा and ज्येष्ठा.

जंताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जैन्य Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

जोमनं [जिम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

जेष 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह 1 A. (जेहेते) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the month, pant, gasp.

जै 1 P. (जायति, To want, do-ctine, decay, perish.

जैत्र *a.* (श्री *f.*) [जैत्र-अण्] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory ; इदमिह मत्नस्य जैत्रमक्षं विफल-
गुणातिशयं भविष्यतीति Māl. 2. 6 ; धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्देवो R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. -2 Quick-silver. -त्र 1 A Victory, triumph. -2 Superiority. -Comp. -रथः victor.

जैनः 1 A. 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनिः *N.* of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतसुष्म-
माय सहसा हस्ती ह्र्दि जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीव-र्यङ् अण्] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

जैवातुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired ; जैवातुक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon ; राजानं जनयायभूय सहसा जैवातुक त्वां तु या Bv. 2. 78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son. -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

जैवेयः An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaspati.

जैह्व्यं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जैह्व्यं The pleasure of taste.

जोगं, -गकं Aloe-wood.

जोगटः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

जोडिगः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

जोडः Binding, tie.

जोषा, जोषित् *f.* A woman ; of योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जनाति, जानति, जज्ञौ, जज्ञे अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातु, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses) ; to learn, become acquainted with ; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यद्व्यापीत्स रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1 ; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडबल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123 ; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate ; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्ययति Mk 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience ; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of ; अपिस्तु मित्रजानीयात् H. 1. 72 ; Chān. 21. -6 To recognise ; न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,

know to be ; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघोन Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument) ; सर्पियो जानति Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिः = सर्पिषः) -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. -Caus. (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an animal). -Desid. (जिज्ञासते) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain ; R. 2. 26 ; Bk. 8. 33 ; 14. 91. -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञा *a.* [ज्ञा-क] At the end of comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with ; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise ; as in ज्ञंस्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त *a.* Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञा-कर्मण-क] Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c. ; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेषं पुसां Ku. 3. 3 ; see ज्ञा above. -तं Knowledge. -Comp. -सिद्धांतः a man completely versed in any Śāstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

ज्ञातिः [ज्ञा-क्तिच्] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c. ; agnate relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman or kindred in general. -3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors. -4 A father. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं the duty of a kinsman. -भावः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् *a.* one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातये Relationship.

ज्ञातृ *a.* [ज्ञा-तृच्] Knowing, intelligent, wise. -म. 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञान [ज्ञा-भावे-त्युट्] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency ; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning ; बुद्धिज्ञानेन श्रूयति Ms 5. 109 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं क्षमा शत्रो R. 1. 22. -3 Consciousness, cognizance, knowledge ; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288 know-

ingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred knowledge ; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्) ; cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The Vedas taken collectively. -Comp. -अनुत्पत्तः ignorance, folly. -अपोहः forgetfulness. -अभ्यासः 1. study. -2. thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् *a.* all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception ; (these are five त्वक्, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण and घ्राण -the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose ; see इन्द्रियं under इन्द्रिय). -क्रांठं that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). -कृत *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -गम्य *a.* attainable by the understanding. -चक्षुस् *n.* the eye of intellectual vision (opp. चर्मचक्षुस्) ; सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येत् नितिलं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8 ; 4. 24. (*m.*) a wise and learned man. -तत्त्वं true knowledge, knowledge of God. -तपस् *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -वः a preceptor, -वा an epithet of Sarasvatī. -दुर्बल *a.* wanting in knowledge. -निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment. -निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -पतिः 1. the supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor. -मुद्ग *a.* 'having the impress of wisdom', wise. -मूल *a.* founded on spiritual knowledge. -यज्ञः a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -योगः contemplation as the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -लक्षणं, या 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. (in logic) sign or proof of knowledge ; subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. -विज्ञानं 1. sacred miscellaneous knowledge. -2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. -शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. -साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously ; knowingly, intentionally

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मणि बहुते ज्ञानमयेन चक्षिना R. 8. 20. -2 Containing knowledge. —*च*: 1 The Supreme spirit. -2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) [ज्ञानमयस्य इति] Intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानिन् Fortune telling.
ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ज्ञा -णिच्-ल्यु] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. —*क*: 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. —*कं* (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ज्ञा -णिच्-ल्यु] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ज्ञा -न्त् -आवि भ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ज्ञा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be investigated or learnt or understood. -2 To be regarded as. -3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या 9 P. (जिनाति) 1 To overpower, oppress. -2 To grow old. -3 (जीयते) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. -2 Become old; also जीन.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. -2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रानं लभनामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्भुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59; 11. 15; 12. 104. -2 The chord of an arc. -3 The earth. -4 A mother. -5 Overpowering force or strength. -6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानिः *f.* [ज्या -नि] 1 Old age, decay. -2 Quitting, abandoning. -3 A river, stream. -4 Oppression. -5 Deprivation, loss; Mā. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (सी. *f.*) Compar. of प्रथम्य or वृद्ध 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवकमेण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. -2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8. 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. -3 Larger, greater. -4 (In law) One not a minor, i. e. come of age and responsible for his

own action. -5 Aged, old. -6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. -2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Snperl. of प्रथम्य or वृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. -2 Most excellent, best. -3 Pre eminent, first, chief, highest. —*द्व*: 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. -3 Life. -4 N. of a lunar month)= ज्येष्ठ q. v.). —*द्व* 1 An eldest sister. -2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). -3 The middle finger. -4 A small house-lizard. -5 An epithet of the Ganges. -6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmi. —*द्व* 1 A small house-lizard. —*द्व* 1 The most excellent, the first or head. -2 Tin. -*Comp.* —*अंश*: 1. eldest brother's share. -2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. -3. The best share. —*अंश* *n.* 1. water in which grain has been washed. -2. the scum of boiled rice. —*आश्रम*: 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e. that of a householder. -2. a householder. —*तति*: a father's eldest brother. —*तति*: *f.* Ved. superiority. —*वर्ण*: 1. the highest caste (that of Brāhmaṇas) -2. a Brāhmaṇa. —*वृत्ति*: *f.* the duties of seniority. —*वधू*: *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. -2 the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीयः The month ज्येष्ठ q. v.
ज्येष्ठ *N.* of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). —*द्व* 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. -2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठियेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. -2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. (ज्यवते) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. (ज्योतिषते) To shine.

ज्युतिः *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. -2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिस् *n.* [ज्यु-इण्-उ-आदिदेश्य जः, ज्यु-इण्-उ-वा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. -2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. -3 Lightning. -4 A heavenly body.

-5 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्विद्युद्विद्युश्च त्रियामा Ku. 7, 21; Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. -6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमस्) -7 The sun and moon (dual). -8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. -9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy see ज्योतिष. -10 The faculty of seeing. -11 The celestial world. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. —*Comp.* —*इन्द्र*: the fire-fly. —*कण*: a spark of fire. —*गण*: the heavenly bodies collectively. —*चक्रं* the zodiac. —*ज्ञ*: an astronomer or astrologer. —*मंडलं* the stellar sphere. —*मलिन* *m.*, —*वी* (वी) जं a fire-fly. —*रथ*: (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. —*लोक*: the supreme spirit. —*विद्* *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. —*विद्या*, —*शास्त्रं* (ज्योतिःशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. —*स्तोमः* (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. —*हस्ता* N. of Durgā.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (वी. *f.*) [ज्योतिः सूर्यादित्यादिकं प्रतिपाद्यतयाऽस्यस्य अच्] Astronomical or astrological. —*च*: An astronomer or astrologer. —*च* 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. -2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). -3 *Comp.* —*विद्या* astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, **ज्योतिषकः** A planet, star, luminary. —*चक्रं* N. of the shining peak of Meru. —*वृक्षः* The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ज्योतिरस्यस्य मत्पु] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 Celestial. *m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of the third foot of Brahman. -3 N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. —*ती* 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). -2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण, i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योतिष्ना [ज्योतिरस्यस्य ज्योतिष उपधातो-पो नञ् प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] 8 Moonlight; स्फुरत्स्फारजतिरस्नाधवलिततले कापि पुलने Bh. 3. 42; ज्योतिष्नावतो निविशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. -2 Light (in general). -3 An epithet of Durgā. -4 A moonlight-night. —*Comp.* —*ईश*: the moon. —*विष*: the Chakora bird. —*द्वार* a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.
ज्योत्स्न *a.* Bright or lit with moonlight. —स्नः The bright half of a month. —स्नी A full-moon night.

ज्यौः The planet Jnpiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

जि I. 1 P. (जयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. —2 Togo. II. 9, 10. P. (जिजाति, जायति) To grow old.

ज्वर् 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. —2 To be diseased.

ज्वर *a.* [ज्वर मावे अ] 1 Heated, feverish. —2 Excited, inflamed. —रः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौटभसापरिषिचति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दर्पज्वरः, मदन-ज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. —2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; ध्वेतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मन-

सस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —रः Fever. —Comp. —अग्निः the paroxysm of fever. —अकुशः a febrifuge. —प्रतिकारः cure of fever, febrifuge. ज्वरित, ज्वरित् *a.* (जी *f.*) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल् 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलितेधनाग्निः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. —2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अमृतमधुरमुदु-तरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा नलयजपवनेन Git. 7. —3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. —4 To burn (as a wound). —Caus.. ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते hnt प्रज्वलयति 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. —2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल *a.* [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Bright, brilliant. —लः Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलका A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन *a.* [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. —2 Combustible. —नः 1 Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदीपितं त्वरयेदक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. —2 Corrosive alkali. —3 The number 'three.' —ने Burning, blazing, shining. —Comp. —अश्मन् *m.* the sun-stone.

ज्वलित *a.* [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. —2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाल् *a.* [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —लः 1 A flame, light; द्वद्दहनज्वाल् ज्वालाज्वालाह्वानं Bv. 1. 36. —2 A torch.

ज्वाला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. —2 Burnt rice. —Comp. —जिह्वः, —ध्वजः fire. —मुखी a volcano. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालित् *a.* [ज्वल्-णिति] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Shining. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झ *a.* 1 Asleep, sleeping. —2 Lost, destroyed. —झः 1 Beating time. —2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. —3 Wind accompanied by rain. —4 N. of Brihaspati. —5 A thing lost or mislaid. —6 A hurricane. —झा The descent of a cascade, waterfall. झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग(गिति) *ind.* Quickly, at once साप्यप्सरा झगित्वासीत्तद्वृषाकुष्ठलोचना Mb. झंकारः, झंकुतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अर्थ विगतानतिने मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकुतिः *f.* A clanking, or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंजनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. —2 A rattling or ringing sound,

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. —2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. —3 A clanking sound, jingling. —4 Rattling in large drops. —5 Anything lost. —Comp. —अचिलः

—मरुत्, —वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak.; हिमाञ्चझंझानिलविह्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झद् 1 P. (झटति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). —2 To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्-इत्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति *ind.* Quickly, at once; सुक्ताजलमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोऽदृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझण, —णा Jingling sound.

झणझणाति *a.* Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; V. 5. 5.

झण (न)त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणत्कारकणितगुणयुग्मद्वन्द्वधुतमेवावाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्भेजयति द्रिदि परमुदागगनझणत्कारः Udb.

झंस् 1 P. (झमति) To eat, consume.

झपः, झपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. —Comp. —आशिन *m.* a king-fisher.

झपाकः, झपाकः, झपिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्ययशतज-

झरीविबुत्तपायः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्त् 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. —2 To blame, censure. —3 To injure. —4 To threaten, menace.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. —2 The Kali age. —3 A cane-staff. —4 An iron instrument used in cooking. —5 A cymbal. —रः A whore, harlot. —री A sort of drum. —रः A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्झरकः The Kali age.

झर्झरावती The Ganges.

झर्झरित् *a.* Furnished with a drum. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झर्झरीकः 1 The body. —2 A region, country. —3 A picture.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. —2 Sun shine, glittering light, splendour. —3 A cricket.

झालिः *f.* The arcca-nut.

झलुः 1 A prize-fighter. —2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. —झो A kind of drum.

झलुकं-की Cymbal.

झलुकंठः A pigeon.

झलरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

झलिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झलोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झर् 1 U. (झर्ति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

झषः 1 A fish in general ; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31 ; cf. words like झषकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -झ 1 A forest ; wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -हवजः N. of the god of love ; चीयुद्धो झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अशनः a porpoise. -उद्वरी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

झाकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splash-

ing sound, (as of falling cascades) स्थाने स्थाने सुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निहाराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [झट्-णिच्-अच्] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -झट्, -ट्टि The Jasmine plant.

झाटासकः The water-melon.

झाटि (टि) का Jasmine.

झामकः A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाझरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa Foetida (दिव्य) आस्रमामकलं विहाराजिकालवणाश्वितम् । भृष्टं दिव्ययुतं पूतं चोलितं झालिश्चते ॥ Bhāva P.

झिंगिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिझी A cricket.

झिझिमः A forest on fire.

झिटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका A cricket.

झिलिः f. 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parch-

ment. -Comp. —कंठः a domestic pigeon.

झिलिका 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिली 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिलीकः A cricket. —का 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket ; also झीरिका.

झुंडः 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

झाणेः (लिः) 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झ 4, 9 P. (झीयति or झ्याति) To grow old ; of. जृ.

झोंडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्य 1 P. (झ्यति) To go or move.

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. —ट 1 The earth. -2 An oath. —ट्ट A hollowed cocoa-nut.

टकरः An epithet of Siva.

टगर a. Squint-eyed. —रः 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

टङ्क 10 U. (टङ्कति-ते, टङ्कित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover.—WITH उङ्क 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

टङ्कः, कं [टङ्क-वश् अच् वा] 1 A hatchet, an axe, a stone-cutter's chisel ; टङ्कनेनः शिलयुद्धे विदार्यमाणः Mk. 1. 20 ; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet ; the slope or declivity of a hill ; Bk. 1. 8. -3 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight

of silver equal to four Māshas -12 The fruit of the wood-apple (n.). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. —का The leg.

टङ्ककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. —रतिः a mint-master. —साला a mint.

टङ्कटीकः N. of Siva.

टङ्कण (ने) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. —णः (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -Comp —सारः borax.

टङ्कारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टङ्कारिच् a. (जी f.), Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound ; टङ्कारिचापमयु लंकाशरक्षजपंकावरुषित-शरं Aśvad. 1.

टङ्किका A hatchet ; Vikr. J. 16.

टङ्गः, गं A spade, hoe. —गः 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Māshas.

टङ्गण, गं Borax.

टङ्गा The leg.

टट्टनी A small house-lizard.

टट्टरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टट्टरः The sound of a drum.

टल 1 P. (टलति) To be confused or disturbed.

ट (टा) लः, टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

टाङ्करः A libertine, loacher.

टाङ्कारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamito.

टिक् 1 A. (टेकते) To go, move.

टिटि (टि) भः (भी f.) A kind of bird ; उक्षिप्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते भंगम-याद्विः Pt. 1. 314 ; Ms. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 172 ; also टिटिभक.

टिप्पू 10 P. (टिप्पयति) To direct, throw, cast.

टिप्पनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी(नी) A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojithaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

टिक्र 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; काशमर्याः कुतमालमुद्रतवलं को-यटिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7. -WITH -आ to go, move, go about; आदीकसेम करि-घोटीपदातिशुषि वादीशुषि क्षितिधुजा As- vad 5.

टीका [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोज्ञया] A commentary, gloss; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्ममः.

हुः 1 Gold. -2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

हुंडुकः a. 1 Small, little. -2 Viie, cruel. -3 Harsh.

टेर, टेरक a. Squint-eyed.

टोट a. Small, little.

दुल्ल 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामा-भिषेके मवृद्धिलायाः कक्षाच्युतो हेमघटस्त-रण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठं ठठं ठठं ठठंः Smbhāsh. -2 A loud noise. -3 The disc of the sun or

moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cy-pher -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. -7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of Siva.

ठकुरः 1 An idol, a deity. -2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविंद-दत्त the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

ड.

डः 1 A sound. -2 A kind of drum or tabor. -3 Submarine fire. -4 Fear. -5 An epithet of Siva. -डा 1 A kind of female imp (डकिनी). -2 A basket carried by means of a sling.

डकारी The lute of the Chāṇḍālas.

डप् 10 A. (डपयते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. -2 Petty warfare between villages. -3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -र Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डप = डप् q. v.

डप् 10 U. (डपयति) 1 To throw, send. -2 order. -3 To behold.

डंबर a. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. -2 Show, pomp. -3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance; U. 6. 17; Māl. 3. 7. -4 Pride, arrogance.

डंश् 10 U. (डंशयति) To collect.

डलकं, डलुकं A sling, basket.

डवित्थः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डाङ्कतिः f. The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर a. Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतल-प्रयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3. -2 Riotous, tumultuous. -3 Resembling, having the appearance, (i. e. lovely, beautiful);

रतिगालिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिह्नरे) Gīt. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. -2 The hustle and confusion of festivity or strife. -3 Any surprising sight. -4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = दाडिमः q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाह-लोर्षी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिकरी A young woman.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. -2 A knave, cheat, rogue. -3 A depraved or low man. -4 A fat man. -5 Throwing, casting forth. -6 An insult.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति योषयतीव हिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखरयश्च यज्ञोत्पडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रगितरसमारव

हिंडिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gīt. 11; आर्य-
बालचरितप्रस्तावनाहिंडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

हिंडी(हि)रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone
considered as the form of the sea.
-2 Foam (in general); उड्डानेन हिं-
दीरे पिंडपंक्तिरुद्भूयत Vikr. 4. 64.

हित्यः 1 A wooden elephant.-2 A
good-looking, dark-coloured young
man proficient in every science.

हिप्, -हिप् I. 10 A. To collect,
heap together. -II. 4, 6, 10 P. (हि-
यति, हिपति, हिपयति) 1 To throw, cast,
send. -2 To direct.

हिस् 1 P. (हेमति) To hurt, injure.
हिमः One of the ten kinds of
dramas; मायेद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रांतादिषष्टितैः।
उपरिगोष्ठं घृषिटी हिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D.
517.

हिडः 1 Affray, riot. -2 Sound or
noise occasioned by terror. -3 A
young child or animal. -4 An egg.
-5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or

round blossom; Māl. 9. 26. -7 A
chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first
stage of its existence. -2 The spleen.
-10 The uterus. -Comp. —आहवः,
युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without
weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms.
5. 95.

हिबिका 1 A libidinous woman. -2
A bubble.

हिंभः 1 A young child. -2 Any
young animal such as a cub; जंभस्व
रे हिंभं वृतास्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A
fool, a block-head. —भा An infant.

हिंभकः(भिका f.) 1 A young child.
-2 Any young animal.

ही 1, 4 A. (ह्यते, डीयते, डिड्ये, अड-
यिट, हयितुं, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through
the air. -2 To go. —WITH प्र to fly
np; हन्तेः प्रहीनैरिव Mk. 5. 5. —मोह
fly np; मोहयिष्ये बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठ
मालिगितः 23.

हयनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried
upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

हीन p. p. [ही-क्त] Flown up. —नं
The flight of a bird. The varieties
of the flight of birds are said to be
101, the word prefixed to हीन show-
ing the particular mode of flight;
e. g. अचहीनं, उड्डानं, प्रहीनं, अभिहीनं, विहीनं,
परिहीनं, पराडानं &c.

हुंडुभः-मः A kind of snake not
poisonous (निर्बिषा हुंडुभाः स्मृताः).

हुंडुलः A small owl.

हुंडुकः A gallinule.

हुलिः A small turtle.

होमः A man of a very low caste;
also होब.

होरः 1 A fillet of thread (tied
round the arm). -2 The string with
which a packet or parcel is tied.

हुत् 10 U. (ह्वलयति ते) To mix.

ह.

हः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A
large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A
dog. -5 A serpent.

हका 1 A large or double drum;
न ते हड्डकेन न सोपि हकया न मर्दतेः
सापि न तेऽपि हकया ॥ N. 15. 17. -2
Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

हामरा A goose.

हालं A shield.

हालिन m. A warrior armed with a
shield.

हुंदनं Seeking, investigating.

हुंदिः An epithet of Ganesa.

होलः A large drum or tabor.

होक् 1 A. (होक्ते, होक्ति) To go,
approach; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी हुहोके
Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 49. —Caus.

(होकयति-ते) 1 To bring near, cause
to approach; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः
क्षणादाद्यु होक्ति Mh.; Bk. 17. 103.
-2 To present, offer. —WITH उप to
present, offer; एकैकं पशुमुपहोकायामः
Pt. 1.

होक्नं 1 Offering. -2 A present,
bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are

so written to show that the न is liable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions like प्र, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water (or summer) house. -5 A had man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In proudy) One of the eight syllabic feet. -तर, -तं 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. -तं N. of Lakshmi.

तृ I. 1 A. (तंसते) Ved. 1 To shake. -2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तंसति, तंसयति) To decorate.

तृ 1, 2 P. (तकति, तक्ति) Ved. 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff. -3 To hear, endure.

तृ a. Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

तृ a. Ved. Approaching (गायक). तृ a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. -m. A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तृ a. Fraudulent, crafty, roguish. -रा A medicament, drug.

तृ n. A child, offspring.

तृ Butter-milk. -Comp. -अटः a churning stick. -सारं fresh butter.

तृ 1, 5 P. (तक्षति, तक्षेति, तट्) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice,

split; आत्मानं तक्षति देव चर्नं परशुना यथा Mb. ; निधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्घनः Ak. -2 To fashion, form (out of wood &c.) -3 To make, create in general. -4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -With चिह्न 1. to slice out of. -2. to form, create.

तृ a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तक्ष.

तृ [तक्ष्णु] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the स्वयंवर). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kad. ū; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were hurnt down to ashes).

तृ [तक्ष्णु भावे-लुट्] Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्ष्णं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185. -णी A carpenter's adze.

तृ m. [तक्ष्ण-कविन्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the

profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तृ: A kind of plant.

तृ 1 P. (तंकति, तंक्ति) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तृ: [तक्ष्णु भावे अच्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तृ: Living in distress, miserable living.

तृ 1 P. (तंगति, तंगति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तृ I. 7. P. (तवक्ति, तंवक्ति) To contract, shrink; तन्वास्मि व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38. -II. 1 P. (तंवक्ति) To go.

तृ 7 P. See तृ.

तृ I. 1 P. (तटति, तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (ताटयति) To beat, strike

तटः [तट्-अच्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon. -3 An epithet of Siva. -टः, -टा, -टी, -टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटात्पततु Bh. 2. 39; मोरुंगासितातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिंधोस्तदाशेष इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3.

8 ; उच्चारणप्राप्तिगणस्तदीस्ते Si. 4. 18. —2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides ; पश्चात्पयोधरतटीपरिभलप्र Git. 1 ; नो लुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S. Til. 7 ; so जघनतट, कटितट, श्रोणीतट, कुक्षतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. —ट A field. —Comp. —आघातः hntting, striking against a bank of declivity ; अस्पर्श्यति तटाघातं निजितैरावता गजाः Kn. 2. 50. —स्थ a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity. —2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive ; तटस्थः स्वामयौघं घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mā. 1. 14 ; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13 ; मया तटस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोसि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1. also). (—स्थ) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (—स्थ) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known ; e. g. गंधस्त्व in the case of पुष्पी.

तटकं A shore or bank.

तटगः = तटग q. v.

तटाकः—कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants) see तडाग.

तटिनी [तटमयस्या इति ङीष्] A river ; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधति बसन् Bb. 3. 123 ; Bv. 1. 23. तटन्वः An epithet of Siva.

तट् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against ; गार्हतां महिषा निपानसलिलं रुग्णैर्द्विस्तुताडितं S. 2. 5 ; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतेर्यथा Bām. ; R. 3. 61 ; Ku. 5. 24 ; Bb. 1. 50. —2 To beat, strike, punish by beating hit ; लालयेत्पञ्चवर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chan. 11, 12 ; न ताडयेच्छृणोषामि Ms. 4. 169 ; पादेन यस्माद्वृत्ते Amaru. 52. —3 To strike, beat (as a drum) ; ताड्यमानास्तु भेरिषु Mb. ; अताडयन् मुदंगांश्च Bk. 17. 7 ; Ve. 1. 22. —4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument) ; श्रोतुर्वित्तीरिब ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. —5 To shine. —6 To speak. —7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch obscure or eclipse partially. —8 (In Math.) To multiply. तटि a. Beating. —टिः Striking, a stroke.

ताड a. [तड्-भावे अच्] Beating, striking. —डः 1 A blow, knock, thump, whipping, chastisement. —2 Noise, sound. —3 A sheaf. —4 A mountain. —Comp. घ a. beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. —घातः an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन a. [तड् भावे ल्युट्] Beating, whipping, striking. —नं 1 Beating, whipping, flogging ; लालने बहवो दो-

षास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः Obān. 12 ; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8 ; S. Til. 9 —2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse. —ना Striking. —नी A whip. ताडित p. p. Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल a. Beating, striking.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck ; श्रोतुर्वित्तीरिब ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45 ; ताड्यमानः किं न भूयात् Mn. 5. —नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडगः See तडाग.

तडाकः A pond, pool. —का 1 A blow. —2 A bank, shore. —3 Splendour, lustre.

तडागः—गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank ; रङ्गकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिष शरदि तडागं Git. 11 ; Ms. 4. 203 ; Y. 3. 237. —2 A tank. —3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघातः See तटाघात ; (उच्चैःकरिकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्धाः Sabdak.).

तडित् f. 1 Lightning ; घनं घनाते तडितां गुणैरिव Si. 1. 7 ; Me. 77 ; R. 6. 65. —2 Killing, injury. —ind. Closely, near. —Comp. —गर्भः a clond. —लता forked lightning. —लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् a. Containing or having lightning ; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयद् V. I. 14 ; Ki. 5. 4. —मः A Cloud ; Si. 1. 12.

तडिमय a. Consisting of lightning ; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड 1 A. (तंडते, तंडित) To strike.

तेढकः [तड्-पुल्ल] 1 A juggler, a cheat. —2 Froth, foam. —3 Wagtail. —का—कं 1 Complete performance or preparation. —2 Decoration. —3 The upright post of a house. —4 A composition abounding in compounds.

तेढा Killing, striking.

तेडुरीणः 1 A barbarian. —2 A fool blockhead. —3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तेडुलः [तड्-पुल्ल] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing (especially rice) ; शस्यं, धान्यं, तेडुलं and अन्नं are thus distinguished from one another —शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुपस्तडुलः प्रोक्तः शिवजममसुदाहृतं ॥ —Comp. —अंडु n. gruel. —उत्थं—कं rice-gruel. —ओघः 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. —2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तत्.

ततम a. That one (of many).

ततर a. That one (of two).

ततस् (ततः) ind. 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence ; न च निम्नदिक् हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1 Mā. 2. 10 ; Ms. 6. 7. 12. 85. —2 There, thither. —3 Then, there-

upon, afterwards ; ततः कतिपयदिवापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66 ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. —4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. —5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि) ; यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120 ; अमोच्यमश्वं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समते &c. R. 3. 65. —6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover ; ततः परतो निर्माद्युषमरण्यं K. 121. —7 Than that, other than that ; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. —8 sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः ; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; यतः ततः—means (a) where-there ; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वं यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb., Ms. 7. 188 ; (b) since-therefore. यतो यतः—ततस्ततः wherever there ; यतो यतः षट्चरणीभिर्वर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं ' what then ', ' of what use is it ', ' what avails it ' ; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुघास्ततः किं Bb. 3. 73, 74 ; Sānti. 4. 2. ततस्ततः (a) ' here and there ', ' to and fro ' ; ततो दिव्यानि माल्यानि मादुरासंस्ततस्ततः Mb. ; (b) ' what next ', ' what further ', ' well proceed ' (occurring in dramas) ; ततः प्रवृत्तिं thence-forward, (corr. of यतः प्रवृत्ति) ; तुष्ण्या ततः प्रवृत्तिं मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68 ; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्य a. Coming or proceeding from thence ; Ki. 1. 27.

तति pron. a. (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many ; e. g. तति पुरुषाः संति &c. (For other senses see the word under तत्).

तत्तिथि a. (Correlative of यति) That one of a number.

ततुरि a. 1 Preserving, cherishing. —2 Conquering. —3 Killing, hurting. —रिः An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं 1 True state or condition, fact ; बयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मयुकरं हतास्त्वं खलु कुर्वी 1. 24. —2 Truth, reality ; न तु मामभिजानंति तत्त्वेनातश्च्यवंति ते Bg. 9. 24 —3 True or essential nature ; संप्राप्तस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28 ; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. —4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. —5 A true or first principle. —6 An element, a primary substance. —7 The mind. —8 Sum and substance. —9 Slow time in music. —10 An element or elementary property. —11 The Supreme Being. —12 A kind of dance. —13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). —Comp. —अभिधोः a positive charge or declaration. —अर्थः

truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —ज्ञ-विद् *a.* 1. a philosopher. —2. knowing the true nature of Brahman. —3. knowing the true nature of anything. —4. acquainted with the true principles of science. (—ज्ञः) a Brāhmaṇa. —ज्ञान 1. knowledge of the truth. —2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. —3. philosophy. —न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः, तत्त्वेन *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये *S.* 1; *Ms.* 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. —2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. —3 For that, in that; निरीतयः यन्मदीयाः प्रजासत्र हेतुस्तद्भद्रावर्चसं *R.* 1. 63. —4 Often used for the loc. case of तद्; *Ms.* 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; *Y.* 1. 263; तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless' (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases', 'here and there', 'to every place'; अयक्षान्विधिनाकुर्व्यात् तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः *Ms.* 7. 81. —Comp. —भवत् *a.* (ता. f.) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker, (पूज्ये तत्रभवान्त्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन *S.* 4; तत्रभवान् काश्यपः *S.* 1. &c. —स्थ *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य *a.* (तत्र भवः अयथात् स्थ) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [*a.* तद् प्रकरि यात् विभक्तिवात्] *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वक्ष्यस्व *S.* 5; स्वस्त्या करोति *V.* 1. —2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युपपन्नमतिस्तथा *Pt.* 1. 318; *R.* 3. 21. —3 True, just so, exactly so; यदायं राजस्यकुमार तत्तथा *R.* 3. 48; *Ms.* 1.42. —4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of यथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then', 'still', 'yet', 'nevertheless'; प्रथितं दुष्टं तस्य चरितं तथापिदं न लक्ष्ये *S.* 5; चरं महत्या श्रियते पिपासया तथापि नाप्यस्य करोत्युपासनां *Chât.* 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयदुर्घं रघुस्तथापि श्रीचैर्विनायकद्वयत *R.* 3. 34, 62. तथेति *showa* 'assert', or 'promise'; तथेति शेषान्विभक्त्या राज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्नां मदनः प्रतस्थे *Ku.* 3. 22; *R.* 1. 92, 3. 67; *Ku.* 6. 3;

तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in drama). तथैव 'even so', 'just as', 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also'; 'and likewise', 'in like manner'; 'so it has been said', तथा हि 'for so', 'as for instance', 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेदा विद्वधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना। तथा हि सर्वे तस्यासन्न परार्थककला युगाः *R.* 1. 29; *S.* 1. 32. —Comp. —कृत *a.* thus done. —गत *a.* 1. being in such a state or condition; तथागताय परिहासपूर्व *R.* 6. 82. —2. of such a quality. (—तः) 1. Boddha; काले मितं वाक्कसद्वृत्तं तथागतस्यैव जनः सुचेताः *Si.* 20. 81. —2. a Jina. —युग *a.* endowed with such qualities. —भावः 1. that state or condition. —2. reality; *Mā.* 1. 31. —भूत *a.* 1. of such qualities or nature. —2 so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा दृष्टसदसि पांचालतनयां *Ve.* 1. 11. —राजः an epithet of Boddha. —रूप, रूपं *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. —विध *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः *Ku.* 5. 82, *R.* 3. 4. —विधि *ind.* 1. thus, in this manner. —2. likewise, equally. —विधेय *a.* of such a sort.

तथात्वं, —तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. —2 True state or nature, truth. —3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य *a.* [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; मियमपि तथ्यमाह मियवत् *S.* 1. —थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन *Ku.* 3. 63; *Ms.* 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present, (तदिति परेक्षे विजानीयात्). —2 He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्वैलं तस्य *Pt.* 1. —3 That, i. e. well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्तं दृषतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् *Bh.* 3. 37; *Ku.* 5. 71. —4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतायः), उत्कंपिनी, भयपरिस्वलितांशुकाता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपती *K. P.* 7; *Bv.* 2. 5. —5 The same, identical, that very (usually with यद्); तानीन्द्रियाणि सकलानि तदेव नाम *Bh.* 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, 'for the sake of emphasis'; (often translatable by 'therefore' 'then'); सोऽहमिज्याविद्युद्वात्मा *R.* 1. 69. 'I that very person', 'I therefore' (I who am so and so); सत्त्वं निर्वर्त्स्व विहाय लज्जं 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return', &c. When repeated तद् his the sense of 'several'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु *K.* 369; *Bg.* 7. 20; *Mā.* 1. 36; ते ते

भावाः 1. 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account', 'in that case', 'for that reason'; तेन हि if so, well-then. —*ind.* 1 There, thither. —2 Then, in that case, at that time. —3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्दक्षमां भूमिमवतरावः *U.* 5; *Me.* 7, 109; *R.* 3. 46. —4 Then (corr. of यद्); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि *K.* 136; *Bg.* 1. 46. —*n.* 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —2 This world. —Comp. —अतिपात *a.* going beyond the bounds. —अनंतर *a.* next to that. (—*ind.*) immediately after that, thereupon. —अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेहां मे तदनु जलदं श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं *Me.* 13; *R.* 16. 87; *Mā.* 9. 26. —अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. —अर्थ, —अर्थीय *a.* 1. intended for that. —2 having that meaning. —अर्ह *a.* meriting that —अवधि *ind.* 1. so far; upto that period, till then; तदवधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रमृत्तिकाचारविचारजो विवेकः *Bv.* 2. 14. —2 from that time, since then; श्वातो दीर्घस्तदवधि मुखे पादिमा *Bv.* 2. 62. —अवस्थ *a.* so circumstanced. —एकचित्त *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. —कर *a.* serving, obeying as servant. —काल 1. the current moment, present time. —2. that time. —धी *a.* having presence of mind. —कालं *ind.* 1. instantly, immediately. —2. at that time, at a certain time. —क्षणः 1. present, time being, present or current moment; *R.* 1. 51. —2. the same moment. —3. a measure of time. —क्षणं, —क्षणत् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; *R.* 3. 14; *Si.* 9. 5; *Y.* 2. 14; *Amarn.* 83. —क्रिय *a.* working without wages —गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (—सः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. —गुण *a.* possessing those qualities. (—णः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. —2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.); स्वसुखस्य गुणं योगादस्युज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तदुगतमिति भण्यते स तु तदुगतः *K. P.* 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. 'सं. विज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrihi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as लक्ष्मणं; cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञानं also. —ज्ञ *a.* immediate, instantaneous. —ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. —धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. —पदार्थः the Supreme Being. —पर *a.* 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. —2. having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively

devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परःभूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66, Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. -3. diligent (-रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. —परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. —पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. -2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —पूर्व *a.* 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारितत्पूर्वनिबद्धा तथा Kn. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42. 14. 38. -2. prior, former. —प्रथम *a.* doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. —फल *a.* having that as a fruit or result. (-लः) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. —चलः a kind of arrow. —भावः becoming that. —मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity -2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध.). —मात्रिक *a.* consisting of rudimentary atoms. —राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed अंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अण् —वाचक *a.* denoting or signifying that. —विद् *a.* 1. knowing that. -2. knowing the truth. —विद्य *a.* of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. —स्थ *a.* being on or in that, connected with it. (-स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित *a.* good for that. (-ता) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Tad-dhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदामभृति 'since then', 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. —Comp. —मुख *a.* begun, commenced (-खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.

तदानीं तन *a.* Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽस्मि कार्यवशादायोपि कस्तदानीं तनश्च संज्ञतः U. 1.

तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8. 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वानपोहः K. P. 2. —*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन् 1. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते-तान, तेने, अत तानीत्, तनितं तन. *pass.* तन्यते or तन्यते *desid.* तितसति. तितानति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill; स तर्मी तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow, स्वयि विदुः खे मायि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Glt. 4; पितृसुखं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3; 39; Māl. 9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वशायितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितिशो भवति नवाधिकां महाकृत्यां महनीयसासनः । समारुह्यदिव-मादुषः क्षयं ततान सोऽपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते दीकां -7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or be propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards [cf. *L. tendo.*] -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ते) 1 To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease. -4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत् *p.* Si. [तत्-क] 1 Extended, spread, S. 9. 23. 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. -3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. —तः Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (*n.* also). -5 A son. —ते Any stringed musical instrument. —ततिः *f.* [तत्-क्तिर्] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विद्युच्चं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः प-ह्वले S. 2. 6; चलाहकततीः S. 4. 54 : 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a cere, mony.

तन् *f.* Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. —ना, —नं. Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति, कुलं तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. — A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar man-

sion. —या A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. —यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. —यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयित्वु *a.* Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस् *m.* Ved. Offspring, posterity. तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिसन् *m.* [तनु इमानिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. —*n.* The liver.

तनिष्ठ *n.* 1 Thinnest; least. -2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् *a.* Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु *a.* (तु, न्ची *f.*) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limb, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वंवी. -3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9; 3. 2; तनुव्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91. 'giving little' &c. -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. -6 Shallow (as a river). —*f.* 1 The body, the person. -2 Outward form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रयत्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभि-रहाभिरिहाः S. 1. 1; M. 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. *L. tenuis*, Eng. *thin*]. —Comp. —अंग *a.* having slender limbs, delicate. (—गी) a delicate woman. —ऊनः the wind. —कूपः a pore of the skin. —छद् (द्) *a.* protecting, clothing. —छद्ः an armour; R. 9. 51, 12. 86. —ज *a.* horn from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (—जः) a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यक् *a.* 1. risking one's life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. —त्याग *a.* spending little, sparing, niggardly. —त्रं, —त्राणं an armour. —प्रकाश *a.* of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. —भवः a son. (—वा) a daughter. —भस्त्रा the nose. —भृत् *m.* any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. —बीजः the jujubo. —मय *a.* having a slender waist. —रसः perspiration. —रुह् *n.*, —रुहं the hair of the body. —वातः a kind of hell. —वारं an armour. —व्रणः a pimple. —संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. —सरः perspiration. —हृद्ः the anus.

तनुक *a.* Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Kn. 4. 13.

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुस् *n.* The body.

तन् *f.* The body. —Comp. —उद्भव, —जः a son. —उद्भवा, —जा a

daughter. —जनिः, —जन्मन् a son. —तलं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. —तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23. —नपं clarified butter, ghee. —नपात् m. fire; तन्मपद्धिमावतान-माधिजैः Si. 1. 62; अधःकृतस्यापि तन्म-पातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव । H. 2. 67 (—n.) ghee. —नपत् m. wind. —रुहं 1. the hair of the body (—m. also). —2. the wing of a bird; —a feather. (—हः) a son. —हृदः the anus, the rectum; cf. तनुहृदः.

तन्तु 8. U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen; as in लज्जां तन्तुकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; इयमाधेकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; तव तन्वि कुचावितौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ Udb.

ततिः [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिञ्] 1 A cord, line, string. —2 A row, series. —3 Extension, expansion. —4 A cow. —5 A weaver. —Comp. —पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. —2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virāṭa.

तन्तुः [तन्-तुन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चित्तासंततितन्तु Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70. —2 A cobweb; R. 16. 20. —3 A filament; विसंततुयुगस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. —4 An offspring, issue, race. —5 A shark. —6 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. —काटः a silk-worm. —नागः a (large) shark. —निर्यासः the palmyra tree. —नाभः a spider. —पर्वन् n. the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was invested with the sacred thread. —भा 1. the mustard seed. —2. a calf. —वर्धना 'increasing the race,' N. of Viṣṇu, also of Śiva. —वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. —वानं weaving. —वापः 1. a weaver. —2. a loom. —3. weaving. —वाया 1. a spider. —2. a weaver. —3. weaving. —वृद्धः a loom. —विग्रहा a plantain. —शाला a weaver's work-shop. —संतत a. woven, sewn. (—तं) woven cloth. —संवतिः f. —संतानः weaving. —सारः the betel-nut tree.

तन्तुकः 1 The mustard seed. —2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. —की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तन्तुनः —णः A shark.

तन्तुरं-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन्त्रं 10 U. (तन्त्रयित्ते तन्त्रित्) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा S. 5. 5. —2 To perform or go through in order. —3 To maintain

by discipline, keep in order. —4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तन्त्रं 1 A loom. —2 A thread. —3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. —4 Posterity. —5 An uninterrupted series. —6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणां युगपद्वास्तन्त्रं Kāty. —7 Main point. —8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science; जितमनसि जन्तवश्चिद्वारं Git. 2. —9 Subservience, dependence, as in स्वतन्त्र, परतन्त्र; देवास्तन्त्र दुःखं Dk. 5. —10 A scientific work. —11 A chapter, section, of a work; तन्त्रैः पंचभिरलेख्यकारं सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. —12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formulae for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. —13 The cause of more than one effect. —14 A spell. —15 A chief remedy or charm. —16 A drug, medicament. —17 An oath, ordeal. —18 Raiment. —19 The right way of doing any thing. —20 Royal retinue, train, court. —21 A realm, country, authority. —22 (a) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतन्त्राधिकारः S. 5. (b) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तन्त्रमाकुलीभूतं Mu. 1; 2. 1. —23 An army. —24 A heap, multitude. —25 A house. —26 Decoration. —27 Wealth. —28 Happiness. —29 Model. —30 Supporting a family. —31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. —Comp. —काष्ठं = तन्तुकाष्ठं q. v. —वापः, —व 1. weaving. —2. a loom. —वायः 1. a spider. —2. a weaver. (—तन्त्रवापः also).

तन्त्रका A new garment (unbleached cloth)

तन्त्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तन्त्रता 1 Arranging into a system. —2 Dependence, subjection.

तन्त्रा Sleepiness cf. तन्द्रा.

तन्त्रिन् a. 1 Having threads, made of threads. —2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). —3 Having a Tantra, or following one. —m. 1 A musician. —2 A soldier.

तन्त्रिः, —त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms. 4. 38. —2 A how-string. —3 The wire of a lute; तन्त्रीमादौ नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चित् Ms. 86. —4 A sinew. —5 A tail. —6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. —7 A lute.

तन्द्रा a. 1 Tired, fatigued. —2 Lazy. —इ Ved. A series or row.

तन्द्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. —2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तन्द्रालस्यविचर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तन्द्रालु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. —2 Sleepy, slothful.

तन्द्रिः, —द्री f. 1 Sleepiness, drowsiness. —2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तन्द्रिका Sloth, sleepiness. तन्द्रित a. Lazy: as in अतन्द्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तन्त्रिन् a. Weary, lazy.

तन्त्र्युतः [तन्-युत्] 1 Wind —2 Night. —3 Roaring, thundering. —4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् 1. I. P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तपयति; तप) 1 (Intransitively used) (a) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun) तपस्तपति धर्मज्ञो कथमाग्निर्विद्ययति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13, U. 6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Git. 7. (d) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस) ; अगणिततन्त्रतापं तपत्वा तपोसि भगोरयः U. 1. 23. —2 (Transiti-vely used) (a) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b) To inflame, burn, consume by heat; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनस्त्वामग्निं मां पुनर्दहत्येव S. 3. 17; अग्रेरमेगतेतः 3. 7 (c) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil. वास्यन् सुतस्तपयति मां समग्नुं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6. (d) To pain, distress. (e) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्). —Pass. (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation). 1 To be heated, suffer pain. —2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्). U. 2. 8. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (तापयित्ते तापित) 1 To heat, make warm गगने तापितपायितासितक्ष्मी Si. 20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. —2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कन्दुरेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13. —With निष् 1. to heat. —2. to purify. —3 to harrass. —वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्पृ q. v.); रविवितपतेत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. —2. to warm, heat.

तप a. [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. —2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. —2 The sun. —3 The hot season; Si. 1. 66. —4 Penance, religious austerities. —Comp. —अत्ययः —अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season; रवितपतजला तपात्यये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; 5. 23; S. 3. 12. —आत्मक a. practising austerities.

तपनी 1 The river Tāpti. —2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarana and mother of Kuru.

तपन a. [तप् य 1 Warming heating, hurrying, shining &c. —2

Causing distress pain. -नः 1 The sun ; प्रतापतपनी यथा R. 4. 12 ; ललाट-तपस्तपति तपनः U. 6 ; Māl. 1. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun stone. -4 N. of a hell. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The 'Arka plant -7 N. of Agastya. -नः 1 Heat, burning. -2 Pain, suffering, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp. -ग्रन्थः, -करः, दीपितः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugriva. -आत्मजा, -तनया an epithet of the Yamunā and of the Godāvarī. -हृदं copper. -उपलः, -मणिः the sun-stone. -छद्मः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godāvarī or the river Tāptī. -2 Heat.

तपनीय a. 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). -यं Gold ; especially gold purified with fire ; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3 ; तपनीयोपानयुगलमार्गः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4 ; असंस्पृशतौ तपनीयपीठे R. 18. 41. (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.)

तपस् n. [तप्-अध्व] 1 warmth, heat, fire -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification ; तपः क्लिष्टं तद्वर्तमानसाधनं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds ; i. e. the region above the world called जनस् -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The ninth lunar mansion. -m. 1 The month of Māgha ; तपसि मंदगमस्तिर-भीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. -m., -n. 1 The cold season ; (शशिर) -2 The winter (हेमन्त). -3 The hot season (ग्रीष्म). -Comp. -अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. -अवतः the Brahmāvarta country. -कर a. undergoing penance ; also तपस्कर -क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. -चरणं, -चर्या the practice of penance. -तपः an epithet of Indra. -धन a. 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance. (-नः) ' rich in penance ', an ascetic devotee ; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13 ; शमयधनेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7 ; 4. 1 ; Si. 1. 23 ; R. 14. 19 ; Ms. 11. 212. -निविः an eminently pious man, an ascetic ; R. 1. 56. -निष्ठ a. performing penance. -प्रभावः, बलं the power acquired by religious austerities ; efficacy or potency of devotion. -धृत् a. ascetic, pious. -मूर्तिः 1.

an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. -राजः the moon. -राशिः an ascetic. -लोकः the region above the world called जनस्. -वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance ; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति मेक्षे S. 1 ; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. -वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. -विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. -वृद्ध a. very ascetic or devout. -शील a. inclined to practise penance. -समाधि the practice of penance or religious austerities ; Kn. 3. 24 ; 5. 6, 18. स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य a. Produced by heat. -स्यः 1 The month of Phālguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -स्या Religious austerity, penance ; (also m. and n). तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance ; सुतसुतसुतः सोऽत्र तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12 ; R. 13. 41 ; 15. 49, Bk. 18. 21 ; Ku. 3. 17.

तपस्वत् a. Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. -2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance. dovant. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable ; सा तपस्विनी निर्धृता भवतु S. 4 ; Māl. 3 ; N. 1. 135. -m. 1 An ascetic ; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nārada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -Comp. -पद्म the sun-flower.

तपित a. Heated, burnt &c.

तपिष्णु a. Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् a. [तप्-उल्लि ; of. Un. 2. 116.] Burning hot. -m. 1. Fire. -2 The sun. -3 An enemy.

तपोमय a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout. -यः The Supreme Being.

तप p. p. [तप्-क] 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Red-hot, hot. -3 Melted, fused. -4 Distressed, pained, afflicted. -5 Practised (as penance). -Comp. -कोचनं gold purified with fire. -कूर्च्छा a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days ; Ms. 11. 214 ; Y. 3. 318. -रूपं, रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप्-यञ्] 1 Heat, glow ; अर्क-मयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; M. 2. 13 ; Ms. 12.

76 ; Kn. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony ; इतरताप-शतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. ; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदायक-रयो S. 3. 9 ; Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world, i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधि-भौतिक. -हर a. 1 removing heat, cool- ing. -2 consoling.

तापक a. [तप्-कृत्] Heating, burn- ing, inflaming. -कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [तप्-णिच् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Heat- ing, inflaming. -2 Distressing. -नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chastising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. -यं Gold of the weight of a तिक्क.

तापयान a. Warming, burning. तापित p. p. 1 Warmed, heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापिन् a. 1 Suffering from a dis- ease (moral or physical). -2 Heat- ing. -3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तप्त 4. P. (ताम्यति, तात) 1 To choke, be suffocated. -2 To be exhausted or fatigued ; ललितशरीरियुष्मन्नेरपि ताम्यति यत् Māl. 5. 31 -3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be un- easy or pained, pine, waste away ; प्रविशति हृद्मः कुञ्जं ह्यंजसहृद्बुद्धं ताम्यति Gīt. 5 ; गाढेरकेता ललितललितरंगेस्ता- म्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9. 33 ; तप्ये सुधा ताम्यसि Mn. 3. 1 ; Amarn. 7. -4 To stop, become immovable. -5 To wish, desire. -Caus. (तमयति) To suffocate, choke.

तप्तं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. -सः 1 An epithet of Rāhn. -2 The Tamāla tree. -3 Darkness.

तप्तकः A kind of asthma.

तप्तत a. [तप्-अतप् Un. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तप्तनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

ताप्त p. p. [तप्-क] 1 Wearied, lan- guid, fatigued. -2 Troubled, affliot. ed. -3 Faded, withered ; see तप्.

तमस् n. [तप्-अध्व] 1 Darkness ; किं वाऽभिविद्यद्वृणस्तमसां विभेता तं च तमसह- क्रिणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4 ; V. 1. 7 ; Me. 37. -2 The gloom or dark- ness of hell ; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error ; हनिहृता- प्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च हनुमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. -4 (In Śān. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of

the three qualities or constituents of everything in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Kn. 6. 60: Mā. 12. 24. -3 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -म., -न. An epithet of Rāhu. -Comp. -अपह *a.* removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. -अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -शुः an epithet of Rāhu. -शुणः see तमस् above (4). -ज्ञः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Viṣṇu. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7. a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -सुद् *m.* 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. -सुद् 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. the Supreme Being. -प्रभा a sort of hell. -प्रवेशः 1. groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. -भिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly. -विकारः sickness, disease. -वृत् *a.* 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. -हृद्, -हर *a.* dispersing darkness. (-म.) 1. the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस *a.* Dark-coloured. -सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. -सा *N.* of a river. -सं 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् *a.* Dark, gloomy. -न्ती 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा *A* night.

तमाल 1 *N.* of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलबद्धलोचमद्-कुशराः Mā. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead. -3. Tamāla leaf. तमालकः 1 The Tamāla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी *A* place over-grown with Tamāla trees.

तमिः, -मी *f.* 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमिं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततो S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस्र *a.* Dark. -सं 1 Darkness; एतच्चमालवलनीलतमं तमिस्रं Git. 11; कर्चरगोरसि मणिगणधूपणकिरणविभित्तमि-स्रं 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -चः The dark half of the month. -Comp. -पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्रा 1 *A* dark night; सूर्ये तप-रथावगाय हटेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमि-सा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Kn. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय *a.* 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignorant. -यः, *N.* of Rāhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमम्; अम् Pt. 5. 'the best horse'; सुदृढतम Mu. 1; सोपचतित-माय It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; *e. g.* कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः *A* platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

तंवा, तंवािका *A* cow.

तय 1 *A.* (तयेते) 1 To go, move; अधुवास रथं तेये दुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम्. It is added, like तम्, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' *e. g.* कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष &c. See under तृ.

तरक्षः, क्षुः *A* hyena.

तरंगः [तृ-अंग्] 1 *A* wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 *A* section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). -3 *A* leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित *a.* [तरंगः संज्ञातोऽस्य, तार० इत्त्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves; पीडाः Mā. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अपांतरंगितानि बाणाः Git. 3.

तरंगित् *a.* Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी *A* river; as in राजतरंगिणी.

तरंतः [तृ-हृ] 1 The ocean. -2 *A* hard shower. -3 *A* frog. -4 *A* demon or Rākshasa. -5 *A* devotee. -ती *A* boat.

तरल *a.* [तृ-अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारा-पतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाभ्रदं R. 13. 76, चन इव तरल बलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरायितारास्तरलाः स्वयं मत्स्यार-णः परे Si. 2. 115; Amarn. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; सुकामयोप्यतरलमध्वः Vās. 35; or हारांस्तारास्तरलगुटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in

Meghadūta). -2 *A* necklace. -3 *A* level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 *A* diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple. -ल 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 *A* bee. -Comp. -नयना, -लोचना *a* woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amarn. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः *A* large wave, surf. -ता, -ते Fickleness.

तरलित *a.* Shaking, tremulous, undulating; दुंगतरंग Git. 11; हारा 7.

तरवारिः *A* sword.

तरस् *a.* [तृ-करणादौ अस्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -न. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 Vigour, strength, energy कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 28, 41. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 *A* bank, a place of crossing. -4 *A* float, raft. -5 *A* monkey. -6 *A* disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः *A* boat.

तरस्वत् *a.* 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -म. 1 *A* courier, an express. -2 *A* hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तराधुः, तराधुः *A* large flat-hot, tomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तृ.

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 *A* form of Durgā.

तरु *a.* [तृ-उन् Up. 1. 7] Protecting. -रः 1 *A* tree; नवसरोहणशिथिलस्तस्मिन् सुकरः सद्युद्धर्तु M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 *A* wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -खंडः -हं, -पंडः -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवन the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -नखः a thorn. -मृगः a monkey. -रागः 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout -राजः the Tāla tree. -राजन *m.* 'the king of trees', *N.* of the tree Pārijāta; also 'वरः'. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Navamallikā creeper. -शाश्विन् *m.* a bird. -सारः camphor.

तरुश *a.* Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण *a.* [तृ-उन् Up. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, juvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or

produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Kn 3. 54. -3 New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Chān. 64; तरुणं सर्वपक्षाकं नवोदन् पिच्छलानि च दधीनि । अल्पवयस्येन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. -जः 1 A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Chān. 78. -जं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -जधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Māl. 5. 6.

तरुणयते Den. A. To remain young or fresh; तृणैका तरुणयते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility.

तरुतु Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारकं).

तरुत्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror —वा Victory.

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुष्य n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कितं) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; एवं तावत्कृतमां तर्कयसि S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातुं) एवं चेद्वच्छब्दविक्रिद्विशदं तर्कयसि तर्कयः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्क्यमावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess; प्रसक्तस्तं तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कृतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारिते आगमार्थं तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः प-निहिते S. B.; तर्काप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयो-विभिन्नाः Mb; Ms. 12. 103. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic यत्काव्यं मधुवर्षि धर्मितपरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका. -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (Particularly one of the six principal darsanas q v. -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. -कं Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. —आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclu-

sions. —विद्या logic. —शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक'द. [तर्क्य-वृत्तु] Inquiring, inquisitive. —कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित p. p. Doubtful, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क. —तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्कित् a. [तर्क-णिजि] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं. -Comp. -पिंडः, —पिंडः, —पिंडः, —पिंडः a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्जू 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जितं) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमंगुल्या-तर्जयति S. 1; अहिताननिर्लोद्धते तर्जयन्निव केतुभः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं, —ना [तर्ज्यमावे ल्युट्] 1 threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Kn. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. —नी The fore finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. -3 Disgraced. —तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्पणः, तर्पकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्पिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द 1 P. (तर्दति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृद् also.

तर्दुः, —द् f. A wooden ladle.

तर्दन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पणं See under तृप्.

तर्फित् a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्ज् 1 P. (तर्जति) To go, move.

तर्बटः A year.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्पः, तर्पणं &c. See under तृप्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तर्-हि] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface; भुवस्तलमिव स्योमं कुर्वन् स्योमेव भूतलं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth' i.e. the earth itself; शुद्धे तृद्वर्ण-तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c. -2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. -3 The sole of the foot. -4 The fore arm. -5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारोधासि वेतसी-तलतले चेतः समुत्कटते K. P. 1. -8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कर्णा मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A span. —लं 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. -5 A division of hell. —लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. —अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईश्व-णः a hog. -उदर a. having a protruberant belly, pot-bellied —उद्ग्रा a river. —घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. —तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. —त्रं, —त्राणं, —वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. —प्रहारः a slap with the hand. —युद्धं a fight with the palms of the hands. —लोकः nether world (पताल). —सारकं a martingale. —हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. —तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् f. Lightning; cf. तद्धित्.

तलिन a. [तल्-इन् Up. 2. 53] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. -4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. —न A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन *a.* [तल-उन्नत् Young. —नः 1 A youth. —2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.
तलक *A forest.*

तल्पः, लप [तल-पल् Up. 3. 28] 1 A couch, bed, sofa ; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्त-लपुञ्जाचकार R. 5. 75. 'left the bed,' 'rose.' —2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरु तल्प व. v.). —3 The seat of a carriage. —4 An upper story, a turret, tower ; R. 16. 11. —Comp. —कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back. —2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पल The back-bone of an elephant (पृष्ठशः) ; सांख्यकास्तलपलाश्रित-कक्षाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लुः A reservoir, tank. —छी 1 A youthful woman. —2 N. of the wife of Varuna. —3 A boat. —छं A pit, hole.

तल्लुजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. —2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) मोतल्लुजः 'an excellent cow' ; so कुमारीतल्लुजः 'an excellent maiden.'

तल्लिका A key.

तल्व Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तल्वक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. —2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तल्वराजः A sort of sugar.

तल्वस् *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power (बल.) तल्वस्य *a.* Increasing strength (as an oblation) —स्य Strength.

तल्विष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —वः 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven. —3 Strength. —4 Business (व्यवसाय). —वी 1 Power. —2 The earth. —3 A river. —4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तल्विया Violence, force.

तल्वीवः 1 The ocean. —2: Heaven. —3 Gold.

तल्व्य A Kṛit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तल्वट् *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiselled, split. —2 Fashioned ; see तक्ष.

तल्वम् *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. —2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तल्व 4 P. (तल्वति 1 To fade away, become exhausted. —2 To throw down. —3 To wane, decay, perish. —4 To reject, cast [cf. Eng. *loss*].

तल्वकरः 1 A thief, robber ; मा संचर मनपांथ तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86 ; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. —2 (at the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. —3 The ear. —री A passionate woman.

तल्वकरता 1 Theft. —2 Hearing.

तल्वस्थ *a.* Stationary, immoveable stable.

तल्वक्षयः, तल्वक्षः The son of a carpenter.

तल्वच्छीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तल्वच्छील्यं The act of being accustomed to that ; तल्वच्छील्ये णिनिः

तल्वजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly ; (opp. चिरं).

तल्वटकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तल्वटस्थं 1 Proximity. —2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality ; see तल्वट्य.

तल्वड, तल्वडनं &c. see under तल्वड.

तल्व(ट)डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Śmṇḍa and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Viśvāmītra. Rāma was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. —2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

तल्वडकेयः [तल्वडकाया अपत्यं डक्] An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tāḍakā.

तल्वडकः, तल्वडपत्रं See तल्वटक.

तल्वडाग *a.* (गी. f.) Being in or coming from tanks.

तल्वडिः —डि. f. 1 A kind of palm. —2 A kind of ornament.

तल्वडवः —वं 1 Dancing in general ; मन्दांढवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18 ; ३° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows ; 3. 19. —2 Particularly, the frantic of violent dance of Śiva ; त्र्यंबकानंदि वस्तांढवं देवि भूयाद्भीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. —3 The art of dancing. —4 A sort of grass. 5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. —Comp. —तल्वडिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Śhiva. —विजः N. of Śhiva.

तल्वडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance ; Māl. 2. —2 Moving round in a wild dance ; U. 5. 36. —3 Fluttering. —4 Frowning.

तल्वडिः The science of dancing.

तल्वडतः [तल्व-क दर्थश्च Up. 3. 90] 1 A father ; मृष्यतु लवस्य बालिशतां तल्वडपादाः U. 6 ; हा तल्वडति कंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. —2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c. ; तल्वड चंद्रापीड K. 106 ; Māl. 6. 16 ; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तल्वड ततो चर्मातरे Mb. —3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages ; द्विपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तल्वड धनुषा धनुर्धृतः R. 11. 40 ; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तल्वड संविधातुं तथार्हति 1. 72. —4 Any person for whom one feels pity. —Comp. —तु *a.* 1. agreeable to a father. —2. paternal. (—तु) a paternal uncle. —तुल्यः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तल्वडनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तल्वडल *a.* 1 Paternal. —2 Hot. —लः 1 A disease. —2 An iron club or spike. —3 Cooking, maturing. —4 Heat. —5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तल्वडतिः Offspring. —तिः *j.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

तल्वडकालिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Simultaneous. —2 Immediate. —3 Relating to any particular time.

तल्वडकाल्यं Simultaneity.

तल्वडत्यर्थं [तल्वडत्यस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तल्वडत्यर्थं &c. —2 Purport of propositions ; K. P. 2. —3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.) ; इह यथार्थकथने तल्वडत्यर्थं P. II. 3. 43 Com. —4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in sentence) ; वक्तुमिच्छा तु तल्वडत्यर्थं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣh P. 84 ; तल्वडत्यर्थानुपपत्तिः 82. —5 Explanation. —6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तल्वडत्यर्थक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तल्वडत्विक *a.* True, real, essential ; किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविभक्तः सात्त्विकस्मिन्ने तल्वडत्विकः Bv. 2. 81 ; तल्वडत्विकः संबंधः &c.

तल्वडत्यर्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तल्वडत्यर्थ्य 1 Identity of aim, object. —2 Relation to. —3 Sameness of meaning. —4 Purpose, aim.

तल्वडतात्पर्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity ; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमं भोरुहां Bv. 2. 81 ; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तल्वडदृक्ष *a.* (क्षी. f.), तल्वडदृश *a.*, तल्वडदृक्ष *a.* (क्षी. f.) Such like, like him, her or it, like that ; तल्वडदृश्या Ms. 9. 22, 36 ; Amaru. 46 ; यद्वदुस्तादृशः any-

body whoever, common or ordinary man ; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशो तादृशं जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. —2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note ; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119 ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगतं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tãnas is said to be 49). —3 A monotonous tone. —न 1 Expanse, extension. —2 An object of sense. —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. turning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. —2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness ; हास्य-प्रभा तानवमासाद् Vikr. 1. 106.

तानुरः A whirlpool.

तान्त See under तम्.

तांतव *a.* (बी. फ.) [ततोर्विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. —वं 1 Spinning, weaving. —2 A web. —3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवाविः, **तांतुवाय्यः** The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक *a.* (की. फ.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. —2 Relating to the Tantras. —3 Taught or contained in them. —कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, **तापन**, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

तापस *a.* (सी. फ.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. —2 Devout. —सः (सी. फ.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. —Comp. इष्टा, —प्रिया a grape. —तरुः, —द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इष्टदी.

तापस्य Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower (*n.*) ; प्रकुलतापिच्छनिभैरभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; स्वाग्रस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लीभिर्विद्यते Māl. 5. 6 ; (तपविज used in the same sense.).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāpti, which joins the sea near Surat. —2 The river Yamunā.

तामः [तम्-करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. —2 A fault, defect. —3 Anxiety, distress. —4 Desire. —5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. —2 Clarified butter.

तामरस [तामरे जले सस्वि सञ् उ Tv.] 1 The red lotus ; Pt. 1. 94 ; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37 ; Amaru. 70, 88. —2 Gold. —3 Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

तामस *a.* (सी. फ.) [तमोऽस्त्यस्य अञ्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness ;

Māl. 9. 52 ; U. 5. 12. —2 Affect- ed by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature) ; Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2 ; M. 1. 1 ; Ms. 12. 33-34. —3 Ignorant. —4 Vicious, —सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. —2 A snake. —3 An owl. —4 N. of a son of Rāhu. —सं Darkness. —सी 1 Night, a dark night. —2 Sleep. —3 An epithet of Durgā.

तामसिक *a.* (की. फ.) [तमसा निर्वृत्तं टञ्] 1 Dark.—2. Belonging to, derived from or connected with तमस्.

तामसिः 1 A division of hell. —2 The dark fortnight of a month. —3 Hatred. —4 Anger. —5 A demon, Rākshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. —2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals ; तांबूलस्तगुह्योऽयं भक्षं जल्पति मातुषः K. P. 7 ; रागो न स्व-लितस्तचाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवधितः S. Til. 7. —Comp. —अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box ; Pt. 1. —करं, —पेटिका a betel-box ; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). —दः, —धरः, —वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. —वल्ली the betel-plant ; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् *a.* Relating to betel. —*m.* A servant who prepares the Tām- būla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant ; तांबूलीना- दूलेस्तत्र रचितापानभूषयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र *a.* [तम्-रङ्गं दीर्घः Un. 2. 16] 1 Made of copper. —2 Of a cop- per red colour, red ; उदेति सविता- ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तेति च. —ग्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. —ग्रं 1 Copper. —2 A dark or coppery red. —ग्रं A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measur- ing time by placing it in a water- vessel.—Comp. —अक्षः 1. a crow. —2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —अर्धः hell- metal. —अश्मन् *m.* a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). —आभं red sandal (रक्त- चंदन). —उपजीविन् *m.* a coppersmith. —ओष्ठा (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रोष्ठ) a red or cherry lip ; Ku. 1. 44. —कारः, —कुडः a brazier, coppersmith. —कुमिः 1. a kind of red insect (इन्द्रगोप). —2. the lady bird. —3. cochineal. —गर्भं sulphate of copper. —चूडः a cock. —त्रपुजं brass. —द्रुः the red sandal- wood. —द्वीपः the island of Ceylon.

—धातुः red chalk. —पटः, —पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed ; Y. 1. 319. —पर्णी N. of river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls ; R. 4. 50. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —फलक a copper-plate. —मुख *a.* copper-faced. (—सः) a Frank or European. —वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. —लिप्तः N. of a country. (—सः Pl.) its people or rulers. —वृक्षः a species of saddle. —शिखिन् *m.* a cock. —सारकः a sort of Khadira. (—कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक *a.* (की. फ.) Made of copper, coppery. —कः A brazier, copper- smith.

ताम्रिमन् *m.* Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्रयं Redness.

ताय 1 *A.* (तायते, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continu- ous line. —2 To protect, preserve. —With हि to spread, create ; Bk. 16. 105.

तायन 1 Proceeding well, succeed- ing. —2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार *a.* [तृणिञ् मावे अञ्] 1 High (as a note.) —2 Loud, shrill (as a sound) ; Māl. 5. 20. —3 Shining, radiant, clear ; हारांस्तारांस्तारलघुटि- कान् (regarded as in interpolation in Me. by Malli.) ; उरसि निहितस्तारो- हारः Amaru. 28 ; R. 5. 52. —4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. —5 Clear, clean. —रः 1 The bank of a river. —2 The clearness of a pearl. —3 A beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतरतार- उरसि दधते Gīt. 11. —4 An epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) Siva. —5 The mys- tical syllable ओम् (प्रणव). —6 Pro- tection. —7 A high tone or note. —8 Crossing, passing over. —रः, —रं 1 A star or planet ; (said to be *f.* also). —2 The pupil of the eye ; (said to be *m.* also). —3 A pearl (said to be *f.* also). —Comp. —अम्रः camphor. —अस्ति a pyritic ore of iron. पतनं the fall- ing of a star or meteor. —पुष्पः the Kunda or jasmine creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whist- ling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. —2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of demon killed by Kārttikeya. (He was the son of Vajraṅga and Varāṅgi. He propiti- ated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatrā mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one

except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārttikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. —Comp. —अरिः, -जित् *m.* an epithet of Kārttikeya. (For other senses, see under तृ).

तारका 1 A star. —2 A meteor, falling star. —3 The pupil of the eye; संवधे वृक्षमुदयतारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11. —4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित *a.* [तारका अस्य संज्ञातः इत्थं] Starry, star-spangled; studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under तृ .

तारतम्यं [तारतम्योर्भावः भ्यञ्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. —2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वेयस्तारतम्यविधिसुक्चेतसां बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका। Udh.

तारल *a.* Unsteady. —लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine. —2 The companion of a dissolute man (वित्). **तारल्यं** 1 Tremulousness. —2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीसु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. —2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. —3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कर्तामसिः प्रमोदादभिसरति मदभ्रांततारश्वकोरः Māl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. —4 A pearl. —5 (*a*) N. of the wife of Vāli, kind of the monkey, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Kāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (*b*) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded; A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Bṛndha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (*c*) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohitāṣa; (also called Tārāmātī). —Comp. —अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. —2. Siva. —3. Brihas-

pati. —4. Vāli. —5. Sugriva. —आसीदः the moon. —अभः quicksilver. —पतिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76. —2. Vāli. —3. Brihaspati. —4. Siva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —ध्रुवा the night. —मङ्गलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac. —2. the pupil of the eye. —सृगः the constellation मृगशिरस् —मैत्रिकं 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love; Māl. 7. 4; U. 5. —चषे falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree.

तारुण *a.* Youthful, young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. —2 Freshness (fig.).

तारयः 1 The planet Mercury. —2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

तार्कव *a.* (वी. f.) Spun, woven.

तार्किकः [तर्क वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमर्थविवाट्] 1 A dialectician, logician. —2 A philosopher.

तार्क्षिः N. of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; व्रतेन नार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49. —2 N. of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa. —3 A car. —4 A horse. —5 A snake. —6 A bird in general. —7 N. of Siva. —8 Gold. —9 A kind of antidote. —Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

तार्ण *a.* (गी. f.) [तृणस्येदं शिवां अण्] 1 Made of grass. —2 Levied from grass (as a tax). —र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय *a.* [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third. —2 Belonging to the third. —च A third part.

तार्थिक *a.* The third; तार्थीयकृतया मितोऽयमगमनस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्थीयकं पुरस्तेदवतु मदनशोभणं लोचनं च Māl. 1. v. 1.

तालः [तल एव, अण्] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. —2 A banner formed of the palm. —3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl. 5. 23. —4 Flapping in general. —5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. —6 Beating time (in music) करकि-सलयतालेषु गंध्या नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10; Me. 79. —7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. —8 The palm of the hand. —9 A lock, bolt. —10 The hilt of a sword. —11 An epithet of Siva. —12 (In prosody) A trochee. —13 A particular measure of height. —14 A short span. —लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. —2 Yellow orpiment. —Comp. —अंकः 1. N. of Balarāma. —2. the palm-leaf used for writing. —3. a

book. —4. a saw. —5. N. of Siva. —6 a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. —अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Balarāma. —क्षीरक, गर्भः the exudation of the palm. —जटा, -फलं the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः, -धृत *m.* an epithet of Balarāma. —पत्र- 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. —2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). —वज्र, -सुद्ध *a.* measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument. —2. a lock, a lock and key. —रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. —लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. —वनं a grove of palm trees. —वृंतं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. —2 The common toddy (*ta'di*). —3 Fragrant earth. —4 A sort of key. —Comp. —वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 A fragrant earth. —3 A bolt; latch. —क्षी The vinous exudation of the palm, *toddy*. —Comp. —आभ *a.* green. (—भः) the green colour.

तालकः A kind of ear-ornament, (= तालकं q. v.).

तालव्य *a.* Relating to the palate, palatal. —Comp. —वर्णः a palatal letter, *i. e.* इ, ई, उ, ऋ, ए, औ, झ and ञ. —स्वरः a palatal vowel, *i. e.* इ and ई.

तालिक [तालेन निर्दिष्टः उक्] 1 The open palm of the hand. —2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन च हस्तेन तालिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चादनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानां भवतीतिरेवः N. 3. 7. —3 A tile, seal

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth. —2 Any musical instrument. —3 A string, tie.

तालिन *m.* N. of Siva.

तालिश A mountain.

तालु *n.* [तरेत्येन वर्णाः, वृ-अण् रस्य लः, cf. Up. 1. 5] The palate; दुषा महस्या परिशुक्तालवः Rs. 1. 11. —Comp. —जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. —2. the uvula. —याकः an abscess in the palate. —पु-प्लुतः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान *a.* palatal. (—नं) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate. —2 A disease of the palate.

तादूर A whirlpool, an eddy.

तादृषकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*), तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वस्ते क च तावकं वः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bu. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् *q.v.*) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजी तावांश्च दृष्टो स तैः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Kn. 2. 33. -2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावती दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. -3 All (expressing totality), यावद् वृत्ते तावद्धं G. M. —*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकान्तिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. -2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरमति-बधे भव । अहं तावत् स्वानिश्चितवृत्तिमनु-वर्तिये S. 2; R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. -4 Indeed (to emphasize an expression); स्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu. 1 'thou thyself'; स्वमेव तावत्परिचितय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. -5 Truly, really (to express assent); दृढस्ताव-द्वयः H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to; विशदस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्केशं विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. -7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णभिनवोपचार R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = सकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder!)(For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). —*Comp.* -*कृत्वत्* *ind.* so many times. —*स* just so much. —*वर्ष* *a.* so many years old.

तावकिक, **तावस्क** *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावदा *ind.* 1 In such a number. -2 so often.

तावरं *A* bow-string.

ताविषः -षी 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven. -षी 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

तास्कयं Theft.

तिक् I. 1 *A* (तेकते) To to go or move. -II. 5 *A.* (तिवतीति) 1 To go. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge; also written तिय् or तिक् in this sense.

तिक्त *a* [तिक्-बा० कर्त्तरि क] 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flat vours of *Rasas*); Mo. 29. -2 Fragrant; Mo. -33. —*कृतः* 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). -2 The Kutaja tree. -3 Pungency. -4 Fragrance. —*Comp.*

—गंधा mustard. —तंडुला long pepper. —घातुः bile. —फलः, —मरिचः the clearing-plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. —कः 1 The Khadira tree. -2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिग्-मङ्ग जस्य गः Up. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). -2 Violent. -3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate. —*गम* 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. —*Comp.* —*अंशुः* 1. the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्ते गतः Git. 5. -2. fire. -3. N. of Siva. —*करः* -दीधितिः, रहिमः, —रुक् *m.* the sun. ते-जस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. -2. penetrating. -3. of a violent nature. -4. of resplendent lustre. —यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज्ज I. 1 *A.* (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तिविते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य पुरेण जिदां M. 1. 17; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. -II. 10 *U.* or *Caus.* (तेज-वतिते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39. -2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

ततिक्षर Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliance. -4 Spirit.

बेजनं [तिज्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A bamboo. -2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindling. -4 Rendering bright. -5 Polishing. -6 A reed. -7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —नी 1 A mat. -2 A tuft. -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिलः (नः) 1 The moon. -2 A Rākshasa.

तितुः A sieve. —*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिज्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect (इंद्रोप).

तितिरः, **तितिरः** The francoline partridge.

तितिरिः [तिचि इति शब्दं रोति रु-चा० डि Tv.] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 No. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the black Yajurveda.

तितिरिक The francoline partridge.

तितिरिक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time. -4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [अन्-इयिन् प्रबो० वा इण० cf. Up. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावत् शुद्धयति Ma. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number '15'

—*Comp.* —ईशः the regent of a lunar day. —अयः 1. the day of new moon. -2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. —पत्री an almanac. —पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. —पृष्णीः the moon. —वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree; दास्युहै-स्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

तितिडः, —ही, तितिडिका, तितिडीक 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). —कं 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तितिली, **तितिलि** (ली) का The tamarind tree.

तिडुः, **तिडुकः**, **तिडुलः** N. of a tree. **तिडुकः**, —की The fruit of the ebony tree. —कं A kind of measure (कर्ष).

तिप् 1 *A.* (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिप् I. 1 *P.* (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II 4 *P.* (तिम्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित [तिप्-कर्त्तरि क] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. —*Comp.* —कोषः the ocean. —जं a kind of pearl. —द्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile).

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. °अज्ञानः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timigila*; तिमिगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित See under तिप्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark; विन्य-स्यतीं दृशौ तिमिरे पथि Git. 5; बभूवु-स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रं 1 Darkness; तज्ज्ञेति तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. -2 Blindness. -3 Iron-rust. —*Comp.* —अरिः, —उद्ग *m.* -रिपुः the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Rāhu.-2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Deu. A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् m. The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret.-2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure ; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40 ; चारवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्रं चाण्णपुरः 35 ; तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् ind. [तृ-अस्त्वं स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry ; स तिर्यङ् एस्तिर्यञ्चति Ak. -2 Without ; apart from.-3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly.-4 Across, beyond, over.-5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ (b) चा, and (c) च्चु ; see below]. -Comp. -कुड्य, -प्राकार a. looking through a wall.-गत a. vanished, disappeared. -वर्ष a. protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः कृ) 8 V. 1 To despise, contemn ; H. 3. 8, Gk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse ; भीमर्षुर्गुणपद्माशराभास्तिरस्कृता यति नरा महत्त्वं Bv. 1 ; 73. -3 To surpass, excel ; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal ; R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर a. Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्कृ (स्कृ) णि 1 A curtain, veil ; तिरस्कृण्यो जलदा भवन्ति Ku. 1. 14 ; M. 2. 1. -2 Au outer tent, screen of cloth.-3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible ; S. 6. and V. 2, inter alia. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some Mantras.

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः f., तिरस्किया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach.-3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत p. p. 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished. -5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish ; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal. अथ खलु तिरोधानमाधियां G. L. 18. -2

A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित p. p. 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोध् 1 P. To disappear, vanish ; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. -Caus. To dispel. तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Deu. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यञ्च a. (तिरश्ची f. rarely तिर्यञ्ची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry ; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing, -4 Winding. -5 Lying in the middle or between. -m., -n. 1 Au animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; वंघाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपोषः स्यात् N. 3. 20 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (with Jains) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष a. looking obliquely. -ईशः an epithet of Krishna. -गः an animal. -गतिः transmigration of animals. -जनः an animal. -जातिः f. the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानः a crab. -योनः an animal. -योनः f. animal creation or race ; तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. -स्त्रं a cross-line. -ज्योत्स् m. 1 the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यञ्च ind. Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction ; विलोकयति तिर्यञ्च K. P. 10 ; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक्तात्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, तिर्यञ्ची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन a. [तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry ; गतं तिरश्चीनमूरुमारथेः Si. 1. 2 ; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशाल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल 1. 1 P. (तिलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P, 10 U. (तिलति, तिलयति) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्क] 1 The sesamum plant ; नासाप्येति तिलप्रसूनपदवीं Git. 10. -2 The seed of this plant ; नाकस्माच्छांडिलिमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेस्तिलान्छुचिचानितरैर्येन कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed ; तिले तालं पश्यति ' makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अक्षं rice with sesamum seed. -अक्षु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the

dead as a libation ; S. 3 ; Ms. 3. 223.

-उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and d. e. off. -किहू, -खलिः f., -खली, खूर्ण the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum seed). -तैलं sesamum-oil. -धेनुः f. sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brāhmaṇa. -पर्णः turpentine. (-ञ्च) saṇdal-wood. -पर्ण 1. the sandal tree. -2. frankincense. -3. turpentine. -पर्णिका, -पर्णि (र्ण) कं saṇdal-wood. -पिञ्जः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilmau. -भाविनी jasmie. -रसः, -रसः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल-कृ, तिल इवार्थे स्वल्पे वा कर्त्तुं वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers ; आकांत तिलकक्रियापितिलकैर्लानद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5 ; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकास्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -काः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c. ; खुले मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30 कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि बिधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished') ; जीवलोकं Māl. 9. 21 ; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुव). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Deu. A. To serve as a Tilaka-mark.

तिलकित a. 1 Marked with a Tilaka. -2 Freckled, spotted ; also तिलकिन.

तिलह्वः Au oilman.

तिलशः ind. In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य a. Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ह्यं A field of sesamum.

तिलहः The lodhra-tree.

तिलिप्तः A large snake.

तिष्ठ ind. At the time when cows stand to be milked (i. e. after

an hour or an hour and a half after evening); अतिष्ठद्भोमः अत्र संख्या Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्भोमः रात्रेः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठद्भोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्ठद्भोमः *a.* [तुष्यत्यस्मिन् तुष्य-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -*व्यः* 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pansha. -*व्यः* The Kali Yuga. -*Comp.* -**केतुः** an epithet of Siva.

तिष्ठद्भोमः The month पौष.

तीक्ष्ण 1 *A.* (तीक्ष्णते) To go, move; cf. टीक्ष्ण.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिष्ठ-स्त, Un. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Ra. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, insidious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious. -*इणः* 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -*इणः* 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). 11 Plague, pestilence. -*Comp.* -*अंशुः* -1. the sun. -2. fire. -*अग्निः* dyspepsia, heartburn. -*आयसः* steel. -*उपायः* a forcible means, strong measure. -*कंदः* the onion. -*कर्म्मन्* *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-*n*) a clever work. -*कल्कः* coriander. -*संदुलः* long pepper. -*तैल* 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sāla tree. -*दंष्ट्रः* a tiger. -*दंष्ट्रकः* a leopard. -*घारः* a sword. -*पुष्पं* cloves. -*पुष्पा* 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -*फल* 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -*बुद्धि* *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -*मंजरी* the betel-plant. -*राहिः* the sun. -*रसः* 1. salt petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; शत्रुमुत्कानां तीक्ष्णरस-वायिनां Mn. 1, 2. -*लोहं* steel. -*शूकः* barley. -*सारः* iron.

तीक्ष्ण 4 *P.* (तीक्ष्णति) To be wet or moist.

तीक्ष्ण 10 *U.* (तीक्ष्णति) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीक्ष्ण 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीक्ष्णः सागर-तीक्ष्णः &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -*r:* 1 A

sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -*Comp.* -*जः* a tree near a shore.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -*ते* 1 Completion of any affair -2 Non-inflection of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीक्ष्ण *N.* of Siva.

तीक्ष्ण See under तृ.

तीक्ष्ण [तृ-यच्] Un. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place; (Mar. घाट); त्रिषोप विगाहते नयः कुतः तीक्ष्णः पयसा मिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीक्ष्ण means 'a remedy or means' also); तीक्ष्णं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.). शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीक्ष्णं किं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means तदनेन तीक्ष्णेन घटते &c. Māl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीक्ष्णस्य साधोः संभवः U 1; Ms. 3. 136; H. 2. 8, R. 5, 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीक्ष्णद्विभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities. Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Monstrous courses of a woman. -19 A Brāhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चारुवाल and उत्तर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (तृ-शब्द). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; (the number being 15 on one's side, and 18 on the enemy's side); cf. Pt. 3. 69. -*र्थः* An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्दतीक्ष्णः. -*उदकं* holy water; तीक्ष्णद्विकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमहत्तुः U. 1. 13. -*कसेडल* *m.* *n:* a pot filled with a water from a holy place. -*करः* 1. a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jains; (also तीक्ष्णकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. *N.* of Vishṇu. -*काकः*, -*खांशः*, -*बायसः* 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person (लोभ्य). -*देवः* an epithet of Siva.

-*पाद* *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -*पूत* *a.* sacred, holy. -*यात्रा* a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -*राजः* *N.* of Prayāga. -*राजिः* -*जी* *f.* an epithet of Beuaree. -*वाकः* the hair of the head. -*विधिः* rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as शीर) -*शिला* the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. -*सेवित्र* *a.* a pilgrim. (-*m.*) a crane.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* Holy, sacred, venerable. -*कः* An ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places). तीक्ष्ण 8 *U.* To make sacred, sanctify.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* Become sacred, venerable.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* Relating to a sacred place. -*र्थः* An ascetic.

तीक्ष्ण 1 *P.* (तीक्ष्णति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीक्ष्ण 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलक्षिताधोरणतीक्ष्णतः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent effort' &c. *U.* 3. 5; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -*त्रः* 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. -*त्रं* 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -*त्रं ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -*Comp.* -*आनन्दः* an epithet of Shiva. -*नति* *a.* quick, swift. -*संधा* cumin seed. -*पौरुषं* 1. daring heroism. -2 heroism (in general). -*वेदना* acute or sharp pain. -*संवेग* *a.* 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीक्ष्ण *यति* Den. *P.* To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 *P.* (तीक्ष्णति and तृतीति 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेदा सुखानामते ययौ । एकं तु सुतमुत्तमदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59; त्रिषयश्च तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किं and परं are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence.) -2

And now on one's part, and ; एक-
दा तु प्रतीहारी समुपस्थात्रगीत् K. 8 ;
राजा तु तामार्यं श्रुत्वाञ्चरीत् 12. -3
As to, as regards, as for ; प्रवर्त्यतां
ब्राह्मणाद्विश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरामं प्रति तु
केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1 ; Mā. 8. 4.
-4 It sometimes marks a difference
(भेद) or superior quality ; सुदं पयो-
मृदतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it
is used as an emphatic particle ;
भीमस्तु पंडवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And
sometimes it is used as a mere
expletive ; निरर्थकं तु ह्रीत्यादि पूरणैक-
प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्सारः, तुवारः, तुवारः N. of a
people inhabiting the Vindhya
mountain ; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुघ्रा Ved. Water.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall,
lofty, prominent ; जलनिधिमिव विधु-
मंडलदृशन्तरालिततुंगतरंगं Gtt. 11 ; तुंग
नगोत्संगमिवारुह R. 6. 3, 4 20 ; Si.
2. 48 ; Me. 12. 64. -2 Long. -3
Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5
Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height,
elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top,
summit. -4 The planet Mercury
-5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut
tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet.
-8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man.
-10 An epithet of Siva. -गः The
stamina of the lotus-blossoms.
-Comp. -बीजः quicksilver. -अं
the apsis of a planet. -भद्रः a restive
elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा
N. of a river flowing into the
Krishṇā. -दुखः a rhinoceros. -देगा
N. of a river. -शेखरा a mountain.

तुंगिन् a. High, lofty. -m. A planet
at the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -Comp.
-ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3.
an epithet of Krishṇa. -ईश्वरा 1. an
epithet of Siva. -2. a temple of Siva.
-पति the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring,
children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain,
light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3
Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low,
mean, insignificant, contemptible,
worthless. -5 Poor, miserable,
wretched. -च्छ Chaff. -Comp. -दुः
the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः, -धान्यकः
straw, chaff.

तुच्छक a. Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty
or poor ; Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight,
contemn.

तुच्छ्य a. Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt,
injure.

तुज् f. Ved. 1 Shook. -2 Pressuro.
-3 Assault.

तुज् 1 P. (तुजति) Ved. 1 To reach,
extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3
To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5
To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7
To push. -8 To emit, send forth.
-9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards.
-10 To give.

तुज a. Ved. Noxious, mischievous,
hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, as-
sault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunder-
bolt. -4 Giving.

तुद 6 P. (तुदति) 1 To dispute,
quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुदितुदः N. of Siva.

तुदयः A mouse, rat.

तुड 1, 6 P. (तोडति, तुडति) 1 To
split, rend, break. -2 To push -3
To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near,
convey.

तुड् 1 P. (तुडति) To disregard,
contemn.

तुण 6 P. (तुणति) 1 To curve,
make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraud-
ulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुङ् 1 A. (तुङते) To press out.

तुङ [तुङ् अच्] 1 Mouth, face,
beak, snout (of a hog) ; तुङ्गैरनाग्रकु-
टिलैः (युकाः) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk
of an elephant. -3 The point of an
instrument. -ङः N. of Siva.

तुङकेरिका The cotton plant.

तुङि [तुङ् अच्] 1 Face, mouth. -2
A beak. -ङिः f. The navel.

तुङिक a. Furnished with a trunk.
-का The navel.

तुङिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A
large swelling on the palate.

तुङिन् m. N. of the hull of Siva.

तुङिभ See तुङिभ.

तुङिल a. [तुङ्-इलच्, सिध्मा लच् वा] 1
Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a
prominent navel. -3 Talking severely
; cf. तुङिल.

तुङ्य 10 U. (तुङ्यति) 1 To praise.
-2 To cover, sores, Si. 5, 11. -3 To
spread.

तुङ्य [तुङ्-यच्] 1 Fire. -2 A stono.
-र्यः Sulphate of copper, usually
applied to the eyes as a sort of colly-
rium or medical ointment. -र्यः 1
Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo
plant. -Comp. -अंजनं blue vitriol
applied to the eyes as a medical oint-
ment.

तुङ्यकं Blue-vitriol.

तुद् U. (तुदति) 1 To strike,
wound, hit ; तुदोद् गद्या चारि Bk. 14.
81 ; 15. 37 ; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick,
goad. -3 To bruise, hurt. -4 To pain,
vex, torment, afflict ; सुतदियचारपत-
नोपसायकैस्तुदति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवासिनां Rs.
2. 4, 6, 28.

तुद् a. Striking, tormenting &c.

तुद् p. p. [तुद्-क्] 1 Struck, hurt,
wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut,
broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -बायः a
tallor, Ms. 4. 214. -सेचनी the suture
of a wound or of a skull.

तुद् [तुद्-करणे घृ] A goad for
driving cattle or elephants. -Comp.
-वेजं a rod borne by Vishṇu.

तुदः [तुद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish,
torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, arg-
ing, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp
pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तुदनं [तुद्-करणे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish.
-2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth. (तुद्).

तुदं The belly, a corpulent or pro-
tuberant belly. -दः, -वी The navel.
-Comp. -कूपिका, -कूपि the cavity of
the navel. -परिमार्ज, -परिधुक्, -परिधुज
a. lazy, sluggish.

तुदवत् a. Corpulent, fat.

तुदि f. n. The belly. -f. The
navel.

तुदिक, तुदित, तुदिय, तुदिभ, तुदिल
a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2
Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with ;
मकरंदतुदिलानामरविद्वानामयं महामान्यः
Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great ; N. 2. 89.

तुदिकरी, तुदिका The navel.

तुघ्र, तुघ्र, तुघ्र 1, 6 P. (तोपति, तुपति,
तुप-कति) To injure, hurt.

तुघ्र 4, 9' P. (तुपति, तुपति) To
hurt, injure, strike ; Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुमुल a. 1 Tumultuous, noisy, Mā. 1.
9. 3 ; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, rag-
ing ; R. 3. 57. -3 Exulted. -4 Per-
plexed, confused ; R. 5. 49. -ला-लं
1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2
A confused combat, melee.

तुम् 1 P. (तुम्ति) 1 To distress,
trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U.
(तुम्यति) To hurt, trouble.

तुम् [तुम्-अच्] A kind of gourd.
-मा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A
milk cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुम्बर N. of a Gandharva ; see तुम्बर.
-रः A kind of musical instrument.

तुम्बि -बी f. A sort of gourd ; न
हि तुम्बीफलिकलो वीणावंडः प्रयाति महि-
मान Bv. 1. 80.

तुम्बि(रु) N. of a Gandharva.

तुम् a. Ved. 1 Destroying, defeat-
ing, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 En-
ergetic, strong.

तु 1. 6 U. (तुवति) 1 To hurry, hasten.—2 To overcome.—3 To injure.
—II. 3 P. (तुवति) To run.

तु a. 1 Hastening. —2 Fighting.
—f. Speed.

तु a. Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting.—2 Speedy, quick, prompt. —3 Strong, energetic.—4 Hurt, wounded.—5 Rich.—6 Abundant. —r: Speed, velocity.

तुण a. Ved. Quick, swift. —णम् Haste, speed.

तुण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift.
—2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरी Ved. Great strength.

तुरकिन् a. Turkish.

तुरकः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-इ] 1 A horse; तुरगपुरहस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31 ; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. —2 The mind, thought.—ती A mare.—Comp.—आरोहः a horseman.—उपचारकः a groom.—मियः—यं harley.—ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society.—मेधः a horse-sacrifice.—रक्षः a groom, an equerry.

तुरगिन् m. A horseman ; तुरगिन् also.

तुरंगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम् वा डिच] 1 A horse ; भातुः सकुटुक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5 ; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. —2 A name for the number 'seven.' —3 The heart, mind.—गी A mare.—Comp.—अरि 1. A buffalo.—2 fragrant oleander.—आरूढः a horseman.—द्विषणी a she-huffalo.—मियः—यं harley.—मेधः a horse-sacrifice ; R. 13. 61.—यायिन्, सायिन् m. a horseman.—वक्त्रः—वदन् a Kinnara.—शाला, स्थानं a horse-stable.—स्कंधः a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse ; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग) .—2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह m. (Nom. sing. तुषाट्-इ) N. of Indra ; Ku. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 40 ; also of Vishnu.

तुरी [त्र-इ-ङ्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof.—2 A shuttle ; तद्भट्चातुरीतरी N. 1. 12.—3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय a. 1 The fourth.—2 Consisting of four parts.—3 Mighty.—यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth.—2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one

with Branman or the Supreme Spirit.—Comp.—वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sūdra.

तुरीयक a. A fourth (part).

तुर्य a. Fourth ; N. 4. 123. —ई 1 A quarter, a fourth part.—2 (In Vedānta phil.) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरष्काः (m. pl.) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु a. Ved. Killing. (हतृ) ; Rv. 10. 106. 6.

तुर्व 1 P. (तु-वृ-ति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill ; वृत्रं याद्विज् तुर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6. —2 To excel.—3 To overpower.—2 To save.

तुर्वणि a. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly.—2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल 1 P., 10:U. (तोलति-तोलयति-ते ; also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure.—2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider.—3 To raise, lift up ; कैलासे तुलितं Mv. 5. 37 ; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्वैतादधान इव ह्रियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89 ; Si. 15. 30.—4 To bear up, hold up, support ; पृथिवीतले तुलितमुद्बुध्यते Si. 15. 30, 61.—5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.) ; तुणमिव तुलयाति Pt. 5. 31 ; मुखं श्रेष्ठागारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20 ; Si. 8. 12.—6 To match, be equal to (with acc.) ; मासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64.—7 To make light of, contempt, despise ; अंतसारं घनं तुलयितुं नाभिलः शक्यति रवां Me. 20. (where तुल also means ' to hear up or carry away ') ; Si. 15. 30.—8 To suspect, examine with distrust ; कः अज्ञास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43. (where some editions read तुलविष्यति for तुलयिष्यति).—9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state ; हा अवश्ये तुलयाति Mk. 1. (तुलयति v. 1).—10 To counterbalance, outweigh.—11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल ल्यट्] 1 Weight.—2 Lifting.—3 Comparing, likening, &c.—ना 1 Comparison.—2 Weighing.—3 Lifting, raising.—4 Rating, assessing, estimating.—5 Examining.

तुला [तुल-भिदा० अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance ; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal ; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. 1.—2 A measure, weight.—3 Weighing.—4 Resemblance, likeness equality, similarity (with gen, instr or in

comp.) ; किं धूर्जदेरिव तुलामुपयाति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8 ; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34 ; R. 8. 15 ; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50.—5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac ; जयति तुलामधिकृतो भास्वानपि जलद्वटलानि Pt. 1. 330.—6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house.—7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 palas.—Comp.—कूटः a false weight.—कोटिः—टी f. 1. an ornament (an anklet or नूपुर) worn on the feet by womou ; लील-चलत्स्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्खलतुलाकोटिनिना दकोमलः Si. 12. 44.—2 a hundred millions (अर्बुद).—कोशः, —कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing.—2 a place where a balance is kept.—दानं the gift to a Brāhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body.—घटः 1. the scale of a balance.—2. an oar.—धरः 1. a trader, merchant.—2. the sign Libra of the zodiac.—धरः 1. a dealer, trader, or merchant.—2. the string of a balance.—3. the beam.—4 the sign Libra of the zodiac.—परीक्षा ordeal by the balance.—पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmana as a gift) ; cf. तुलादान.—मग्रहः, —मग्राहः the string or beam of a balance.—मानं, —यष्टिः f. the beam of a balance ; Pt. 1. 150.—बीजं the herry of the Gunja plant.—चूर्णं the string of a balance.—तुलित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised.—2 Compared, likened, equalled ; Bh. 3. 36 ; see तुल.

तुल्य n. [तुलया संमितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., of instr., or in comp.) ; Ms. 4. 86 ; Y. 2. 77 ; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38.—2 Fit for.—3 Identical, same.—4 Indifferent.—Comp.—दर्शन a. regarding with the same or indifferent eyes.—पानं drinking together, commotation.—भावन (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitudes.—योगिता (in Khet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant ; नियतानां सकृदर्थैः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 ; cf. Chandr. 5. 41.—रूप a. like, similar, analogous.—शुद्धि f. equal subtraction.—शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः, तलं [तुल कर्मणि अङ्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance.—2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 māshas or a tāla.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —त्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुल सादस्यं स्वति, लोक गौध-डीष्ट शकंवा. Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —Comp. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālākriṣṇa with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārttika. —इंद्रावनः—नं a square pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

तुलितः—ली *f.*—तुली (1) and (2) *q. v.*

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. —2 Beardless; also तुवर. —र. —रं An astringent taste. —री 1 A fragrant earth. —2 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. —2 Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many, Rv. 3. 30. 3. —2 Strong, powerful. —वि: *f.* A long ground (तुकी).

तुविस् *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. —2 Strength. —3 Intellect.

तुव Ved. 1 A. (ताशते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To be pressed out or extracted. —3 To trickle.

तुव 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुव) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.); रत्नैर्महाहैस्तुषुनं देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —2 To become clam or quiet. —3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). —Caus. (तोषयति) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुव *p. p.* [तुव कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. —2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. —टः *N.* of Vishnu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष्ट-भावे-किन्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. —2 (In Sān. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोष [तुष्ट-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुष्ट-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. —ण [भावे ल्युट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. —2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. —णी An epithet of Durgā.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Pleased with. —2 Gladdening, satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्क] The husk or chaff of grain; अज्ञानतथि तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंदनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः 1 fire of the chaff or husk of corn. —2 a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal and then setting it on fire. —अंशु *n.* —उदकं, —उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. —ग्रहः, —सारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरु किञ्च Un. 3. 139.] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; अपां हि तुषाय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वद्वते तुषारा N. 3. 93; Si. 9. 7. —रः 1 Frost, cold; Ku. 5. 27. —2 Ice, snow; Kn. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. —3 Dew; R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. —4 Mist, thin rain, spray; especially of cold water; वृक्षसुषारागैरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9. 68; U. 5. 3. —5 A kind of camphor. —Comp. —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the Himalaya mountain; ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः Me. 107. —करः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, —रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. —गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. —2. white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m. pl.*) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट, —तुष्टिः See under तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः *N.* of Siva.

तुष् 1 P. (तोषति) To sound.

तुस = तुष *q. v.*

तुस्तं 1 Dnst. —2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह-इन् इहस्वश्च Un. 2. 52] Cold, frigid. —न 1 Snow, ice. —2 Dew or frost; तुणामलसैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. —3 Moonlight. —4 Camphor. —Comp. —अंशुः, —करः, —किरणः, —शुः, —शुतिः, —रश्मिः 1. the moon; Si. 9. 30. —2. camphor. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —शैलः the Himalaya mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः 1. a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. —2. a snowflake. —शर्करा ice.

तुह 1 P. (तुहति) 1 To disrespect, contemn. —2 To split.

तुष् I. 10 U. (तुषयति) To contract. —II. 10 A. (तुषयते) To fill, fill up.

तुणः [तुण-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुखपादलिपटलकृतस्मरतुणादि—लासे Gīt. 1; R. 7. 57. —णी 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. —2 The indigo plant. —3 A quiver; R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mv.

1. 18. —Comp. —धरः धारः an archer.

तुणिः, तुणारः —रं A quiver.

तुतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्रः).

तुतुम *a.* Quick, active; Rv. 10. 50. 6.

तुदः The cotton tree. —री *N.* of a country.

तुपरः Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

तुवरः 1 A beardless man. —2 A bull without horns. —3 Astringent flavour. —4 A eunuch. —री A fragrant earth.

तुय *a.* Ved. Quick. —यं Water.

तूर 4. A. (तुर्वते, तुर्ण) 1 To go quickly, make haste. —2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. —2 A courier. —रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument. —री A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तुर्णि &c. See under तूर.

तूर्यः, —र्यं [तुर्वते ताडयते तूर्यम्] A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Kn. 7. 10. —Comp. —ओषः a hand of instruments —खंडः a sort of labor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल 1 10 A (तुल्यते) To fill. —II. 1 P. (तुलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. —2 To weigh, measure. —3 To drive out.

तूलः —लं [तूल-अच्] Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. —2 A tuft of grass. —3 The mulberry. —4 The panicle of a flower or plant. —5 The thorn-apple. —ला 1 The cotton tree. —2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1 Cotton. —2 The wick of a lamp. —3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. —4 A painter's brush. —5 The Indigo plant. —Comp. —कार्मुकः, —घट्टम् *n.* a cotton-bow, i. e. a bow used for cleaning cotton. —नाली (लिः) *f.*, —नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. —विषुः cotton. —शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. —सेचनं the act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.

तुलिः *f.* A painter's brush. —Comp. —फला the silk-cotton tree.

तुलिका 1 A painter's brush; a pencil; उन्मीलितं तुलीकयैव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. —3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. —4 A hoarding instrument, probing-rod. —5 An ingot mould.

तुलिनी = तुलिका.

तुवर = तुष *q. v.*

तुवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.

तृष 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 o satisfy.

तृषः Ved The border of a garment.

तृष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तृष्णीय *ind.* [तृष् वा० नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; किं भवास्तृष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न योऽस्य इति गोविन्दमुक्त्वा तृष्णीं बभूव इ Bg. 2. 9. -**Comp.** -**भावः** silence, taciturnity. -**शील** *a.* silent, taciturn.

तृस्त [तृस् वा० तृ दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृह 6 P. (तृहति) To kill, hurt; see तृह.

तृहण Hurting, killing.

तृह *a.* Hurt, injured, killed; see तृह.

तृक्ष 1 P. (तृक्षति) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तृख Nutmeg.

तृण 8 U. (तृणोति-तृणते or तृणोति-तृणते) To eat grass, graze.

तृण [तृह-नक्ष हलोपश्च Up. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तृणमस्ति मानमहतामयेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness; तृणमिव लडलडमौर्नैव तान्तरुणादि Bh. 2. 17; see तृणीक also. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** 1. a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -**अंजनः** a chameleon. -**अटवी** a forest abounding in grass. -**अस्मि** rice growing wild. -**अवृक्ष** *n.*, -**कुक्षुम्**, -**गौर** a variety of perfume. -**आवतः** a whirlwind. -**इन्द्रः** the palmyra tree. -**उल्का** a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -**ओकस** *n.* a hut of straw. -**काष्ठः**, -**ह** a heap of grass. -**कुटी**, **कुटीरक** a hut of straw. -**कूट** a heap of straw. -**केतुः** 1. palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -**गोधा** a kind of chameleon. -**ग्रहिन** *m.* a sapphire. -**चरः** a kind of gem (गोमेद). -**जलापुका**, -**जलुका** a caterpillar. -**जंभक** *a.* feeding on grass. -**जतिः** *f.* grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -**ज्योतिस्** *n.* the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -**नुमः** 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Kataka tree. -5. the date-tree. -**धन्यं** grain growing wild or without cultivation. -**ध्वजः** 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -**दीर्घ** hand-to-hand fighting. -**पूरी** a mat, seat made of

reeds. -**नाय** *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -**श्विदुः** N. of a sage; R. 8. 79. -**मणिः** a sort of gem (amber) -**मत्कुणः** a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमत्कुण). -**राज** *m.* the vine palm. -**राजः** 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -**वृक्षः** 1. the fan-palm tree. -3. the date-tree. -3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4. the areca-nut tree. -**इति** a kind of fragrant grass -**शून्यं** N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. -**सारा** the plantain tree. -**सिंहः** an axe. -**इस्यः** a house of straw.

तृणक Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृणकीया A grassy place.

तृणीक 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगद् वक्ष्येण तृणीक-तेदुः N. 3. 54.

तृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. -**यं** A third part. -**Comp.** -**प्रकृतिः** *m.* or *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक *a.* 1 Recurring every third day; certain (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -**Comp.** -**कृत** *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -**तत्पुरुषः** the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -**प्रकृतिः** *m.*, *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् *a.* 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 O. (तर्दति, तृणादि, तृत्ते, तृण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

तृप् 1. 4, 5, 6 P. (तृप्यति, तृपोति, तृपति, तृष) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अयं तृप्यति नांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राज्ञीक चातृपत् कूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न तृप्यति बिन्नेन II. 2. 174. तृप्तस्तस्मिन्नेन Bh. 2. 84; नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः नांतकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसां वामलोचना Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्ह तृपुर्दवास्तते यज्ञे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. -**Caus.** To gratify, please. -**Desid.** तृप्सति, तृप्स्यति. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तर्पयति) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4

To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

तर्पण *a.* [तृप्-णिच् वा लृट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -**जं** 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fullness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. -**Comp.** -**इच्छुः** an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पित *a.* Pleased, gratified.

तर्पिन् *a.* 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपत् *m.* Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त *a.* [तृप्-क्त] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -**सं** Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः *f.* [तृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ma. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृष *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. -**यः** A sacrificial cake (पुरोडाश). -**यं** 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृपत The moon.

तृपल *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. -**लः** A stone. -**लः** A creeper.

तृपुः Ved. A thief.

तृषुः *f.* The serpent race.

तृप् or **तृप्** = तृप् q. v.

तृष 4 P. (तृष्यति, तृषति) 1 To be thirsty; Bk 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृषः [तृप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तर्षण [तृप्-भावे लृट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तर्षित, **तर्षुल** *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष *f.* [तृप्-संघे क्ति] (nom. sing. तृषद्) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं रवाद् सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kāma.

तृषा See तृष. -**Comp.** **आर्त** *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -**रू** *f.* the bladder. -**ह** water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghaṭ. 9; Rs. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. -**तं** Thirst, desire.

तृपु *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णा *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirst ing.

तृष्णा [तृ-न् किच्] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णा छिनस्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां लिङ्गि Bk. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.
तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired.
-व्य Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृहेति, तृहयति-ते, तृहति, तृह; desid. तिवृक्षति, तितर्हिषति, तितर्हिषति) To injure, hurt, kill, striko; न तृणेह्यति लोकोऽयं चित्ते मां निष्पराकम् Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृणेह्य रामः सह लक्षणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 P. (तरति, ततार, अतारीव, तरि-रि-भ्यति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोदयेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिषां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Mo. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्ज Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीर हि तरत्यापदं K. 175; कृच्छं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); दैवतीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mn. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयातीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -Pass. (तिरिंते) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तारयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -Desid. (तितीर्षति, तितरिषति, तितरिषति) To wish to cross &c.; दोष्यं तितीर्षति तरंगवतीधुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तृ-भाषे-अर्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दुस्तर. -रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाश्च यथा देशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -Comp. -परयं freight. -गणिकः one who receives the freight. -स्थानः a landing-place, wharf.

तरणः [तृ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -जं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overooming. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तृ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick; energetic, unremittng. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -णिः, -नी *f.* A raft, boat. -Comp. -यन्व्यः an epithet of Siva. -वेदकः an oval bowl of wood for haling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरंडः, डा, डी, डं [तृ-अंडर्] A boat. -डः, डं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Den. P. To cross over.
तरङ् *f.* [तृ-करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव).

तरनी A boat.
तरि-रीः *f.* [तृ-करणे इ] 1 A boat; जीर्ण तरिः सरिद्धतीव गभीरनारी Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -री 1 A small wooden baling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -रयः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तरय तरणाय दितः वा० टर्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -का 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तरिञ्, तरिञी, तरिणि A boat, ship.
तरीवः [तृ-ईषर्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry oow-dung. -वी N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तृ-णिच् ष्वल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -कः, -कं A boat, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयत्यनेन तृ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -जः 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -जं 1 Crossing -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः, णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Freight.
तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *a.* [तृ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तृ कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [तृ-क्त] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज् 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तेज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् " [तिज्-भावे कणादी अक्षर] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शायतु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समक्षिते R. 11. 1. Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषावुभयौ (राज-लक्ष्मीं) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed semen virile; स्वायुक्षणीयं यदि मेन तेजः R. 14. 55; 2. 75; दुष्य-तेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूयते युवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (चित्). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1 illu-

minating. -2. granting vital power or strength. —बीज marrow. —भगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2. depression, discouragement. —स-दल a halo of light. —मूर्तिः the sun. —रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. —वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्वि *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14 ; Ki. 16. 16. -2 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious. -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whotted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous ; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. (तेपत्) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तेमः [तिग-वृ] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. —नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. (तेवने) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament.

तेवनं 1 play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground

तेक्ष्ण्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty

तेजस *a.* (ती *f.*) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous ; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light ; तेजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तयः R. 11. 45. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. —सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedānta phil.). —सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. —आवर्तनी a crucible.

तेतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Patient, enduring.

तेतिरः A partridge

ततिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. —तं N. of the fourth astronomical period or कल.

तैसिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros —रं A flock of partridges.

तैसिरिक. One who catelies partridges.

तैतिरिय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveds. —यः The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तैतिडीक *a.* (की *f.*) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarindis.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (diinness).

तैर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines.

—कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. —कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैल [तिलस्य तत्सदृशस्य वा विकारः अण्]

1 Oil ; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5 ; Y. 1. 284 ; R. 8. 38.

-2 Benzoin. -Comp. —अदी a wasp. —अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. —कलकजः oil-cake. —कारः an oilman. —किहं oil-cake. —चौरिका a cockroach. —द्वोणी an oil-tub. पार्णिका, पर्णी

1. sandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. —पायिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. —पिजः the white sessum. —पिपीलिका the small red ant. —पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil.

—कलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. —भविनी Jasmine.

—माली the wick of a lamp. —यन्त्रं an oil-mill —स्तटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलपाता Oblation to fire (स्वर्ग), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire ; cf. इयैन्पाता and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलीनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country the modern Telangana or Carnatic. —गाः (*pl.*) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child ; व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Chātaka bird.

तोकमः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley -2 Green colour.

-3 A cloud. —कमं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. -2

Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोड्यं, तोड्यः, तोड्यं See under तुड्.

तोमरः —रं 1 An iron club. -2 A javelin -Comp. —धरः 1 fire (consider-

ed as a doity). -2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तौर्यं 1 Water ; S. 7. 12. -2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent.

-Comp. —अधिवासिनी trumpet flower.

—आमन् *m.* the Supreme Being.

—आधारः, —आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water ; तौर्यधारपथाश्च

बलकलशिखानिष्यन्दरेखाकिताः S. 1. 14.

—आलयः the ocean, sea. —ईशः ' lord of waters ' an epithet of Varuṇa.

(—सं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा —उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining ; Me. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम *a.*

1 fond of water. -2. thirsty. (—नः) a sort of crane. —कुच्छः, —च्छः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. —कीडा

sporting in water ; Me. 33. —गर्भः the cocoanut. —चरः an aquatic animal.

—हिंभः, —हिंभः hail. —दः a cloud ; R. 6. 65 ; V. 1. 14. —अत्ययः the autumn.

—दं ghee. —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. —धिः, —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number ' four '.

—मिषं cloves. —नीची the earth. —पा-

बाणजमलं oxide of zinc. —पुष्पी, —पञ्चा trumpet-flower. —प्रसादनं the clearing nut tree or its nut, see अंबुप्रसादन

or कतक. —मलं sea-foam. —सूच्य *m.* a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water-clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water.

—रसः moisture. —राज *m.* 1. the ocean. -2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —बेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकरः

confidence (as of rivers) ; R. 8. 95. —शुक्रिका an oyster. —सर्पिका, —सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः —णं [तर्-युङ् आधारे लृट् Tv.]

1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2 An outer door or gateway ; गणो द्वाप-

णामथ तोरणाद् बहिः Si. 12. 1 ; दूराल्लक्ष्यं

सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75. -3 Any temporary and ornamental arch.

Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4 An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णः N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल.

तोष, तोषणं &c. See under तुष.

तोषलं A club (सुल).

तोषिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौर्यं [त्वयं मयं अण्] The sound of musical instruments -Comp. —त्रिक

the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यत्रिकं बुधादद्या च कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47 ; U. 4.

तौल A balance.

तौलिकः तौललिकः A painter.

तौलिन् m. 1 A weigher. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight -2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार a. (रि. f.) Snowy. -र Snow, cold.

त्वम् m. Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self ; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यम् 1 P. (त्यजति, तत्याज, अत्याक्षि-
त्, त्यक्षति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all
senses), abandon, quit, go away
from ; वस्मे भानोस्त्यजाशु Ms. 39 ; Ms.
6. 77, 9. 177 ; S. 5. 26. -2 To let go,
dismiss, discharge ; Bk. 8. 122. -3
To give up, renounce, resign ; sur-
render ; Bh. 3. 16 ; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33 ;
Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid.
-5 To get rid of, free oneself from ;
Bg. 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard ;
त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणोस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि
च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To
distribute, give away ; कृतं (संचयं)
आश्वयुजे त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47 ; Ms. 6. 15.
-9 To shoot off. -Caus. 1 To cause
to give up &c., to deprive (a person)
of anything. -2 To expel, turn out.
-3 To quit. -Desid. (नित्यञ्जति) To
wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त p. p. [त्यक्तमणि-क] 1 Abandon-
ed, forsaken, left, quitted. -2
Resigned, surrendered. -3 Shunned,
avoided ; see. त्यक् -Comp. -अग्निः a
Brāhmana who has given up house-
hold fire. -जीवित्, -प्राण a. ready to
abandon life, willing to run any
risk ; मर्त्ये त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9.
-लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यक्तु a. Abandoning, leaving, &c.

त्यजन् 1 Leaving, quitting. -2
Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment. -2
Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrango-
ment, dislike, envy. -5 A weapon
causing abandonment. -m. -f. -n.
Ven. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Leaving, for-
saking, abandoning, deserting, sepa-
ration ; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्र-
स्स्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2
Giving up, resigning, renouncing ;
Ms. 10. 112 ; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift,
donation, giving away as charity ;
करे श्रावयस्स्यागः Bh. 2. 65 ; H. 1. 154 ;
त्यागाय संभृतार्थानि R. 1. 17, Pt. 1.
169. -4 Liberality, generosity ; R. 1.
22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dis-

missing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing
oneself. -8 A sage. -Comp. -यत्न a
bill of divorcement. -युत, -शील a.
liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning,
giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a
donor. -3 Heroic, brave. -4 Liberal.
-5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not
look to any reward or result from
the performance of ceremonial rites ;
यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्याभेधीयते
Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p. p. 1 Made to leave or
abandon. -2 Caused to be disre-
garded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or
expelled. -2 To be given up or re-
linquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4
To be excluded. -ज्यं A part of an
asterism or its duration considered
to be unlucky.

त्रंस 1 P., 10. U. (त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ते)
To speak or shine.

त्रंक् 1 A. (त्रंक्ते) To go, so also
त्रंख 1 P., त्रंख 1 P.

त्रंद् 1 P. (त्रंद्ति) 1 To act, per-
form some functions. -2 To try,
strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be
ashamed or abashed, to be embarrass-
ed ; त्रपते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्याद्भू-
तिविद्यो G. L. 28. -With अप्
to turn away or retire through shame ;
तस्माद्भूलैरपत्रप्ते Bk. 14. 84 ; येनापत्रपते
साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [त्रप् भावे अङ्] 1 Bashfulness,
modesty ; मन्दत्रपात्तर Git. 12. -2
Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3
A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4
Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity.
-Comp. -निरस्त, -हीन a. shameless,
impudent. -रंढा a harlot.

त्रपित a. Modest, bashful.

त्रपु n. (अग्निं दृष्ट्वा त्रपते लज्जते इव, त्रप्-उन्
Tv.] 1 Tin ; यदि माणिस्यपुणि प्रतिबध्यते
Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.

त्रपुलं-बं, त्रपुस् n, त्रपुसं Tin. -वं
Cucumber

त्रप्स्यं Diluted curds.

त्रपिष्ठ a. (superl. of त्रप्) Highly
satisfied.

त्रपीयस् a. (मी f.) compar. of
त्रप् 1 More satisfied.

त्रय a. (यो f.) Triple, three-fold,
treble, divided into three parts, of
three kinds ; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो
यजुर्वि सामानि Sat. Br. ; Ms. 1. 23.
-ये A triad, a group or collection
of three ; अद्वयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशि-
प्रभं द्वयमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ;
लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43 ; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयम् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, enter-
ing into comp. with some numerals)

Three. -Comp. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-
third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-
three. -त्रिंश a. thirty-third. -त्रिंशत्
a. or f. thirty-three. °पतिः an epithet
of (a) Indra, (b) प्रजापति. -दश
a. 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen
added ; त्रयोदशं अतं ' one hundred
and thirteen. ' -दशन् a. pl. thirteen.
-दशक a. consisting of thirteen.
(-कं) the number thirteen. -दशम
a. thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth
day of a lunar fortnight. -नवतिः
f. ninety-three. -पंचाशत् f. fifty-three.
-विंश a. 1. twenty-third. -2 Consist-
ing of twenty-three. -विंशतिः f.
twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three.
-सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken
collectively (कथ्यजुःसामानि) ; त्रयीम-
याय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1 ; तौ त्रयी-
वर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2 ; Ms.
4. 125. -2 A trial, triplet ; व्यद्योतिष्ठ
स भावेद्यामसौ नरशिखिवी Si. 2. 3. -3
A matron or married woman whose
husband and children are living.
-4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp.
-तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun ; so
त्रयीमयः. -2 an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः
the duty enjoined by the three Vedas,
Bg. 9. 21. -मुखः a Brāhmana.

त्रस् 1. 1, 4 P. (त्रसति, त्रसति, त्रस्त) 1
To quake, tremble, shako, start with
fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of
(with abl.), sometimes with gen.
or instr.) ; प्रमद्वनतत्रस्यति K. 255 ;
कपेरत्रासिपुनोदात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75, 14.
48, 15. 58 ; Si. 8. 24 ; Ki. 8. 7. -3
To run away, run from. -Caus.
(त्रासयति-ते) To frighten, terrify.
-II. 10 U. (त्रासयति-ते) 1 To go,
move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize.
-4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. [त्रस्-वर्ज्ये क] Moveable,
locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1
A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The
aggregate of moving or living beings.
-4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणुः
1. an atom, the mote or atom of
dust which is seen moving in a sun-
beam ; cf. जालतरंगते भानौ वृक्षं
यद्दृश्यते रजः । प्रथमं तत्पमानानां त्रसरेणुं
प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132 ; also Y. 1.
361. -2 N. of one of the wives of
the sun.

त्रसनं [त्रस्-भावे ह्यङ्] 1 Alarm, fear.
-2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्तु a. [त्रम्-उच्] Fearful,
trembling, timid ; अत्रस्तुभिर्द्युक्तधुरं
तुरीये R. 14. 47 ; सीतां सीमित्रिणा त्यक्तां
मयीर्चीं त्रस्तुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. [त्रम्-क] 1 Frightened,
terrified, alarmed ; वस्तेकहायनकुंरंग-

विहिल्लुट्टि: Mā. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास a. [त्रा भवे घञ्] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frighteening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कंचुकिकंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. [त्र-णिञ् भवे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -न् 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect; see also त्रे.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रे.

त्रि num. a. [Un. 5. 66.] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः m., त्रिस्रः f. त्रिणि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आभवाः &c. Ms. 2. 229; त्रियतमभिरसौ तिसृभिर्वर्णौ R. 9 18; त्रिणि वषाण्युदीश्रेत कुमार्युतमता सती Ms. 9. 90. [Cf. L. ties; Gr. treis; A. S., Zend thri; Eng. three.] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष a. triocular. -अक्षः, अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see noder अ. -2. a match-maker or वृत्तक (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-रि) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. -अंकटं, -अंगदं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium (-इः) N. of Siva. -अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium; i. e. कालांजन, रसांजन and पुष्पांजन. -अंजलि, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-न्) spirit, life. (चेतन्य). -अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्तमा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अतीत a. having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अवकः (also त्रिचक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिचकं संयमिन् दृष्टौ Ku. 3. 44; जडोक्तस्त्वचकविज्ञेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -सालः an epithet of Kuhsra. -अवका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अवद् a. three years old. (-वद्) three years taken collectively. -अशीत a. eighty-third. -अशीतिः f. eighty-three. -अष्टन् a. twenty-four. -अश्र, -अश a. triangular. (-सं)

a triangle. -अहः 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. -आहिक a. 1. performed or produced in three days. -2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. -अहं (वृत्तं also) three Riks taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. -तेहिक a. having provision for three days. -ककुद m. 1. N. of the mountain Trikūta. -2. N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for two nights. -ककुप् m. Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -कर्मन् n. the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e. sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-म.) one who engages in three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -कायः N. of Buddha. -कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) ind. three times, thrice. -ज्ञ, -दक्षिण a. omniscient. (m.) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. -विद् m. 1. a Buddha. -2. an Arhat (with the Jains). -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Ravana; Si. 2. 5. -कुचके a knife with three edges. -कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2. a cucumber. -खट्वं, -खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. -गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, i. e. वनं, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिगणं below. -गत a. 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. -नर्तः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called -जलधर, in the north-west of India. -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्ज 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general. -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket. -गुण a. 1. consisting of three threads; व्रतया मौजिं त्रिगुणां बभार यं Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सप्त व्यतीयांस्तुष्टानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. -3. containing the three Gopas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (-णं) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (-ind.) three times; in three ways. (-णाः m. pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयमयम् त्रिगुणतमेन नमः K. 1. (-णा) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgā. -चक्षुस् m. an epithet of Siva. -चतुर a. (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवात्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-three. -जगत् n., -जगती the three worlds. (1)

the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth. and the lower world. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasa attendants kept by Ravana to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. -जीवा, -ज्वा the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. -जत्त a bow. -जव, -जवन् a (pl.) threetimes nine, i. e. 27. -जाचिकेतः a part of the Adhivaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). -जीता a wife ('thrice married'), it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband. -तक्षं, -तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. -दंडं 1. the three staves of a Samyāsīn (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-इः) the state of a religious ascetic. -दंडिन् m. 1. a religious mendicant or Samyāsīn who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed). cf.; वातुंदोऽय मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च। यस्मैति निहिता बुद्धी विद्वेदीति स उच्यते || Ms. 12. 10. -दशाः (pl.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-ज्ञः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. -अंकुशः, -आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. -आयुधं rain-bow. -अधिपः, -ईश्वरः, -पतिः epithets of Iodra. -अधिपतिः N. of Siva. -अध्वक्षः, -अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. -अरिः a denizen. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आलयः, -आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. -आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. -इन्द्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -3. Brahmana. -गुहः an epithet of Brihaspati. -गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इंदुगोप); अहधे त्रिदशगोपमात्रं के दाहशक्तिमिव कुण्वरमेन R. 11. 12. -दोषिका an epithet of the Ganges. -मंजरी the holy basil. -वधू, -वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादूर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. -वर्त्मन् the sky. -अहः 1. Agni. -2. Brahmana. -दिनं three days collectively. -रवृक्ष m. concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. -दिवं 1. the heaven; K. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. -2. sky, atmosphere 3 paradise. -4.

happiness.-(वा) cardamoms. °अधिः. °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्भवा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् *m.* a god. -हृश् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -द्वारं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वज्र, पिच and कफ. -धरुः an epithet of Ganesa. -धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Vyāsa. -3. of Siva. -4. of Agni. -5. death. -धारा the Ganges. -णयमः (नयनः), -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. -नवत *a.* ninety-third. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. -नयना Pārvatī. -नामः Vishnu. -नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. -पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. -पंचाश *a.* fifty-third-पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -पट्टः glass (काच) -पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. -पत्रकः the Palāsa tree. -पथ 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-या) an epithet of Mathurā. °गा an epithet of the Ganges, धृत-सत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभिः स तमारुरोह पुरुहूत-सुतः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. -पद्-पाद्, -पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). -पद् *a.* three-footed. (द्वं) a tripod. -पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. -पदी 1. the girth of an elephant; नासस्तक-रिणां यैव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gayatrī metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधापदी. -परिक्रान्त *a.* one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. -पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. -पातः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure.) -2. the figure formed by such intersection. -पाठिन *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitā, Pada and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. -पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. -पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. -पुट *a.* triangular. (-टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore. -पुटकः a triangle. -पुत्रा an epithet of Durgā. -पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. -पुट्टः, -पुट्टकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cow-dung ashes. -पुर 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya

(those cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over those cities. °अधिपतिः N. of Maya. °अंतकः, °अरिः, °भ्रूः °दहनः, °द्विष *m.* °हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14. °दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (-रि) 1. N. of a place near Jabbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. -2. N. of a country. -पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-पु) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. -पुष्ट the highest heaven. -पौरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). -प्रसूतः an elephant in rut. -फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिडा, वेडा and आंवळादी). -बधनः the individual soul. -बलिः, -बली, -बलिः, -बली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रिबलीतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; of. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. -बलीक the anus. -बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. -भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. -भद्र copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. -भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. -भुजं a triangle. -भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धामं चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °भुवः Siva. °पतिः Vishnu. -भूमः a palace with three floors. -मधु *m.* -मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. -मार्गः the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. -मुकुटः the Trikūṭa mountain. -मुखः an epithet of Buddha. -मुनि *ind.* having the three sages वाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि; त्रिमुनि षण्कारणम्. -मुनि 1. the united form of Brahmanā, Vishnu and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. -मूर्धन् *m.* a demon; U. 2. 15. -यटिः a necklace of three strings. -यामकं sin. -यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *praharas* being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घायामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunā. -युग an epithet of Siva. -यानिः a law suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). -रसकं spirituous liquor. -रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (-त्र) a festival lasting for three

nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights. -रक्षः a conch-shell—ल्लिप *a.* 1. having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Gunas. (-गाः) the country called Telangana. (-गी) the three genders taken collectively. -लोकं the three worlds. (-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being; °ईशः the sun °नारः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet (1) of Indra; R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. -लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्त्वामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हराक्षरं भुविनीविच्छदायं Bh. 3. 95; Śān. ti. 4. 22. -लोचनः Siva. (-ना) 1. an unchaste woman. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -लोहकं the three metals: gold, silver and copper. -वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. 38. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. -वर्णक the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. -वर्ष *a.* three years old. -वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. -विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. -विद्यः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. -विध *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. -विह्वं, -विह्वं 1. the world of Indra, heaven; त्रिविह्वस्येव पति जयते; R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. -वृत् *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (-*m.*) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (-*f.*) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °कर्णं combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire. -वेणिः, -णी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. -वेदः a Brāhmaṇa versed in three Vedas. -वंकुः 1. N. of as celebrated king of the Seta race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chāndāla.

While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशंकुस्त्रिंशतराले तिष्ठ S. 2. j. -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a cat. -4. a grass-hopper. -5. a fire-fly. **जः** an epithet of Harischandra. **याजिन्** m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -शत a. three hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and three. -2. three hundred. -शरणः a Buddha. -शालं a house with three halls or chambers. -शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -2. an epithet of Kuhera. -3. fever. -शीर्षः Siva. -शीर्षकं, -शूलं a trident. -अंकाः, धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शृंगः 1. the Trikūṭa mountain. -2. a triangle. -शोकः the soul. -षट्तिः f. sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संधी the three periods of the day. i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्तत a. seventy-third. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three. -सप्तत्रयं, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 21. -सम a. (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. -साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. -स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनपतिर्नाम S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीत्य, -हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a three years old.

त्रिंश a. (शी f.) 1 Thirtieth. -2 Joined with thirty. e. g. त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिंशक a. 1. Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् f. Thirty. -Comp. -पञ्च A latas opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्कं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. [त्रयाणां संधः कन्] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. -क 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विषुत्तोत्रकभिक्षहारः R. 6. 16. -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. -क 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय a. (शी f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -यं A triad, a group of three; अद्वा त्रितं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 71; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways, or in three parts; Kn. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिम् ind. Thrice, three times.

वृ 4, 6 P. [वृट्चति, वृटति, वृटति] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्पुटवद्द्विलिनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8. 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पौषस्त्वुटति इव सुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

वृटिः, -टी f. [वृट्-इत् वा कृप्] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kāṣhāna* or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a *Lava*. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

वृटति p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

व्रोहिः f., -ही A hill, beak. -Comp. -हस्तः a bird.

व्रप(क्र), व्रुप(क्र) 1. P. (व्रोपति- &c.) To hurt, kill.

व्रैता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; व्रैताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

व्रैथा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सवैधाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं व्रैथा स्थितात्माने R. 10. 16.

व्रै 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्क्रिाल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो ध्रुवनेषु रुढः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण p. p. [त्रै कर्मणि क्, भावे ल्युट् वा] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -णं 1 Protection, defence, preservation.

त्राण : आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागमि S. 1. 11; R. 15 3; Mā. 9. 26. -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

त्रात p. p. Preserved, saved, protected. -तं Protection.

त्रात् a. 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times, i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं 1 The three times—past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

त्रैयणिक a. (की f.) Triple, three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplcity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad.

त्रैदाशिक a. Divine. -कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रैध a. Threefold, triple.

त्रैनिष्किक a. Worth three nishkas.

त्रैपुरः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैपुरुष a. (बी f.) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakshmana.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly.

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math)

त्रैलोकः An epithet of Indra.

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

त्रैवर्णिक a. (की f.) Relating to the first three castes. -कः A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवर्षिक a. (की f.) 1 three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवर्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम a. (मी f.) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu; R. 7. 35. -तं The three steps of Vishnu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. -2 The study of the three Vedas. -3 An assembly of Brāhmaṇas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences. -द्यः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविध्यः, त्रैविध्येयः A God.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [त्रुट-पठ्] 1 A species of drama:—सप्तद्वयवर्षाचोकं दिग्गमाद्युषसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्पाटुः प्रत्येकं सविद्वेषकं॥ S. D. 540 ; e. g. Kālidāsa's Vikramorvaśyam (?).—2. An angry speech.

—कः A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad.—2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare, hew, peel.—2 To make thin.—3 To cover.

त्वक्षश्च n. Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट p. p. Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टिः f. Carpentry.—m. N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वष्ट्रा a. [त्वष्ट्रा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashtri: U. 6. 3.—स्त्री 1 The asterism चित्रा.—2 A small car.—3 The creative power.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou,' theeing and thousing.

त्वंग् 1 P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move.—2 To jump, gallop.—3 To tremble.

त्वच् 6 P. (त्वचति) To cover.

त्वच् f. 1. Skin (of men, serpents &c.); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.—2. Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.); R. 3. 31.—3. Bark, rind ; Ku. 1. 7 ; R. 2. 37. 17. 12.—4. Any cover or coating.—5. The sense of touch.—Comp.—अंकुरः horripilation.—इन्द्रियं the organ of touch.—कुंडुरः a sore.—गंधः the orange.—छेदः 1. a skin wound, scratch-bruise.—2. circumcision.—जं 1. blood.—2. hair (on the body).—तरंगकः a wrinkle.—त्रं an armour ; त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे चरं Bk. 14. 94.—दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy.—परिपुष्टं peeling of the skin.—पारुष्यं roughness of the skin.—घुणः horripilation.

(ल्पी, -स्य) a blotch, scab.—भेदः a scratch.—मलं hair of the body.—रोगः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease.

—सारः (त्वक्षिसारः) a bamboo ; त्वक्सार-रंघपरिपूरणलक्षणीतिः Si. 4. 61.—सुगंधः an orange.

त्वचं 1. Skin.—2. Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin.—2. Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide.—2 peel off the skin.

त्वचश्च n. Skin.

त्वच्चा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य a. Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वचा a. (ची f.) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds ; e. g. त्वद्धीन, त्वत्साहस्य &c.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours ; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध a. Like thee or you.

त्वरं 1 A. (त्वरति, त्वरति-तुर्ण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly ; भवान्मुहूर्ध्वं त्वरतां M- 2 ; नाहुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वे R. 19. 38.—Caus. (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate ; त्वरयोरवर्षा V. 2 ; Ku. 4. 36.—2 To call quickly away ; Māl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण p. p. [त्वर्भावे क] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid.—2 Fleet.—3 Rapidly, quickness.—4 ind. Quickly, speedily ; चूर्णमानयीतां तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिमानने Subhāsh.

तूर्णि a. Quick.—णि f. Speed.—m. 1 The mind.—2 A Sloka.—3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरः, त्वरिः f. [त्वर्-अङ्] 1 Haste, hurry, speed ; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरः सहस्रं वा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2.—2 Urgency or pressing nature ; Ku. 2. 63.—Comp.—आरोहः a pigeon.

त्वरति p. p. Quick, swift, speedy.—तं Despatch, haste. ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्ट m. [त्वक्ष्-नुच्] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman.—2 Visvakarmanī the architect of the gods. [Tvashtri, is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras, and daughter called स्रष्टा, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc : cf. आरोप्य चक्रमग्निमुष्ण-तेजस्तत्त्वेन यन्नेहिस्त्रितो विभाति R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discs of Vishnu, the Trishula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods].

त्वाद्वा, त्वाद्वा (स्त्री f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind ; Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ने) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance: चयस्त्विष्मिम्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13. R. 4. 75 ; Ratn. 1. 18.—2 Beauty.—3 Authority, weight.—4 Wish, desire.—5 Custom, practice.—6 Violence, Vehemence.—7 Speech.—Comp.—इंशः the sun, also त्विष्वापतिः or त्विष्वामीशः.

त्विष्वा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 A ray of light.—2 Beauty, lustre.

त्वेष a. Bright, brilliant.

त्सरं 1 P. (तसरति) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl.—2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरः 1 Any creeping animal.—2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon ; सुप्रग्रहविमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3 ; त्सरप्रदेशादपवजितानः Ki. 17. 58 ; R. 18. 48.—Comp.—मार्गः sword-exercise.

त्सारक a. Skillful in handling a sword.

थ.

थः 1 A mountain.—2 A protector.—3 A sign of danger.—4 A kind of disease.—5 Eating.—थं 1 Protection, preservation.—2 Terror, fear.—3 Suspiciousness.

थञ् 1 P. (थञति) To go or move.

थुङ् 6 P. (थुङति) 1 To cover, screen.—2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुत् 1 P. (थुत्-थुत्ति) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृते The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुथे ind The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द.

दृ. (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing ; as धनदृ, अन्नदृ, गरदृ, अनलदृ &c. —दृ: 1 A gift, donation —2 A mountain. —दं A wife. —दा 1 Heat. —2 Repentance.

दंश 1. 1 P. (दंशति, दृष्ट; desid. वि-दंशति) To bite, sting ; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19 ; सुगालिका अवशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c.—II. 1 P. 10 U. (दंशति, दंशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश-अञ् मास घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging ; मुखे विधीह मयि निर्वयदंतदंश Gt. 10.—2 The sting of a snake. —3 A bite, the spot bitten ; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4 ; U. 3. 35.—4 Cutting, tearing.—5 A gad-fly ; R. 2. 5 ; Ms. 1. 40 ; Y. 3. 215.—6 A flaw, fault, defect (in jewel). —7 A tooth.—8 Pungency. —9 An armour.—10 A joint, limb.—Comp. —भीरु. —भीरुक; a buffalo.—वदन; a heron.

दंशक a. [दंश-कृत्] Biting, stinging. —का 1 A dog. —2 A gad-fly. —3 A fly.

दंशनं [दंश-भावे-ल्यट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging ; e. g. वृद्धाश्च दंशनेः कति दासीकुर्वन्ति योषितः S. D. —2 An armour, mail ; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित a. 1 Bitten. —2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.—3 Protected. —4 Fitting closely (as an armour). —तं A bite.

दंशित m.—See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly.

दंशेर a. 1 Biting. —2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंशः [दंश-दृष्ट टाप्] A large tooth, tusk, fang ; प्रसह मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्र-दंशकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 ; R. 2. 46 ; दंश-भंगं सुगामामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभंगं सर्वते चरुव रूपतयस्वाङ्गुशाः सार्व-भोमाः Mu. 3. 22.—Comp. —अन्न, —आयुध; a wild boar. —कराल a. having terrible tusks. —विषा a kind of snake.

दंशाल a. Having large tusks.

दंशिक a. Tuskeed. —का = दंशृ q. v.

दंशित्व a. 1 Tusked, having large teeth.—2 Biting or wounding with the teeth.—3 Carnivorous. —m. 1 A wild boar. —2 A snake. —3 A hyena. —4 Any animal with tusks.

दशनः, -नं [दंश भावे कणश्चो वा ल्युट् नि-लोपः] 1 A tooth ; शुहुर्दुर्दुर्दशनविखं-तोदया Si. 17. 2 ; शिखरिदशना Me. 82 ; Bg. 11. 27.—2 Biting.—नः The peak of a mountain. —नं An armour ; (also m.). —Comp. —अंशुः brightness of the teeth ; Ku. 6. 25.—अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. —उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip.—2. a kiss.—3. a sigh.—छदः, —वासस n. 1. a lip.—2. a kiss.—पदं a bite, tooth-mark ; दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि संदं Gt. 8.—बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशेर a. 1 Biting.—2 Noxious, hurtful.—रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे (से) रकः A young camel.

दृष्ट p. p. Bitten, stung ; see दंश.

दसनं-ना, दंसच्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water ; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष 1 A. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase.—2 To do, go or act quickly.—3 To hurt, kill.—4 To act conformably to another (Paras.). —5 To be competent or able.—6 To go, move.

दक्ष a. [दक्ष-कर्तृ अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful ; नादये-च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6 ; मेरो स्थिते दो-मरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 12. 11.—2 Fit, suitable.—3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt ; Y. 1. 76.—4 Honest, upright.—क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals ; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati,

nor her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished ; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo ! a powerful demon, started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice ; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] —2 A cock.—3 Fire.—4 The bull or Siva.—5 A lover attached to many mistresses.—6 An epithet of Siva.—7 Mental power, ability, capacity.—8 An epithet of Vishnu.—9 The right side or part ; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्ष-भागे च लक्ष्मणः.—10 Ability, power, fitness.—11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness.—12 Strength, power.—13 Bad disposition, wickedness.—क्षः 1 The earth.—2 An epithet of the Ganges.—क्षं Strength, vigour.—Comp. —अवरदक्षक, —कृत्स्नसिन्ध m. epithets of Siva.—कन्या, —जा, —तनया 1. an epithet of Durgā.—2. a lunar mansion —जापतिः 1. the moon.—2. Siva.—सुतः a god. (-ता) a lunar mansion.

दक्षायः 1 A vulture.—2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. [दक्ष-दन्त Un. 2. 50] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever.—2 Right (opp. वाम). —3 Situated on the right side.—4 South, southern ; as in दक्षिणायुः, दक्षिणदिक्.—5 Situated to the south.—6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.

-7 Pleasing, amiable. -8 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. —**ग** 1 The right hand or arm. -2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. —**ग** 1 The right side. -2 The Deccan. —**ग** The highest doctrine of the Sāktas. —**Comp.**—अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अन्वाहार्यपक्षं q. v. —अग्र *a.* pointing to the south. —अचलः the southern mountain, i. e. Malaya. —अस्थयः a dweller in the south. —अपर *a.* south-western. —अभिमुख *a.* facing the south, directed towards the south. —अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. —अर्धः 1. the right hand. -2 the right or southern side. —आचार *a.* 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or proper) ritual. —अग्रार the south. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. The planet Mars. —इतर *a.* 1. left (as hand or foot); Kn. 4. 19. -2. northern. (—रा) the north. —उत्तर *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. —वृत्त the meridian line. —पश्चात् *ind.* to the south-west. —पश्चिम *a.* south-western. (—मा) the south-west. —पूर्व, —पश्चिम *a.* south-east. —पूर्वा, —पश्चिमी the south-eastern quarter. —भागः the southern hemisphere. —समुद्रः, —सागरः the southern ocean. —स्थः a chariotcer.

दक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southwards (with gen.).

दक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl.). —**ग** 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीदध्वरस्येव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, गुरुदक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Famous. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined: — या गौरवं भयं प्रेम सदायं पूर्वनायके । न मुंचरन्त्येव सक्तपि : सा ज्ञेया दक्षिणा बुधैः ॥ -9 Completion of any rite. —**Comp.**—अर्ह

a. dosorving or worthy of a gift. —**अवर्त** *a.* 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (—तः) the Deccan. —**कालः** the time of receiving Dakṣiṇa. —**पथ** 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विदुर्भु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1. -2. 'the path of the दक्षिणा', i. e. the cow constituting the sacrificial cow. —**प्रवण** *a.* inclining to the south. —**बंधः** (in Sāṅkhya a phil.) the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. —**युग्यः** the right yoke-horse.

दक्षिणात् *ind.* On the right, from the south, southward.

दक्षिणाहि *ind.* 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीकृ 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. प्रदक्षिण.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmana; दक्षिणां देवां दक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दक्षिणेन *ind.* On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा (का)र्गल Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, —दग्धिका See under दंष्ट्र.

दक्ष I. 5 P. (दक्षति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect. —II. 4 P. (दक्षति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दक्ष *a.* (धी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदक्षेन पयसोत्तीर्य K. : कीलालव्यतिकरमुत्फुल्लद्वयकः (मार्गः) Māl. 3. 17; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दक्ष 1 P. (दक्षति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति, दंडते) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234; 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंडयतो दंड्यान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः, —**दंड** [दंड-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु शिरस्थकाडयमदंड इवैष सृजः Māl. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आतृदंडः S. 5. 8.

-3 The staff given to a twice born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मादच्छत्रदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवात्पत्रं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough. -11 The cross bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराध-दंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तक्षिण-दंडो राजा Mn. 1; दंडं दंडयेषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे दूदः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; cf. Si. 2. 54. -18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहात् व्यक्षिप्यत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; चादंडोऽयमनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यश्येते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडाति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama. -26 N. of Vishnu. -27 N. of Siva. -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse; (said to be m. only in this and the preceding four senses) -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. —**Comp.**—अजिनं 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. —अधिपः a chief magistrate. —अनीकः a detachment or division of an army; तव हस्तवतो दंडानीकेर्विदुर्मपतेः श्रियं M. 5. 2. —अप- (व) तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw. —अपु-न्यायः see under न्याय. —अर्ह *a.* fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. —अलसिका cholera. —आख्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east. —आज्ञा judicial sentence. —आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. —आश्रमिन् *m.* a devotee, an ascetic. —आहतं butter-milk. —कर्मन् *n.* infliction of punishment, chastisement. —काकः a raven, —काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. —ग्र-

हणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant.—**द्व** *a.* striking with a stick, committing an assault.—**चक्रः** a division of an army.—**छद्मं** a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept.—**दृक्** a kind of drum.—**दासः** one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt.—**देवकुलं** a court of justice.—**धर**,—**धार** *a.* 1. carrying a staff, staff bearer.—2. punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10.—3. exercising judicial authority. (—**रः**) 1. a king; अमरुद्धं मनुद्वंद्वधरात्वर्य R. 9. 3.—2. N. of Yama.—3. a judge, supreme magistrate.—4. a mendicant carrying a staff.—5. a potter.—**धारणं** 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmachârin).—2. following the order of a mendicant.—3. infliction of a punishment.—**नयकः** 1. a judge, a head police-officer, a magistrate.—2. the leader of an army, a general.—3. a king.—**पुरुषः** a policeman, constable.—**निपातनं** punishing, chastising.—**नीतिः** *f.* 1. administration of justice, judicature.—2. the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46.—3. an epithet of Durgâ.—**नेत्र** *m.* 1. a king.—2. Yama.—3. a judge.—**पः** a king.—**पाशुलः** a porter, door-keeper.—**पाणिः** 1. an epithet of Yama.—2. N. of the god Siva at Benares.—**पातः** 1. falling of a stick.—2. infliction of punishment.—3. dropping one line in a manuscript.—**पातनं** infliction of punishment, chastisement.—**पारुष्यं** 1. assault, violence.—2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment.—**पालः**,—**पालकः** 1. a head magistrate.—2. a door-keeper, porter.—**पाशकः**,—**पाशिकः** 1. a head police officer; Pt. 2.—2. a hangman, an executioner; Mu. 1.—**पोषं** a strainer furnished with a handle.—**प्रगमः** 1. howing without bending the body (keeping it erect like a stick).—2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground.—**गालधिः** an elephant.—**भंगः** non-execution of a sentence.—**भृत्** *m.* 1. a potter.—2. an epithet of Yama.—**माण(न)वः** 1. a staff-bearer.—2. an ascetic bearing a staff.—3. a chief or leader.—**मायः** a principal road, highway.—**मुखः** a leader, general of an army.—**यात्रा** 1. a solemn procession (particularly bridal).—2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region).—**यामः** 1. an epithet of Yama.—2. of Agastya.—3. a day.—**वयः** capital punishment.—**वादिन्** *a.* reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment; (also *m.*)—**वासिकः** a door-keeper, warder.—**वासि** *m.* 1. a door-keeper.—2. a

magistrate.—**वादिन्** *m.* a police-officer.—**विकल्पः** discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine.—**विधिः**,—**उद्यमः** 1. rule of punishment; Pt. 1. 376.—2. criminal law.—**विष्कम्भः** the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened.—**च्युहः** a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns.—**ज्ञात्रं** the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law.—**हस्तः** 1. door-keeper, warder, porter.—2. an epithet of Yama.

द्वंद्वः 1 A stick, staff &c.—2 A line, row.—3 N. of a metre; see App. I.—**कः**,—**का**,—**कं** N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvart; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma); प्रसूतानि दुःखान्यपि द्वंद्वेषु R. 14. 25; किं नाम द्वंद्वकं U. 2; का-योध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो द्वंद्वकार्या वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

द्वंद्वं Punishing, chastising, flogging.

द्वंद्वीय *a.* Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined.

द्वंड्याते Den. A. To stand erect (like a stick).

द्वंद्वत् *a.* 1 Carrying a staff.—2 Furnished with a handle.—3 Having a large army.—*ind.* 1 Erect or upright like a stick.—2 Falling prostrate; द्वंद्वत् प्रणामं कृत्वा.

द्वंद्वद्वि *ind.* 'Stick against stick,' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgolling.

द्वंद्वारः [द्वंद्वच्छति क अण् उां सं] 1 A carriage.—2 A potter's wheel.—3 A raft, boat.—4 An elephant in rut.—5 A bow or any other instrument.

द्वंद्विकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

द्वंद्विका 1 A stick.—2 A row, line, series.—3 A string of pearls, a necklace.—4 A rope.

द्वंद्वित *p. p.* Punished, chastised, fined &c.

द्वंद्वि *a.* [द्वंद्व-अरण्ये इति] Bearing or having a staff.—*m.* 1 A Brâhmaṇa of the fourth order, a Saṇḍyâsin.—2 A door-keeper, porter.—3 An oarsman.—4 A Jaina ascetic.—5 An epithet of Yama.—6 A king.—7 A religious mendicant (Bhikṣu).—8 An epithet of Siva.—9 N. of a poet, author of the Kāvyaḍaraṣa and Dasakumârcharita; जाते जगति वाल्मीके कविरित्यभिधाभवत् कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वपि द्वंद्विनि ॥ Udb.—*Comp.*—**मुंडः** an epithet of Siva.

द्वंद्व *a.* Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

दत् *m.* A tooth; (a word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections).—*Comp.*—**छद्**: (दच्छद्) a lip.

दत्त, **दत्तक**, **दत्तितं** See under दा.

दद् 1 A. (ददते) To give, offer, present.

दद *a.* Giving, offering &c.

ददनं A gift, donation.

ददः [ददक] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes.—2 A kind of leprosy.—3 A tortoise.

ददुकः Leprosy.

ददु(दु)ण *a.* Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

दध 1 A. (दधते) 1 To hold.—2 To have, possess.—3 To give, present.

दध *a.* Holding, possessing, giving &c.

दधि *n.* [दध्-इत्] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B.; दध्-उदनः &c.—2 Turpentine.—3 A garment.—*Comp.*—**अनं**—**ओदनं** boiled rice mixed with दधि.—**उत्तरं**,—**उत्तरकं** (गं) the skim of curdled milk, whey.—**उदः**,—**उदकः** the ocean of coagulated milk—**कृच्चि-**का mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.—**चारः** a churning-stick.—**जं** fresh butter.—**फलः** the wood apple (कपित्थ).—**मंडः**,—**वारि** *n.* whey.—**मयनं** churning coagulated milk.—**शोणः** a monkey.—**सक्त** *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk.—**सारः**,—**स्नेहः** fresh butter.—**स्नेदः** buttermilk.

दधित्थः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

दधिपायः Clarified butter.

दधिस्यति Den. P. To wish for curds; also दधस्यति.

दधीचः,—**चिः** N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vṛitra and other demons.—*Comp.*—**अस्थि** *n.* 1. the thunderbolt of Indra.—2. a diamond.

ददुः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Dakṣha given in marriage to Kaśyapa and mother of the Daśanavas.—*m.* N. of a monster, son of Sri, cursed by Indra and killed by Râma and Lakṣmîna. He had a headless trunk, and hence called ददुकंय. —*Comp.*—**जः**,—**पुत्रः**,—**संभवः**,—**सुवः** a demon.—**अतिः** द्विष *m.* a god.

दंतः [दन्तन् Up. 3. 86] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents. beasts &c.) ; वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंत-रुचिकौधुदी हरति दुरतिमिरमतिघोरं Git. 10 ; सपदंत, वराह &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory ; पञ्चालिका Māl. 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow. -4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty-two. -7 A bower, an arbour (हुंज). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space between the teeth. -अर्बुदः, -दं gum-boil. आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. -आयुधः a hog. -आलयं the mouth. -आलिका, -आली a horse's bridle. -उद्गदः dentition. -उल्ल-खलिकः, -खलिन m. one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite ; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्षणः a line or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -कष्टि a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. -कूरः fight. -ग्राहिन् a. injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -घर्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. -घातः a bite. -चालः looseness of the teeth. -छदः a lip ; वारंवारमुदारकीत्कृतकृतो दंतच्छदान पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43 ; Rs. 4. 12. -जात a. (a child) that is teething. -जाहं the root of a tooth. -पावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Khadira tree. -पत्रं a sort of ear ornament ; R. 6. 17 ; Ku. 7. 23 ; (often used in Kādambarī). -पत्रकं 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a Kunda flower. -पत्रिका 1. an ear-ornament ; Si. 1. 60. -2. Kunda. -पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth. -पांचालिका an ivory doll ; Māl. 10. 5. -पातः the falling out of the teeth. -प्राज्ञी 1. the point of a tooth. -2. gum. -पुटपुटः gum-boil. -पुष्पं 1. the Kunda flower. -2. fruit of the clearing nut plant (कतकफल). -मशालानं washing the teeth. -फलः the wood-apple, tree. (-ला) long pepper. -भागः the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -मूलं, -रजस् n. the tartar of the teeth. -मार्स, -मूलं, -वल्कं gums. -मूलीयाः pl. the dental letters, viz. -ल, त्, थ्, द्, ध, न, ल, and स्. -रेगः tooth-ache. -लेखकः one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. -वल्कं the enamel of the teeth. -वल्क, -वासस् n. the lip ; तुलां पदारेहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, -बीजा, -बीजकः, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree. -बीणा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth ; दंतवीणा

वाद्यन् Pt. 1. -वेष्टः 1. the gums. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3. a tumor of the gums. -वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यासनं fracture of the teeth. -झंक्षुः a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. -झट a. sour, acid. (-ठः) 1. sourness, acidity. -2. the citron tree. -झर्करा tartar of the teeth. -ज्ञाणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. -शिरा 1. a back or double tooth. -2. the gum. -शूलः, -ल tooth-ache. -शोधनिः f. a tooth-pick. -शोफः swelling of the gums. -सघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. -हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -हर्षका the citron tree.

दंतक a. Paying attention to one's teeth. -कः 1 A tooth. (at the end of comp.) ; see दंत -2 A peak, summit. -3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादति ind. 'Tooth against tooth,' biting one another.

दंतावलः, दंतिन् m. An elephant ; Bv. 1. 60 ; तुण्युण्यस्वमापन्नैर्बध्यते मत्त-दंतिनः H. 1. 35 ; R. 1. 71 ; Ku. 16. 2. -Comp. -दंतः ivory. -मदः the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut.

दंतुर a. [दंत-उरस्] 1 Having long or projecting teeth ; झुरे निहते चैव दंतुरो जायते नरः Tv. ; Si. 6. 54. -2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also) ; अखर्वैर्दन्तस्मरदंतुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. -3 Undulatory. -4 Rising, bristling (as hair). -5 Over-spread, covered with ; U. 6. 27. -Comp. -छदः the lime tree.

दंतुरित a. 1 Having long or projecting teeth. -2 Notched, serrated, bristling ; केतकिदंतुरितांशे Git. 1 ; पुल-कभरं 11 ; K. 216. -3 Besmeared, covered with ; Māl. 3.

दंतुल a. Having or furnished with teeth.

दंत्य a. [दंते दंतुले वा भवः यत्] 1 Dental. -2 Suitable to the teeth. -त्यः (i. e. वर्णः) A letter of the dental class ; see दंतमूलीय above.

दंद्शः A tooth.

दंद्शुक a. [दंश्-यङ्-ऊक] 1 Biting, venomous. -2 Mischievous. -कः 1 A serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in general. -3 A demon, Rākshasa ; इयुमति रघुसिंहे दंद्शुकान्जिघांसे Bk. 1. 26.

दम्, दम् I. 1. 5. P. दमति or दमोति ; दम्, desid. बिभसति, धंसति, दिदिभसति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To deceive, cheat. -3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दमयति-ने) To impel, propel, drive onward.

दम्भिः f. Ved. Injury, hurt, damage.

दम्भः Ved. Deception, fraud.

दम्भ a. Little, small ; अद्भुद्भर्मन्-धिगृह्य स स्थली Ki. 1. 38 ; see अद्भ, -भ्रः The ocean. -भ्रं ind. A little slightly, to some extent.

दम् 4 P. (दाम्यति, दामित, दमित) 1 To be tamed. -2 To be calm or tranquil ; Ms. 4. 35, 6 8, 7. 141. -3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain ; यमो दाम्य-ति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20 ; दमित्वात्परिसं-घातान् 9. 42, 19 ; 15. 37. -4 To paci-fy. -Caus. (दमयति-ने) 1 To tame. -2 To subdue, conquer, overpower. -3 To afflict, crush down ; अतिभारेण दम-यति Pt. 4.

दमः [दम् भावे दम्भे] 1 Taming, subdu- ing. -2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint ; Bg. 10. 4 ; (निग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभि-धीयते). -3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities ; (कुस्तितात्मकेणो विप्र यच्च चि-त्तविवारेण स कीर्तितो दमः). -4 Firmness of mind. -5 Punishment, fine ; Ms. 9. 284, 290 ; 8. 293 ; Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire, mud. -7 Vishnu. -8 N. of a brother of Damayanti. -मः, -मं Ved. 1 A house, home. -2 The inmates of a house. -Comp. -कर्तृ m. a lord, ruler. -घोषः N. of a king, father of शिशु-पाल q. v.

दमक a. Taming, subduing, con- quering.

दमधः, -धुः [दम्-भावे अधश्च] 1 Sub- duing or curbing the passions, self- restraint. -2 Punishment.

दमन a. (नी f.) [दम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Tam- ing, subduing, overpowering, con- quering, defeating जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्विक्रमर्हसि U. 5. 32 ; Bh. 3. 89 ; 80 सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. -2 Tranquil, passionless. -नः 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 The Kunda plant. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -नं 1 Taming subjugation, curbing, restraint. -2 Punishing, chastising ; दुर्दत्तानां दमन-विधयः क्षत्रियेऽव्यायते Mv. 3. 34. -3 Self- restraint. -4 Slaying, killing ; U. 5. 35. दमनकः N. of a tree.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhīma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her machless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women ; cf. N. 2. 18 : -युवमत्रयमुभयाम-सौ दमयंती कमनीयतामर्द्धं । उदियाय यत्सनुभियां दमयंतीति ततोऽभियां दयो ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtuous of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamavara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kālī,

envious of the good fortune of Nala, entored his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of this play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also].

दमायितृ *a.* [दम्-णिच्-ञ्च] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 A punisher, chastiser. -3 An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva.

दमित *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquilized. -2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दमिन् *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. -2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

दम्प्य *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. -2 To be punished, punishable. -स्म्यः 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience), नार्हति ततः पुनर्बधार्तितायां धुरि दम्प्यं निवेज्जीयते V. 5; शुर्वा धुरं यो धुवनस्य पित्रा धुर्ध्वं दम्प्यः सदृशं चिभति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दात *p. p.* [दम्-कर्तरि क] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम् -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. -4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished; U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Deutal. -8 Patient of bodily mortifications or austerities &c. -तः 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree (दमनक).

दातिः *f.* [दम्-क्तिर] 1 Self-restraint, subjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

दधु (म्) नक्ष *m.* Fire.

दपती *m. du.* (comp. of जया and पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

दम् 1. 5 P. See दम्. -Il. Caus. or 10 U. (दम्पयिते) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दम्भः [दम्-भञ्ज] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 6. 4.; -3 Arrogance, pride, ostenta-

tion. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra. -6 An epithet of Siva.

दम्भक *a.* Cheating, deceiving. दम्भनं [दम्-भावे लृट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दम्भिन् *a.* [दम्-णिनि] 1 Wicked, proud. -2 Hypocritical. -म. A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दम्भोलिः 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

दय 1 A. (दयते, दयित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावधेयति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4; Bk. 10. 9. -3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot. -6 To hurt.

दया [दय भिदा-भावे अङ्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निरुण्णेष्वपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; यस्यादपि परक्लेशं हर्तुं या हृदि जायते। इच्छा भूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ स दया परिकीर्तितः II. -Comp. -कर *a.* kind, sympathetic. (-रः) an epithet of Siva. -कृदः, -कृत्वेः opithets of Buddha. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion; e. g. Jimūtavahana's remark to Garuda in Nāg.:-शिराशुक्लैः स्वेदत एव रक्तमयापि देहे मम मोक्षमाप्सि। दृति न पश्यामि तवापि तावदेवं किं भक्षणाच्च विरतो गरुत्मन्। cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु *a.* [दय आलुच्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यशःशरिते भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* [दय-क्] Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. -तः A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. -तः A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालञ्चनार्थं Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दयितु *a.* Kind, compassionate.

दर *a.* [दृ-अण्] 1 Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -2 Little, small. -रः, -रं 1. A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. -रः 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं पृतना निज्ये हीयमाना रसादरं Si. 19. 23; न जतहर्दं न विद्विषा दरः Ki. 1. 33. -2 A stream. -रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दरभालञ्जयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दरविगलितमल्लीचल्लिचंचररागा &c. Git. 1; so दरदलित-विकसित U. 4; Māl. 3. -Comp. -तिमिर the darkness of fear; हरति दुरतिमिरतयोरे Git. 10. -द *a.*

causing fear. -दः, -दं vermilion. -वरः -इन्द्रः Vishnu's conch (पांचजन्य).

दरक *a.* Timid, cowardly.

दरणं Breaking, splitting.

दराणि *m. f.*, दराणी [दृ-अण्] 1 An eddy. -2 A current. -3 Surf. -4 Breaking.

दरधः 1 A cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fleecing away, taking flight. -3 Over-running the country for forage.

दरध् *f.* 1 The heart. -2 Terror, fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. -5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmirā. -दः Fear, terror. -दं Red lead.

दरिः, -री *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरीयह Ku. 1. 10; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. -Comp. -धृत् *m.* a mountain.

दरित *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Torn, rent.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; *caus.* दरिद्रयति; *desid.* दिद्रिद्रासति, दिद्रिद्रियति) 1 To be poor or needy; अयोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते। उपरुपपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति II. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress; युक्तं ममेव किं वक्तुं दरिद्रति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. -3 To become thin or sparso; दरिद्रति वियद्भुजे कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a.* [दरिद्रा-क] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances, स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तुष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 56. 'ता Poverty; शंकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्पन्तापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दरिद्राणं Poverty.

दरिद्रायक *a.* Poor, needy.

दरिद्रित *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

दरोदरः 1 Agamaster. -2 A stake at play. -रं 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

दुर्दुर *a.* Cracked, broken. -रः 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly broken.

दुर्दुरीकः 1 A frog. -2 A cloud.

-3 A kind of musical instrument. -कं A musical instrument in general.

दुर्दुरः [दणति कर्णो शब्देन उरच् नि० Tv.] 1 A frog; पैकङ्गिजसुखाः पिबन्ति सलिलं धाराहता दुर्दुराः Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. -4 A mountain. -5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैली मलयदुर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of a drum. -7 A sort of rice. -रा, -री N. of Durgā. -रं A group or assem-

bly of villages, district, province.
-Comp. -दुः the mouth of a pipe.
दुः (दुः) f. A kind of leprosy.
दुः (दुः) n. a. Herpetic.

दुः, दर्पण, दधि &c. See under दृ.

दुर्भः [दम्-वञ्च् वा] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c. ; S. 1. 7 ; R. 11. 31 ; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36.
-Comp. -अङ्कुरः a pointed blade of darbha grass ; S. 2. 12. -अनूपः a watery place full of darbha grass. -आह्वयः the Munja grass. -पत्रं a kind of grass (काश). -संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दुर्भट्ट A private apartment, a retired room.

दुर्म a. Ved. 1 Destroying. -2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दुर्वः [दु-व] 1 A mischievous or harmful person (द्विज). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

दुर्वटः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

दुर्वरीकः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दुर्विकः-का A ladle, spoon.

दुर्वी (विः) f. [दु-विच् वा डीच्] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake ; Si. 20. 42. -Comp -करः a snake, serpent. -होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दुर्शः, दुर्शकः, दुर्शन &c. See under दृश्.

दुल् 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack ; दुलति हृदयं गाढोद्वेगं द्विधा तु न भियते U. 3. 31 ; अवि ग्रावा रोदिययि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28 ; Māl. 9. 12, 20 ; दलति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Git. 7 ; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower) ; दलन्वनीलोत्पल U. 1 ; र-च्छदं दलद्वरिदं ते मरुदं विदंतो विदधतु शु-जितं मिलित्वा Bv. 1. 15 ; Si. 6. 23 ; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. (द-दालयति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away ; Māl. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -WITH उद् (caus.) to tear up. -दि 1. to break, split, crack ; त्वद्विपुभिर्दुलित्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

दुलः -लं [दल्-अच्] 1 (a) A piece, portion, part, fragment ; Si. 4. 44. (b) A piece torn or split off. (c) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf ; R. 4. 42 ; S. 3. 21, 22.

-6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration. -Comp. -आढकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5. red chalk. -6 wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Śōdra -9. the headman of a village. -10. an elephant's ear. -आढ्यं mnd on the banks of a river. -कपाटः a folded leaf. -कोमलं a lotus. -कोपः the Kunda creeper. -निर्मोकः the Bhūrja tree. -वृष्ण the Ketska plant. -सूचिः, ची f. a thorn. -स्नसा the fibro or vein of a leaf.

दुलनं [दल्-कणे ल्युट्] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting, मत्तेभकुम्भ-दुलने युवि संति चूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दुलनी, f., दुलिः m. A clod of earth. दुलनः ind. By pieces, in fragments.

दुलिकं Timber, a piece of wood. दुलित p. p. [दल्-क्] 1 Broken, torn, rent, hurst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दुलपः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Śāstra.

दुलभः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

दुलिमः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

दुवः 1 wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration ; वितर वारि-द वारि द्वातुरे Snhbāsh. -3 Fireheat. -4 Fever, pain. -Comp. -अग्निः -दहनः a forest-conflagration ; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दुवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दुवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9 ; Bv. 1. 36 ; Ms. 53 ; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना द्वाग्निः R. 2. 14.

दुवथुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress. -3 Inflammation of the eye.

दुवयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

दुविष्ट a. (Snperl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

दुवीयस्य a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from ; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दुवीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दुशन् num. a. (pl.) Ten ; स दूमि विश्वतो ब्रूता अत्यतिष्ठद्दशान्गुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp. -अंगुल a. ten fingers long. (-लं) a water-melon. -अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. -अर्ध a. five. (-धं) five. (-धः) an epithet

of Buddha. -अर्धः 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -2. Buddha. -अवताराः m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu ; see under अवतार. -अवर a. consisting of at least ten. -अश्वः the moon. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Rāvana ; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return ; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कंडः, -कण्डः epithets of Rāvana ; सप्तलोकैकवीरस्य दशकंडकुल-द्विः U. 4. 27. -अरिः, -जित् m., रिपुः epithets of Rāma ; R. 8. 29. -कर्मन् n. the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-horn classes. -कुमार-चरितं a prose work by Daṇḍin. -गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्राम-पतिः, -ग्रामिकः, ग्रामिन् m. -पः a superintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. -ग्रीवः -दशकंड q. v. -पार-मितावरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरं N. of an ancient city, capital of King Rantideva ; Me. 47. -वधः a tenth part. -चलः, -धूमिगः epithet of Buddha. -बाहुः an epithet of Siva. -युजा, -महाविद्या N. of Durgā. -मालिकाः pl. 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य a. 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth). -मुखः an epithet of Rāvana. -रिपुः an epithet of Rāma ; R. 14. 87. -मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. -रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vssishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite--'his life, his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart]. -रश्मिशतः the sun ; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten

nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —दशभुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —लक्षणकः religion; cf. धृतिः क्षमा धर्मोत्कर्षेण शोचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । धोविद्या सत्यमक्रोहो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम् ॥ —वदत्रः, —वदन्: see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m.* the moon. —वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. —विध *a.* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. —2. one hundred and ten. —रश्मिः the sun, अक्षः, नयनः Indra. —शती a thousand. —स (सा) हस्तं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. —2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. —3. a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āsvin. —दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten; decad. —Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. —2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (मी *f.*) Tenth. —सं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The tenth decad of the human life. —3 The last ten years of a century. —Comp. —स्थ, दशमंगित *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. —2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशन, दष्ट See under दश्.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहति Mk. 1. 20; डिम्बा इवावरपटस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. —2 The wick of a lamp; Rh. 3. 129; Kn. 4. 30. —3 Age or time of life; see दशात below. —4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40 —5 A period in general. —6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमणे Me. 109; विषमा हि दशा प्राप्य देवं गर्ह्यते नरः H. 4. 3. —7 State or condition of mind. —8 The result of actions, fate. —9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). —10 The mind, understanding. —Comp. —अपिपतिः, ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशत्). —अंतः 1. the end of a wick. —2. the end of life; निषिद्धविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपे-

षिवान् R. 12. 1. (where the word is used in both senses). —अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; S. 4. 1. —अंतरः a lamp. —कर्षः, —कर्विन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment. —2. a lamp. —पाकः, —विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. —2. a changed condition of life. —विपर्यसः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m. pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्त्यंते कतिपयादिनस्थापिहंसा दशार्णाः Mo. 23. —2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दश.

दशे (स) रकः A young camel.

दस् 1. 4 P. (दश्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. —2 To decay, waste away, perish. —II. 1. P., 10 U. (दंसति, दंसयति ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. —2 To seo. —3 To shine. —Caus. To exhaust, weary.

दसनं 1 Wasting, perishing. —2 Throwing. —3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. —2 Thrown, tossed. —3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्मक्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. —2 Beautiful. —3 Wonderful, extraordinary. —स्मः 1 A sacrificer. —2 A thief, rogue. —3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्युश्च] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). —2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. —3 A thief, robber, handit; पात्रकृतो दस्युस्त्रिवांस्येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Me. 7. 143. —4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 21. —5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस *a.* [दसति पावसु दसकं] Savage, fierce, destructive —सौ (*m. du.*) 1 The two Āsvin, the physicians of the gods. —2 The number 'two'. —सः 1 An ass. —2 A robber. —सं 1 The cold season. —2 The lunar mansion Āsvini. —Comp. —देवता the constellation Āsvini. —सुः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Āsvin, = सज्ञा पु. v.

दह 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अयाक्षीत्, धक्षयति, दग्धं, दग्ध *desid.* दिधक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदितं द्वादशकाः Ve. 3. 6. 5. 20; सपादिमदनानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि मुखकमलमधुगानं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. —2 To consume, destroy completely. —3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; दग्धमात्मन कृतमपतिहं

चापलं दहति S. 5; तत्सन्निविधं शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत्सु मां दहति यद् गृह-मस्मदीयं. शीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. —4 To canterize (in medicine). —With निस् 1. to burn, consume. —2 to torment, distress, pain. —परि to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा धूमयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. —य 1. to burn. —2. to burn completely. —3. to pain, torment. —4 to trouble, tease. —सं to burn; अभिजनः संहृतां वह्निना Bh. 2, 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दहत्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. —2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1 Fire. —2 A pigeon. —3 The number 'three'. —4 A bad man. —5 The *Bhalla'taka* plant. —6 Lead-wort. (निश्चक्र). —7 The constellation कृत्तिका. —नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); n. 8. 20. —2 Cauterizing. —3 Sour gruel. —Comp. —अरातिः water. —उपलः the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire-brand. —केतनः smoke. —प्रिया Svābā, wife of Agni. —सारथिः wind. —दहनीय *a.* 1 To be burnt. —2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दहन्क] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. —2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. —3 Famished. —4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग. —5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. —6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धो-दरस्यार्थकः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजडरस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8. —7 Canning (दिग्ध) —ग्ध 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. —2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. —ग्धं 1 Burning. —2 Cauterizing. —Comp. —काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह्-भावे-वच्] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिध कृष्णवस्त्रे R. 11. 12; देवो द्वांस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki 5. 14. —2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). —3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. —4 Feverish or morbid heat. —Comp. —अधुर *n.*, —काष्ठं *n.* kind of agallochum. —आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; S. 2. 7. —ज्वरः inflammatory fever. —सरः, —सरस् *n.*, —स्थलं *a.* place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. —हर, —हरण *a.* allaying heat. (—र, —ण) the *Usira* plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [दह्-ण्डल्] 1 Burning, kindling. —2 Incendiary, inflammatory. —3 Cauterizing. —कः 1 Fire. —2 The *Chitraka* plant.

दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन a. [दह-णिनि] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, pain- ing, distressing.

दाहक a. Burning &c.

दाह्य a. [दह-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दहर a. [दह-अ] Small, subtile, fine, thin. -3 Young in age. -3 Un- intelligible. -रः 1 A child, an in- fant. -2 Any young animal -3 A younger brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A mouse or rat.

दह्म a. Small, fine, thin. -हः 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-confla- gration.

दा I. 1 P. [यच्छति, दत्] To give, grant. -WITH प्रति to exchange; ति- लेभ्यः प्रत्ययच्छति मापात्र Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut; ददाति द्रविणं भूरि दाति दादिग्रामयिना K. R. -III. 4 P. (दायति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते; ददी-ददे, अदात्-अदिन, दास्यति-ने, दातुं, दत्; hut with आ the p. p. is आत्, with उप, उपात्; with नि, निदत् or नीत्, and with प्र, प्रदत् or प्रत्) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person; अवकाशं कि- लोद्वान् रामायाम्ययितो ददौ R. 4. 58; संचनघटे: बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एव- भिरर्चते S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथ- मस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or de- liver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्रा- णात् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आ- त्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददा- ति &c. -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usu- ally with inf.). बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनां द्रुं चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The mean- ings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतो मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश); कर्णे दा to give ear to or listen to; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble; आतेपे दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command; आशिवं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see;

वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रति- वचः, -वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give re- ply; शोकं दा to cause grief; आर्द्रं दा to perform a Srāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight; अर्गलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; सं- केतं दा to make an appointment; शार्पं दा to curse; वृत्तिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. -Caus. (दायति-ने) To cause to give, grant, &c. -Desid. (दियति-ने) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त p. p. [दा कर्मणि क] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretch- ed forth. -4 Preserved, guarded; see दा. -त्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्त्रिम); माता पिता वा दद्यातां य- माद्भिः पुत्रमापदि । सदृशं प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्त्रिमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under सुत. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā; see दत्तत्रय below. -त्तं Gift, donation. -Comp. -अनर् (पर)-कर्मन्, -अयदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान a. attentive. -आत्मन् m. an orphan or a son who being desert- ed by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him; दत्ता- त्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an incarnation of Bra- hmā, Vishnu and Mahesa. -आदत्त a. given and received. -आदर a. 1. showing respect, respectful. -2. treat- ed with respect. -दृष्टि a. looking at; S. 1. 7. -दृष्टेपहार a. presented with the offering of a dance, i. e. compli- mented with a dance; Me. 32. -द्यु- ल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त a. having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 'lead- ing on Sambhu's arm'; स कामरूपेश्वर- दत्तहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तावलंभे Ratn. 1. 8; बात्या खेदं कुशाग्र्याः सुचिरमवयवेद- त्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्तं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्त्रिम a. Received by gift. -मः One of the twelve kinds of sons; see दत्त; Ms. 8. 415; 9. 141.

दा1 Protection, defence. -2 Clean- ing, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An in- stitutor of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests).

दात a. 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य a. 1 To be given. -2 Pay- able. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः f. 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, de- stroying. -3 Distribution.

दातृ a. (त्री f.) [दा-वृत्] 1 Giving, offering, granting, presenting, be- stowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. -म. (त्र) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, dona- tion.

दात्वः A donor. -त्वं 1 The per- formance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrifi- cial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युट्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, cha- rity, giving away as charity, munifi- cence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Śi. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; V. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pas- ture. -11 Adding. -नः Ved. 1 Dis- tribution (of food), meal, espe- cially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, pos- session, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. -काम a. liberal. -कुल्य the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrūra, a friend of Krishna. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पार्थ 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. -प्रातिभाष्य security for payment of a debt. -भिक्ष a. made hostile by bribes. -वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. -वारि n., -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. -वीरः 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chival- rous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance

given in R. G. under दानवीरः—किञ्चिद्-
मधिकं मे यद्विजायाधिये कवचमरमणीयं कुण्डलं
चार्पयामि । अकरुणमयः कृत्य द्राक्षमाणेन नियद्वहलरु-
धिरारं मौलिमविदुषामि ॥ —शील, सूर, शौड
a. exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिन् a. 1 Liberal, munificent. —2 Having gifts.

दानीय a. 1 Due, best owable, fit to be given. —2 Receiving gifts. —यं A gift, donation.

दातु a. [दातु] 1 Valiant. —2 Conquering, destroying. —दुः 1 A donor. —2 Prosperity. —3 Satisfaction. —4 Air, wind. —5 A demon. —नः 1 A gift. —2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to pay or give.

दापित p. p. [दा-णिञ् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Caused to be given. —2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. —3 Adjudged. —4 Assigned, awarded.

दिक्ता Desire of giving, Bv. 1. 125.

दित्तु a. Wishing to give &c.

देय a. [दा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. —2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. —3 To be returned or restored; विभावितैक-
देशेन देयं यदभिमुख्यते V. 4. 17; Ms. 8. 139, 185. —4 To be shown. —5 To be given in marriage. —6 To be paid (as a debt &c.). —7 To be placed, put, applied, laid &c.; see दा above. —यं A gift, donation.

दाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) Relating to Daksha. —क्षं The south.

दाक्षायण a. (णी f.) Coming from the Daksha family. —णः A son of Daksha. —णं Gold or a golden ornament.

दाक्षायणिन् m. A Brāhmaṇa student wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [दक्षायण्यं स्त्री इति कच्-झीप्] 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha). —2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons. —3 N. of Pārvatī. —4 The lunar constellation called Revati. —5 N. of Kadrū or Vinatā. —6 N. of Aditi, mother of the gods. —7 The Danti plant. —Comp. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. the moon. —युत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षाय्यः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Daksha.

दाक्षिण a. (णी f.) [दाक्षिण प्रयोजनमस्य अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. —2 Relating to the south. —णं A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य a. Belonging to or living in the south, southern; अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. —त्यः A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरंभशराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः. —2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक a. (की f.) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य a. [दाक्षिण्य भावः ष्यञ्] Relating to a sacrificial gift. —यं 1 (a) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 22; Māl. 1.8. —2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 4; it is thus defined: —दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्तालु-
वर्तनम्. —3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्य-
योग्यान् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). —4 Concord, harmony, agreement. —5 Honesty, candour. —6 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. —2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. —Comp. —युत्रः N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metonymic of Pāṇini. दाक्ष्यं [दक्षय भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. —2 Probitry, integrity, honesty.

दायः Burning.

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि(लि):मः —मा 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारुणस्कृष्टिताडिम-
कांति वक्त्रं Māl. 9. 31; Amaru. 13. —2 Small cardamoms —मं The fruit of the pomegranate tree. —Comp. —मियः, —भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिबः The pomegranate tree.

दादा 1 A large tooth or tusk. —2 A multitude. —3 Wish, desire.

दादिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283. (Kull. इमश्च).

दांड a. (डी f.) Relating to a stick or punishment. —हा A kind of game with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक a. (की f.) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —कः A cheat, hypocrite, imposter.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाक, दाति, दातृ, दानं, दातु, &c. See under दा.

दातृहः 1 The gallinule; दातृहैस्ति-
निशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. —2 The Chātaka bird. —3 A cloud. —4 A water-crow. (Written also दातृहः).

दादः [दद-ष्यञ्] A gift, donation. —Comp. दः A donor.

दाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Made of or from, or mixed or sprinkled with, coagulated milk. —2 Carrying about or selling coagulated milk. —3 Eating anything with coagulated milk. —कं A kind of broth.

दान् 1 U. (दानति-ते) To cut, divide. —Desid. (दीदांसति-ते) To make straight; (desid. in form, but not in sense).

दानवः [दवोरपत्यं अण्] A demon, Rākṣasa: त्रिविधमुद्रुतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3. —Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. —2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —युरुः an epithet of Sukra.

दानवैयः = दानव q. v.

दांत, दांतिः See under दम्.

दांतिक a. (की f.) Made of ivory.

दापन, दापित See under दप.

दामन् m. [दो-मनिन्] 1 A string thread, fillet, rope. —2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आद्ये बद्धा विरह-
दिवसे या शिखा दामं हित्वा Me. 22; कनक-
चंपकदामगौरिं Cb. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. —3 A line, streak (as of lightning); विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विध्यं M. 3. 20; Me. 27. —4 A large handbag. —5 Ved. A gift. —6 A portion, share. —7 A girdle. —Comp. —अचल, —अंजनं a foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 61. —उदरः an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक a. (की f.) [दंभेन चरति धर्म-
उक्] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. —2 Proud, imperious. —3 Ostentatious; sanctimonious. —कः 1 A cheat. —2 A hypocrite.

दायः [दा-भावे ष्यञ्] 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं ददात्यधुवर्तते Māl. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Māl. 4; Ms. 8. 199. —2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bridegroom). —3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनवरयस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवामयात् Ms. 9. 217; 77, 164, 203. —4 A part or share in general. —5 Delivering, handing over. —6 Dividing, distributing. —7 Loss, destruction. —8 Irony. —9 Site, place. —10 Alms given to a student at his initiation, &c. —Comp. —अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —अर्ह a. claiming inheritance. —आदः [दायमादृचे-आदा-क] 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुमान्दायादो-दायादा स्त्री Nir; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. —2 a son. —3.

a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general ; गवां गोबु च दायकः Sk.—आदा-दी 1. an heiress. -2. a daughter.—आद्यं 1. inheritance. -2. the state of being an inheritor. —कालः, the time of the partition of an inheritance. —बन्धुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. —भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक a. (यिका f.) [दा-ण्डुल्] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तरं, पिंडं, &c. —कः 1 An heir, inheritor. -2 A donor.

दायिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting. -2 Causing, producing; as in ह्येसायिन् &c.

दारः 1 n rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field —राः [दायति (अनुवृत्ति) इति दारः cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vart.] (m. pl.) A wife ; एते नयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6.33; दशरथदारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः रासः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112; 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. —Comp. —अधीन a. dependant on a wife. —उपसंग्रहः, ग्रहः, परिग्रहः, ग्रहणं marriage ; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. —कर्मन् n., —क्रिया marriage ; R. 5. 40. —बलिभुज् m. a crane.

दारक a. (रिका f.) [दा-ण्डुल्] Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदय-दारिका पितुः. —कः 1 A hoy, a son. -2 A child, infant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. —Comp. —आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारणं [दा-णिच् युच्] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. -2 The fruit of the clearing nut plant. —णी N. of Durgā.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. —Comp. —दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव a. (वी f.) Wooden, made of wood.

दारिः f. Tearing, cutting.
दारित p. p. Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिन् m. 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 A cleft. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. -2 The ocean. —दः, दं Vermilion.

दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्र्यं [दादिभ्य भावः षञ्] Poverty, indigence ; दारिद्र्यक्षोभो गुण-राशिनाशी Subhāsh.

दारु a. [दीर्घे दृ-उण्] 1 Tearing, rending. -2 Liberal. -3 Kind —रः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist. —र n. (said to be

m. also) 1 Wood, a picco of wood, timber. -2 A block. -3 A lever. -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadāru tree. -6 Ore. -7 Brass. —Comp. —अंडः the peacock. —आघाटः the wood-pecker. —कृत्यं wood-work ; Pt. 1. 90. —गर्भा a wooden puppet. —जः a kind of drum. —पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. —पुत्रिका, पुत्री a wooden doll. —मुख्याह्वया, मुख्याह्वया a lizard. —यंत्रं 1. a wooden puppet moved by strings. -2. any machinery of wood. —बधूः a wooden doll. —सारः sandal. —हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadāru tree. -2 N. of Krishna's charioteer ; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. —का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण a. [दा-णिच्-उण् Up. 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough ; U. 3. 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless ; मध्येव विस्मर-णदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23 ; पशुमारण-कर्मदारुणः 6. 1 ; दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5. 19 ; Ms. 8. 270. -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful ; S. 6. 28. -4 Hoavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain, &c.) ; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5. -5 Sharp, severe (as words). -6 Atrocious, shocking. —णः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक) -2 N. of Vishnu. —णं Sovereignty, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness. -2 Cruelty. -3 Dreadfulness.

दाढ्यं [दाढ्य भावः षञ्] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. -2 Confirmation, corroboration. -3 Strength, energy.

दादुरः-र 1 A conch shell the valve of which opens to the right. -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भ a. (भी f.) Made of darbha grass ; दार्भं सुचतुष्टयजपटलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्व a. (वी f.) Wooden.

दार्वाटं A council-house, court ; (a word derived from the Persinn).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्षद a. (दी f.) 1 Stony, mineral. -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दाष्टीत a. (ती f.), दाष्टीतिक a. (की f.) Explained or illustrated, by दृष्टत q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय) ; स्वापरय दाष्टीतिकरत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

दालं A kind of wild honey.

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाहिम q. v.

दालिनः N. of Indra.

दावः [दुनाति-दु कर्तृणि] = दव q. v. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः, —दहनः & forest-conflagration, आनंदवृक्षदावाग्निः शीलाशविमदद्दिपः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः ॥ Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित a. Pained, troubled ; Māl. 6.

दाघ 1. 1, 10 U. (दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते) 1 To give, grant. -2 To offer an oblation. —II. 5. P. (दाशोति) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman ; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -2 A servant, (दास q. v.). —Comp. —ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. —नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशे (से) यः The son of a fisherman's wife. —यि An epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशरथः, दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general ; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma ; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (m. pl.) The descendants of Dasartha, the Yādavas ; Si. 2. 64. —ईः An epithet of Krishna.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mālva country. —काः (m. pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country. See दाशेर also.

दाद्व a. Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U., 5 P. = दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general ; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1 ; गृहं, कर्म &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. -4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Vṛtrāsura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian (opp. आर्य). -8 A worthy recipient (दानपात्र). -9 A word added to the name of a Sūdra ; cf. गुप्त. —Comp. —अनुदासः 'a slave of a slave', the humblest of the servants ; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). —जनः a servant of slave ; कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मामिति दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29 ; (दास-स्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people') —भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave.

दास्ती 1 A female servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Sūdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. —Comp. —पुत्रः, पुत्रः the son of a female slave. —आश्रितः a Brāhmana (knowing the Vedas) attached to a female slave. —सर्भ a collection of female slaves. (The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some

compounds, but loses its literal sense; e. g. दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whore-son', need as a term of abuse; दास्याःपुत्रैः शकुनिलुब्धकैः S. 2; but दास्याः सहशी 'like a female slave'.

दासेरः The son of a female slave. दासेरः, -रकः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A Sūdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्यः Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दासं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह.

दिकः A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्ध See under दिह.

दिङ्गिः, दिङ्गिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित a. [दो-क्त इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -m. A king. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Rākshasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्यः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability.

दिधिवायु a. Snorting. -रयं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि(धी)षुः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठयां यद्यनृदायां कन्यायादुद्योतयिषुजा । सा चायेदिधिषुर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषुः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); धर्मस्यैतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुसृत्येत कामतः । धर्मेणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधिषी Desire to sustain or support; दिक्कंजराः कुशत तत्त्वितये दिधिषी B. R. 1. 38.

दिनः -नं [यति तमः, दो दी वा षक् ह्रस्वः Un. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp. रात्रि), दिनान्ते निहितं तेजः सन्निधेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनासि K. P. 10; दिनान्ते निलयाय गतं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the

night), a period of hours; दिने दिने सा परिधर्माना Ku. 1. 25; सप्त व्यती-युद्धिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. -अंशः any portion of a day, i. e. an hour, a watch, &c. -अंधं darkness. -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15. 45. -अधीशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon. -अंतरा darkness. -आगमः, -आदिः, -आरंभः daybreak, morning. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugriva. -करः, -कर्तुः m. the sun; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8; R. 9. 23. -तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sgriva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. -तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunā, (2) the river Tapti. -केशरः -वा darkness. -क्षयः, -पातः evening. -चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. -ज्योतिस् m. sunshine. -दुःखितः the Chakravāka bird. -पः, -पतिः, -पंडुः, -प्रणीः, -पाणिः, -मयूखः; -रत्नं the sun. -बलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं a month. -मुखं morning; R. 9. 25. -मूर्धन्य m. the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन् 1 P. (दिन्ति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिप् 10 A. (दिपते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिप्.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of भीमरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasishtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandini. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दिक् I. 4. P. (क्षिपति, यत् or द्युत; desid. द्युति, दिक्षेवति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षरक्ष-

न्वा क्षिपति Sk.; Si. 8. 32; Ve. 1. 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अद्विदी-द्वंभभागानं Bk. 8. 122; (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परिदीप्यति Sk.) -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयतिने). 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -With परे to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिक् f. [क्षिप्यत्वा दिक् वा. आधारे दिवि Tv.] (Nom. sing. योः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compounds with दिक् as first member are mostly irregular; e. g. दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रान्तीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्टः, दिविष्ठः, दिविस- (ज) इ m., दिवोक्त m. दिवोक्त, -सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्भवेः Git. 7. दिवस्पृश m. the Supreme Being. स्पृश m. reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamoms. दिवोल्का a meteor. दिवोक्त m. 1. a god, -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a hee. -5. an elephant.

दिवं [क्षिप्यत्वा वज्रये आधारे क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवन् n. The heaven. -m. A day.

दिवसः -सं [क्षिप्यत्वा दिक् असञ् किञ्च cf. Un. 3. 121] 1 A day; दिवस इवाभ्र-श्यामस्तपस्यये जीवलोक्तस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the sun; Rs. 3. 22. -मुखं morning, daybreak. -मुद्रा a day's wages. -विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिवा ind. By day, in the daytime; दिवाभू 'to become day' -Comp. -अटनः a crow. -अंध a. blind by day. (-धः) an owl. -अंधकी, -अंधिका a musk-rat. -अवसानं 'close of day', evening. -करः 1. the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48. -2. a crow. -3. the sun flower. -कीर्तिः 1. a Chāṇḍāla, a man of low caste. -2. a harbor. -3. an owl. -चरः 1. a Chāṇḍāla. -2. a kind of bird (रगमा). -निश ind. day and night. -पुष्टः, -मणिः the sun. -मदीपः 'a lamp by day' an obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an owl; दिवाकरा-द्वक्षति यो मुद्रासु लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house

breaker. —मध्यं mid-day. —रात्र ind. day and night. —वसुः the sun. —राय a. sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. —स्वप्नः, —स्वापः sleep during day time. (—पः) an owl.

दिवातन a. (नी f.) [दिवा भवः टटु हृद च] Of or belonging to the day; Kn. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāsha bird; (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. —2 Supernatural, wonderful; परदेवैषणदिव्यचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11.8.—3 Brilliant, splendid.—4 Charming, beautiful. —यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64.—2 Barley.—3 An epithet of Yama. —4 A fragrant resin, bellium. —5 A philosopher.—य्य 1 Celestial nature, divinity. —2 The sky. —3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); of, Y. 2.22, 95.—4 An oath, a solemn declaration. —5 Cloves. —6 A kind of sandal. —7 A kind of water. —०omp —अंशुः the sun. —अंगन, —नारी, —क्षी a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). —उदकं rain-water. —उत्पादुकः a god. —ओषधिः f. a herb of great supernatural efficacy, i. e. curing snake-poison; Mu. 1. 21. —कचित् a. 1. taking an oath. —2. undergoing an ordeal. —गंधः sulphur. (—घा) large cardamoms, (—धं) cloves. —गायनः a Gandharva. —चक्षुश्च a. 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. —2. blind. (—मः) monkey. (—नः) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं super, natural knowledge —ह्रस्व m. an astrologer. —दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —युष्मः the Karavira tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मातुषः a demi god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिन्तामणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रतः 1. quicksilver. —2. heavenly water or love; V. 2.—वसुः a. divinely dressed. (—खः) 1. sun-shine. —2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —श्रोत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् f. the celestial Ganges. —साधुः N. of one of the Visvedevas. —सारः the Sāla tree.

दिश 6 U. (दिशति-ते, दिष्टि; desid. दिदिशति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशेत्युक्तो दिशोऽयः Ms. 8. 57, 52, 53 —2 To assign, allot; इष्टां गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशन्ति Mb. —3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमन्त्रभवते निजं दिशन् Ki 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. —4 To pay (as tribute) —5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. —6 To direct, order, command. —7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशन्ति न दिवः सुरसुदृष्ट्यः Ki. 5. 28. —Caus. (दिशयति-ते) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. —2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. —3 To direct, order. —4 To confer, bestow.

दिश f. [दिशति ददात्यवकाशं दिश-क्ति] (Nom. sing. दिश-त्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो वसुः सुखा R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. —2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिङ्मात्रमिदं दर्शितं Sk. (h) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशः S. D. दिगिष्वं वृत्तकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीतमं वृत्तमभं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. —3 Region, space, place in general. —4 A foreign or distant region. —5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. —6 A precept, order. —7 The number 'ten'. —8 A side or party. —9 The mark of a bite. (N. B In oomp. दिश् becomes दिष् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिह् before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिगंबर, दिगज, दिक्पय, दिक्किरि, &c.) —०omp. —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Māl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगंतगत राजानः &c. —अतरं 1. another direction. —2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. —3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. —अवर a. having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72. (—रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect). —2. a mendicant, an ascetic. —3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. —4. darkness. (—रि) an epithet of Durgā. —अंबरका a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. —कृष्ण, —कांता, कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin). —करः 1. a youth, youthful man. —2. an epithet

of Siva. —करिका, —करी a young girl or woman. —करिन्, —गजः, —द्वित्, —वारणः m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज). —दिग्दंतिषोषः कुकुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. —चक्रं 1. the horizon. —2. the whole world. —जयः, विजयः 'conquest of the directions,' the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; सदिग्बिजयमस्याजरीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. —तदं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1. showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. —2. a general outline or survey. —3. a compass. —दाहः preternatural redness of the horizon. —नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. —2. N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kalidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पाति, —पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303. also). —पथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिह् मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः ius taking the way or direction. —वक्षः a stark naked, unclothed. (—खः) 1. a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant of the दिगंबर class. —2. an epithet of Siva. —विभावित a. renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. —Comp. —गजः, —पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज् m. One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य a. [दिशि भवः दिगा यत्] Be longing to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्टि p. p. [दिश कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Showed, indicated, assigned, pointed out. —2; Described, referred to. —3 Fixed, settled —4 Directed, ordered &c. —ष्टः Time. —ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; भो दिष्टं S. 2. —3 Order, direction, command. —4 Aim, object —Comp. —अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाव्ययति भवानपि पुत्रश्चो कात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः f [दिश भावे क्तिन्, संज्ञायाम् कर्ता क्तिन् वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. —3 Fate, fortune,

destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विधिविबुध्वाव K. 55; दिष्टिद्विधिसंभ्रमो महानभूत् K. 70. -5 A sort or measure of length.

दिष्ट्या ind. (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं दुर्जातं Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या सोयं महाबाहुरंजनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32; Ve. 2. 12; (दिष्ट्या वृष्ट् means 'to be congratulated upon'; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मवर्त्नीसमागतेन पुत्रसुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते S. 7).

दिष्णुः A giver, donor.

दिह 2 U. (दिग्धि दिग्धे, दिग्ध; desid. दिविक्षति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54. -2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -3 To increase, augment.

दिह् f. 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध p. p. [दिह्-क] 1 Smeared, anointed, donhted; हस्तावसृग्दिग्धौ Ms. 3. 132; R. 16. 15; दिग्धोऽमृतेन च विषेण च पश्मलाद्या गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, envenomed; Ku. 4. 25. -ग्धः 1 Oil, ointment. -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दी I. 4 A. (दीयते, दीन्) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -11. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved.). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दीः f. Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः f. Splendour, lustre.

दीन a. [दी-क तस्य न] 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; सा विरहे तव दीना Gtt. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. -नं Distress, wretchedness. -नः The female of a mouse or shrew. -Comp. -दयालु, -वत्सल a. kind to the poor. -बन्धुः a friend of the poor. -लोचनः a cat.

दीनक a. Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite; see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred

thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं [दीक्ष् भावे ल्यट्] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 (a) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44; 65. (b) Receiving the initiatory mantra. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8. 24. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one. -पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित p. p. [दीक्ष् कर्त्तरि क, दीक्षा जातास्य तारो इत्थं वा] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony); एते विवाहदीक्षिता युयं U. 1; Pt. 1. 167; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 35. -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony). -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. -2 A pupil. -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितु m. A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि a. 1 Shining. -2 Risen (as a star). -विः 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation.

दीधितिः f. 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69; U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29. -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिमत् a. Brilliant. -m. The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2 A. (दीधिति) 1 To shine. -2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्रासौ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A gold ornament. -4 A seal. -5 A weight of gold; [cf. Gr. denarius].

दिप् 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीप; freq. वैदप्यते) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वैरसैः समस्यैवमिह चपलुर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13; तर्जनीरस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहारवलि-रामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते K. 105

-3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. -5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate; वृंदावनंत-रमदीपयद् गुजालैः (इद्दुः) Git. 7; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [दीप-णिच् अच्] A lamp, light; चपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रज्वालः संहरन् पि। अंतर्यमूर्तिः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपो परस्परद्वयोपकुलतः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अन्विता 1. the day of new moon (अमा). -2. = दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshiping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -उत्तमः 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Diwālī* held on the night of new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किट् lamp-black, soot. -कूपी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वजः 1. lamp-black. -2. lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -वृक्षः 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern. -4. the tree called *devadāru* q. v. -शत्रुः a moth. -शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक a. (पिका f.) [दीप-ण्डल्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful in managing a lamp. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कुतितानमपि स्फुरत्येव निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kāmadeva, (also दीपकः). -कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अप्रकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सकृद्भक्तिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृतप्रकृतान्मनो। तैव क्रियासु बह्विधकारक-स्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. वदति वप्या-वप्यानां धर्मैर्व्यं दीपकं बुधः। मंदं भाति कलमः प्रतपिन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन a. [दीप-णिच् ल्य ल्यट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Māl. 9. 46. -न 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.

-4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire. -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated -4 Relating to tonic medicines. -यः An aromatic seed (यवानी). -य A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch ; R. 4. 75; 9. 70. -2 (at the end of comp.) Illustator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपित् *a.* Inflaming, kindling.

-2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p.* [दीप्] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated.

-4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). -तः 1 A lion. -2

The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. -त Gold. -Comp. -अंशुः

the sun. -अश्वः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1 blazing fire. -2

N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन्

a. having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1.

the sun-stone. -2. a crystalline lens.

-किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः, वर्णः, शक्तिः

epithets of Kārttikeya. -जिह्वा

a vixen ; (used figuratively for an

ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman).

-तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent

in devotion. -विमलः a lion. -मूर्तिः

Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः

a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the

nose. -कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Bright-

ness, splendour, brilliance, lustre.

-2 Brilliancy of beauty, extreme

loveliness ; (for the difference

between दीप्ति and कति see under

कति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The

flash-like flight of an arrow.

दीप्तिमत् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shin-

ing.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflam-

able. -2 Tonic, digestive. -त्तं

White cumin seed.

दीप्य *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant,

resplendent ; U. 6. 18. -यः Fire.

दीर्घ *a* (Compar. द्राघीयम्, Superl.

द्राघिष्ठ) 1 Long (in time or space),

reaching far ; दीर्घांशं शरदिदुकाति चदनं

M. 2. 3 ; दीर्घान् कदाक्षान् Me. 35 ;

दीर्घापांशं &c. -2 Of long duration,

lasting long, tedious ; दीर्घयामा नि-

यामा Me. 108 ; V. 3. 4 ; S. 4. 15.

-3 Deep (as a sigh) ; Amaru, 11 ;

दीर्घसुष्णं च निश्चयः. -4 Long (as a

vowel), as the य in 'काम'. -5 Lofty,

high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded ;

U. 3. 46. -धः 1 A camel. -2 A

long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth,

seventh, and eighth signs of the

zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed.

-यं A long lake or oblong tank.

-ई *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. -2

Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. -अध्वगः

1. a messenger, an express. -2. a

camel. -अहन् *m.* summer (ग्रीष्म).

-आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु *a.* long-

lived. -आयुस्, -आयुष्य *a.* long-

lived. (-म.) 1. a crow. -2. N. of

Mārkaṇḍeya. -अरुधः 1. a spear.

-2. any long weapon. -3. a hog.

-अस्यः an elephant. -कणा white

cumin. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंधरः the

(Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in

stature). -काष्ठं a beam. -केशः a

bear. -कांशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle.

-गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -घाटिका a camel.

-ऊधः sugar-cane. -जंबः 1. camel.

2. a crane. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent.

-जपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama,

husband of Abalyā ; R. 11. 33.

-तक्षः, -तृ the palm tree. -तुंडी

musk-rat. -दंडः 1 the palm tree.

-2. the castor-oil tree. -दर्शिन *a.* 1.

provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-

sighted ; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious,

wise. (-म.) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear.

-3. an owl. -दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted,

shrewd, prudent. -नाद *a.* mak-

ing a long continued noise. (-दः)

1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-

shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the

long sleep, sleep of death ; R. 12.

81. -पक्षः the fork tailed shrike.

-पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्वन् *m. a.*

sugar-cane. -पवनः an elephant.

-पादः, -प (पा) इ *m.* a heron. -पादपः

1. the cocoa-nut tree -2 the areca-

nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a

snake. -पश *a.* far-seeing, prudent,

sagacious. -बाला a kind of deer

(चर्म) of whose tails chowries are

made. -मारुतः an elephant. -मुखी

the musk-rat. -रंगा turmeric. -रतः

a dog. -रदः a hog -रसनः a snake.

-रोमन् *m.* a bear -लोहितचक्रिका the

red variety of sugar cane. -वक्त्रः an

elephant. -सक्ष्य *a.* having long

thighs. -सत्रं a long continued Some

sacrifice. (-त्रा) one who performs

such a sacrifice ; R. 1. 80. -सुरतः a

dog. -सृज, सृजिन् *a.* working slowly,

slow, dilatory, procrastinating ; दीर्घ-

सूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. -स्कंधः the palm

tree.

दीर्घीकृ 8 U. To lengthen, prolong ;

Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घीधू 1 P. To become long or

prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake ;

M. 2. 13. R. 16. 13. -2 A well or lake

in general.

दीर्ण See under दू.

दु 1. 5. P. (दुनोति, दुत or दून) 1 To

burn, consume with fire ; Bk. 14. 85.

-2 To torment, afflict, distress ;

उद्भासीनि जलेजाति दुःखं त्यदयितं जनं Bk.

6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99 ; (सुखं) तव विनात-

कथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain,

produce sorrow ; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कणिकारं

दुनोति निर्गन्धतया रम चेतः Ku. 3. 28. -4

(Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained ;

देहि सुंदरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Gīt.

3. -Pass. (or 4 A. according to

some) To be afflicted or pained &c ;

नायातः साखि निर्दयो यदि शठस्त्वं इति किं

दूयसे Gīt. 7 ; Ku. 5. 12, 48 ; R. 1.

70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. (दवति) To go,

move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued.

-2 Burnt, inflamed. -4 Agitated ; see दु and दू.

दुःख 10 U. (दुःखयिते) To pain,

afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुःशान्तिं खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं ख-

नति खन्-दुःखं अच् वा Tv.] 1 Painful,

disagreeable, unpleasant ; सिंहानं

निनदा दुःखः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वनं Rām.

-2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow,

grief, unhappiness, distress, pain,

agony ; सुखं हि दुःखान् यदुभयं शोभते Mk.

1. 10 ; यदुभयपन्नं दुःखास्तु सुखं तद्वसवचनं

V. 3. 21 ; so दुःखस्तु सुखं समदुःखस्तु &c.

-2 Trouble, difficulty ; S. Til. 12 ;

Pt. 1. 163. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used

as adverbs in the sense of 'hard-

ly', 'with great difficulty or trouble'

S. 7. 13 ; Bg. 12. 5 ; Ku. 4. 13 ;

Pt. 1. ; R. 19. 49 ; H. 1. 158).

-Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain.

-अंतः final emancipation. -अति-

-अन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, dis-

tressed. -कर *a.* painful, trouble-

some. -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffer-

ing', worldly existence. -द्विज *a.*

1. tough, hard. -2. pained, dis-

tressed. -द्वेष्ट *a.* 1. hard. -2. to

be conquered with difficulty. -जात

a. feeling pain. -दोहा (a cow)

difficult to be milked -माय, बहुल *a.*

full of trouble or grief. -भास्व *a.* un-

happy. -भोगः occurrence of trouble

or misery. -लोकः worldly life, the

world as a scene of constant suf-

fering. -शील *a.* 1. hard to please

or manage, bad-tempered, ir-

ritable ; R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accus-

tommed to the misery of ; कमिकपस्त्रित-

दुःखशीला Ku. 3. 7 'who is ac-

customed to (suffers) the misery

(hard lot) of a perfectly chaste life.

-संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhap-

pily. -2. impassable. —सागरः 'the sea of troubles'; worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.).

दुःखित *a.* [दुःख तारुह्यत] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. —तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखित *a.* 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed; दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः को-मूढः सेवकादयः H. 2. 27.

दुःकुलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; इयामलवृद्धकलेवरमेहनमधिगतयो-रदुःकुलं Git. 11; Kn. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुःख, दुःख &c. See under दुः.

दुहिः *f.* A small tortoise.

दुहुक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुहुमः = दुहुम *q. v.*

दुहुमः A green onion.

दुहुमः A kind of drum; see दुहुमि.

दुह 1 P. (दोषति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुधि *a.* Ved. Injurious, hurtful, R. v. 6. 36. 2.

दुधित *a.* Troubled, perplexed.

दुध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (= दुधि *q. v.*).

दुहुः 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुहुमः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva.

दुहुमि *m. f.* A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुहुमितां पयुरर्णवाः R. 9. 11. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Krishna. -3 A kind of poison. -4. N. of a demon slain by Vāli (When Bṅg rīva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varṇa.

दुहुमिकः A kind of poisonous insect.

दुहुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुहुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुहुमायितं Drum-sound; U. 6. 2.

दुहुमारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुह *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दुस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in

the sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् *s. v.*) —*Comp.* —अक्ष *a.* 1. weak-eyed. -2 evil eyed. (-क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. —अतिक्रम *a.* 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed', स्वजातिर्दुरतिक्रमः Pt. 1. -2. insurmountable. -3. inevitable. (-मः) an epithet of Vishnu. —अत्यय *a.* 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. —अदृष्टं ill-luck, misfortune. —अधिग, —अधिगम *a.* 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. —अधिष्ठित *a.* badly performed, managed, or executed (-ते) improper stay at a place. —अधीत *a.* badly learnt or read. —अध्यय *a.* 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. —अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. —अध्वः a bad road. —अंत *a.* 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय सूक्ष्माय दुरतापतकाय च Bhāg. -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरता बलवद्बिरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; दुर्यति युवतिजनेन समं साखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वर्ते) Git. 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4. insurmountable. —अंतक *a.* = दुर्ंत *q. v.* (-कः) an epithet of Siva. —अन्वय *a.* 1. difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. —अभिग्रह *a.* difficult to be caught. —अभिमानिन् *a.* vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. —अवगम *a.* incomprehensible. —अवग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2. disagreeable. —अवबोध *a.* unintelligible. —अवस्थ *a.* ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. —अवस्था *a.* a wretched or miserable state. —अवाप *a.* difficult to be gained or fulfilled; S. 1. —अवेक्षितं an improper look. —आकृति *a.* ugly, misshaped. —आकृद् *a.* crying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4. 29. —आक्रम *a.* 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed. —आक्रमण 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach. —आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. —आग्रहा foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर *a.* 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार *a.* 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved.

-2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. —आत्मता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आसन् *a.* evil-natured, low, wicked, vile, base, mean; Pt. 1. 39. (-मः) a rascal, villain, scoundrel. —आचर *a.* difficult to be withstood or overpowered. irresistible. —आधर्ष *a.* 1. hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. -2. not to be attacked with impunity. -3. haughty. (-र्षः) white mustard. —आधारः an epithet of Siva. —आधी *a.* Ved. malignant, thinking ill of. —आनम *a.* difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. —आप *a.* 1. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -2. difficult to be approached; Pt. 1. 67. -3. hard to be overcome. —आवाध *a.* hard to be molested. (-धः) N. of Siva. —आराध्य *a.* difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated; Pt. 1. 38. —आरुह *a.* difficult to be mounted. (-हः) 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the date tree. —आरोह *a.* difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the palm tree. -3. the date tree. —आलाप 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. foul or abusive language. —आलोक *a.* 1. difficult to be seen or perceived. -2. painfully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निद्रायां वरत्नवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार *a.* 1. difficult to be covered. 2. difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. —आशय *a.* 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. —आसद् *a.* 1. difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4. hard to be borne, insupportable. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. —इत *a.* 1. difficult. -2. sinful. (-तः) 1. a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्यसमदृष्टं दुतं इ-रिकुर्वन् G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. -2. a difficulty, danger. -3. a calamity, evil; U. 4. 3. —इति *f.* Ved. 1. a bad course. -2. difficulty. —इह 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईशना, —एषणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2. an evil eye. —उक्त *a.* harshly uttered; Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं, —उक्ता *f.* offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद् *a.* difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर *a.* unanswerable. —उदाहर *a.* difficult to be pronounced or composed; अनुज्ञितार्थ-

संबंधः प्रबंधो दुःखदाहरः Si. 2. 73. —उद्ध *a.* burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह *a.* abstruse. —एव *a.* Ved. 1. having evil ways. —2. irresistible, unassailable. (—व) *a.* wicked person. —ओष *a.* Ved. slow, lazy. —ग *a.* 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, impassable. —2. unattainable. —3. incomprehensible. (—ग; —न) 1. a difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. —2. a citadel, fortress, castle. —3. rough ground. —4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. (—ग;) 1. bdellium. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgā (thus receiving her name from him) °अध्यक्षा, °पतिः; °पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. °कर्मन् *n.* fortification. °कारक *a.* making difficult. (—क;) the birch tree. °नी N. of Durgā. °तरणी an epithet of Savitri. °नागः a defile, gorge. °लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (—न;) °a camel. °संचरः 1. a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. °व्यसनं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (—न;) an epithet of Pārvatī, wife of Siva. —गत *a.* 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10. —2. indigent, poor. —3. distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-luck, poverty, misery; Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः *f.* 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. —2. a difficult situation or path. —3. ball. —गंध *a.* ill-smelling. (—घ) 1. bad odour, stink. —2. any ill-smelling substance. —3. an onion. —4. the mango tree. (—घे) aochal salt. —गंधि, —गंधिन् *a.* ill-smelling. —गम *a.* 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतारे कुचपर्यंतदुर्गमे Bb. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. —2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. —3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, —गाढ *a.* difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be gained or accomplished. —2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. —3. hard to be understood. (—ह;) a cramp, spasm. —घट *a.* 1. difficult. —2 impossible. —घण *a.* closely packed together, very compact. —घोरः 1. a harsh cry. —2. a bear. —जन *a.* 1. wicked, bad, vile. —2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous; U. 1. 6. (—न;) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः नियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Chāp. 24. 25; शास्त्रेष्टव्यकरणेन नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40 (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked, Pt. 1. 5). —जय *a.*

invincible. (—र;) N. of Vishnu. —जर *a.* 1. ever youthful. —2. hard (as food), indigestible. —3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched. —2. bad tempered, bad, wicked. —3. false, not genuine. (—ज) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; त्वं तावद्दुर्जति मेयंतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जतिबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' —2. impropriety. —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amar. 96. —2. ontcaat. (—ति; *f.*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (—य;) N. of Siva. —जय, —जय, —नीतिः 1. bad conduct. —2 impropriety. —3. injustice. —नामन, —नामन् *a.* having a bad name. —नीत *a.* 1. ill-behaved. —2. impolitic. —3. forward. (—न) misconduct. —दम, —दमन, —दम्य *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen. —2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.* ugly, ill-looking; Māl. 2. 8. —दृशा *a.* misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12. 22. —2. intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वयंतते Mv. 3. 34. (—त;) 1. a calf. —2. a strife, quarrel. —3. N. of Siva. —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (—न) 1. a bad day in general. —2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उक्तमत्स्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. —3. a shower (of anything); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. —4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to become cloudy). —दिवसः a dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. —दुरुहः an unbeliever. —दृश *a.* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting. —दृष्ट *a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —देवं ill-luck, misfortune. —युत an unfair game. —दुमः onion. —धरा *a.* 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. —2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दुधरेण मद्नेन सायते Ghat. 11; Ms. 7. 28. —3. difficult to be accomplished. (—र;) quicksilver. —धर्म *a.* 1. inviolable, unassailable. —2. inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. —3. fearful, dreadful. —4. haughty. —धी *a.* stupid, silly. —नामकं piles. —नामन् *m.* *f.* a cockle. (—न.) piles. —नियग्रह *a.* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्नियग्रहं चले Bg. 6. 35. —निमित्त *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलेन R. 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. —2. a bad pretext. —निवार, —निवार्य *a.* difficult to be checked or warded off, irrefragable, invincible. —नीत 1. misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39. —2. ill-luck. —नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —बल *a.* 1.

weak, feeble. —2. enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. —3. thin, lean, emaciated; U. 3. —4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. —बाल *a.* 1. bald-headed. —2. void of prepuce. —3. having crooked hair. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly, foolish, stupid. —2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. —बोध *a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्वोधमथोपविश्रुताः क धूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. —2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. —भग 1. a wife disliked by her husband. —2. an ill-tempered woman a shrew. —भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (—रयं) ill-luck. —भावना 1. an evil thought. —2. a bad tendency. —भिक्षा 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73; Pt. 2. —2. want in general. —भिव, —भेद, —भेद्य *a.* firm. —भूरयः a bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. —सति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. —2. wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. —सद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. —मनस *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Māl. 3.] —सदुष्यः a bad or wicked man. —संत्र, —संत्रित, —संत्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —सरं a hard or difficult death. —सर्जन् violent or unnatural death. —सर्ष *a.* 1. unbearable. —2. obstinate, hostile. —सर्वणः N. of Vishnu. —सर्वाद्य *a.* immodest, wicked. —सल्लिका, —सल्ली a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad friend. —2. an enemy. —सुख *a.* 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bb. 1. 90. —2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bb. 2. 69. (—ख;) 1. a horse. —2. N. of Siva. —मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. —मेघस् *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt. 1. (—म.) a dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याहर्तुमिति दुर्मेवसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. —यशस् *n.* ill-repute, dishonour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. —2. a bad combination. —योध, —योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (—न;) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhritarāshṭra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pāṇḍavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-

apparent, Duryodhan did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pāṇḍavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residences, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pāṇḍavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishtira performed the Rajashya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pāṇḍavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharati war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhima fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.] —*दोति* *a.* of a low birth. —*दुश्च* *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. —*लभ* *a.* 1. difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. —2. difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; सुदुर्लभं S. 1. 16. —3. best, excellent, eminent. —4. dear, beloved. —5. costly. —*ललित* *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मदकदुर्ललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8. Mā. 9. —2. (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललिताराम् S. 7. (—*त*) waywardness, rudeness. —*लेख्य* *a.* forged document. —*वच* *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. —2. not to be talked about. —3. speaking improperly, abusing. (—*च*) abuse,

censure, foul language. —*वच* *n.* abuse, censure. —*वर्ण* *a.* bad-coloured. (—*र्ण*) 1. silver. —2. a kind of leprosy. —*वस* *a.* difficult to be resided in. —*वसति* *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. —*वह* *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11. —*वाच* *a.* speaking ill. (—*व*) 1. evil words, abuse. —2. inelegant language or speech. —*वाच्य* *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. —2. abusive, scurrilous. —3. harsh, cruel (as words). (—*च्य*) 1. censure, abuse. —2. scandal, ill-repute. —*वाद* *a.* slander, defamation, calumny. —*वार*, —*वारण* *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. —*वासना* 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. —2. a chimera. —*वासस* *a.* 1. ill-dressed. —2. naked. (—*m.*) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasuya. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —*वाहित* *a.* heavy burden. —*विगाह*, —*विगाह्य* *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —*विचित्र्य* inconceivable inscrutable, —*विदग्ध* 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. —2. wholly ignorant. —3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; दृष्टान्महदुर्विदग्ध Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं नरं जयति Bh. 2. 3. —*विद्य* *a.* uneducated. —*विध* *a.* 1. mean, base, low. —2. wicked, vile. —3. poor, indigent; विद्वान् रुचिर्गद्विधं N. 2. 23. —4. stupid, foolish, silly. —*विनय* *a.* misconduct, imprudence. —*विनीत* *a.* 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. —2. stubborn, obstinate. (—*त*) 1. a restive or untrained horse. —2. a wayward person, reprobate. —*विषाक* *a.* producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (—*क*) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. 6. 7. —2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —*विभाव्य* *a.* inconceivable. —*विलसित* *a.* wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —*विलास* *a.* bad or evil turn of fate; U. 1. —*विष* *a.* ill-natured, malignant. (—*व*) N. of Siva. —*विषह* *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irritable. (—*ह*) N. of Siva. —*वृत्त* *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill-behaved. —2. roguish. (—*त्त*) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —*वृत्ति* *f.* 1. misconduct. —2. misery, want, distress. —3. fraud. —*वृष्टि* *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —*वेद* *a.* difficult to be known or ascertained. —*व्यसन* *a.* fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3. —*व्यवहार* *a.* wrong

judgment in law. —*व्रत* *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —*हुत* *a.* badly offered sacrifice. —*हृद्* *a.* wicked hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (—*m.*) an enemy. —*हृदय* *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —*हृषीक* *a.* having defective organs of sense.

दुरोवरः 1. A gamester. —2. A dice-box. —3. A stake. —*र* 1 Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोवरश्चञ्जितो समीहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. —2. A die.

दुर्व 1 P. (दुर्वृति) To hurt, kill.

दुल्ल 10. U. (दोलयति, दोति) '1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about : कर्दि चेदोलयेदाद्यु Ratimanjari; दोलयद्वाविवाही Bh. 3. 39. —2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलिः *f.* A small or female tortoise.

दुवस *a.* Active. —*n.* 1 Wealth. —2 An offering. —3 Worship, honour.

दुवस्यति Den. P. 1 To honour, worship. —2 To reward.

दुवसन *a.* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवस्व *a.* 1 Worshipping. —2 Enjoying worship.

दुवस्तु *a.* Honouring, worshipping. दुष् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, to be spoiled or suffer damage. —2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. —3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. —4 To be unchaste or faithless. —*Caus.* (दुष्यति, but दुष्यति-ते or दोषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.), न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषितं यज्ञः Mk. 10. 27; पुरा दुषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न स्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहाव्रतं Mu. 3. 8. 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' —2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. —3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. —4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. —5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दुषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादुःत्वं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. —6 To adulterate. —7 To falsify. —8 To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट *p. p.* [दुष्कृत्] 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. —2 Defiled,

tainted, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टवृषः -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as अद्वैत in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. —दृ 1 A bad or nchaste woman. -2 A harlot. —दृ 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of loproxy. —Comp. —आत्मन्, —आशय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. —गजः *a.* vicious elephant. —चारित्र्य *a.* wicked, sinful. —चेतस्, —धी, —बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —वृषः *a.* a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. —व्रणः 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दूष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* पंक्तिदूष.

दूषक *a.* (दूषिका *f.*) [दुष्-णिच्-ण्टल्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). —कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण *a.* [दुष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see दुष्-2 Dishonouring, violating. -3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, counteracting. —ण 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). -4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement. -6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नैलकूप्यवलोक्ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; हाहा शिकं परावृद्धासदूषणं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. —णः *N.* of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvaṇa, slain by Rāma. —Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Rāma. —आवह *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दूषणीय *a.* Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c.; see दूष.

दूषयिन् *m.* A corrupter, violator.

दुष्टिः बी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टित *a.* [दुष्-णिच्-क] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (a) Hurt, injured. (b) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (c) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4.8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. —ता *a.* girl who has been violated. —त *a.* fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

दूषिका—दूषिण *q. v.*

दुष्ट्य *a.* [दुष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. —य 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. —व्या Leather girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दुष्-भावे कर्णे वा षत्] 1 (a) A fault, blame, censure, defect, hlemish, weak point; एते नैव यदा करीरिषट्पे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र क्लृप्तपतिदोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3. 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (b) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायमानदोषादुत संवयजमि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in-आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शिरसी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3. अदाता वशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद्विरुद्धता Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (*i. e.* अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. 12 Evening, dusk; of. दोषा. —Comp. —आकर *a.* faulty. —आरोपः charge, accusation. —एकदृष्ट *a.* fault-finding, censorious; picking holes. —कर, कारित्र, —कृत् *a.* causing evil, hurtful. —ग्रस्त *a.* 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. —ग्रहिन *a.* 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing faults &c. (—ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician. —व्रजं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (*i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ). —हाहि *a.* censorious. —प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. —भात्र *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong. —भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

दोषण *a.* charge, an accusation.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, defective, bad. —कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [दुष्-णिजि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal. wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्टु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुश्मन्तः *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the *Gāndhārva* form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the Mahabharata. The story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā."]

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (*N. B.* The *स्* of दुस् is changed to *र* before vowels and soft consonants; (see दुस्), to a Visarga before sibilants, to *श्* before *त्* and *ह* and to *व्* before *क्* and *ष्*). —Comp. —कर *a.* 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1; Ms. 7. 55. (—र) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. —कालः 1. had times; Mn. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Siva. —कुलं a had or low family; (आवृत्त) क्षीरन् दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. —कुलीय *a.* low-born. —कृत् *m.* a wicked person. —कृतं, कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. —क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. —क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. —चर *a.* 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous

difficult; R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly, (-रः) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. °चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. -चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprons. (-म.) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -चेष्टितं misconduct, error. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यवः an epithet of Siva. -छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. -तर *a.* (दुहर् or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (-हः) a bad wife. -पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. -पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस्र *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. -प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (-तं) impolitic conduct. -प्रधर्षः, -प्रधुष्य *a.* 1. unassailable; see दुर्धर्ष; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible. -प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; R. 12. 51. -प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48; Bg. 6. 36. -प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. -ईस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -शक्तः, -शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. -शकुन् *a.* a bad omen. -शला N. of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (नः) N. of one of the 101 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Dranpadi, Duhshasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame

and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhshasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhshasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. -शिल (दुश्शिल) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. -शृंगो a disloyal wife. -संचार *a.* difficult to be passed; Pt. 1. 173. -षम (दुःषम or दुष्षम), -सम (दुःसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal. -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. -षम, -सम *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सर्वं an evil being. -संधान, संधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed. -2. difficult to be cured. -3. difficult to be conquered. -सुप्त *a.* having had dreams (in one's sleep). -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुश्च and दुस्थित) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थ *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. -स्पृष्टं (दुःस्पृष्टं) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य, र, ल् and वृ. -स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; U. 6. 34. -स्वमः a bad dream.

दुह I. 2 U. (दोग्धि, दुग्धे, दुरोध, दुदुहे, अधुसूत or अदुग्ध, दोग्धति, दोग्धुं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वन्ति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथुपदिष्टां दुदुहधरिणीं Ku. 1. 2; यः पयो दोग्धि पावाणं स रामाञ्च तिमामुपात् Bk. 8. 12; पयो घडोर्धनोरपि गा दुहंति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणाद्दुहसिवासानं शोकं चित्तमवाचयत् Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सखाय मघना दिवं R. 1. 26. -4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्द्रुधे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. -5 To enjoy. -Caus. (दोग्धयति) To cause to milk; -Desid. (दुग्धयति) To wish to milk. राजन् दुग्धयति यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bb. 2. 46. -II. 1 P. (दोहित) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह्न्] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full. -धं 1 Milk.

-2 The milky juice of plants. -3 Milking. -Comp. -अग्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -दा a milch cow. -पाचने a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -फेनः cream. -बंधः, -बंधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. -बीजा rice mixed with milk. -समुद्रः, -अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुघ q. v. -चा A milch-cow.

दोग्ध *m.* [दुह-दुच्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman; मेरो स्थिते दोग्धरि दाहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A papegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

दोग्धो 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse (having much milk). -3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. -घः Milking. दाहः [दुह भावे घञ्] 1 Milking; आश्रयं गवां दाहोऽगोपेन Sk.; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 28; 17. 19. -2 Milk. -3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -Comp. -अपनयः, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह भावे लृट् लुट् वा] 1 Milking. -2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). -तं 1 Milking. -2 A milk-pail. -नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be milked, milkable. -ह्य Milk. -ह्या A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुह दृक् वा तृच्] A daughter. -Comp. -पतिः a son-in-law (also दुहितुः पतिः).

दू 4 P. (दूये, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सत्त्वतीक्ष्णमहमपराधयति Si. 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुमतमसमश्रज्वरदूनं Git. 8. ' afflicted or distressed &c. ' (see दु pass.). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, -दूतकः [cf. Un. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; Châp. 106. -Comp. -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go between, procuress. -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (N. B. The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.

दून See under दु.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूरीयम् *superl.* दूविष्ट) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूरं व्यसयि-
नां Chān. 73; न योजनशते दूरं वाहमान-
स्य तुष्ण्या H. 1. 146, 49. —र Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used ad-
verbially as follows:—(a) दूरं 1 To a distance, far way, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. —2 High above. —3 Deeply, far below. —4 Highly, in a high degree, very much; नेत्रे दूरमन-
जने S. D. —5 Entirely, completely; निमग्नं दूरमभक्तिं Ki. 10. 29; दूरदुःख-
तपायः Me. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 Far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः का-
पटश्चदोषेण दूरेणैव विद्युज्यते Bv. 1. 78. —2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्य-
वरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30. v. 1. (c) दूरतः 1 From a dis-
tance, from afar; पक्षालनाद्धि पंक्तस्य दूरतस्पर्शनं वरं; दूरादागतः 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.); नदीय-
मनितो.....दूरात्परित्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. —2 In a remote degree. —3 From a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9; भोः अद्विच शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तत्पतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88. (इति-
क्लृ means 1 To remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्र-
मे Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. —2 To deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. —3 To prevent, ward off. —4 To surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीयुः to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीयुते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकिमिवैकां Me. 83. —Comp. —अंतरित *a.* separated by a long distance. —आपातः shooting from afar. —आह्वय *a.* jumping or leaping far. —आरूढः 1. mounted high. —2. far advanced, intense, vehement; दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसदनः V. 4. —ईरितेक्षण *a.* squint-eyed. —गत *a.* 1. far removed, distant. —2. gone far, far advanced, grown intense; दूरगतमन्माश्रमेयं कालहरणस्य S. 3. —ग्रहणं the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. —दर्शन, —दृश *a.* far-seeing. (—नः). —*m.* 1. a vulture. —2. a learned man, a Pandit. (—न) prudence, foresight. —दृशि-
न् *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (—*m.*) 1. a vulture. —2. a learned man. —3. a seer, prophet, sage. —दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness. —2. prudence, foresight. —पातः 1. a long fall. —2. a long flight. —3. falling from a great height. —पात्र *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). —पार *a.* 1. very broad (as a

river). —2. difficult to be crossed. (—रः) a broad river. (—रा) an epithet of the Ganges. —बन्धु *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. —भाज *a.* distant, remote. —भिक्क *a.* wounded deeply. —वर्त्तिन् *a.* being in the distance, far removed, remote, distant. —वस्त्रक *a.* naked. —वासिन् *a.* outlandish. —विलिखिन् *a.* hanging far down. —वेधिन् *a.* piercing from afar. —संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कंठाश्लेषपणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. —स्थ, —स्थित *a.* remote, far off.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वाज्यं दूरतस्त्यजेत् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परीतार्णं दोषं विमुञ्चति दूरतः Git. 2. —2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरेत्य *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूये Feces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panio grass (con- sidered as a sacred article of wor- ship and offered to deities &c.). —Comp. —अंकुशः a soft blade of Dūr-
vā grass; V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दूयं A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूषय &c. See under दुष्.

दृ I. 6 A. (दिष्टे, इत; *desid.* दिदि-
षते) (rarely used by itself, usually found in combination with अर्) 1 To respect, honour, worship, reverence; द्वितीयादियते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mv. 7. 3; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To care for, mind; usually with न. —3 To apply or de- vote oneself closely to, have regard for; भूरि श्रुतं शास्त्रमादित्ये Māl. 1. 5. —4 To desire. —H. 5 P. (दृणोति) To hurt, kill.

दृष्ट *a.* Respected, honoured. —नर Guṇin.

दृश्यं Respect.

दृढ I. 1 P. (दंहति, दंहित) 1 To make firm, strengthen. —2 To make fast, fasten. —3 To fortify. —II. 1 A. (दंहति) 1 To be firm. —2 To grow or increase.

दृहणं Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृष्टि *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strength- ened. —2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* [दृह्-क नि- नलोयः] 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 3; Il. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. —2 Solid, massive. —3 Confirmed, esta- blished. —4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. —5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. —6 Compact. —7 Tight, close, dense. —8 Strong, intense, great, excessive,

mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करि-
ष्यामि दृढाङ्गुतां Ku 3. 8; R. 11. 46. —9 Tough. —10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). —11 Durable. —12 Reliable. —13 Certain, sure. —14 Hard-hearted, cruel; U. 4. —15 Se- cure. —16 (In Math.) Reduced to the smallest number by a common divisor. —दं 1 Iron. —2 A stronghold, fortress. —3 Excess, abundance, high degree. —4 Anything fixed or firm or solid. —दं *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. —2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. —3 Thoroughly; —Comp. —अंग *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (—न) a dia-
mond. —आयुधः an epithet of Siva. —इषुधि *a.* having a strong quiver. —कांडः, —ग्रंथिः, —पत्रः a bamboo. —क-
रिन् *a.* resolute. —ग्रात्रिका granulated sugar. —ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, resolute. —दंशकः a shark. —द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secur- ed. —धनः an epithet of Buddha. —धन्वन्, —धन्विन् *m.* a good archer. —निश्चय *a.* 1. of firm resolve, reso- lute, firm. —2. confirmed. —नीरः, —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —पाद् *a.* re- solute. (—द्) an epithet of Brahmā. —प्रतिज्ञा *a.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. —प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled con- viction. —प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree. —प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. striking hard. —2. bit- ting firmly, shooting surely. —भक्ति *a.* faithful, devoted. —मति *a.* re- solute, strong-willed, firm. —मुष्टि *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (—ष्टिः) a sword. —मूलः, —वृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. —लोमन् *m.* a wild hog. —वैरिन् *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. —व्रत *a.* 1. firm in religious austerity. —2. firm, faithful. —3. persevering, persist- ent. —संघि *a.* 1. firmly united, closely joined. —2. close, compact. —3. thick set. —सौहृद् *a.* firm in friend- ship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, con- firm, strengthen; cf. दृढयति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong. —2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, —कारः Confirmation, cor- roborator.

दृतिः *m. f.* [दृ भिदाणे तिक्त्ति श्वश्रव] 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. —2 A fish. —3 A skin, hide. —4 A pair of bellows. —5 Ved. A cloud. —6 A bull's dewlap. —Comp. —हरिः a dog. —हारः a water- carrier.

दृष्टं Ved. An obstruction to the egress or door of a cow-pen.

दृक्: *f.* 1 A snake. -2 Thunder-bolt. -3 A wheel. —*m.* The sun.

दृग्: *m.* 1 The thunderbolt. (of Indra). -2 The sun. -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

दृप् I. 1 P., 10 U. (दर्पति, दर्पयति) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (द्व्यति, दह) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent; स किल नामना दहयति U. 5; दह्यमानवद्वयमन्विषिषद्दुर्वारदुःस्वयाम् Git. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be mad or foolish. -III. 6 P. (द्वयति) To pain, torture.

दर्प: [दृग्भावे वृत्तं कर्तरी अच् वा] I Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 217; Bg. 16. 4. -2 Rashness. -3 Vanity, conceit. -4 Sullenness, sulkeness. -5 Heat. -6 Musk.-Comp. -आह्वसत *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. -कल *a.* uttering a proud and agreeable sound; Ku. 1. 56. -छिद्-च्छिद्, -हर *a.* humbling, humiliating -दः, -हन् *m.* N. of Vishnu.

दर्पक *a.* Making proud, inflaming. -कः N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दर्पणः [दृग्स्थु] 1 A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 14. 37. -2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. -जं 1 The eye. -2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

दर्पित, दर्पित् *a.* (गी. *f.*) Proud, arrogant, baughty.

हस *a.* [दृग्-क] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantio. -तः N. of Vishnu.

दृप *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Strong, powerful.

ट्ट I. 1, 6 P., 10 U. (दम्बति, दम्बति) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दम्बयति) To fear, be afraid of.

दृध *p. p.* 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. -अं 1 A string. -2 Fear.

दृधि: *f.* Stringing together, arranging.

दृष्ट् (फ) 6 P. (द्वय-क-ति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

दृक्ष् *f.* A snake in general; of. दृग्.

दृश् 1 P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अवशिष्ट, अद्रक्षीत्, दक्षति, दृष्ट, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; श्रवयसि श्रावयामां Ms. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स रश्मिः Chān 5; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्युद्यौ युनि दृष्टुं ब्रह्माणसि वासवः Ram. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -5 in-

spect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. -7 To see by divine intuition; कषिर्दर्शनास्तोमान् ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). -*Paas.* (दश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested; तवत्तच्चारु वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3; R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयमिदं ततोऽप्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगो भाव्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded; सान्नाय्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमिव दारेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. -*Caus.* (दर्शयति) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. gen.) to see anything (acc.) to show, point out; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरिं Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायदर्शयद्भुती R. 12. 6f; 1. 47; 13. 24; Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display, make visible; तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice); Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वयमेव); स्वां गृहेऽपि वनितां कथामारुणं ह्रीनिमोले खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71; स संततं दर्शयते गतः समयः कृतधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10; Ku. 4. 25. -*Desid.* (दिदृक्षे) To wish or desire to see.

दर्श *a.* [दृग्भावे च] Seeing, looking. -शः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.); दुर्दर्शः, शिष्यदर्शः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof. -3 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या); एकत्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दर्श उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. -पः a god. -यामिनी the night of the new moon. -विषद् *m.* the moon.

दर्शक *a.* (शंका or शंका *f.*) [दृग्-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing, out; Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door-keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शत *a.* [दृग् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1 Visible. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

दर्शन *a.* [दृग् स्थुट्] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.); देव, धर्म,

&c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. -नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision; चित्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देवदर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कारय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vision, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory proscribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. -ईच्छु *a.* anxious to see. -उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. -पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon; मम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. 'crossed my sight.' -प्रतिभुः -मातिभार्यं a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *pot. p.* [श-अनीयश्] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful; अहो दर्शनीयाश्चक्षराणि Mu. 1; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp. -मानिन् *a.* conceited, proud, vain.

दर्शयितु *a.* (दृग्-णिच् वृच्) 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. -*m.* 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *p. p.* [दृग्-णिच् क] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

दर्शित् *a.* [दृग्-णिच्] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding showing, exhibiting.

दृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight; संदधे दृशमुद्रयतारकां R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. -अवयवः the sun. -कणः a snake. -क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. -गोचर *a.* visible. (-रः) the

range of sight. —जलं tears. —क्षेपः, —ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. —तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). —पथः the range of sight. —पातः a look, glance. —मिषा heauty, splendour. —भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —लंबनं vertical parallax. —विषः a snake. —वृत्तं a vertical circle. —ज्ञातिः *f.* the faculty of perception. —श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing.

दृशा The eye. —Comp. —आकांक्ष्यं a lotus. —उपम a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश्-आवृत्ति] 1 A spiritual teacher. —2 A Brāhmaṇa. —3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —नं Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. —2 A Sāstra. —3 Light. —शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि बा० ईकृ] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. —2 Beautiful, —का, —कं Appearance, becoming manifest.

दृश्य *pot. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible. —2 To be looked at. —3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —इय A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृश्च *a.* (री *f.*) [दृश् कर्मिण्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. —2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतापदृश्वा R. 5. 24; विद्यानां पाददृश्वनः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश् कर्मिण्-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. —2 Visible, observable. —3 Regarded, considered. —4 Occurring, found. —5 Appearing, manifested. —6 Known, learned, understood. —7 Determined, decided, fixed. —8 Valid. —9 Allotted. —10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. —11 Treated of. See दृश. —दृष्ट 1 Perception, observation. —2 Danger from dacoits. —Comp. —अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. —2. scarcely or hardly seen. —अंतः, —ते 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णेश्वदेवयाकांक्षि दृष्टांतोऽत्र महार्णवः Si. 2. 31. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; see K. P. 10 and R. G. ad. loc.). —3. a Sāstra or science. —4. death; (cf. दिशत). —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. —2. practical. —3. having a clear idea about anything. —कष्ट, —दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hard-

ships. —कूट a riddle, an enigma. —दोष *a.* 1. found fault with, considered to be faulty; S. 2. —2. vicious. —3. exposed, detected. —पृष्ठ *a.* running from a battle-field. —प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. —2. convinced. —रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —इत्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. —2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Seeing, viewing. —2 Seeing with the mental eye. —3 Knowing, knowledge. —4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तुणीकृतजलत्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28; S. 4. 2; देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु H. 1. —5 A look, glance. —6 View, notion; शुद्धदृष्टिरेवा K. 173; एतां दृष्टि-सवष्टय Bg. 16. 9. —7 Consideration, regard. —8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars —10 Light (वकाश). —Comp. —कृत् *n.*, —कृते a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —क्षेपः a glance, look. —गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (—रः) the range of sight. —पातः 1. a look, glance; माये युग-मेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 65. —2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकर्णविद्धित-दृष्टिपातः Ku. 3. 31. (Malli. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रभा). —पथः the range of sight. —पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं न्येतत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —बधुः a fire-fly. —विक्षेपः a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —विद्या optics. —विश्रमः an amorous glance, a coquettish look; S. 1. 23. —विषः a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. —2. Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone; see दृषद्.

दृषद् *f.* [दृ-अदि भृक्-ह्रस्वश्च; cf. U. 1. 123] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general, Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. —2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. —Comp. —उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृषदित्मा-पकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृषद् *a.* Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvatī and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

दृहः, दृह 1 P. (दृश्ति, दृहति) 1 To be fixed or firm. —2 To grow, increase. —3 To prosper. —4 To fasten.

दृ 1. 4, 9 P. (दृश्ति, दृति, दीर्घ) 1 To hurst or break asunder, split open. —2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —Pass. (दीर्घते) 1 To burst, break open, he sundered; कथमेव प्रलपतां वः सहस्रधा न दीर्घमनया जिह्वया V. 3. —2 To separate. —3 To be afraid, to fear. —Caus. (दृ-दा-रयति-ते) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. —2 To disperse, scatter. —II. 1 P. (दृति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दीर्घ *p. p.* [दृ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. —2 Frightened, afraid. —जी 1 Cutting, a rent. —2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दृते, दात, desid. दिदृष्टे) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a.* Shining intensely bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under दा.

देव 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. —2 To lament. —3 To shine. —4 To throw, cast. —WITH परि to lament, inourn.

देव *a.* (वी *f.*) [दिव-शब्] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —2 Shining; यज्ञस्य देवसृष्टिर्ब्रह्म Rv. 1. 1. —3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. —2 (a) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न वर्षत. (b) A cloud. —3 A divine man, Brāhmaṇa. —4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. —5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmaṇas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. —6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king, ('My lord', 'Your majesty'); ततश्च देव Vo. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. —7 Quicksilver. —8 The Supreme Spirit. —9 A fool. —10 A child. —11 A man following any particular business. —12 A lover. —13 Emulation. —14 Sport, play. —व An organ of sense. [cf. L. deus; Gr. deos]. —Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, —र a temple. —अंमना a celestial damsel, an apsaras. —अतिदेवः, —अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. —2. an epithet of (1) Siva. (2) Buddha. (3) Vishnu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, —अनुयायिन् *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —अंभस् *n.*, —अंभ 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. —2. food that has been first offered to an

idol; see Ms. 5. 7 and Knll. there-
in. —अभीष्ट *a.* 1. liked by or dear
to gods. —2. sacred or dedicated
to a deity. (—*घ*) piper-betel.
—अरण्य the garden of gods, the
Nandana garden; R. 10. 80. —अरि:
a domo. —अर्चनं, —न the worship
of gods. —आवस्य: *c.* temple. —अश्व:
an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse
of Indra. —आक्रीड: 'the garden of
the gods, 'Nandana garden. —आजीव:
—आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon
an idol. —2. a low Brāhmaṇa sub-
sisting by attendance upon an idol
and upon the offerings made to it.
—आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy,
sacred. —2. of a divine nature. (—*m.*)
1. the divine soul. —2. the holy
fig-tree. —आयतनं a temple; Me.
4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon.
—2. rainbow. —आयुषं the life-time
of a god. —आलय: 1. heaven. —2.
a temple. —आवास: 1. heaven. —2.
the holy fig-tree (अवस्य). —3. a
temple. —4. the Sumeru mountain.
—आहार: nectar, ambrosia. —इज्ज *a.*
(nom. sing. देवेद्-इ) worshipping
the gods. —इज्य: an epithet of Bri-
haspati, preceptor of the gods.
—ईदृ: 1. an epithet of Indra. —2.
of Siva. —इष्ट *a.* dear to gods. (—*घ*):
bdellium. (—*घ*) the wild lime-
tree. —ईश: an epithet of (1) In-
dra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishnu. (4)
Brahman. (—*शी*) N. of Durgā; also
of Devaki, mother of Kṛishṇa.
—ईश्वर: N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra.
—उद्यानं 1. divine garden. —2. the
Nandana garden. —3. a garden near
a temple. —कवि: (देववि:) 1. a deifi-
ed saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि,
भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि
देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (*i. e.* अंगिरस्). —2.
an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13,
26. —ओकस् *n.* the mountain Su-
meru. —कन्या a celestial damsel,
a nymph. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं 1. a reli-
gious act or rite. —2. the worship of
gods. —काण्डं the Devadāru tree.
—कुण्डं a temple. —कुण्डं a natural
spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. —2. a
race of gods. —3. a group of gods.
—कुल्य the celestial Ganges. —कु-
सुमं cloves. —खातं, —खातकं 1. a nat-
ural hollow among mountains —2.
a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4.
203. —3. a pond near a temple. —विलं
a cavern, chasm. —गण: a class of
gods. —गणिका an *apsaras*, *q. v.*
—गंधर्व: an epithet of Nārada. (—*र्व*)
a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं
thunder. —गान्धर्व: a celestial
chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरि: N.
of a mountain; Me. 42. —गुरु: 1.
an epithet of Kasyapa (the father
of gods). —2. of Brihaspati (the pre-

ceptor of gods) —गृही an opithet
of Sarasvatī or of a place situated
on it. —गृहं 1. a secret only known
by gods. —2. death. —गृहं 1. a tem-
ple. —2. the place of a king. —3. a
planetary sphere. —वर्ग्य the wor-
ship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ
(*du.*) Asvins, the twin physicians
of gods. —छन्द: a pearl-necklace having
a hundred strings. जन: the gods
collectively. —जातं a class of gods.
—जामि: *f.* a sister of the gods.
—तस्र: 1. the holy fig-tree. —2. one
of the trees of paradise, (*i. e.* मंदार,
परिजात, तैलान, कल्य, and हरिचंदन). —3.
the tree in a village (बैलवृक्ष) where
the villagers usually meet. —तड: 1.
fire. —2. an epithet of Rāhu. —तात:
1. a sacrifice. —2. N. of Kasyapa.
—ताति: 1. a god. —2. divine service.
—तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the
worship of gods. —2. the tips of the
fingers sacred to gods. —दत्त *a.* 1.
god-given, granted by the gods. —2.
given to the gods (as a village, &c.).
(—*त्त*:) 1. N. of the conch-shell
of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. —2. a
certain person (used in speaking
of men indefinitely); देवदत्त: पच-
ति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते &c.
—3. one of the vital airs exhaled
in yawning; देवदत्तो विज्ञंभणे. °अग्रज:
N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting
the gods. (—*न*:) N. of Nārada.
—दारु *m. n.* a species of pine; Ku.
1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दास: a servant
or attendant upon a temple. (—*सी*)
1. a female in the service of gods or
a temple. —2. a contezan (employed
as a dancer in a temple). —3. the
wild citron tree. —दीप: the eye.
—दुन्दुभि: 1. a divine drum. —2. the
holy basil with red flowers. —3. an
epithet of Indra. —दूत: a divine en-
voy or messenger, an angel. —देव: 1
an epithet of Brahmā. —2. of Siva;
Ku. 1. 52. —3. of Vishnu. —द्वेष्टी a
procession with idols. —धर्म: a reli-
gious duty or office. —यानी the city
of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. —2.
any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —नोद्विन्
m. N. of the door keeper of Indra.
—नागरी N. of the character in which
Sanskrit is usually written. —नाय:
Siva. —निकाय: 'residence of gods',
paradise, heaven. —निन्दक: a blas-
phemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist.
—निर्मित *a.* 'god created', natural.
—पति: an epithet of Indra. —पादः
'the royal feet or presence', an hon-
orific term for a king; देवपादाः प्रमा-
णम्. —पथ: 1. 'heavenly passage',
heaven, firmament. —2. the milky
way. —पशु: any animal consecrated
to a deity. —पात्रं an epithet of Agni.
—पुर: —पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amara-

vati, the city of Indra. —पूज्य: an
epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृति: *f.*,
—प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a
deity. —प्रश्न: 'consulting deities',
astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रिय:
'dear to the gods', an epithet of
Siva; (देवानां प्रिय: an irreg. comp.
meaning 1. a goat. —2. a fool, idiot
like a brute boast, as in तेत्यनार्यज्ञा
देवानां प्रिय: K. P. —3. an ascetic (who
renounces the world). —चलि: an ob-
lation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m.* 1. a
Brahmaṇa who lives on the proceeds
of a temple. —2. a venerable Brāh-
maṇa. —भवनं 1. the heaven. —2. a
temple. —3. the holy fig-tree. —भू *m.*
a god. (—*f.*) heaven. —भूमि: *f.*
heaven. —भृति: *f.* an epithet of the
Ganges. —भूयं divinity, godhead.
—भुत् *m.* an epithet 1. of Vishnu. —2.
of Indra. —भोज्यं nectar. —मणि: 1.
the jewel of Vishnu called कैस्तुभ. —2.
the sun. —3. a curl of hair on horse's
neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother
of gods. —मातृक *a.* 'having the god
of rain or clouds as foster-mother,
watered only by the clouds, depend-
ing on rain water and not on irriga-
tion, deprived of every other kind
of water (as a country); देशो नद्यं-
दृष्ट्यं बुधसंपन्नवीहिपालितः । स्यान्नदीमातृ-
को देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमं U. Ak.; cf also
चित्तवर्ति क्षेममदेवमातृका: (*i. e.* नदीमातृ-
का:) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चाकसते Ki.
1. 17. —माषक: the jewel of Vishnu,
called कैस्तुभ. —मास: the eighth
month of pregnancy. —मुनि: a di-
vine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place,
a place where a sacrifice is performed;
देवयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4. —यजि *a.*
making oblations to gods. —यज्ञ: a
sacrifice to the superior gods made
by oblations to fire, or through fire
to the gods; (one of the five daily
sacrifices of a Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 3.
81, 85; and देवयज्ञ also). —यज्यं —यज्य
a sacrifice. —यात्रा 'an idol-pro-
cession', any sacred festival when
the idols are carried in procession.
—यानं, —रथ: a celestial car. —युगं 1.
the first of the four ages of the
world; also called कृतयुग. —2. an ago
of the gods comprising four ages of
men. —यौनि: 1. a superhuman being,
a demigod. —2. a being of divine
origin. —3. fuel used in kindling fire;
(*f.* also). —योषा an *apsaras*. —रह-
स्यं a divine mystery. —राज, —राज: 1.
an epithet of Indra. —2. a king. —3.
N. of Buddha. —लता the Navamal-
likā or double jasmine plant. —लिंगं
the image or statue of a deity. —लोक: 1.
heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182.
—वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्धन् *n.*
the sky. —वर्धन्नि: —शिल्पिन् *m.* Visva-
karman, the architect of gods. —वाप्ति

'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वत्तन; an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. Divine science. —2. the science of Nirukta or etymology —विभागः; the northern hemisphere. —विश्व f., —विज्ञा a deity. —वीति; food of the gods. —वृक्ष; the Mandāra tree. —व्यवस्र a. Ved. occupied by the gods. —व्रतं 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. —2. the favorite food of the gods. (—तः) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. —2. Kārttikeya. —शत्रुः a demon. —शुनी an epithet of Sarama, tho hitch of the gods. —शेखरः the damanaka tree. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रीः m. a sacrifice. (f.) Lakshmi. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishnu. —2. Nārada. —3. a sacred treatise —4. a god in general. —संघ a. divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (युधम्). —2. a council of a king; council-chamber. —3. a gambling-house. —सभ्यः 1. a gambler. —2. a frequenter of gambling-houses. —3. an attendant on a deity. —4. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्यं identification or nification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Śiva. —सुविः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods; cf. उदान. —सुष्टा an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. —2. N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कंदेन साक्षादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1; (Malli.) —देवसेना—स्कंदपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife. —पतिः, पतिः, an epithet of Kārttikeya. —स्वं 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यद्वनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 11. 20, 26. —अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. —हृतिः f. 1. invocation of the gods. —2. N. of a daughter of Mann Svāyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हृदं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक a. [दिव्-गुल्] 1 Sporting, playing. —2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. —Comp —नंदनः —पुत्रः, —मातृ m., —सूतः epithet of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य a. Divine, godlike. देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. —2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. —3 The image of a deity. —4 An idol. —5 An organ of sense. —Comp. —अगारः, —रं, —आगारः, —रं, —गृहं, —स्थानं

a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity —अत्सन् a. of a divine nature; Ku. 1. 1. —आयननं, —आलयः, वेष्टन n. a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवस्य a. 1 Having as one's deity as in अग्निदेवस्य. —2 Sacred to a deity.

देवग्रन्थ (देविचि f.) Adoring a husband.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवन् [दीक्षत्यनेन दिव् करणे ल्युट्] A dio. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. —2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. —5 A lotus. —6 Emulation, desire to excel. —7 Affair, business. —8 Praise. —9 Going, motion. —10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. —2 Sport, pastime. —3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kaoba, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see क्व). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vrishapavan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; See Yayati also].

देवयु a. 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. —2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवः A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon

the offerings made to an idol. —2 A virtuous man. —3 N. of Nārada. —4 A husband's brother. —5. N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol; see the preceding word.

देवाटः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods. (°यू to be changed into a god).

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divino, godly. —2 Derived from a god. —3 Virtuous, pious.

देविन्, देविन् m. A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī. —4 N. of Sāvitrī. —5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); देव्याभावेन नामयं देवीशब्दश्च नाम सती। स्तानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्न्यैर्नो बोधयुज्यते M. 5. 12. देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं अथ भजत्येषा K. P. 10. —6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. —Comp. —कोटः the city of Bāṇa, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. —2. the apartment of a queen.

देव m. [दिव्-क] 1 A husband's brother (especially younger.). —2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

ईव्य Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [दिग्-अच्] 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को तु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like; कपोलः स्कंध, अंस, नितंब &c., without any meaning; स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 'on the shoulder'). —2 A region, country, province, land, territory; यं देशं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुमतापाजितं H. 1. 171. —3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. —4 An institution, an ordinance. —5 Range-compass; हृदिदेशः Pt. 2. —Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. —आचारः, धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. —कालो (m. du.) time and place. (—लं) ind. according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. —ज, —जात a. 1. native, indigenous. —2. produced in the right country. —3. genuine, of genuine descent. —हृद a. 1. seen in a country. —2. cus-

tomary in a place.—भाषा the dialect of a country ; आलोच्य क्षयमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kāvya. 4. 35.—रूपं propriety, fitness.—स्वयम्भारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [दिशःकर्तारि प्वुल] 1 A ruler, governor.—2 An instructor, a preceptor.—3 A guide in general.

देशना [दिशः-णिच् युच्] Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. [देशे प्रसितः ट्] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native.—कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु).—2 A traveller.—3 A guide.—4 One familiar with places.

देशित a. 1 Told, directed, ordered.—2 Advised, instructed.—3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect ; See Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. [देशे भवः ङ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial.—2 Native, local.—3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.) ; as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वंगदेशीय &c.—4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words) ; अष्टादशवर्षदेशीया कन्यां दर्श K. 131 ' a girl about 18 years old ' (whose age bordered on 18) ; R. 18. 39 ; so पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य a. [दिशः-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश यत् वा] 1 To be pointed out or proved.—2 Local, provincial.—3 Born in a country, native.—4 Genuine, of genuine descent.—5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due).—6 Not far from, almost ; see देशीय above.—इयः 1 An eye-witness of anything ; अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52, 53.—2 The inhabitant of a country.—इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वापक्ष).

देष्णं Ved. A gift.

देष्णु a. 1 Very liberal.—2 Intractable, unruly.—m. A washerman.

देहः-हं [दिह्-घञ्] The body ; देहं दहति दहनं इव गंधवाहः Bv. 1. 104.—हः Anointing, smearing—ही A rampart, wall, mound.—Comp.—अंतरं another body. °प्राप्तिः f. transmigration.—आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka.—आत्मवादित् m. a materialist, a Chārvāka.—आवरणं armor, dress.—ईश्वरः the soul.—उद्भव, उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate.—कुरः a father.—सुतं m. 1. the sun.—2. the Supreme

Soul.—3. father.—कोषः 1. the covering of the body.—2. a feather, wing &c.—3. skin.—क्षयः 1. decay of the body.—2. sickness, disease.—गत a. incarnate, embodied.—जः a son.—जा a daughter.—त्यागः 1. death (in general).—2. voluntary death ; resigning the body ; तीर्थं तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नु कन्यासरस्वोर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95.—दुः quicksilver.—दीपः the eye.—धर्मः the function of the body.—धारकं a bone.—धारणं living, life.—धिः a wing.—धृष्ट m. air, wind.—बद्धं a. embodied, incarnate ; R. 11. 35 ; Ku. 2. 47.—बन्धः bodily frame ; U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20.—भाज् a. embodied, corporeal.—(m.) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man.—सुज् m. 1. the soul.—2. the sun.—भृत् m. 1. a living being, especially a man ; भिगिमां देहभृतमसारतां R. 8. 51 ; Bg. 8. 4 ; 14. 14.—2. an epithet of Siva.—3. life, vitality.—यात्रा 1. dying, death.—2. nourishment, food.—लक्ष्णं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin.—वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds ; see प्राण.—संचारिणी a daughter.—सारः marrow.—स्वभावः holly temperament.—देहभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied.—m. 1 A man.—2 The soul.

देहिन् a. (नी f.) [देह-णि] Incarnate, embodied.—m. 1 A living being, especially a man ; त्वद्दीनं खलु देहिनां सुखे Ku. 4. 10 ; Si. 2. 46 ; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2 ; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49.—2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body) ; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णवस्त्रानि संशयि नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13 ; 14. 5.—नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door ; विन्ध्यस्थं लीं युवि गगनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87 ; Bk. 1. 9.—Comp.—दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold ; न्याय see under न्याय.

दे 1 P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse.—2. To be purified.—3 To protect.—WITH अव 1. to whiten, brighten.—2. to purify.

दैतयः [दितेरपश्च ट्] ' A son of Diti, a Rākāṣa, demon.—Comp.—इज्यः, -शुक्रः, -पुरोधस् m., -पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras.—निशूदनः an epithet of Viṣṇu.—मातृ —Diti, mother of the demons.—मेदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [दितेरपश्च ण्य] See दैत्य.—Comp.—अरिः 1. a god.—2. an epithet of Viṣṇu.—देवः 1. an epithet of

Varuṇa.—2. wind.—पतिः an epithet of Hiraṇyakaśipu q. v.—युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

दैव्या 1 A drug.—2 Spirituous liquor.

देन (नी f.), दैनंदिनी (नी f.), दैनिक (की f.) a. Diurnal, daily ; Bu. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

देर्घ्यं-र्घं Length, longness.

दैर्घ्यं, -न्यं [दैनस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state ; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं G. I. 2 ; कणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21 ; इन्देर्दैर्घ्यं स्वदुस्तरणक्षिप्रकातेर्बिभर्ति Me. 84.—2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness.—3 Feebleness.—4 Meanness.

देव a. (ची f.) [देवादागतः अण्] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial, सङ्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33 ; देवीनां मातृवीणां च प्रति-हतां स्वमापदां R. 1. 60 ; Y. 2. 235 ; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3 ; Ms. 3. 75.—वः (i. e. विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest ; गङ्गास्य कस्मिन्ने देवः Y. 1. 59 ; (for the eight forms of marriages see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21).—वं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune ; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mn. 3 ; विना पुरुषकारेण देवमत्र न सि-ध्यति ' God helps those who help themselves ' ; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुष-मात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. (देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally).—2 A god, deity.—3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods.—4 A kind of Śrāddha ceremony.—5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, i. e. the tips of the fingers ; of. Ms. 2. 59.—नी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above.—Comp.—अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena.—अधीन, -आयत्त a. dependent on fate ; देवा-यत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33.—अहोरात्रः a day of the gods, i. e. the human year.—उपहत a. ill-fated, unfortunate ; Mu. 6. 8.—कर्मन् n. offering oblations to gods.—कृत a. 1. fated.—2. natural.—को-विद्, -चित्तकः, -ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune teller ; Y. 1. 313 ; Kām. 9. 25.—गतिः f. turn or course of fate ; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो देवगत्या Me. 96 ; Pt. 3. 174.—तत्र a. dependent on fate.—दीपः the eye.—दुर्बिपाकः hardness of fortune, ad-versedness or unpropitiousness of

fate, an evil turn of fate ; U. 1. 40.
—दोषः badness of fate. —पर a. 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. —2. fated, predestined. —प्रह्नः 1. fortune-telling, astrology. —2. a voice from heaven. —युगं 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance ; (देव-योगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally). —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —वशाः, —शं the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —वाणी 1. a voice from heaven. —2. the Sanskrit language ; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —हीन a. ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

देवकः A god, deity.

देवता a. (ती f.) [देवता-अण्] 1 Divine. —2 (At the end of an adj. comp.) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in ह्यदेवता जनाः. —तं 1 A god, deity, divinity ; युद्धं पा देवतं विप्रं घृतं मधु चतुर्ष्वप्यं प्रदक्षिणामि कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 39, 153 ; U. 4. 4 ; Amaru. 3. —2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods ; Ve. —2. —3. An idol. (The word is said to be m. also but is rarely used in that gender. Mamata notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तवत् ; see अप्रयुक्त). —4 N. of the third Kāṇḍa of Yāska's Nirukta.

देवतस् ind. By chance, fortunately, luckily.

देवत्य a. Addressed or sacred to a deity ; Y. 1. 99 ; Ms. 2. 189 ; 4. 124. —त्यं A deity.

देविक a. (की f.) [देव-इक्] Relating to the gods, divine ; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —कं An inevitable accident.

देविच् m. An astrologer.

दैव्य a. (व्या or स्त्री f.) Divine. —यं 1 Fortune, fate. —2 Divine power.

देवलः, लकः The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch shell (शङ्ख).

दैवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

देशिक a. (की f.) [देशेन निर्बुधं, तस्येदं वा-इङ्] 1 Local, provincial. —2 National, belonging to the whole country. —3 Belonging or having reference to space ; Bhāṣā P. 120. —4 Acquainted with any place. —5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. —2 A guide.

दष्टिक a. (की f.) [दिष्टमिति मति-शेष, इङ्] Fated, predestined. —कः A fatalist.

देहिक a. (की f.) [देह भवः, तस्येदं वा इङ्] Bodily, corporeal.

देह्य a [देह भवः इङ्] Bodily. —ह्यः The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. (यति, दित ; Caus. दापयति ; desid. विस्सति) 1 To cut, divide. —2 To move, reap. —WITH अव to cut or lop off ; यद्वन्यस्मिन् यज्ञे लुच्यद्यति Sat. Br.

दोश्च See under दुह्.

दोषः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जुः).

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [दुल्-वङ्] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. —2 A swing, litter. —3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Friṣṭha' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. —2 A swing, hammock (fig. also) ; असीत्स दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34 ; 9. 46 ; 19. 44 ; संदेहदोलामासेष्यते K. 207. —3 Swinging, fluctuation. —4 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 The Indigo plant. —Comp. —अधिरुद्ध, —आह्व a. (lit.) mounted on a swing ; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —युद्धं uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success ; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). —2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान a. 1 Swinging, oscillating. —2 Wavering, vacillating. —3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित a. Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. —2 A swing.

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिन् See under दुष्.

दोषन् m. n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषस् f. Night. —n. Darkness

दोषा ind. At night ; दोषास्मि नूनमहिमांशुसा किलेति Si. 4. 46, 62. —f. 1 The arm. —2 The darkness of night, night ; चर्मकालदिवस इव क्षयितदोषः K. 67 (where the word means 'a fault or sin' also). —Comp. आरस्यः, —तिलकः a lump. —करः the moon.

दोषातन a. (नी f.) Nightly, nocturnal ; R. 13. 76.

दोस् m. n. [दृश्यते अनेन दम् दोशसि अर्थ-को ; Un. 2. 69] (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual) 1 The forearm, the arm ; तसु-

पाद्वदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्मिशाचरः R. 15. 23 ; हेममात्रगतं दोर्मिमदधानं पयश्च 10. 51 ; Ku. 3. 76. —2 The part of an arc defining its sine. —3 The side of a triangle or square. —Comp. —गडु (दोर्गडु) a. crooked-armed. —ग्रन् (दोर्ग्रन्) a. strong, powerful. (—हः) pain in the arm. —ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base. —वृद्ध (दोर्वृद्धः) a atik-like arm, strong arm ; Me. 7. 8 ; Bv. 1. 128. —निकर्तनं (दोर्मिकर्तनं) amputation of the arm. —मूल (दोर्मूलं) the arm-pit —युद्धं (दोर्मयुद्धं) a duel ; Mv. 5. 37. —शालिन् (दोःशालिन् possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave ; Ve. 3. 32. —शिखरं (दोःशिखरं) the shoulder. —सहस्रभृत् (दोःसहस्रभृत्) m. 1. an epithet of the demon Bāṇa. —2. an epithet of Sahasrārjuna. —स्थः (दोस्थः) 1. a servant. —2. service. —3. a player. —4. play, sport.

दोह, दोहन, दोह्य &c. See under दुह्.

दोहदः—द [दोहमकर्षं ददाति दा-क] 1 (a.) The longing of a pregnant woman ; प्रजावती दोहदशमिनी ते R. 14. 45 ; उपेय सा दोहवदुःखशोक्ला यदेव वने तदपश्यदाहत् 3. 6. 7. —(b) The desired object itself. —2 Pregnancy. —3 The desire of plants, at budding time (as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by monthfuls of liquor &c.) महर्षिदा दोहद्वेक-शकेराकालिकं कारकस्तीद्वरेति N. 3. 21 ; R. 8. 62 ; Me. 78 ; see अशोक —4 Vehement desire : प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. —5. Wish or desire : in general. —Comp. —लक्षणं 1. the foetus, the embryo (—दोहद्वेक्षण q. v.). —2 the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहद्वती A Pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन् a. Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहदः See दोहद ; इषा वहति दोहदं (v. 1.) ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door keeper, porter. —2 The superintendent of a village.

दोःस्रं Wrangling between women.

दोकू (सू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. —लं Fine silk cloth.

दोत्यं Message, mission.

दाराख्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity ; R. 15. 72.

—2 Mischievousness ; युगानामेव दारा-ख्याद् धुरि धुर्यां नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दोहिरि Mischievous, evil, harm.
दोहिर्य 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2 92. -2. Wretchedness, distress.

दोहिर्य Bad or disagreeable smell.

दोहिर्य The Asvamedha sacrifice.

दोहिर्य Difficulty.

दोहिर्य Wickedness, depravity.

दोहिर्य A wretched or miserable life.

दोहिर्य—लं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दोहिर्य The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोहिर्य Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोहिर्य A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोहिर्य 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

दोहिर्य Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्भाग्यवत्पतिविशयति Bb. 2. 42.

दोहिर्य Scarcity, rarity.

दोहिर्य Evil speech, bad language.

दोहिर्य 1 The sap of Dūrvā or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इष्टपत्रं).

दोहिर्य 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दौर्हिर्य in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; दौर्हिर्यवत्पतिविशयति R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.

दोहिर्य Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोहिर्य A tortoise.

दोहिर्य An epithet of Indra.

दोहिर्य (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोहिर्य 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

दोहिर्य (चक्र f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

दोहिर्य (ली f.), दौर्हिर्य (ली f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

दोहिर्य Badness, wickedness.

दोहिर्य (अंति) A son of Dasyanata; दौर्हिर्यमपतिर्य तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19.

दोहिर्य [दौर्हिर्य] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. —नं Sesamum seed.

दोहिर्य The son of a daughter's son.

दोहिर्य A daughter's daughter.

दोहिर्य A pregnant woman.

दोहिर्य f. A day.

दोहिर्य 2 P. (दोहिर्य) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

दोहिर्य n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness. -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness; of-अयु. —m. Fire. (दोहिर्य is a substitute for दिव्य f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp. —नृ a bird. —चर 1 a planet. -2 a bird. —जय attain-ment or gaining of heaven. —दल noon. —धुनि f. —नदी the heavenly Ganges. —निवास a deity, god; जो-काशनाभाद् धुनिवासधुनं Bk. 3. 21. —निवासिन् m. 1 a deity -2 a virtuous man. —पति 1 the sun. -2 an epithet of Indra. —मणि the sun. —योनि f. an *apsaras*. —लोक heaven. —एक-सदृ m. 1 a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2 a planet. —सरित् f. the Ganges.

दोहिर्य An owl. -Comp. —अरि a crow.

दोहिर्य a. Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. —अः An epithet of (1) Varuna, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

दोहिर्य 1 A. (दोहिर्य, द्युति or द्योतिः, desid. द्युतिषते, द्योतिषते) To shine be bright or brilliant, द्युति च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. Caus. (द्योतिषते) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. —With अभि (Caus.) to illuminate; R. 6. 36. —वि to shine, be bright; अद्योतिह सभावेद्यामसौ नरशि-खित्रयौ Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

दोहिर्य m. A ray of light.

दोहिर्य f. [द्युत्-र] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचसंसर्गाद्विद्ये मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41, Mā. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87. -Comp. —करा the polar star or the sage Dhruva. —धरा Vishnu.

दोहिर्य a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

दोहिर्य [द्युत्-भावे च] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in सद्योत्. -2 Sunshine. -3 Heat.

दोहिर्य a. [द्युत्-बुद्ध] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

दोहिर्य a. द्युत्-बुद्ध 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. —नः A lamp. —नं 1 Shin-

ing. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light. -6 Dawn. **दोहिर्य** Explanation, elucidation.

दोहिर्य a. Shining. —नि Ved. Splendour, lustre.

दोहिर्य p. p. 1. Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see द्युत्.

दोहिर्य a. Splendid, bright

दोहिर्य n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. -2 A star. -Comp. —हंगणः (द्योतिरिगणः) a fire-fly.

दोहिर्य a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -Comp. —गान् a mode of chanting the Sāmaveda. —सेनः N. of a king of Śālva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Śavitrī.

दोहिर्य 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

दोहिर्य a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

दोहिर्य—तं [दिव्यं क ऊर्ध्वं] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्युते हि नाम पुत्रवस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; द्युते लभ्यते द्युतेनैव द्वारा मित्रं द्युतेनैव। द्युते युक्तं द्युतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्युतेनैव 2. 7. अप्राणिभिर्युक्तियते तद्धोके द्युतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3 The prize won. -Comp. —अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling house. —करः, —कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं द्युतकरः समिकेन खलीकियते Mk. 2. —कारः, —कारकः 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2 a gambler. —क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. —पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Āshvina (also called कोजागर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kārttika (usually spent in gambling). —जीज्ज a cowrie, a shell used in playing. —वृत्ति 1 a professional gambler. -2 the keeper of a gambling-house. —सभा, —समाजः 1 a gambling house. -2 an assembly of gamblers.

दोहिर्य a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Lamenting, sorry. —नं The seventh sign of the zodiac.

दोहिर्य 1 P. (द्ययति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

दोहिर्य f. (Noun. sing. दोः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्मिरापो हव्यं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (1

Dvandva compounds को is changed to चावा, e. g. चावापृथिवी, चावाधूमि, चावाक्ष्मे 'heaven and earth'. -Comp. -भूमिः a bird. -सद् m. (द्योद्) a god.

द्वकटः, द्वगडः A kettle-drum ; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्वक्षणं A measure of weight, a tola.

द्वहयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.) ; as in जटाद्वहयति द्वहयति -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate ; निषेधाः सैलानां तद्विमिति बुद्धिं द्वहयति U. 2. 27 ; विबुद्धेरुत्कर्षस्त्वपि तु मम भक्तिं द्वहयति 4. 11.

द्वहिमन् m. 1 Tightness, firmness, बधानं द्वहमेव द्वहिमरणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration ; उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्वहिमन्ने Sankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्वप्स a. Dripping, trickling down. -प्सः 1 A drop. -2 A spark (off fire). -प्सं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds ; (also द्रव्यं).

द्रस् 1 P. (द्रमति) To go about, run, run about ; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मे A drachma ; (a word derived from the Greek drachme).

द्रव a. [द्रु गतौ भावे अर्] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping ; आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन) ; Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. -वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid ; U. 3. 25 ; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction. -9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृत means ' to melt, liquefy '. द्रवीभूतं to be melted, as with pity &c. ; द्रवीभवति ते मनः Mv. 7. 34 ; द्रवीभूतं मेघना तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षणं द्व U. 3. 13 ; द्रवीभूतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25). -Comp. -आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the hands joined together and hollowed (= बुलुक् q. v.). -इतर a. solid, hard. -उत्तर a. very fluid. -जः treacle. -द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण a. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवती A river.

द्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.) ; अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that

country ; जरद्द्रविडधार्मिकरथेच्छया निरुद्धैः K. 229. -3 N. of a degraded tribe ; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इन्त् ; Up. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance ; Ve. 3. 20 ; Pt. 3. 174 ; Bv. 4. 29. -2 Gold ; R. 4. 70. -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material. -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रदः an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्यु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything. -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.) ; Mu. 7. 14 ; see अद्रव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas ; (the dravyas are nine: पृथिव्यतिजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगात्मनसि). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money ; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य सियो जनः U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spirituous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum. -Comp. -अर्जनं, वृद्धिः, -सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -ओषः affluence, abundance of wealth. -गणः a class of 37: similar substances (in Medic.). -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -वाचक a substantive. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything.

द्रव्यमय a. (यी f.) 1 Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रव्यं pōt. p. [द्रु-तय] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful ; यया द्रव्ययानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2 ; Bh. 1. 8. -5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टु m. [द्रु-वृत्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally ; as in कथयो मंत्र-द्वाराः. -2 A judge.

द्रहः A deep lake.

द्रा 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. -ण 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Sleep.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. -धृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape (the creeper or the fruit) ; द्राक्षे द्रव्यति के त्वां Git 12 ; R. 4. 65 ; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राक् 1 P. (द्राति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able or sufficient. -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn grace.

द्राक् 1 A. (द्राक्ते) 1 To be able -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्रावयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify ; द्रावयति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणा गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

द्राविमन् m. 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राविष्ठ a. Longest, very long ; (superl. of दीर्घ q. v.)

द्रावीयस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long ; (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.) ; Bv. 1. 35.

द्राव् 1 P. (द्रावति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राह 1 A. (द्राहते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chāpakya.

द्रावः [द्रु-भावे वृत्] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -करं a flux.

द्रावक [द्रु-वृत्] a. 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. -कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -कं Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रु-गिह्-वृत्] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य a. 1 To be made to run or put to flight. 2 Fusible.

द्राविडः [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनेऽस्य अण्] 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. -2 A general name for a Brāhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुजरा, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. -डाः pl. The Dravida country and its people. -डी Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. -कं Black salt. द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहेते) To wake.

द्रु 1. 1 P. (द्रुवति, द्रुतः desid. द्रुदुष-ति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां बहुवोद्धवेगाः समुद्रमेवागमिषुर्द्रुवन्ति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रुवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रुवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly; Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रुवति च हिमरश्माद्द्रुते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 24; 8. 12; U. 6. 12; Pt. 4. 33; द्रुवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -II. 5 P (द्रुणोति) 1 To hurt, injure; तं द्रुद्वावाद्रिणा कपि Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत p. p. [द्रु-क] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened; Māl. 5. 28; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. -तं ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. -पदं n. going quickly. -विलंबितं N. of a metre; see App. 1.

द्रुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु m. n. [द्रुवत्यर्थं द्रु-वा० ड] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. -m. 1 A tree; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. -f. Motion. -Comp. -किलिभं the Devadāru tree. -यगः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3. an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brahṃā. -नी a hat. chet. -नखः a thorn. -नस (नस) a. large-nosed. -न (न) द्रुः a scabbard; see द्रुण-द also. -पदं Ved. a pillar (in general). -पत्नी a splay-footed female. -सल्लकः a kind of tree. (विवाल).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुह 1, 6 P. (द्रोहति, द्रुहति) To sink, perish.

द्रुण 6 P. (द्रुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. -ण 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -Comp. -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः, -णी f. 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुपदः N. of a king of the Pāṇchālas. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhrishtadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also]

द्रुमः [द्रुः शाखास्य मः ; cf. P. V. 2. 108] 1 A tree; यंत्र द्रुमा अपि युगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kṛṇhara. -Comp. -अरिः an elephant. -आमयः lac, gum. -आश्रयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2 the moon. -3 the पारिजात tree. -उत्पल the Karmikāra tree. -तखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lao, gum. -अष्टः the palm tree. -बंधं a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure (मातं)

द्रुह 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुह्य) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); यत्नेति मां द्रुहति महामेव सा-चेत्तुपालंभि तपालिवर्गः N. 3. 7; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह a. (At the end of comp.) (Nom. sing. द्रुह-न्, द्रुह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35; Ms. 5. 90. -f. Injury, damage.

द्रुह्य p. p. Injured, plotted against. -यत् An offence, injury, a malevolent act.

द्रुह्य a. Malevolent, hater.

द्रुवः Injury, damage.

द्रुहा [द्रुह भविष्यत्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रुहस-पथं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence -4

Rebellion. -Comp. -अटः 1. a. religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. -चित्तं a malicious thought, malice prepense, a thought or attempt to injure. -बुद्धि a. bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्रिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित a. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहित्र a. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellions.

द्रुहः 1 A son. -2 A lake. -ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brahṃā or Siva or Vishṇu.

द्रु 5, 9 P. (द्रुणो-या-ति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुघण.

द्रुणः A scorpion. -ण A bow.

द्रेक 1 A. (द्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रे 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep; cf द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Up. 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कौरवेवोद्धि काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि । अनावृष्टिहेतु इत्येव द्रोणमेव ह्यबोद्धिः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. -7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghrītāchī, was preserved by the sage in a droṇa. Though a Brāhmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded—'lodged in the cage of darts'—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhīma, at

the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishtira, 'the truthful' who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added *Gaja* or elephant 'in a very low tone; see Vo. 8. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhristadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head].—**द्रोणः**, **द्रो** A measure of capacity, either the same as an *Adhaka* or equal to 4 *Adhakas* or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a *Kāṇḍī*, or 32 or 64 *shers*.—**द्रो** 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket.—**2** A tub.—**Comp.**—**आचार्यः** see **द्रोण** above.—**काकः**, **काकलः** a raven.—**क्षीरा**, **चा**, **दुग्धा**, **दुघा** a cow yielding a *drona* of milk.—**सुखं** the capital of 400 villages.—**मेघः** see **द्रोण** (2) above

द्रोणिः, **द्रोणि** *f.* [**द्रु** नि वा **की** *Up.* 4. 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel.—**2** A water-reservoir (जलाधार).—**3** A trough for feeding cattle.—**4** A measure of capacity, equal to two *Sūrpas* or 128 *shers*.—**5** The valley or chasm between two mountains; वृहद्द्रोणशैलकातरप्रदेशमधिनिष्ठो मायवस्थान्तिकं प्रयासि *Māl.* 9; हिमवद्द्रोणि &c.—**6** N. of the wife of Drona.—**7** The plantain tree.—**8** The Indigo plant.—**Comp.**—**दूलः** the Ketaka tree.
द्रोणिका 1 A tub, bucket.—**2** The Indigo plant.

द्रोणायनः, **निः**, **द्रोणिः** An epithet of Asvatthaman; यद्रामेण कृते तदेव कुरुते **द्रोणायनिः** क्रोधनः *Ve.* 3. 31.

द्रोणिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) 1 Containing a *drona*.—**2** Sown with a *drona* of grain (as a field).—**की** A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

द्रोणी A tub, trough.

द्रोपदी [**द्रु** पदस्य पर्यं **क्षी**-अण् **की** *प*] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishtira lost

his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhsasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas hegging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see *Ki.* 1. 29-46). It was then that the *Pāṇḍavas* resolved to enter upon the great Bharatī war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see **अहल्या**].

द्रोपदेयः A son of Draupadi; *Bg.* 1. 6, 18.

द्वः A plate on which hours are struck.—**द्व** A pair, couple.

द्वंद्व [**द्वौ** **द्वौ** *सहाभिव्यक्ता*, cf. *P.* VIII. 1. 15. *Sk.*] 1 A pair, couple.—**2** A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवदुः *Ku.* 3. 35; *Me.* 45; न चेद्विद्वं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् *Ku.* 7. 66; *R.* 1. 40; *S.* 2. 14, 7. 27.—**3** A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुखं and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि द्वंद्वानां प्रवृत्तिः *K.* 135; द्वंद्वयोर्जयध्वमाः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः *Ms.* 1. 26; 681; सर्वतुल्यैर्द्रुतिकैरे निवसस्येति न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोऽपि *Si.* 4. 64.—**4** A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight.—**5** A duel.—**6** Doubt, uncertainty.—**7** A fortress, stronghold.—**8** A secret.—**द्व** 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वंद्वः *P.* II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च *Bg.* 10. 33.—**2** A kind of disease.—**3** The sign Gemini of the zodiac.—**Comp.**—**चर**, **चारिन्** *a.* living in couples. (*-m.*)—**4** The ruddy goose; दृष्टिता द्वंद्वचरं प्रतत्विज् *R.* 8. 56, 16. 63.—**ज** *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours.—**2.** arising from a quarrel.—**3.** arising from a couple.—**भावः** antagonism, discord.—**भिनः** separation of the sexes.—**भूत** *a.* 1. forming a couple.—**2.** doubtful, uncertain.—**मोहः** trouble caused by doubt.—**युद्धं** duel, a single combat.

द्वंद्वः *ind.* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वंद्वि *a.* 1 Forming a couple.—**2** Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory.—**3** Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्वंद्वीभूत *a.* Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय *a.* (**ची** *f.*) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः *Mu.* 3; *Bh.* 2. 104 v. 1.; sometimes used in pl. also; see *Si.* 3. 57.—**च** 1 Pair, couple, brace; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं *R.* 8. 6; 1. 19; 3. 8, 4. 4.—**2** Two-fold nature, duplicity.—**3** Untruthfulness.—**4** (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender.—**यी** A pair, couple.—**Comp.**—**अतिग** *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजम् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man.—**आत्मक** *a.* of a two-fold nature.—**वादिन्** *a.* double-tongued, insincere.—**हीन** *a.* of the neuter gender.

द्वयस *a.* (**सी** *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; युष्मद्द्वयसे मदपयसि *K.* 114; नारानित्यद्वयसं बभूव (अंभः) *R.* 16. 46; 6. 55.

द्वाज, **द्वविंशत्**, **द्वादश** &c. See under द्वि.

द्वापरः—**रं** [**द्वा**भ्यां सत्यवैयुगाभ्यां परः पूर्वा *o* Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; *Ms.* 9. 301.—**2** The side of a die marked with two points.—**3** Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वाभ्यासायणः—**द्वाभ्यासायण** *q. v.*

द्वार *f.* 1 A door, gate; *Y.* 3. 12; *Ms.* 3. 88.—**2** Access, way.—**3** A means, an expedient. (द्वारा 'by means of', 'through').—**Comp.**—**स्थः**, **स्थितः** (**द्वा**स्थः, **द्वा**स्थः, **द्वा**स्थितः, **द्वा**स्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [**द्व**णिच्-अच् *Tv.*] 1 A door, gateway, gate.—**2** A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृतवाहारे द्वेष्टस्मिन् *R.* 1 4; 11. 18.—**3** An aperture of the human body; (they are nine); see खं and *Ku.* 3. 50, *Bg.* 8. 12, and *Ms.* 6 48 also.—**4** Way, medium, means. (द्वारेण 'through', 'by means of'; *Pt.* 1.).—**रि** A door.—**Comp.**—**अधिपः** a porter, door-keeper.—**कंडकः** the bolt of a door.—**कपाटः**, **टं** the leaf or panel of a door.—**गोपः**, **नायकः**, **पः**, **पालः**, **पालकः** a door-keeper, porter, warder. (*-पः*) N. of Vishnu.—**दक्षिन्** *m.* a door-keeper.—**दासः** teak-wood,

—पट्टः 1. the panel of a door. —2. the curtain of a door. —पिंडी the threshold of a door. —पिधानः the bolt of a door. —बलिमुत्र *m.* 1. a crow. —2 a sparrow. —बाहुः a door-post, jamb. —यंत्र a lock, bolt. —दुत्त black-pepper. —शाखा the leaf of a door. —रथः a-door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का *N.* of the capital of Krishṇa on the western point of Gujarāth; (for a description of Dvārakā, see Si. 3. 33 63). —Comp. —ईशः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of brishṇa.

द्वारवती द्वारावती = द्वारका *q. v.*
द्वारिका, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num. ६.* (*Nom. du. द्वौ m. द्वे f., द्वे n.*) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुल्यं धिरोहतां द्वे *R.* 5. 68. (*N. B.* In comp. द्वि is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति) [*cf.* *I. duo, bis or bi* in comp.; *Gr. duo, dis; Zend dva; A. S. twi.*] —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* two-eyed, binocular. —अक्षर *a.* dissyllabic. (रः) a word of two syllables. —अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. (—लं) two finger's length. —अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms, a diad. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having two senses. —2. ambiguous, equivocal. —3. having two objects in view. —अशीति *a.* eighty-second. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-two. —अहं copper. —अहो a period of two days. —आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. —2. being two. —आमुष्यावयवः 'a son of two persons or fathers, an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —अचंचं (द्वचं or द्वचचं) a collection of two verses or *viks.* —का, —ककारः 1. a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word कक्र). —2. the ruddy goose (there being two *kas* in the word कौक). —ककुब् *m.* a. camel. —गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. (—गुः) a sub-division of the Tatpurn-śha compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वंद्वो द्वियुरपि चाहं *Udh.* —गुण *a.* double, two fold. (द्विगुणकृ to plough twice; द्विगुणीकृत to double, increase; द्विगुणीकृत *a.* doubled, augmented). —गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; *Ki.* 5. 46. —2. folded double. —3. enveloped. —4. doubly increased, doubled. —चरण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणपशूनां क्षितिमुजां *Sānti.* 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश *a.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. —जः 'twice-born'.

1. a man of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaiśya); see *Y.* 1. 39. —2. a Brāhmaṇa (over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed); जन्मना ब्राह्मणेन ज्ञेयः संस्कारेद्विज उच्यते. —3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c. स तमानंदमविवृत द्विजः *N.* 2. 1; *S.* 5. 21; *R.* 12. 22; *Mu.* 1. 11; *Ms.* 5. 17. —4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः *Bh.* 1. 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brāhmaṇa' also). —अग्रचः a Brāhmaṇa. —अग्रनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. —आलयः 1. the house of a *dvija*. —2. a nest. —ईशः 1. the moon; *Si.* 12. 3. —2. an epithet of Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —वासः a *Sūdra*. —देवः a Brāhmaṇa. —पतिः, राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; *R.* 5. 23. —2. Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —प्रपा 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. —2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. —बन्धुः, ब्रुवः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. —2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; *cf.* ब्रह्मबन्धुः. —सुरूपः a Brāhmaṇa. —लिंगिन् *m.* 1. a Kshatriya. —2. a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one dignified as a Brāhmaṇa. —बाह्वनः an epithet of Viṣṇu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle). —सेवकः a *Sūdra*. —जन्मन् *a.* 1. having two natures. —2. regenerated. —3. oviparous. (—*m.*). —जातिः *m.* 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; *Ms.* 2. 24. —2. a Brāhmaṇa; *Ki.* 1. 39; *Ku.* 5. 40. —3. a bird. —4. a tooth. —जातीय *a.* 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. —2. of a twofold nature. —3. of mixed origin, mongrel. (—यः) a mule. —जिह्वा *a.* 1. double-tongued, (*fig. also*). —2. insincere. (—हः) 1. a snake; *Si.* 1. 63; *R.* 11. 64, 14. 41; *Bv.* 1. 20. —2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. —3. an insincere person. —4. a thief. —उः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. —2. *N.* of Svāhā, wife of Agni. —त्र *a.* pl. two or three; *R.* 5. 25; *Bh.* 2. 121. —त्रिंश (द्वात्रिंश) *a.* 1. thirty-second. —2. consisting of thirty two. —त्रिंशत् (द्वात्रिंशत्) *f.* thirty-two. —लक्षण *a.* having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. —वृद्धि *ind.* stick against stick. —द्वत् *a.* having two teeth. —द्वल *a.* having two parts, two-leaved. —द्वश *a.* pl. twenty. —द्वश *a.* (द्वादश) 1. twelfth; *Ms.* 2. 36. —2. consisting of twelve. —द्वशन् (द्वादशन्) *a.* pl. twelve. —अंबुः, अर्चिस् *m.* an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. —2. Brihaspati, the preceptor of the

gods. —अक्षः, —करः, —लोचनः epithets of Kārttikeya. —अंगुलं a measure of twelve fingers. —अच्ययी *N.* of Jaini-ni's Mīmāṃsā in twelve Adhyāyas. —अत्यिक *a.* committing twelve mistakes in reading. —अक्षं a dodecagon. —अहः 1. a period of twelve days; *Ms.* 5. 83, 11. 168. —2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. —आख्यः, —अक्षः a Buddha. —आत्मन् *m.* the sun. —आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. —आयुस् *m.* a dog. —वार्षिक *a.* twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; *Pt.* 1. —विध *a.* twelve fold. —सहस्र *a.* consisting of 12000. —द्वशी (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —द्वंशं (द्वादशं) a collection of twelve. —दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —दिवः a ceremony lasting for two days. —देवतं the constellation विशाखा. —देहः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —धातुः and epithet of Gaṇeśa. —नयकः a circumsised man. —नवत (द्वि-द्व-नवत) *a.* ninety-second. —नवतिः (द्वि-द्व-नवतिः) *f.* ninety-two. —पः an elephant. —अधिपः Indra's elephant. —आस्यः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —पक्षः 1. a bird. —2. month. —पंचाश (द्वि-द्व-पंचाश) *a.* fifty-second. —पंचाशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-पंचाशत्) fifty-two. —पथं 1. two ways. —2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पद् below. —पद *a.* having two feet (as a verse). —पद्मः a biped, man. —पदिका, —पदी a kind of Prakṛita metre. —पाद्, —पादः 1. a biped, man. —2. a bird. —3. a god. —पाद्यः, —चं a double penalty. —पायिन् *m.* an elephant. —विंदुः a *Visarga* (:). —युज an angle. —यूयः *a.* having two floors (as a place). —मातृ, —मातृजः an epithet of 1. Gaṇeśa. —2. king Jaiśāṇḍha. —मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). —मार्गः a cross-way. —मुखः a leech. —रः 1. a bee; *cf.* द्विरेक. —2. बर्बर *q. v.* —रद्मः an elephant; *R.* 4. 4; *Me.* 59. —अंतका, —अरातिः —अज्ञानः 1. a lion. —2. the Sarabha. —रसनः a snake. —रात्रौ two nights. —रूप *a.* 1. bifiform. —2. written in two ways. —3. having a different shape. —4. bi-colour, bipartite. (पः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. —2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् *m.* a mule. —रेका a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word प्रर); *Ku.* 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —वचनं the dual number (in gram.). —वचका a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). —वाहिका a swing. —विंश (द्वाविंश) *a.* twenty-second. —विंशति (द्वाविंशति) *f.* twenty-two. —विध *a.* of two kinds or sorts; *Ms.* 7. 162. —वेष्टरा a kind of light ear

riage drawn by mules. —ज्ञात 1. two hundred. —2. one hundred and two. —शर्य *a.* worth or bought for two hundred. —शफ *a.* cloven-footed. (—कः) any cloven-footed animal. —शीर्षा an epithet of Agni. —यष *a.* pl. twice six, twelve. —षष्ट (द्विषष्ट, द्वाषष्ट) *a.* sixty-second. —षष्टिः (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) *f.* sixty-two. —सप्तत (द्वि-सप्तत) *a.* seventy-second. —सप्ततिः (द्वि-सप्ततिः) *f.* seventy-two. —सप्ताह a fortnight. —समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. —सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Susha. —सहस्र, —साहस्र *a.* consisting of 2000. (—सं) 2000. —सौर्य, —हर्ष *a.* ploughed in two ways, i. e. first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. —सुवर्ण *a.* worth or bought for two golden coins. —हन् *m.* an elephant. —हयन, —वर्ष *a.* two years old. —हीन *a.* of the neuter gender. —हृत्वा a pregnant woman. —होत्र *m.* an epithet of Agni.

द्विक *a.* 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. —2 Second. —3 Happening the second time. —4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं ज्ञातं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; दुग्मसादुमता किमन्तरं यदि बायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. —यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय *a.* Second; स्व जीवितं स्वमस्ति मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Ms. 83; R. 3. 49. —यः 1 The second in a family, a son. —2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.) मयत्परिमहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3.35; so छाया, दुःख &c. —3 The second letter of a class. —4 The second person (in gram.). —या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. —2 A wife, companion, partner. —3 (In gram.) The accusative case. —यं The half. —यं *ind.* A second time, again. —Comp. —आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana. i. e. गार्हपत्य. —वयस् *a.* having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्वितीयाह 8 U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक *a.* 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. —2 Happening the second time. —3 Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत *a.* Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. —2 The number 'two'. —3 Duality. —4 The dual. —5 Reduplication.

द्विष *a.* Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विषा *ind.* 1 In two parts; द्विषा भिन्नाः शिखरिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विषेन हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. —2 In two ways. —Comp. —करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. —गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. —2. a crah. —3. a crocodile.

द्विसा *ind.* By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् *ind.* Twice; द्विस्त्रि प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. —Comp. —आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house.

—आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. —उक्त *a.* (द्विरुक्तः) 1. spoken twice, repeated —2. said in two ways. —3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. (—क) repetition. —उक्तिः *f.* (द्विरुक्तिः) 1. repetition, tautology. —2. superfluity, uselessness. —3. two-fold way of narration. —ऊढा (द्विरूढा) a woman married twice. —भावः, —वचनं reduplication.

द्विस् 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्वेष्टि, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेष्टि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Vo. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रथं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विष् *a.* Hostile, hating, inimical. —*m.* An enemy; रथान्वेषणद्वेषणां द्विषामासिषतां ययो R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. —*f.* Ved. Hostility. —Comp. —सेवा treachery.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषतय *a.* Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् *m.* An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्टमसहं द्विषन्ति R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष *p. p.* [द्विष्-कर्मणि क] 1 Hostile. —2 Hated, disliked. —द्विष Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भवे वृत्] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; so अक्षद्वेषा, भक्तद्वेषा &c. —2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण *a.* Hating, disliking. —ज् 1 An enemy. —ज् Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् *n.* Ved. 1 Hatred. —2 Sin. —3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष *a.* Hating &c. —*m.* An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be hated. —2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. —यः An enemy, Bg. 6. 9; 9. 23; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः, द्वीप [द्विर्गता द्वयोर्द्विर्भावः गता आपो यत्र; द्वि-अप, अप द्विप्] 1 An island. —2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. —3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5. the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप in which is included भारतखण्ड or India.) —यः The skin of a tiger. —Comp. —कपूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् *a.* Full of islands. —*m.* 1 A river. —2 The ocean. —ती 1 The earth. —2 A river.

द्वीपिन् *m.* 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिनं हति Sk. —2 A leopard, panther. —Comp. —नखः —खं 1. a tiger's nail. —2. a kind of perfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. —2 N. of Vyāsa. —3 A sort of crow, slight. —4 N. of Rudra.

द्वि 1 P. (द्वति) 1 To hinder. —2 To cover. —3 To disregard. —4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्विधा *ind.* In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्. द्वेष्युक्तः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्विगुण्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. —2 Duality. —3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस and तमस्.

द्वैत [द्विधा इतं द्विते तस्य भावाः स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality —2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं भ्रमणेन यस्य गलति द्वैताधिकारोः स्वरः Bv. 1. 86. —3 N. of a forest. —Comp. —वनं N. of a forest; Ki 1. 1. —वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above. —वादिन् *m.* a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् *m.* A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Second; द्वैतीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैवधीयच्छति सर्गा नितर्गाज्ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तीयिक.

द्वेध *a.* (*धी. f.*) Two-fold, double. —**धं** 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. —2 Separation into two parts. —3 Double resource, secondary reserve. —4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; **श्रुतिद्वेधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मोद्भौ स्युते** Ms. 2. 14, 9. 32; Y. 2. 78. —5 Doubt, uncertainty; Pg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. —6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy; see **द्विधीभाव** below and **गुण**. —7 contradiction. —**धं ind.** 1 In two parts. —2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वेधीकृ 8 U. To separate, divide (into two).

द्वेधीकृत *a.* 1 Separated, made two-fold. —2 Brought into a dilemma embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वेधीधू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. —2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); **कृत्ययोभिन्न-देशत्वाद् द्वेधीभवति मे मनः** S. 2. 17.

द्वेधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. —2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. —3 Doubt, un-

certainty, vacillation, suspense; **धूत-द्वेधीभावकातरं मे मनः** S. 1. —4 A dilemma. —5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity' 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy'; **बलिनोद्विष-तमिधये वाचात्मानं सम्पयन् । द्वेधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाशिवदलक्षितः** ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; **द्वेधीभावः स्वचलस्य द्वि-धाकरणं** Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. —6 A contest, dispute. —7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वेधं 1 Duplicity. —2 Diversity, difference. —3 Falsehood.

द्वेध *a.* (*पी. f.*) [**द्विषिणे विकारः -अच्, द्विषाद्यन्तः -अण् वा**] 1 Relating to or living on an island. —2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —**घः** A car covered with a tiger's skin. —**यं** The skin of a tiger.

द्वयक्षं Two parties.

द्वैपायनः [**द्विपः** अयने जन्मभूमिरस्य स द्विपायनः, **स्वार्थे-अण्**] 'The island born', N. of Vyāsa.

द्वैप्य *a.* (*प्या, प्यी. f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. —**रः** 1 N. of Gaṇeśa. —2 N. of Jarāśandha; हते हिडिम्बारिपुङ्गः राज्ञे द्वैमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* (*की. f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. **देवमातृक**.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. —2 A single combat in general. —**यः** An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. —2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Two years old. **द्वैहायनं** The period of two years,

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. —**यः** 1 An epithet of Brahmā. —2 N. of Kuberā. —3 Virtue, moral merit. —**यं** Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक् 10 U. (**धकयति-ते**) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. —2 Ordeal by the balance. —3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Guṇjās or Raktikās.

धटिका, **धटी** 1 Old cloth or raiment. —2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [**धटोऽस्तस्य-इति**] 1 An epithet of Śiva. —2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. —3 A dealer, trader. —**नी** = **धमी**.

धण् 1 P. (**धणति**) To sound.

धनूरः, **धनूरकः** —**का** The white thorn-apple; (Mar. पोतरा).

धन् 1. 1 P. (**धनति**) To sound. —II. 3 P. (**ध्वंति**) Ved. To bear fruit.

धनं [**धन्-अच्**] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); **धनं तावद्दुलभं** H. 1; (fig. also) as in **तपोधन**, **विद्योधन**, &c. —2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; **कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुवर्जनीयः** U. 1. 14; **गुरोरपीदं धनमाहितताम्रे** R. 2. 44; **मानधनं अभिमानं** &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. —3 Capital, (opp. **दादृ** or interest). —4 A booty, prey, spoil. —5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. —6 A contest for prizes, a match. —7 The lunar mansion called **धनिष्ठा**. —8 Surplus, residue. —9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. **ऋण**). —10 A sound. —**Comp.** —**अधिकारः** right to property,

right of inheriting property. —**अधिकारिन्** *m.*, —**अधिकृतः** 1. a treasurer. —2. an heir. —**अधिपोत** *m.*, —**अधिपः**, —**अधिपतिः**, —**अध्वक्षः** 1. an epithet of Kuberā; Ki. 5. 16. —2. a treasurer. —**अपहारः** 1. fine. —2. plunder. —**अर्चित** *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; **मानधना धनार्चितः** Ki. 1. 19. —2. wealthy, opulent. —**अर्थिन्** *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —**आधारः** a treasury. —**ईशः**, —**ईश्वरः** 1. a treasurer. —2. an epithet of Kuberā. —**उपमन्** *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. **अर्थोपमन्**. —**एषिन्** *m.* a creditor who claims his money. —**काम्य** *a.* covetous, greedy. —**केलिः** an epithet of Kuberā. —**अयः** loss of wealth; **धनक्षये वर्धति जाडराशिः** Pt. 2. 178. —**गर्व**, **गर्वित** *a.* purse-proud. —**ह्रः** the numidian crane. —**जतं** all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. —**दं** *a.* liberal. (—**दः**) 1. a liberal or munifi-

ficent man. -2. an epithet of Kubera ; R. 9. 25 ; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. = धनंजय (4) q. v. °अनुजः an epithet of Ravana ; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -दायक m. fire. -धानी treasury. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera ; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. 7. -2. a treasurer. -3. = धनंजय (4) q. v. -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -प्रयोगः usury. -मद a. purse-proud. (-दः) pride of wealth. -मूलं principal, capital. -शोभः avarice, cupidity. -व्ययः 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. -स्थानं a treasury. -हरः 1. an heir. -2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. -हार्य a. to be won over by wealth ; Mk. 1. 31, 5. 9. -हृति a. deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna ; (the name is thus derived in Mb. :—सर्वाङ्गजनपदाञ्जित्वा वित्तमादाय केवलं । मध्ये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहुर्मा धनंजय ॥) . -2 An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् a. Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation धनिष्ठ.

धनायति Den. P. To wish for wealth ; Ki. 13. 56 ; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक a. [धनमादित्येनास्यस्य-उत्] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor ; दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51 ; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The श्रियं tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (श्रियं).

धनिक् a. (नी f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —m. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor ; Y. 2. 18, 41 ; Ms. 8. 61. -2 The possessor of anything.

धनिष्ठ a. Very rich ; (Superl. of धनिक् or धनवत्). —ठा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (नं) यकं Coriander seed ; see धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the श्रियं tree. -3 A measure of four hastas. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —f. A sandy shore.

धनुस् a. [धन् शब्दे-उत्ति] Armed with a bow. —n. 1 A bow ; धनुष्येनोद्यं समधत्त बाणं Kn. 3. 66 ; १० इन्द्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन् ; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four hastas ; Y. 2. 167 ; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert ; cf. धन्वन्. —m. N. of Siva. —Comp. —आकार a. (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर (धनुस्कर) a. having or armed with a bow. (—रः) a bow-maker. —कांडं (धनुःकांडं) a bow and arrow. —खंडं (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow ; Me. 15. —गुणः (धनुर्गुणः) a bow-string. —ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः), —ग्रहः an archer. —ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string ; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकूर्पू S. 2. 4. —दुमः (धनुर्दुमः) a bamboo. —धरः, —धत् m. (धनुर्धरः &c.) 1. an archer ; R. 2. 11, 29 ; 3. 31, 38, 39 ; 9. 11 ; 12. 97 ; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् m. an archer. —पाणि a. (धनुषपाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. —मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. —वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree. —वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four Upavedas q. v. —वेदिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

धनुष्मत् m. an archer.

धन् f. A bow. —m. A store of grain.

धन्य a. [धनं लब्ध-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth ; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy ; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37 ; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being ; धन्यास्तद्वरजसा मलिनोभवति S. 7. 17 ; Bh. 1. 41 ; धन्याः कोऽपि न विक्रयान् कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्य 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. —Comp. —वाक् 1. an expression of thanks thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य a. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याक 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्वं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). —Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् m., n. 1 A dry soil, desert, waste ; एवं धन्वनि चंपकस्य सकले संहार-हेतावापि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land, -3 The sky. —Comp. —दुर्ग a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert ; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four hastas ; cf. इंद्र.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand ; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् a. (नी f.) [धन्वं वायोऽस्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —m. 1 An archer ; के मम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10 ; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिधयंति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकर).

धम a. (मा or मी f.) [धम् ध्माने-अच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing ; अग्निधम, चाहिधम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन q. 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, —नी f. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः f. The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c. आकुलाकुल, गलद्धम्मिल्लं Git. 2 ; उरासे निपतितानां सस्तधम्मिल्लकानां (वधूनां) Bh. 1. 49 ; S. Til. 1.

धृय a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking ; as in स्तनबंध.

ध्रु a. (रा or री f.) [ध्रु-अच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, hearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c. ; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, असृग्धर, दिव्यावरधर, &c. —r. 1 A mountain ; उत्कं धरं द्रष्टुमेवश्य शौरि-मुक्तं धरं दारुकं द्रष्टुवाच Si. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (वित). -4 The king

of the tortoises, i. e. Vishnu in his Kūrma incarnation. -5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (जी. *f.*) [धृ-युच्] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —*गः* 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. -2 The world. -3 The sun. -4 The female breast. -5 Rice, corn. -6 The Himālaya (as king of mountains). —*गं* 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे Gīt. 1. -2 Possessing, bringing, procuring, &c. -3 Prop, stay, support. -4 Security. -5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas*.

धरणिः, —*णी f.* [धृ-अनि वा डीप्] 1 The earth; लुठति धरणिशयने बहु विलपति त्व नाम Gīt. 5. -2 Ground, soil. -3 A beam for a roof. -4 A vein. —*Comp.* —ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Śiva. —की-लकः a mountain. —*जः*, —*पुत्रः*, —*सुतः* 1. an epithet of Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. —*जा*, —*पुत्री*, —*सुता* an epithet of Sītā, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). —*धरः* 1. an epithet of Śeṣha. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a mountain. -4. a tortoise. -5. a king. -6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. —*धृत् m.* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Śeṣha. —*पतिः* a king. —*पुरः*, —*स्रवः* the ocean. —*धृत् m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -3. Vishnu. -4. Śeṣha. —मंडलं the globe. —रहः a tree.

धरणीय *a.* 1 To be held, kept or carried. -2 Supportable.

धरा [धरति विश्वं धृ-अच्] 1 The earth; धरा धारायतेर्मणिमयशरीरेभिर्यत इव Mk. 5. 22. -2 A vein. -3 Marrow. -4 The womb or uterus. -5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brāhmaṇas. —*Comp.* —अ-धियः a king. —अमरः, —देवः, —सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मजः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Sītā. —उ-द्धारः deliverance of the earth. —*धरः* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of Śeṣha. —*पतिः* 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —*धृत् m.* a king. —*धृत् m.* a mountain.

धरित्री [धृ-अच् गौराङ्गी] 1 The earth; S. 2. 15; R. 14. 54; Ku. 1. 2, 17. -2 Ground, soil.

धरिम् *m.* 1 A balance, pair of scales. -2 A form, figure.

धरण *a.* [धृ-उच्] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. —*गः*

1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 Water, (n. also). -4 Opinion. -5 A place where anything is preserved. -6 Fire. -7 A sucking calf. —*गं* 1 Basis, prop, support. -2 Firm soil. -3 A reservoir. धर्गस्त, —रति, धर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Supporting. -2 Strong, able. -3 Durable, firm.

धर्त् *m.* A supporter, holder.

धर्त्तरः The Dhattūra plant.

धर्त्त्रे [धृ-अच्] 1 A house. -2 A prop, stay. -3 A sacrifice. -4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [ध्रियते लोकोऽनेन. धरति लोकं वा धृ-अच्; cf. Up. 1. 137] Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. -2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. -3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); Ku. 5. 38 and see निर्वर्ण also; एक एव सुहृद्दर्शने निधनेऽप्यनुयायि यः H. 1. 65. -4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; षडङ्गधर्मेऽपि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4; Ms. 1. 114. -5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. -6 Piety, propriety, decorum. -7 Morality, ethics. -8 Nature, disposition, character; Mā. 1. 6; प्राणि, जीव°. -9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute; वदति वपयवपयानां धर्मक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; Pt. 1. 304. -10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. -11 A sacrifice. -12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. -13 Devotion, religious abstraction. -14 Manner, mode. -15 An Upanishad q. v. -16 N. of Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. -17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -18 A bow. -19 A drinker of Soma juice. -20 (In astrol.) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. -21 An Arhat of the Jainas. -22 The soul. —*Comp.* —अंगः (—*ग f.*) the Indian crane. —अधर्मा (—*m. du.*) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. *विद् *m.* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. —अधिकरणं 1. administration of the laws. -2. a court of justice. (—*गः*) a judge. —अधिकरणिकः, —अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकरिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. —अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs; S. 1. -2. administration of justice. -3. the office of a judge. —अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्षः 1. a judge. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or

moral conduct. —अनुसारः conformity to virtue or justice. —अपेत *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (—*तं*) vice, immorality, injustice. —अरण्यं a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मरूपं प्रविशति गजः S. 1. 33. —अर्थ *ind.* 1. for religious purposes. -2. justly, according to justice or right. —अलीक *a.* having a false character. —आगमः a religious statute, law-book. —आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. -2. a teacher of law or customs. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yudhishtira q. v. —आत्मन् *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. (—*m.*) a saint, a pious man. —आश्रय, —आश्रित *a.* righteous, virtuous; Pt. 1. 415. —आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न संभवति सद्य धर्मासनमध्यासितुं S. 6; धर्मासनादिनाति वासगृहे नरैः U. 1. -7. —अस्तिकायः (with Jainas) the category or predicament of virtue; अस्तिकाय. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Yudhishtira. —ईशः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मात्तरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. —उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. -2. the collective body of laws. —उपदेशकः 1. a teacher of the law. -2. a spiritual teacher, a Gnru. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं, —क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथाद्विद् the Kālī age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. a Jaina saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (—*m.*) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, —वः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य गुणवै Ms. 1. -99. —क्रिया, —कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. —क्षेत्रं J. Bharatavarsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (—*v.*) a virtuous or pious man. —पुत्र *a.* observing and protecting religion. (—*तः*) N. of Vishnu. —ग्रथः a sacred work of scripture. —घटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmaṇa) in the month of Vaiśākha. —प्र *a.* immoral, unlawful. —चक्रः a Buddha. *धृत् *m.* a Buddha or

Jaina. —चरणः, —चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् *a.* practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45 (—*m.* an ascetic. —चारिणी 1 a wife. —2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —चित्तक *a.* 1. studying or familiar with duty. —2. reflecting on the law. —चित्तनः, —चित्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जः 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. —2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जन्मन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sūtra. —जीवन् *a.* one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (—*n.*) a Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. —2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest) —दुधा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्वी N. of the Ganges. —द्वाराः (*m. pl.*) a lawful wife; क्षीणा भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च युक्ता Mā. 6. 18. —द्वेहिन् *m.* a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha. —ध्वजः, —ध्वजिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —धैर्यः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नामः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —निषिद्धिन् *a.* pious, holy. —निवेद्यः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. —2. moral or religious observance. —पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर *a.* religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (देव) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —परीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. —2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रश्न *m.* 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. —2. a religious teacher, preacher. प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. —2 expounding the law. (—*n.*) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a mer-

chant. —2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. —2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. —3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भगिनी a virtuous wife. —भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārat, Bhāgavata, &c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives. —भू *m.* 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. —2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ *m.* 1 a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. —2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —सहामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युग्मं the Kṛita age. —यूपः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —रति *a.* 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —रात्र *m.* an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. —2. Jina. —3. युधिष्ठिर. —4. a king —राजन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् *a.* 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. —2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law. —2. the Vedas. (—*jar*) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality. —2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —वत्सल *a.* loving piety or duty. —वर्तिन् *a.* just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1 an epithet of Siva. —2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् *a.* familiar with the law (civil or religious). —उत्तमः N. of Viṣṇu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विद्वन् violation of duty, immorality. —विद्वेचनं 1. judicial investigation. —2. dissertation on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मिपति पतन्त्यथा कृपाणधाराः । अपहरतुतरी शिरः कृतांते मम तु मतिर्न मनगपेतु धर्मो ॥ —वृ *a.* advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. —2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, —शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शील *a.* just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially

compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. —2. hypocrisy. —संगीतिः 1. discussion about law. —2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice. —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सूः *m.* the fork-tailed shrike. —सेतुः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् *m.* an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः *ind.* According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. —2. Virtuously, righteously. —3. From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. —2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् *m.* [धृ-मनिन्] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —*n.* 1 A religious rite. —2 Support, stay. —3 Religion, duty. —4 Law, custom. —5 A mode, manner. —6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्मस्य *a.* Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु *a.* Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् *a.* 1 Holy, virtuous. —2 Upright, just. —3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् *m.* [धर्मिस्त्वस्य-इति] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. —2 Knowing one's duties. —3 Obeying the law. —4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything, (at the end of Comp.); वद सुता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि काशित R. 11. 50. —5 Following the habits of any person. —*m.* An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मिष्ठ *a.* Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —धृः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मीश्वरः An actor, player

धर्म्य *a.* [धर्मादिपेतः-यत्] 1. Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 24-26. —2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. —3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्यादि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽप्यस्त्रात्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31 : 9.2; Y. 3. 44. —4 Legitimate. —5 Usual. —6 endowed with particular qualities; as तद्वर्ध.

धर्म्यः [धृ-भावे घञ्] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. —2 Pride, arrogance. —3 Impatience. —4 Restraint. —5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). —6 Injury, wrong, insult. —7 A eunuch. —Comp. —कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्मक *a.* [धृ-कृत्] 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. —2 Violating, seducing. —3 Impatient. —कः 1 A

seducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mine.

धर्षण, -णा [धृ-कर्मणि क, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणिः -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. [धृ-कर्मणि क, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -तं 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षित्वा a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assauling, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धृक् 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल a. [ध्वं कर्णं लाति, लाक; Tv.] 1 White; धवलतापत्रं, धवलग्रह, धवलवस्त्रं &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चिनकपर्). -4 N. of a tree (धव). -लं White pepper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow; (धवला also). -Comp. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise). -गिरिः N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -ग्रहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्षः 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. -सृष्टिका chalk.

धवालित a. Whitened, made white. धवालितम् m. 1 Whitened, white colour. -2 Paleness; ह्वयं भुविर्नामि मिय-विरहजन्मा धवालितम् Subhāsh.

धवाणकः Wind.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धृक् a. [धा-कसृ] Holding; रेतो-धृक्, पुरोधस् &c. -m. 1 N. of Brahmā. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3, U. (धाति, धत्ते, दधो-दधे, अया-तु-अयित, यास्यति-ते, धातु, क्ति, पास. धीय-ते; cuns. धायति-ते; desid. धिस्मति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay. put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदोषेषु धाति दंष्ट Mb; निःशेषं धीयते (v. 1. for धीयते) लोकोः पश्य भस्मचये वदं II. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणशक्ति-

ले बालचूते Mā. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारदु-ग्मे मनीसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present; (with dat., gen., or loc.); धृया लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भूशं धेहि देव प्रसीद Mā. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽदधारसं तत्तस्य स्वयमा-विज्ञात् Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, con- tain; तानपि दधामि मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Kl. 13. 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear; गुह्याणि वासांसि विहाय तृणं तदूनि..... धत्ते जनः काममदालसंगः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रकलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधतो मंगलसौमे R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कांचनसर्गाद्धत्ते मार- कतो द्युतिः H. Pr. 41; निरामि मर्मपटलं दधामि दीपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amarn. 23. 67; Mo. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1; 4. 16, 18; Si. 9. 3, 10. 86; Ki. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधा-स्यस्कयं नागो मुणालमुदुभिः कणः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain; संपद्भिर्निमयेनोभो दधतुयेनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; सुग्धा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती बाधुं स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32. 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः. मति, धियं, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; वदं धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णं कर्तुं धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -With अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1. (a) To close, shut; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवण-मपि दधति Gīt. 5; 80 कर्णो-नयन-पिदधति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो-मुखः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं पिधते S. Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभावपहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2. to hinder, ob- struct, bar; सुजगमपिहितद्वारं पातालमधि- तिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions :—अयितं कापि मुखे सलिलं सखी व्ययितं कापि सरोजदलेः स्तनी । व्य- यितं कापि हृदि व्यजनालं व्ययितं कापि हिमे सुत- नोस्तनी N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannāthaः-विज्ञानं धर्माणां किमपि च विज्ञानं नवमुदी प्रयानं तीर्थानाम- भलपरिधानं विजगत् । समाधानं बुद्धेरयं खलु तिरो- धानमपि वा विज्ञानमाधानं नः परिहरतु तापं तव वपुः II G. L. 18.)

धाकः [धा-उणा० क तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 An ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar,

column. -5 Brahmā. -6 A sup- porter.

धातुः [धा-आचारे तु] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient. -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, i. e. पृथ्वी, अग्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion; primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7 :—रसामृक्मांसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धा- तवः, or sometimes ten if केश, खट्वं and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or af- fection of the body, (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; स्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपतां धातुरागैः शिलायां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root; ध्वाद्यदो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातांघ्रिर्वाभवंत् R. 15. 9, -7 The soul. -8 The Su- preme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, i. e. रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. -f. A milch cow. -Comp. -उत्पलः chalk. -काशीशं, -कासीस red sul- phate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metallur- gy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -ग्राहिन् m. cala- mine. -ग्रं, -नाशनं sour gruel (pre- pared from the fermentation of rice- water). -जं bitumen. -द्रावकः borax. -यः the elementary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pāṇini's grammati- cal system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ, being suppo- sed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -पुष्टिः f. nutrition of the bodily hu- mours. -धृत् m. a mountain. -मलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. -2. lead. -माक्षि- कं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance. -मारिन् m. sulphur. -रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. -राजकः -कं semen. -बल्लभं borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वा- दिन् m. a mineralogist. -विष् f. lead. -वैरिन् n. sulphur. -शेखरं green sul- phate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभव lead. -साम्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). -हन् m. sulphur.

धातुमय a. Rich or abounding in metals, °ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय a. Full of metals, abound- ing in red minerals; R. 2. 29

धातु *m.* [धातु] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmā, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातायि भयोद्यमः H. 2. 165 ; R. 13. 6 ; Si. 1. 13 ; Ku. 7. 44 ; Ki. 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N. of the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmā ; cf. Ku. 6. 9. -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. -Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumāra.

धातुं [धा आवर्ति-हृत्] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25 ; Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother ; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. —पुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. -2. an actor. —फलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयि 1 A foster-sister ; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Māl. 1. 33 ; काथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवंगिकाया Māl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी [धा-भवे ल्युट्] 1 A receptacle, seat ; as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी. -2 Nourishing, nourishment. —नी 1 The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धानाः *f. pl.* 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander. -Comp. —चूर्णं the meal of fried rice. —पूपः a cake of fried barley. —भर्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः *f. pl.* 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धानकः A gold coin (part of a Dināra).

धानयः -कः Coriander.

धातुदंडिकः, धातुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman ; निमिसात्पराद्धेर्धोधातुष्कस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27.

धानुष्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [धनि पोषणे साधु यत्] 1 Grain, corn, rice ; for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तंदुल and अन्न see under तंदुल. -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds. -Comp. —अचलः a pile of grain presented to Brāhmanas as a gift. —अरिः a mouse, rat. —अर्थः a wealth in rice or grain. —अष्टं sour gruel made of the

fermentation of rice-water. —अस्थि *n.* husk, chaff. —उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. —कलकं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. —कोशः, —कोष्ठकं -कः a granary. —क्षेत्रं a corn-field. —चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. —हवक् *f.* the husk of corn. —मायः a corn-dealer. —राजः barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. —बीजं (बीजं) coriander. —बीरः a sort of pulse (मार). —शीर्षकं the ear of corn. —शुकं the beard or awn of corn. —सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वत् *a* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्व्).

धामकः A sort of weight ; (माष q. v.)

धामन् *n.* [धा-मनि] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house ; तुरासाहं पुरोयाय धाम स्वायंयुव ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44 ; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनपुरोधां चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33 ; Bg. 8. 21 ; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort ; श्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light ; धामनातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधामः Mu. 3. 17 ; Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour ; Mu. 3. 17 ; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59 ; 10. 6 ; Amaru. 86 ; R. 6. 6 ; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity ; R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप) ; Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. -Comp. —कोशिन *m.*, —निधिः the snn. —उद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. -1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. —*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धाट्यः A Purohita or family priest.

धार *a.* [धृणिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. —रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c. ; नाम, देह. —कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. —का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (नी *f.*) [धृ-णिच् ल्युट्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. —णी (*du.*) The two female breasts. —णं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing ; holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory ; ग्रहणधारण-पटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one). -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. —णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory ; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind ; परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणा R. 8. 18 ; Ma. 6. 72 ; Y. 3. 201 (धारणस्तुच्यते चेयं धारयति यमनो तथा). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. -6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion ; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. -Comp. —योगः deep devotion. —शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्यु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream ; Bh. 2. 93 ; Me. 55 ; R. 16. 66 ; आबद्धधारमश्च प्रावर्तत Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series ; Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitober. -5 The pace of a horse ; धारा प्रसाधयितुमस्यति कीर्णपाः Si. 5. 60. -6 The margin, edge or border of anything ; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया समीलतां क्षुत्तु-विष्यवत्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument ; तजितः परछुधारया सम R. 11. 78 ; 6. 42 ; 10. 86. 41 ; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel ; R. 13. 15. -10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army. -12 The highest point, excellence. -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. -Comp. —अग्रं the broad-edged head

of an arrow —अंक्रुरा 1. a drop of rain. —2. hail. —3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy) —अंगः a sword. —अट्टः 1. the Chātaka bird. —2. a horse. —3. a cloud. —4. a furious elephant, one in rut. —अधिरूढ *a.* raised to the highest pitch. —अवनि: *f.* wind. —अशु *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारैर्महती इति ध्रुव H. 3; V. 4. 1. —उष्ण *u.* warm from a cow (as milk) —गृहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49. —धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. —2. a sword. —निपातः, —पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. —2. a stream of water. —यज्ञं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —वर्षः, —संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —बाहिन् *a.* incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् *a.* Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).
धारिणी The earth.

धारित *a.* Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारित्व *a.* (धी *f.*) [धृ-णिजि] 1 Carrying, having, sustaining, preserving; bearing, holding, supporting; धार्ताभोरुधधारि Git. 12; कर° &c. —2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः अष्टा ग्रंथिन्यो धारिणो वरा: Ms. 12. 103. —3 Edged.

धार्य *a.* 1 To be held or maintained. —2 Bearable —3 To be worn. —4 To be suffered, supportable. —5 To be borne in mind. —यं Clothes, garments.

धार्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्य पुत्रान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarāshṭra. —2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निपतति धार्तराष्ट्रः कालवशान्मोदिनपृष्ठे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धर्म *u.* [धर्मस्ते-अण्] Belonging to justice or Dharma q. v.

धार्मिक *u.* (की *f.*) [धर्म अर्पति वरति वा टक्] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. —2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. —3 Religious.

धार्मिणे An assemblage of virtuous men.

धाटव्यं [धृष्टय भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव I. 1 P. (धावति, धावति) 1 (a) To run advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः

Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमेव स्थिताः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरा इति धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34. (b) To move, glide. —2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. —3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यभसि तैलवत् Susr. —4 To run or flee away. —5 To give milk (as a cow). —II. 1 U. (धावति-ते, धावति) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाद्भिस्तत्त्वधुः सुग्रीवस्य विभीषणः । विदांचकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खेन नर्द च Bk. 14. 50. S. 6. 24; Si. 17. 8. —2 To brighten, polish. —3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).

धाव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक *a.* [धाव-कृत्] 1 Running, flowing. —2 Quick, swift. —3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman. —2 N. of a poet (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for king Sriharsha) श्रीहर्षदिधावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1; ग्रन्थयशसां धावकसौमिल्लकवि-पुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.

धावनं [धाव-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Running, galloping. —2 Flowing. —3 Attacking. —4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. —5 Rubbing with any thing.

धावित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleansed. —2 Running towards, or against. —3 Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. —2 Paleness.

धासत् *m.* Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6. P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —WITH सं to make peace, treat with; cf. संघः. —(II. or धिन्) 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight, satisfy; पश्येति चात्स्वरूपं तदपि विलुलि-तस्मिन्धरेयं धिनोति Git. 12; धिनोति नास्माज्जलजेन पूजा त्वयान्वहं तन्वि वित-न्यमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् *ind.* An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame' out upon, 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च हमां च मा च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो धुर्धनः; धिक् साधुजं कुरुपतिं धिगजातशङ्खं Ve. 3. 11; sometimes with nom. voc. and gen. also; धिक् मूर्ख, धिगर्थाः कदसंभवाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयवशास्य &c. —Comp. —दंढः reprimand, censure; Me. 8. 129. —पादव्यं abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक् 8 U. To despise, disregard, contempt, reproach.

धिकारः-धिकृत्या Reproach, contempt, disregard.

धिकृत *a.* Censured, reproached. —तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिष्णु 1 A (धियते) 1 To kindle. —2 To live. —3 To be harassed. —4 To be weary.

धिगवणः A man of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Brāhmaṇa and a female of the Ayegava tribe).

धिप्सु *a.* Wishing to deceive, de-ceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन्व See धि II.

धिक् 3 P. (धियति) To sound.

धिक् *f.* = धिषणा q. v. below.

धिषणः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —णः A dwelling-place, an abode, residence. —णः 1 Speech. —2 Praise, hymn. —3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. —4 Earth. —5 A cup, bowl. —Comp. —अधिपः N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्य *a.* Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon. —2 Worthy of a high place. —स्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अमी वेदिं परितः कृतधिष्याः S. 4. 7. —2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. —3 The planet Venus. —4 Power, strength. —स्यं 1. A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भौमान्येव धिष्ययानि हित्वा ज्येतिर्मवा-न्यपि R. 15. 59. —2 A meteor. —3 Fire (m. also). —4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. —2 To propitiate. —3 To hold, contain. —4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धीः *f.* [धे भावे क्ति संप्रसारणं च] 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. —2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि वर्तते Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136. —3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity; Ki. 1. 37. —4 Devotion, prayer. —5 A sacrifice. —6 Knowledge, science. —Comp. —इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह । नासिका वेति षट् तानि धीन्द्रियाणि प्रवक्षते । —गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities; they are —अनुष्णाः श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । ऊहापोहोर्ध्विज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ॥ Kāṇḍakā. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —सन्निवन् *m.*, —सन्निवः 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसन्निव 'a minister for action or execution'). —2. a wise or prudent adviser. —ज्ञातिः *f.* intellectual quality or faculty. —सखः a counsellor, adviser, minister.

धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned.
—*m.* An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीश्च = धीश्च *a.* *v.*

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.
-2 reflected upon, thought about.
-3 Propitiated.

धीति: *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2 Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4 Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6 Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter, virgin.

धीर *a.* [विधेयति रात्रि, विधीयति ईर-
अण् वा उप-सं Tv.] 1 Brave, bold,
courageous: धीरोद्भूता गति: U. 6.
19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, dur-
able, lasting, constant: R. 2. 6.
-3 Strong-minded, persevering,
self-possessed, resolute, of firm re-
solve or purpose; धीरा हि तरं व्यापदं K.
175; विकारहेतो सति विक्रयंते येषां न
चेतांसि त एव धीरा: Ku. 1. 69. -4
Composed, calm, collected. -5
Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R.
18. 4. -6 Strong, energetic. -7
Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensi-
ble, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीर:
सदुशीर्षधत्त स: R. 3. 10; 5. 38,
16. 74; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave,
loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण
धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6.
17. -9 Well-conducted, Well-behaved.
-10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे
यमुनातिरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. -11
Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Head-
strong. —*r.* 1 The ocean. -2 An
epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking
principle, the soul (विद्वान्). -4 An
epithet of king Bali. —*r.* Saffron. —*r.*
ind. Boldly, firmly, steadfastly,
steadily; Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11.
—*Comp.* —उदात्त: the hero of a poetic
composition (i. e. a play or poem)
who is brave and noble-minded;
अविकल्पनः क्षमावानातिगिरीरो महासत्त्वः ।
स्थेयान्निगूढमानो धीरोदात्तो वृद्धवतः कथितः ॥
S. D. 66. —उद्भूतः the hero of a
poetic composition who is brave but
haughty; मायापरः मच्चन्द्रश्चपलोऽङ्कार-
वर्षभृष्टः । आत्मश्लाघानिरतो धीरधीरो-
द्भूतः कथितः S. D. 67. —चेतस्र *a.* firm,
resolute, strong-minded, courageous.
—प्रज्ञातः the hero of a poetic com-
position who is brave and calm;
सामान्ययुधिष्ठिराय द्विजातिको धीरप्रज्ञातः
स्यात् S. D. 69. —ललितः the hero of
a poetic composition who is firm and
brave, but sportive and reckless;
निश्चितो मृदुनिर्गन्ध कलापरो धीरललितः
स्यात् S. D. 68. —स्कंधा a buffalo.
धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage,
strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महद्भिके
धीरतामनुगच्छति II. 3. 4 V. 2. -2

Suppression of jealousy &c. -3
Gravity, solemnity (as shown by
silence &c.). प्रत्यक्षेणात्र खलु भवतो
धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. -4 Steadi-
ness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, clever-
ness. -6 Refusal. (For other mean-
ings see धैर्यं).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her
husband or lover, suppresses all out-
ward manifestation or expression of
her resentment in his presence, or as
the Rasamanjari puts it, स्वयंकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105
also. —*Comp.* —अधीरा the heroine of
a poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover, alter-
nately expresses and conceals her
jealousy; (स्वयंस्वयंकोपप्रकाशिका
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीलटि: —टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* (*रि f.*) Clever, skilful.

—*m.* 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवरः A fisherman; युगमीनसज्ज-
नानां वृणजलसंतेष्विहितवृक्षिनां । लुब्ध-
कधीवरिष्णुना निष्कारणैरिणो जगति ॥
Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —*r.* Iron. —*रि* 1
A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of
harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-
basket.

धीवरकः A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनेति, धुते, धुत) See धू.

धु: *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. -2
Left, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shak-
ing, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar.
-2 To flow.

धुक्ष 1 A. (धुक्षते, धुक्षित) 1 To be
kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary.
—*Caus.* (धुक्षयति) . To kindle, in-
flame. —*With* सं to be kindled or
excited (fig. also); संधुक्षे तयोः कोपः
Bk. 14. 109. (—*Caus.*) to kindle,
inflammation, excite; निवारणभूयिष्ठमथास्य
वीर्यं संधुक्षयतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनि: —नी *f.* A river; उराणा सह-
र्दः सुधुनि कपर्दीऽपि वरहे G. L. 22.
—*Comp.* —नायः the ocean.

धुंधुमारः 1 A kind of insect (इ-
गोप). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर *f.* (Nom-sing. धू:) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न गन्धर्वा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4.
17; अत्रस्तुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरैः R. 14. 47.
-2 (*a*) That part of a yoke which
rests on the shoulder. (*b*) The fore-
most part of the pole where the yoke
is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of
an axle for fastening the nave of a
wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a
carriage. -5 A load, hurden (fig.

also); responsibility, duty, task;
तेन धुरं गतो धुरी सचिवेषु निश्चिषिरे R.
1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66; Ku. 6. 30;
कार्यधुरं वहति Mu. 1. 14; अतिरूप्यनवा-
स्योरुवफलीः कार्यस्य धुरज्जिता Mu. 6. 5,
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. -6
The foremost or highest place, van,
front, top, head; अपांसुलानां धुरि कीर्त-
निय R. 2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेव-
तानां 14. 74; अविवमस्तु ते स्थेयाः धिते-
व धुरि धुजिणां 1. 91; धुरि पतिष्ठापयित-
श्च एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger.
-8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflec-
tion. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Dis-
tress, affliction. -12 A part, portion,
share. -13 Westh. -14 N. of the
Ganges. (धुरि कु 'to place at the head
or in front of'; S. 7. 4). —*Comp.* —गत
(धूरित) *a.* 1. standing on the pole
of a chariot. -2. standing at the
head, chief, head, foremost. —जडि:
(धूर्जटि:) an epithet of Siva. —धर
(धूर्धर, also धुरंधर) *a.* 1. bearing
the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed. -3
laden with good qualities or import-
ant duties. -4. chief, head, foremost,
pre-eminent; कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5.
(—*r.*) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a
man of business. -3. a chief, head,
leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. —वह
(धूर्ह) *a.* 1. carrying or hearing a
burden. -2. managing affairs. (—*ह:*)
a beast of burden; so धूर्वह्.

धुर: (At the end of comp.) 1 A
yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at
the end of an axle &c. see धुर.

धुरंधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3.
5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [धुरं वहति, अहति वा, धुर
सं व वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a
burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3
Charged with important duties.
—*ग:*, —*य:* 1 A beast of burden. -2
A man of business, or one charged
with important duties. -3 A chief,
head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [धुरं वहति, गत्] 1 Fit for a
burden, able to bear a burden &c.
-2 Fit to be entrusted with import-
ant duties. -3 Standing at the head,
chief, foremost; see below. —*ह:* 1
A heast of hurden. -2 A horse or bul-
lock yoked to the pole of a carriage;
नाविनीतेवैजधूर्यैः Ms. 4. 67; येनैव
धियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्योनिरिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76;
धुर्यान् विश्वानयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78;
17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden
(of responsibility); R. 5. 66. -4 A
chief, leader, head; न हि सति कुल-
धुर्यैर्धुर्यधिया गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A
minister, one charged with important
duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu.
—*ह:* The fore-part of a pole.

धुर्व 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song ; cf. धुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-skin) used in kindling the sacred fire ; cf. धवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तू) रः N. of a plant (= धनूर q. v.).

धू 6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. धुवति, धवति-ते, धुनोति, धुवते, धुनति, धुनीते, धुनयति-ते, धूत-धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble ; धुन्वति पक्षपवनैर्नैनभी बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12 ; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमाकिसलयानि Me. 62 ; Ku. 7. 49 ; R. 4. 67 ; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7 ; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off ; सजमपि शिरःस्थं धुनोत्यहिंसाकया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, exoite, fan (as fire) ; वायुना धूयमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb ; पवनधूतः... अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure ; मान धावीरि रणे Bk. 9. 50 ; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from ; (सेवकाः) आरोहेति ज्ञानेः पश्चाद् धुन्वन्तमपि पापिर्व Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kāviraḥaṣya illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—धुनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं धूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितमित्युक्तं । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकपुष्पेषु रण्यकानेन धवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥) ; cf. धू 5 U.

धूः f. Shaking, trembling, agitating. धूकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत p. p. [धूक्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. -ता A wife. -Comp. -कलमय -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धुतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूननः Wind. -नं Shaking, agitation.

धूनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूप I. 1 P. (धूयति, धूपयति) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपयति-ते धूपित) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धूप-अच्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke धूपोष्मता रयाजितमार्द्धभावं Ku.

7. 14 ; Me. 32 ; V. 3. 2 ; R. 16. 50 -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुरु n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1: turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. -अर्हः a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रं a vessel for incense, oenser. -पातः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (वि) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense ; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपायित a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-क्वे म्] 1 Smoke, vapour ; धूमज्योतिः सलिलमवतां साक्षिपातः क मेवः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (a) A meteor. (6) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). -6 Belch, erotation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp. -आम a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. -आवलिः f. a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour ; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. -ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. °पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1. fire ; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10 ; R. 11. 81. -2. a meteor, comet, falling star ; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करांलं Git. 1 ; धूमकेतुर्विद्योत्थितः Kn. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. -ग्रहः Rāhn ; Mā. 2. 8. -जः a cloud. -अंगजं ammoniac. -ध्वजः fire. -घ a. inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. -घयः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. -पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. -प्राज्ञ a. feeding only on smoke (as a hermit). -लता a mass of curling smoke ; Mu. 1. 9. -महिषी fog, mist. -योनिः a cloud ; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken. धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. -लः 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूमायति-ते Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken ; धूमायिता दश दिशो दालितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104 ; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist. धूमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened ; Kn. 4. 30. -ता (i. e. दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धूमिन् a. Smoking. -नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [धूमानं समूहः य] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke ; Mā. 5. 6.

धूम्र a. [धूमं तद्वन् राति रा-क्] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey ; Bh. 3. 55 ; R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. -म्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. -म्रा An epithet of Durgā. -म्रं Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. -आक्षिः a pearl of a bad colour. -अश्वः the fork-tailed shrike. -आमः air, atmosphere. -रञ्च a. of a purple hne. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a. dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. -वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. -शुकः a camel.

धूमकः A camel.

धूर 4 A. (धूर्वते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त a. [धूर्व-धूर वा क्त, उणा० तन् वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious ; Mu. 3. 10. -र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay, deceiver ; तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता मियतमा काचिन्ममैवापरा Pt. 4. 6 ; धूर्तोऽपरां चुंबति Amaru. 16 ; so धूर्तो नाम भित्तारः सत्वरहृदां Git. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धूर्त). -5 Hurling, injuring. -र्तं 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. -कितवः a gamester. -कृत a. crafty, dishonest. (-म.) The Dhattūra plant. -जंतुः a man. -रचनो a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्व 1 P. (धूर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः m. f. धूली 1 Duet ; अनीरवा एकतां धूलिसुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. -कुहिमं, केदारा 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. -ध्वजः wind. -पटलः -लं a cloud of dust. -दुष्पिका, दुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धृञ् [धृ-ञ्] 10 U. (धृजयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर a. [धू सर किञ्च न पत्वम् Tv.] Of a duty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey ; कशी दिवसधूसरा Bh. 2.

56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41 —1 The grey colour. —2 A doakay. —3 A camel. —4 A piggeon. —5 An oilman. —6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित *a.* Made grey, greyish.

धुस्तरः The thorn-apple.

धृ 1. 6 A. (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (धियते, धृत). 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्र धिये एषा धिये U. 3; धियते याचदेकवि रिपुस्तावकुतः सुखे Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. —2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; सुरतश्रमसंप्रतो सुखे धियते स्वेदलवो-द्रुनोपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. —3 To resolve upon. —11. 1 P., 10 U. (धरति, usually धारयति ते, धृत, धरति) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमपि कापितं शिरसि पुष्पचन्द्रायै Bh. 2. 4; वेणवीं धारयेच्छे-सोदकं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 39; Bk. 17. 54; V. 4. 36. —2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain, धृतमंदर ए Git. 1; यथा सर्वार्थं भूतानि धरा धारयते सप्त Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; यातः कुंदमसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथा; Me. 113; चिरमात्मना धृता R. 3. 35; U. 3. 29. —3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19. —4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशव धृतशूकररूप Git. 1. धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. —5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); श्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Git. 1. —6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. —7 To fix upon, direct towards, (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मणे धृतमानसः, मनो दधे राजसूयाय &c. —8 To suffer, undergo. —9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. —10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.); rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1; तस्मै तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. —11 To hold, contain. —12 To observe, practise. —13 To cite, quote. —14 To keep, retain (in one's service). —15 To preserve, maintain. —16 To seize, lay hold of. —17 To hold out or on, endure. —18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified—according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा धृतिं धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीवितं, —माणात्, —शरीरं, —गात्रं, —देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; R. 2. 25; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c.; मनः, —मतिः, —चित्तं, बुद्धिं धृ to

bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.).

धृक् — (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. : कालरूपं, शक्तिं &c.

धृत *a.* (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

धृत *p. p.* [धृ-कर्मणि क] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. —2 Possessed.

—3 Kept, preserved, retained. —4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. —5 Worn, used, put on; Ku. 5. 44. —6 Placed, deposited. —7 Practised, observed.

—8 Weighed. —9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. —10 Intent upon. —11 Prepared, ready. See धृ also. —तं 1

Falling. —2 State, existence. —3 Taking, seizing. —4 Wearing, putting on.

—5 A particular manner of fighting. —Comp. आत्मन् *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. (—*m.*) an epithet

of Vishnu. —दंडः *a.* 1. inflicting punishment. —2. one on whom punishment is inflicted. —दीधितिः fire. —पट

a. covered with a cloth. —राजन् *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country).

—राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. —2. a country ruled by a good king. —3. N. of the

eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवर्चः. [As the eldest son he was

entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the

sovereignty in favour of Pandu; but on his retirement to the woods, he

undertook it himself, making Duryōdhana—his eldest son—the virtual

ruler. When Duryōdhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for

revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma.

Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was

marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to

be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma,

Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed

with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhīma escaped.

Thus discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Himalaya and there

died after some years]. —वर्मन् *a.* clad in armour, mailed. —व्रत *a.* 1.

observing vows, performing religious rites. —2. devoted, attached. —3. of a

fixed law or order. (—*तः*) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3) Agni.

धृतिः *f.* [धृ-क्तिन्] 1 Taking, holding, seizing. —2 Having, possessing. —3

maintaining, supporting. —4 Firmness, steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude,

energy, resolution, courage, self-

command; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमहे

तुकां N. 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8.

66. —6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy;

धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीच यत्न सः H. 3. 10; 16. 82; न च धृतेन धृतिः V. 2. 8; Si.

7. 10, 14. —7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate

feelings (in Rhetoric); ज्ञानाभिधागमा-द्यस्तु संपूर्णपृथक्ता धृतिः साहित्यवचनोद्भा-

ससहायमतिभादिकृत S. D. 198, 168. —8 A sacrifice. —Comp. —धुय् *a.* destroy-

ing all composite, discomposing. धृतिमत *a.* 1 Firm, steady, steady-

fast, resolute. —2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 Of Brūhmā. —3 Virtue, morality.

—4 The sky. —5 The sea. —6 A clever man.

धृत्वरी The earth. धृज्, धृञ् 1 P. (धर्मति, धृजति) To go, move.

धृष् 1. 1 P. (धर्मति, धर्मति) 1 To come together, be compact. —2 To

hurt or injure. —11. 1 P., 10 U. (धर्मति, धर्मयति) 1 To offend, hurt,

injure —2 To insult, treat with indignity. —3 To assail, overcome,

overpower, conquer, destroy. —4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. —5

To violate or outrage (as a woman). —11. 5 P. (धर्मति, धृ) 1 To be bold

or courageous. —2 To be confident. —3 To be proud or overbearing. —4

To be impudent or impatient. —5 To dare, venture (with inf.). —6 To

brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102. —7 To insult, treat with contumely. —11.

10 A. (धर्मयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृति *a.* Brave, bold. धृषु *a.* [धृ-क्] 1 Bold, brave. —2

Clever. —धुः A heap, group, multi-

tude. धृष् *p. p.* [धृ-क्] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. —2 Impudent, rude,

shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पश्यति H. 2. 25. —3 Forward, presumptuous. —4 Profligate, abandoned. —5

Cruel, unkind. —धृष्टः A faithless husband or lover; कृष्णा अपि निःशंकस्त-

जितोऽपि न लज्जितः। दृष्टदोरोऽपि मिथ्या-वाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. —धृष्ट

A disloyal woman. —Comp. —धृष्टः N. of a son of Drupada and brother

of Drupadi. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pāṇavas,

and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces.

When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhṛiṣṭadyumna vowed that he would be revenged

for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the

morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthāman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pāṇḍavas, and was stamped to death]. —धी *a.* bold, presumptuous. —मानिन् *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. —*m.* A pair of tongs. —*f.* Boldness, bravery.

धुणञ्ज् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. —2 Impudent, shameless.

धुणिः A ray of light.

धुणु [धृ-यु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). —2 Shameless, impudent. —3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धुय *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अधुय q. v.

धे 1 P. (धयति, धत; *caus.* धापयति; *desid.* धिष्यति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अधाद्-सामधासीच्च रुधिरं वनवासिना Bk. 15 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. —2 To kiss; धन्यो धयत्याननं Gt. 12. —3 To suck out, draw or take away. —4 To appropriate. —*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयति एनं धेनन् इच्च] 1 The ocean. —2 A male river (नृ). —नर 1 A river. —2 Speech. —3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति धेनुः धयते वसेषां, धे-नु इच्च Tv.] 1 A cow. milch-cow; धेनुं धीराः सुवर्ता वाचमाहुः U. 5 31. —2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); खड्गधेनुः, वड्गधेनुः &c. —3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as आसिधेनुः, खड्गधेनुः). —4 A gift, present. —Comp. —मक्षिका a gadfly.

धेनुका *N.* of a demon killed by Balarāma. —Comp. —युवनः an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. —2 A milch-cow. —3 A gift, an offering. —4 A female animal in general.

धेनुदही A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुया A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. —2 To be produced. —3 To be fed or nourished. —4 To be drunk. —5 An affix, as in नाम°, भाग°, q. q. v. v. —ये 1 Nourishing. —2 Drinking. —3 Holding, taking &c.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (यतिवय).

धैर्ये [धैरस्य भावप्रकमं वा धैर्यम्] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage : धैर्यमवदृश्य Pt. 1; विपदि धैर्यं Bk. 2 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. —2 Calmness, composure. —3 Gravity, patience. —4 Infexibility. —5 Boldness, forwardness : Me. 40 (पाठ्यं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धौडः = डडुमः q. v.

धौर् 1 P. (धौरति) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. —2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरणं [धौर् करने लुट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.) —2 Going well or quickly. —3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः —णी *f.* [धोर-अनि वा डीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; यैर्माकंद्वये मनोज्ञपर्वणे सद्यास्त्रलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधौतधामनि धराधौतस्त्रमालेव्यते । तेषां निर्यावनिर्दिनां सुकृतिनां माधौकपानां पुनः कालः किं करोति केतकि यत्स्वं चापि केलिस्थली Udb. —2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धौर्-मावे क] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. —2 Going, motion. —3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* [धा-क ऊट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कल्याणोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57; R. 16. 49; 19. 10 —2 Polished, brightened. —3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हर-शिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्यं Me. 7, 44; विकस-हंतां धौतनाथरं Gt. 12. —त 1 Silver. —2 Cleaning, washing. —Comp. —कडाः a bag of coarse cloth. —कोषजं, —की-लेयं bleached or purified silk. —खंडी sugar-candy. —शिलं rock-crystal.

धौतेयः, —य A kind of salt (सैयव).

धौतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling; Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धौति, —ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. —2 A river. —3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धौत्रः Greyness. —2 A place for hulloing (prepared in a particular way.)

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धौरित.

धौर्य *a.* (धी *f.*) [धौर् वृत्ति ङ्] Fit for a burden. —यः 1 A beast of burden. 2 A horse. —3 A chief leader.

धौतिकं, धौतिकं, धौत्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धौय A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं.

धमा 1 P. (धमति, धमत; *caus.* धापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. —2 To blow (as a wind instrument),

produce sound by blowing; इंसं व-ध्मो प्रतापयान् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7. —3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छां च पावकं Mb. —4 To manufacture by blowing. —5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

धमाकारः A blacksmith, smith.

धमात् *p. p.* [धमा-क] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). —2 Blown up or into, inflated, blown, fanned, excited. —3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

धमानं Blowing.

धमापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

धमापित *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

धमां (ध्वां) क्ष् 1 P. (ध्माक्षति) 1 To crow, or caw. —2 To desire.

ध्माक्षिः see ध्माक्षि.

ध्यात्, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under ध्ये.

ध्याम *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. —नं A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् *m.* 1 Measure. —2 Light. —*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्यामन्).

ध्ये 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; *desid.* दिष्यासति; *pass.* ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुनः संग-स्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पद्मी-धरस्य Bk. 3. 11; विद्वन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायन्ति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्ये-क] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. —2 Fit for meditation. —3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्ये-मावे-लुट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं निश्चिष्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. —2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तत्रैव ध्यानाद्भवतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. —3 Divine intuition or discernment. —4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. —Comp. —गम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. —तत्पर, —निष्ठ, —पर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. —मात्रं mere thought of reflection. —योगः profound meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्रु *a* (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting; as in महीध्रः, कुम्भा &c.

ध्रु, **ध्रुव** 1 P. (प्रजति &c.) To go, move.

ध्रुजि *f*. Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्राजि *f*. Ved. 1 = ध्राजिः -2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रु 1 P. (प्रगति) To sound.

ध्रु 9 P. 10. U. (प्रस्ताति, प्रासयतिस्ते) To throw or toss up.

ध्रा 1 P. (प्राति) To go.

ध्राक् 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To clear.

ध्रा 1 A. To be able or competent.

ध्राक्ष 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

ध्राइ 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्राहि: Gathering flowers (पुष्पचय)

ध्रि 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रु 1, 6, P. (प्रवति-ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain; know definitely. -4 To kill

ध्रुति *f*. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुव *a*. 1 (*a*) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छाम-ध्रुवासी सुता Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवेण भर्ता Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवानि परिवर्त्यते अधुन परिवर्तते Chap. 63; Pt. 1. 419. -4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृतिः. -5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). -वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. -5 A post stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). -7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gt.). -3 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmā. -10 Of Vishnu. -11 Of Siva. -12 A constant aro. -13 The tip of the nose. -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N. of the son of Uttanapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttanapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttanapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Sunāti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi ad a son named Uttama, and Sunāti

gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the king and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to his mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar Star]. -वः 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven. -वः 1 A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. -वः *ind*. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp. -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. -तारा, तारकं the Polar Star.

ध्रुवः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus), see ध्रु. (7). -2 A trunk, stem. -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude.

ध्रुवि *a*. Ved. Firm, stable.

ध्रुक् 1 A. (ध्रुक्ते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled with joy.

ध्रु 1 P. (प्रावति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रौर्व 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्रुव 1 A. (ध्रुवते, ध्रुवत) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. -2 To drop, sink, despond; Mā. 9. 44. -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. -Caus. (ध्रुवयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्रुवत [ध्रुवम् भावे ध्रुव्] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance. -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. -सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्रुवन् *a*. [ध्रुव-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing. -3 Sprinkling, covering. -वः 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling. -4 Going.

ध्रुवति: The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

ध्रुवित *a*. 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्रुवित् *a*. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perish-

ing, as in क्षयवन्तः सन्. -*m*. The Pilu tree.

ध्रुवत *p. p*. 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

ध्रुवति *f*. Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्रुव 1 P. (ध्रुवति) To go, move.

ध्वजः [ध्व-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 82, Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' -3 A flag-staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign a symbol; -द्वयम्, मकरं &c. -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). -9 One who prepares and sells liquors. -10 A house situated to the east of any object. -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. ('ध्वजोक्तु' to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -Comp -अंशुकः, -पटः -वः a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत *a*. seized on the battle field. -उत्थानं a festival in honour of Indra. -गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -द्रुमः the palm tree. -महाराजः air, wind. -भंग. -पातः inability to beget children. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. -यष्टिः a flag staff; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् *a*. 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -*m*. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brāhmana who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्वजिकः A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion).

ध्वजिन् *a*. (नी *f*.) [ध्वजोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुरभाजनचिह्नः); Ms. 11. 93. -*m*. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain. -5 A snake. -6 A peacock. -7 A horse. -8 A Brāhmana -नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9

ध्वजीकरण 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वण् 1 P. (ध्वनति) To sound ; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1. P. (ध्वनाति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar ; शिभिद्यमाना इव दध्वन्नुदितः Ki. 14 46 ; अयं गिरिं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60 ; कपिर्दध्वान मेधवत् Bk. 9. 5 ; 14. 3 ; ध्वनति मधूपसमूहं श्रवणमपिधाति Git. 5. —Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell) ; but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. —2 Hum, buzz. —Comp. —मोदिन् m. a bee.

ध्वनन [ध्वन्-काणं लृट्] 1 Sounding. —2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). —3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यंजना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power ; cf.

अंजन also. —4 Humming, indistinct utterance.

ध्वनिः [ध्वन्-इत्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general ; दृग्गधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13 ; 2. 72 ; 4. 72 ; U. 6. 17. —2 Tune, note, tone ; Si. 6. 48. —3 The sound of a musical instrument : R. 9. 71. —4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. —5 A mere empty sound. —6 word. —7 Hint, implied meaning. —8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense ; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense ; इदं सुत्तममयि शयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यादध्वनिबुधेः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनि). —Comp. —ग्रहः 1 the ear. —2. hearing. —3. a fife, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c. : see कङ्कु.

ध्वनित् p. p. 1 Sounded. —2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —त 1 A

sound. —2 The roar or thunder of a cloud ; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ध्वन्-भावे वञ्] 1 Sound (in general). —2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति & see under ध्वम्.

ध्वसिर a. Ved. Destroyed ; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस.

ध्वाक्षः 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt ; e. g. तथिषाक्षः q. v.). —2 A beggar. —3 An impudent fellow. —4 A gull, crane. —5 A carpenter. —Comp. —अरातिः an owl. —गुहः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वांत Darknees ; ध्वांत नीलनिचोल-चारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिगति Git. 11 ; N. 19. 42 ; Si. 4. 62. —Comp. —उग्मेधः, -वित्तः a fire-fly. —ज्ञानवः, -अरातिः 1: the sun. —2: the moon. —3. fire. —4 the white colour.

ध्व 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bond. —2 To kill.

न.

न a 1 Thin, spare. —2 Vacant, empty. —3 Same, identical. —4 Unwearied. —5 Praised. —6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. —2 N. of Gagesa. —3 Wealth, prosperity. —4 A band, tie. —5 War. —6 N. of Buddha. —7 A gift. —ind (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither,' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not,' क्षत्रियैर्धर्यते शत्रुं नातरीश्वो भवेदिति Rām. (c) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'uct so.' (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. ; नाधीयीताश्चमाखंडो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोर्षं नैरिणश्चो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120 ; प्रविशते न मां काश्चिदप्यज्ञाप्यवाचयत् Mb. ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 3. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. 6. 17. Some-

times न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा ; संपदि यस्य न इषो विषदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion ; प्रत्युवाच तद्धुविर्न तत्त्वतस्त्वा न वेदि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85 ; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलंकारत्रियं न पुष्यति S. 1. नादं ह्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335 ; Me. 63, 106 ; नासौ न काश्ये न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 39 ; Si. 1. 55 ; Ve. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound ; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles ; नच, नवा, नैव, नतु, नचेद्, नखलु &c. &c. (h) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like,' 'as,' 'as it were' ; गावो न गव्यूतीरतु ; Si. 20. 4. v. l. —Comp.

—असत्यौ (m. du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. —एक a. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. (—कः nn epithet of Vishnu.

°आत्मन् a. of a manifold or diversonature. (—m.) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर a. 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °जः the Supreme Being. °घा ind. in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप a. various, multifarious. °शस् ind. repeatedly, often. —किंचन a. very poor, beggarly.

नशुक a. (की f.) 1 Injurious, destructive. —2 Going astray, being lost. —3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon ; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. —2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशयित-विषयविषयो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). —3 A son. —4 An epithet of Siva. —ली 1 A female mungoose. —2 Saffron.

नक्त 10 U. (नक्तयति) To destroy completely.

नक्त a. [नक्त क] Asbamed. —क 1 Night. —2 Eating only at night, as

a sort of religious vow or penance. —Comp. —अंध *a.* blind at night. —चर्य *wandering* at night. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an owl. —2. a cat. —3. a thief. —4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजन *supper*. —मालः *N.* of a tree; *R.* 5.42. —मुखा *evening*. —व्रतं 1. fasting by day and eating at night. —2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं *ind.* At night, by night; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसन्ती योषितां तत्र नक्तं *Me.* 37; *Ms.* 6. 19. —Comp. —चरः 1. any animal that goes about at night. —2. a fiend, demon, goblin. —3. a thief. —चर्य *wandering* by night. —चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् *q. v.* —दिनं *night and day*. —दिनं, दिवं *ind.* night and day.

नक्तन् *n.*, नक्तिः *f.* Ved. Night.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कर्पटः).

नक्रः [न क्रामतीति] 1 A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गर्जेदमपि कर्षति *Pt.* 3. 46; *R.* 7. 20; 16.55. —2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्रं 1 The upper timber of a door. —2 The nose. —क्रा 1 The nose. —2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज *m.*, —राजः, —हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष 1 P. (नक्षति) 1 To go. —2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षरति; cf. *Up.* 3. 105 also] 1 A star in general. —2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion; नक्षत्रासार्यहसकुलाणि *R.* 6. 22; (they are twenty seven). —3 A pearl. —4 A necklace of 27 pearls. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः, —माधः, —पः, —पतिः, —राजः the moon; *R.* 6. 60. —कान्तिविस्तारः the white Yāvanāla flower. —चक्रं 1. the sphere of the fixed stars. —2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमिः 1 the moon. —2. the pole-star. —3. an epithet of Viṣṇu. (—मिः *f.*) Revati, the last asterism. —पथः the starry sky. —पाठकः an astrologer. —पुङ्गवः (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. —2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. —3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. —4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अभंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादायना *K.* 11. —योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. —लोकः the starry region, the firmament —वर्तन् *n*

the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टिः *f.* shooting or falling stars. —सूचकः a bad astrologer; तिष्ठत्युत्ति न जानन्ति ग्रहाणां नेव साधनं । परमाक्रेने वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अस्मिन्दिनैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं अपश्यते । पंक्तिद्वयकः पापे ज्ञायो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ *Bri.* S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. —2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general. —2 Twenty-seven. —3 Not a Kshatriya.

नख् 1 P. (नक्षति) To go, move.

नखः, —खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पादित्यं नक्षत्रयु कस्मिन्मृगपतिः *Bv.* 1. 2; *R.* 2. 31; 12. 22. —2 The number 'twenty'. —खः A part, portion. —Comp. —अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; *Bv.* 2. 32. —आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; *Māl.* 5. 23. —आयुधः 1 a tiger; *Māl.* 3. 17. —2. a lion. —3. a cook. —आशिन् *m.* an owl. —कुडः a barber. —जहं the root of a nail. —दाणः a falcon, hawk. (—जं) a pair of nail-scissors. —निक्षुत्तनं, रंजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. —पदं, —व्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपददुष्टान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रविद् *Me.* 35. —मुचः a bow. —लेखकः a nail-painter. —लेखा 1. a nail-mark. —2. nail-painting. —विषः a man; नखविषानराद्यं. —शिकरिः a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —शंखः a small shell.

नखपञ्च *a.* Nail-scorching; *Si.* 9. 85; *P.* III. 2. 34 Sk.

नखरः, —रं [नखं रति, रा-क, नख बा-उणा-अर बा] A finger-nail, claw, talon; *Bv.* 1. 52. —Comp. —आयुधः 1. a tiger. —2. a lion. —3. a cock. —आहः fragrant oleander (कारीर).

नखानखि *ind.* [नखेनैवः ग्रहयेदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नखः अस्यैव —इति] 1 Having or armed with nails, claws, &c. —2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः [न गच्छति, गम्-उ] 1 A mountain. *Ku.* 1. 1; 7. 72; *Si.* 6. 79. —2 A tree. —3 A plant in general. —4 The sun. —5 A serpent. —6 The number 'seven'. —Comp. —अटनः a monkey. —अधिपः, अधिराजः, ईश्वरः 1. Himālaya (the lord of mountains). —2 the Sumeru mountain. —अतिः an epithet of Indra. —अत्वासः a peacock. —उच्छ्रायः the height of mountain. —ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in general). —2. a crow. —3. a lion. —4. the fabulous animal called शम्भ. —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; *Bk.* 10. 9. (—जः) an elephant.

—जा. —नन्दिनी epithets of Pārvatī. —पतिः 1. The Himālaya mountain. —2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). —भिद् *m.* 1. an axe. —2. an epithet of India. —3. a crow. —सूधन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंधकः an epithet of Kārtikeya; *R.* 9. 2. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva

नगरं [नगा इव प्रासादाः संस्थान बा० र; cf. *P.* V. 2. 107 Vārt.] A town, city (opp. ग्राम); नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति *S.* 2. —Comp. —अधिकृतः, —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2. governor or superintendent of a town. —अभ्याशः, —सः the Vicinity of a town. —उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townsman. —काकः 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt —कीर्तनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. —घातः an elephant. —जनः 1 townsfolk. —2. a citizen. —पदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. —पांतः a suburb. —मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. —मार्गः a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. —रक्षिन् *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town. —2. a town watchman. —स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी=नगर *q. v.* —Comp. —काकः the (Indian) crane. —चक्रः a crow.

नगरिय *a.* [नगर-उ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नेज् below.

नंगः A lover, paramour (जार).

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर; *Bg.* 5. 6, 12. 7.

नज् 1 A. (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful;

नग्न *a.* [नज्-न-कर्त्तरि क तस्य नः] 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् *M.* 4. 45; नग्नपणके वेशे रजकः किं कथिष्यति *Chāṇ.* 110. —2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. —ग्रः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षणिक). —3 A hypocrite. —4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. —5 N. of Siva. —ग्र 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. —2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). —Comp. —अटः, —अटकः 1. one who goes about naked. —2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class).

नग्नक *a.* (श्लिफा *f.*) Naked, nude. —कः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class). —3 A bird.

नमका, नमिका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नमकरणं Making naked.
नमभविष्णु, -भाषुक a. Becoming naked.

नमिक 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant; Pt. 4. 34.

नमिकृत a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नन् ind. The technical term for the negative particle n.

नन् I. 1 P. (नन्ति, the न not changed to न after न in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यद्धि मनसा नन्तीति Git. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus. (नायति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शासधानं नायति S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटकधूमिर्नायत्येष शैलः...अधिगतधवलिनः छलपाणेरभिरुषां Si. 4. 65. (N. B. नन् forms नन्ति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II. 10 U. (नायति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नन्तः [नन्-अच्] 1 A dancer; न नन्ता न चिन्ता न मायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor; कर्षणाय प्रहसनस्य नन्तः कुतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. -अंतिका shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्या the performance of an actor. -धूलणः, मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. -सूत्रं directions or rules for actors.

नन्तकः An actor.

नन्तन [नन्-भविष्यत्] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नन्ति Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नन्ती 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). -3 A courtesan harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नन्त्या A company of actors.

नन्तः -डं A species of reed. -डः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. -अगर, -आगरा a hut of reeds -अयः a. abounding in reeds. -भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. -वन a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नन्तकं A bone between the shoulders.

नन्तश a. (शी f.) Covered with reeds; (also नन्तश).

नन्तिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नन्तिल a., नन्तुत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नन्तश A quantity of reeds.

नन्तुल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं, -ला A quantity or bed of reeds; यो नन्तुलानीव गजः परेषां बलान्यमृद्वाकालि-नाभवन्नः R. 18. 5.

नन्तह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नन्त p. p. [नन्-क्त] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -Comp. -अंशः zenith distance. -अंग a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. (-गी) 1. woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -उक्त a. high and low; S. 4. 15 -नाही, -नाहिक 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -नासिक a. flat nosed. -पर्चन् a. flat-jointed. -भूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नन्तिः f. [नन्-भवि-क्तिः] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नन् 1 P. (नन्ति, नन्ति) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); वामस्यायं नन्ति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; नन्त्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतः सुहृदामदिगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद बलवत्कादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नन्ति Mb. -3 To vibrate. -Caus. (नादयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. -With उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56.

नन्तः [नन्ति शब्दायते-अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 4. 66 (where Malli. remarks: -प्राक्. स्रोतसी नन्तः प्रवृत्त्यं स्रोतसो नन्ता नमंदा विनेत्याहः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser. (कृषि). -Comp. -पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नन्तुः [नन्-अयच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying. नन्तुः 1 A lion -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नन्तिः Ved. Praise.

नन्तिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नन्दी A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपास्ये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नन्दी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp. -ईनः, -ईशः -कान्तः the ocean. -कान्ता 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. -कुलमियः a kind of reed. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Bhishma. -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थानं a landing place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरः an epithet of Siva. -धकः the marshy bank of river. -पतिः, -ईनः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. -पूरः a river which has overflowed its banks. -भवं river-salt. -मातुक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातुक. -रथः the current of a river. -रंकः the bend or arm of a river. -रणः (रनः) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समाज्ञापयदाशु सर्वानायायिनस्तद्विचये नदीष्णात् R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नन्ध a. Connected with a river.

नन्ताल a. Fortunate. -लं A potsherd.

नन्त p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -4 Joined, connected; see नन्. -द्धं A tie, band, bond, knot.

नन्धिः Binding, fastening.

नन्धि A leather-strap.

नन्तै, नन्तै A husband's sister; नन्तैः पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टस्यस्यस्येण U. 1. -Comp. -नन्तैपतिः also नन्तैः दुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

नन्ता Vod. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

नन्तु ind. (Originally a combination of न and तु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying : 1 Inquiry or interrogation; नन्तु समासकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो नन्तु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारणं); उपपन्नं नन्तु शिषं सत्सर्वेषु R. 1. 60; विलोकनाथेन सदा

महद्विस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Ob'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु मूर्खाः पठितमेव युष्माभिरुक्ताडि U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय पशुरीतिक Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why', or 'I say'; ननु पदे परिवृत्त्य भण Mk. 5; ननु भणामि चितित उपाय इति V. 2; ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; ननु विचिन्तो भगवत् V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनान्येव बुद्धिर्वादिशरीरानि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणि विच्यते S. B.

नन्द् 1 P (नन्दि, नन्दिता) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (any thing); नन्दुस्तस्तदु शेन तत्तमौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. —Caus. (नन्दिताते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अतहिते शशिनि सेच कुमुद्वती मे वृष्टिं न नन्दयति संस्मरणियशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.

नन्दः [नन्द-भवे घञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodā and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pāṇaliputra killed by the machinations of Chanakya, the minister of Chandragupata; ससुखाता नन्दा नव हृदयरोगा इव शुबः Mu. 1. 13; अगृहीते राक्षसे किमुत्खातं नन्दवंशस्य Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -7 One of the nine treasures of Kumbhara. —दी An epithet of Durgā. —Oomp. —आत्मजः, नन्दनः an epithet of Krishna. —पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नन्दक a. [नन्द-कृञ्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in. -3 Gladdening a family. —कः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Krishna. -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Krishna.

नन्दकिः Long pepper.

नन्दकिन् m. An epithet of Vishnu.

नन्दुः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नन्दन a. [नन्द-लृ] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7; Mā. 9. 21.

—नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 2. 41.

-2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

-4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (संवत्सर). —ना A daughter.

—नं 1 N. of the garden of India, the Elysium; अभिज्ञाशब्देपातनां किर्यते नन्दनदुमाः Ku. 2. 31; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad. -3 Joy. —Oomp. —जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचन्दन).

नन्दनकः A son.

नन्दत a. Delighting, making happy.

—तः 1 A son. -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. —ती A daughter.

नन्दा [नन्दीति नन्द-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious tithis). -6 An epithet of Gauri.

नन्दिः m. f. [नन्द-इत्] Joy, pleasure, delight; कौस्तुभार्णवविषया. —दिः m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaming; (n. also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama). —Oomp. —आवर्तः a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (n. also). —ईशः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. —द्यौः 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2. a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. —तुर्यः a musical instrument played on festive occasions. —वर्धनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a friend. -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, i.e. the day of new or full moon. -4. a son.

नन्दिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 A small water-jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. —का 1 A small water-jar. -2 नन्दा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. —Oomp. —ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. of Siva.

नन्दिन् a. [नन्दि-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. —m. 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतागृहद्वारगतेऽथ नन्दि Ku. 3. 41; Mā. 1. 1. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. —नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishtha; अनन्दिना नन्दिनी नाम धेनुराग्रद्वे वनात् R. 1.

82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy basil.

नपरजित् m. An epithet of Siva.

नपात् m. 1 A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas), as in तनूपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस m., नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch.

नपुंसकः, —कं [नपुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward. —कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् m. A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नष्ट 1 A. (नभते) 1 To hurt, injure; सुग्रीवः प्रससं नेभे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to hurt.

नष्ट f. Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ a. Killing, hurting. —मः The month Śrāvaṇa. —मं The sky, atmosphere. —भा A spitting-pot.

नभश्च a. Ved. Hurting. —च f. A river.

नभश्चु a. Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् n. [नभते त्रैवेः नह-अनुत् भ-अतदेशः; cf. Un. 4. 210] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. —m. The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Śrāvaṇa (corresponding to July-August), (said to be n also in this sense); प्रत्यासत्ते नभसि दृष्टिताजीवितालंबनार्थी Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot. —(Dual) Both the words, heaven and earth. —Oomp. —अंशुः the Chātaka bird. —केतनः, —पाथः the sun. —कान्तिः m. lion. —ग a. going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.) —गजः a cloud. —गति f. soaring flying. —चक्षुस् m. the sun. —चमस 1. the moon. -2. magic. —वर a. moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (—रः) 1. a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. -2. a bird. —तल 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. —दुहः a cloud. —दृष्टि a. 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. —द्वीपः, —धूमः a cloud. —नदी the celestial Ganges. —प्राणः wind. —मणिः the sun. —संभलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नन्द नभोमंडलमंडुराशः S. D. 10. १०१. —दीपः the moon. —योनिः an epithet of Siva. —रजस् n. darkness. —रेणुः f. fog, mist. —लयः sinoko. —लिह a. licking the sky, lofty, vory high; cf. अभ्रलिह. —श्वासः wind. —सद् m.

1. a bird. -2. a star. -3. a god; Si. 1. 11. सरित् १. the milky way. -2. the celestial Ganges. -स्थलः an epithet of Siva. -स्थली the sky. -सृष्टा a. reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस a. Vapoury, misty. -सः 1 The sky. -2 The rainy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य a. Vapoury, foggy. -स्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् a. 1 Vaporous; misty, cloudy. -2 Young. -m. The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73, Si. 1. 10.

नभ्य a. Cloudy, misty. -स्य The central part of a wheel; cf. नाभि.

नभक् 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभ्राज् m. A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A (नमति ते, नमाम, अर्चयामि. नमयति, नत; caus. नमयति-ते or नमययति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only; desid. निर्वसति), 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 37; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अज्ञातः संधिमान् नमेत् Kām. 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink; go down; अनसिञ्चयेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. नमः सर्वदिशः K. 55; उन्नमति नमति वर्तति.....मेघः Mk. 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. -Caus. 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend, (as a bow); S. 2. 3. -3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत a. [नम-अतच्] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -तः 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. -तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम-ल्यट्] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking. -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. -नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् ind. 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration; (this word is by itself, invariably used with dat. ; तस्मै वदाम्यगुरवे तवरे नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिभुवने तुभ्यै Ku. 2. 4; but with क्, generally with acc. ; मुनित्रये नमस्कृत्य Sk. ; but sometimes with dat. also ; नमस्कृत्यो हस्तिहाय ibid. The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable.) -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4

A gift, present. -5 A sacrifice. -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः f., -करण bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कुन a. 1. bowed down to, saluted. -2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः 1 a spiritual teacher. -2. a Brahmana. -वाकं ind. uttering the word नमस्, i. e. making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूजयेन् नमोवाकं प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1. -वृत् m. a sacrifice.

नमस् a. Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमस्ति, नमस्वित् a. Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bb. 2. 94. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य a. 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. -स्य Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्तु a. Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित a. Bowed, bent down.

नम्य a Venerable, respectable.

नम्र a. [नम-ज] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः कलामैः S. 5. 12; स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाम्यै Me. 82. Pt. 1. 106; Rāt. 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अयुच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्यते तामिहमा स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. -4 Crooked, curved. -5 Worshipping. -6 Devoted or attached to. -Comp. -अंग, -मूर्ति a. bent, stooping.

नम्रक- a. Bent, stooping -कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. -2 Submissiveness, humility. -3 Condescension.

नम्रित a. Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [नमुचति] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेररे शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Saramati also, as the

story goes) then supplied Indra with a Vajra with which he cut off the demon's head]. -2 N. of the god of love. -Comp. -सुन्दः -द्विर्, -ह्व m. epithets of Indira.

नमस्कः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or सुवृक्ष); गणा नमस्कप्रसावतंसाः Ki. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74.

नय 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. -2 To protect.

नय a. [नी भवे अच्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 A guide. -3 Suitable, right, proper. -य 1 Guiding, leading, managing. -2 (a) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नयः. (b) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection; Pt. 1. 371; 3. 176. -4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितमिह भूपतः सङ्घकारकतां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27; नयशालिभिः Mu. 1. 22. -5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity, चलति नयास जगिषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16 42. -6 A plan, design, scheme; Pt. 1. 339; 377; Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. -7 A maxim, principle. -8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, doctrine, opinion. -10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिकं नये Bhāṣā P. 105. -11 N. of Vishnu. -12 A kind of game. -Comp. -कीर्ति, -ज्ञ a. skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् a. having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. -नेतृ m. a master in politics. -पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. -प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. -वादिन् m. a politician; Pt. 3. -विद् m., -विशारदः a politician, statesman. -ज्ञात्रं 1. the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3. a work on morality. -ज्ञालिन् a. just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. -2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [नी-कण् लृट्] 1 Leading, guiding; conducting, managing. -2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. -3 Ruling, governing. -4 Obtaining. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, spending (as time). -न, -नी The pupil of the eye. -Comp. -अभिराम a. gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-नः) the moon. -अमोचिन् a. blinding the sight, obscuring. -उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the eyes. -3. any lovely object. -उपतः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -मोचर a. visible, within the range, of the sight. -उदः an ovoid.

—जलं, वारि *n.* tears. —पथः the range of sight. —पुटं the cavity of the eye. —विषयः 1. any visible object. —2. the horizon. —3. the range of sight. —सलिलं tears ; Me. 39.

नरः [नृ नये-अच्] 1 A man, male, person ; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगणं नरं सरित् । सद्युद्धमिव दुर्धर्षं वृषं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5 ; Ms. 1. 96 ; 2. 213. —2 A man or piece at chess. —3 The pin of a sun-dial. —4 The Supremo Spirit, the original or eternal man. —5 Man's length (= पुरुष q. v.). —6 N. of a primitive sage. —7 N. of Arjuna ; see नारायण below. —8 A horse. —9 (In gram.) A personal termination. —Comp. —अंगः 1. the penis. —2. eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —देवः, —पतिः, —पालः a king ; Bg. 10. 27 ; Ms. 7. 13 ; R. 2. 75, 3. 42 ; 7. 62 ; Me. 37 ; Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयणः an epithet of Vishnu. —अज्ञः a demon, goblin. —अचारः N. of Siva. (—रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. —2. an animal. —इंद्रः 1. a king ; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80 ; Ms. 9. 253. —2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons ; तेषु कश्चिन्नरं द्रामिमान्नां तं निर्वर्ष्य Dk. 51 ; सुनिग्रहा नरं देण कर्णद्वि द्वं शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). —मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः 'the chief of men', a prince, king. —कपालः a man's skull. —कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह below. —2 the chief of men. —धिः the world. —द्वि *m.* a demon, goblin ; Bk. 94. —नारायणः N. of Krishna. (गो dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyaṇa. [In some places they are called देवी, पूर्वदेवी, कवी or कविमनो. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Narayana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvasi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty ; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमुपि विलोभयंस्वस्तदूर-संभवासिमां दृष्ट्वा वीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.] —पशुः a 'beast-like', a beast in human form. —पुंगवः 'best of men', an excellent man. —शलिः a human sacrifice. —भुक्ष *a.* man-eating,

cannibal. —भूः *f.* the Bharata Varsha *i. e.* India. —मानिका, —मानिनी, —मालिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls. —मेघः a human sacrifice. —यंत्रं sun-dial. —यानं, —रथः, —वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world. —2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera ; R. 9. 11. —विष्वजः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a bravo man, hero. —व्याघ्रः, —शाङ्खिलः an eminent man. —रुयं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa ; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः, —हरिः 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमद्भुतशुभं दलितदिग्गजकशिपुतुमुग्रं । केशव धृतराष्ट्रस्तु जगज्जदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. —स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse. नरं 1 The penis. —2 Eruption on the face ; cf. नरा.

नरधिः Worldly life or existence.

नरधिपः N. of Vishnu.

नराज्ञसः 1 A sacrifice. —2 Agni.

नरी A woman ; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [नृयो हितं यत्] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.). —2 Manly, strong. —3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man. —2 Indra. —र्यो (du.) The two objects of human desire, *i. e.* Heaven and earth. —र्यं 1 Manly deed. —2 A gift for men.

नरकः, —कं Hell, infernal regions ; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto ; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). —कः N. of a demon, king of Prāgyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's earrings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarma and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauma'.] —Comp. —अंतकः, —अरिः, —जित् *m.* epithets of Krishna. —आमयः 1. the soul after death. —2. a ghost, spirit. —आवासः an inhabitant of hell. —कुण्डं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented, (86 such places are

enumerated). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निरृति). —रूपिन् *a.* bellish. —स्थः the Vaitaraṇī river. नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिष्ठा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. —2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [नृत्-अच्] Dancing. —र्तं Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [नृत् कर्तरी-श्वृत्] 1 A dancer ; sometimes a dancing preceptor. —2 An actor, mime, mummer. —3 A bard, herald. —4 An elephant. —5 A king. —6 A peacock. —7 An epithet of Siva. —8. N. of a mixed tribe ; (वेङ्गयायं रजकाञ्जतो नर्तको गायको भवेत्) । —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress ; रमस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Śān. K. 59 ; Ki. 10. 41 ; R. 19. 14, 19. —2 A female elephant. —3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [नृत्-ल्यट्] A dancer. —नं Gesticulation, dancing, dance. —Comp. —गृहं, शाला a dancing hall. —धियः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a peacock.

नर्तयितु *m.* A dancing-master ; अद्य नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance. —2. Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* Dancing on the edge of a sword. —*f.* a female dancer or actress.

नर्त् 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general ; अनर्दिषुः कपि-व्याघ्रः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. —2 To go, move.

नर्द् *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [नर्द्-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Bellowing, roaring. —2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed. —2 Celebrated. —तः A kind of dice or a throw at dice ; नर्दितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यस्मि Mk. 2. 8. —त Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् *n.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्द् 1 P. (नर्दति) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sherd. —2 The sun.

नर्मठः [नर्म-अट्] 1 A jester. —2 A lecher, rake, libertine. —3 Sport, pastime, amusement. —4 Copulation, coition. —5 The chin. —6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [नृ-मनिन्] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport ; जित-क्रमले विमले परिक्रम्य नर्मजनकमलकं

मुखे Gīt. 12 (कोतुकञ्जनक); R. 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नमरा-यामिः कथाभिः K. 70 'joenlar, humorous'. —Comp. —कीलः a husband. —गर्भ a. humorous, full of humour, witty. (—भः) a secret lover. —द a. delighting, making happy. (—दः) a jester (= नमसचिव q. v.). —दा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. —युति a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (—तिः f.) enjoyment of a joke. —सचिवः, —सुहृद् m. 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank; इदं वैदुष्यं यदुत उपते-नमसचिवः सुतादानाममत्रं भवतु Māl. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेर्नमसुहृदं नो उपसुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नमवत् a. Humorous, witty. —n. A kind of drama.

नमरा 1 A valley, cavity. —2 A bellows. —3 An old woman past menstruation. —4 The plant *Sarala*.

नर्य See under नर.

नल 1 P. (नलति) 1 To smell. —2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed; Pt. 1. 96. —2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-groom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved and they led a happy life; see नृपणं and दम्पती also]. —3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarma, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lanka with his army. —लं 1 A lotus. —2 Smell, odour. —Comp. —कीलः the knee. —कुम्भ (ब) रः N. of a son of Kubera. —दे 1. a fragrant root (उशीर); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. —2. the honey of a flower. —पट्टिका a sort of mat made of reeds. —मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body; M. 1. 35; Māl. 5. 17. —2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. —2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —नं 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. —2 Water. —3 The Indigo plant. (नलि-नेशयः an epithet of Vishnu).

नलिनी 1 A lotus plant; न पर्वताये नलिनी प्रसेहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीदल-गतजलमनिरलं Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. —4 A lotus or the stalk of it. —5 The celestial Ganges. —6 The intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. —Comp. —खंडे, —वर्धे a group or assemblage of lotuses. —रुहः an epithet of Brahmā. (—इ) a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्यः A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 Now, fresh, young, recent; चित्तयेनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Kn. 5. 86; U. 1. 19; R. 1. 83, 2. 47. 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1. 4; नववयसि Mu. 3. 3; Si. 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. —2 Modern. —वः 1 A crow. —2 Praise. —व ind. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. —Comp. —अंगी a woman. —अन्नं 1. new rice or grain. —2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice. —अंशु n. fresh water. —अहः the first day of a fortnight. —इतर a. old; R. 8. 22. —उज्जतं fresh butter. —ऊढा, —पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212. Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. —2. a kind of heroine (in dramas). —कारिका, —कालिका, —कालिका 1. a woman newly married. —2. a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. —छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. —नी f., —नीतं fresh butter; अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. —नीतकं 1. clarified butter. —2. fresh butter. —पाठकः a new teacher. —प्रसूना a woman who has lately brought forth (a child). —प्रज्ञानं eating of new rice. —मल्लिका, —मालिका a kind of jasmine —यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. —नौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. (—ना) a young woman. —रजस् f. a girl who has recently menstruated. —वधूः, —वरिका 1. a newly-married girl. —2. a daughter-in-law. —वल्गु a kind of sandal. —वस्त्रं a new cloth. —हस्त्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. —हसिभृत् m. an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. —सूतिः f.,

—सूतिका 1. a milch cow. —2. a woman recently delivered.

नवता-स्वं Freshness, novelty.

नवन्नं The act of praising or extolling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. —2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य a. 1 New, fresh, recent. —2 Modern.

नवन् num. a. (always pl.) Nine; नवति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). —Comp. —अष्टीतिः f. eighty-nine. —अचिरं m., —दीधितिः the planet Mars. —कुरवश्च ind. nine times. —ग्रहाः (m. pl.) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. —चत्वारिंश a. forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-nine. —छिदं, —द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see ल). —त्रिंश a. thirty-ninth. —त्रिंशत् f. thirty-nine. —दश a. nineteenth. —दशन् pl. nineteen. —दुर्गा Durgā in her nine forms. —नवतिः f. ninety-nine. —निधि m. pl. the nine treasures of Kubera, i. e. महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरचक्रणौ । मुकुटकुन्दीनाश्च खड्गश्च निषयो नव ॥ —पंचाश a. fifty-ninth. —पंचाशत् f. fifty-nine. —रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels, i. e. सुकामा-गिकयैर्द्वयोर्मेधा वज्रविदुर्मी । पद्मरागो मरकतं नीलश्रेति यथाक्रमं ॥ —2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya: —पञ्चतरिः क्षणकोमरसिंहसंक्रुत्तालभट्टवट-कर्पूरकालिदासाः । स्वामी वराहमिहिरौ नृपतेः सभायां रत्नावे वै वरचरिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ —रसाः (m. pl.) the nine sentiments in poetry; see under अष्टरस and रस also. —रारं 1. a period of nine days. —2. the first nine days of the month of Āshvina held sacred to Durgā. —विंश a. twenty-ninth. —विंशतिः f. twenty-nine. —विध a. nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts. —व्यूह an epithet of Vishnu. —शतं 1. one hundred and nine. —2. nine hundred. —शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes; they are: —गोपो माली तथा तेली तर्षी मोदकवारजी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नाथितो नवशायकः ॥ Parāśara. —षट्तिः f. sixty-nine. —सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक a. Consisting of nine. —कं The aggregate of nine.

नवत a. (ती f.) Ninetieth. —तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. —2 A woollen cloth, blanket. —3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः f. Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वय-कोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. —2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा ind. In nine ways, ninefold. नवम a. (सी f.) Ninth. —नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः ind. By nines.

नक्ष I. 4 P. नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नक्ष-
ति, नशिष्यति, नष्ट; *caus.* ननाशति; *desid.* नि-
नक्षति, निनशिष्यति) 1 To be lost, to dis-
appear, vanish, become invisible; ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1 : तथा सीमा
न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षण-
नष्टदृष्टिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be
destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined;
जीवनाशं ननाश क्व Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8.
166, 7. 40; Mn. 6. 8. -3 To run
away, fly away, escape; नश्यन्ति वेदा-
नि ददर्श कर्षादः Bk. 10. 12; नेष्टुश्चित्रा
निशाचराः 14. 112; Ratn. 2. 3. -4
To be frustrated, become unsuccessful.
—*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear.
-2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive
away, cause to fly away. -3 To vio-
late (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be
lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To
extinguish, put out (as fire). -II.
1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved. 1 To reach, attain.
-2 To meet with, find.

नक्ष f. नशः, -नशन Destruction,
perishing, loss, disappearing.

नक्षस्पृष्टिका A woman who brings
forth a dead child.

नक्षर a. (रि f.) [नक्ष-करण] 1
Perishable, transitory, evanescent,
transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नक्षरं
R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नक्ष p. p. [नक्ष-क] 1 Lost, dis-
appeared, vanished, invisible; Pt. 5. 6;
2. 167. -2 Dead, perished,
destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4
Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of,
free from (in comp.). -6 Depraved,
corrupted, debauched. -ष्ट 1 De-
struction, loss. -2 Disappearance.
—*Comp.* —अग्निः a householder who
has lost his consecrated fire, (it be-
ing extinguished). —अर्थ a. reduced
to poverty (having lost one's wealth).
—आतंक ind. without anxiety or fear;
नक्षतकं हरिणशिशो मन्दमदं चरन्ति S. 1.
14 (v. 1.). —आत्मन् a. deprived of
sense. —आसिद्धं booty, plunder.
—आशंक a. fearless, secure, free
from fear; S. 1. 14. —इन्दुकुला the
day of new moon. —इन्द्रिय a. de-
prived of senses. —चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ
a. one who has lost his senses, un-
conscious, insensible, fainted. —चे-
ष्टा universal destruction. —जन्मन
n., -जातकं subsequent calculation of
a lost nativity. —स्मृति a. forgetful.

नष्टि f. Loss, destruction.

नस्त 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To ap-
proach, go towards. -2 To copulate.
-3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस् f. The nose (a word optional-
ly substituted for नासिका after acc.
dual). —*Comp.* —क्षुद्र a. small-nosed.

नसो The nose.

नस्त The nose. —स्त A sternu-
tatory, snuff. —स्ता A hole bored in
the septum of the nose. —*Comp.*
—ऊत an ox led by a string through
the nose.

नस्तस् ind. From the nose; Y. 3.
127.

नस्तक A hole bored in the septum
of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित a. Nozzled (with a string
through the nose).

नस्य a. [नासिक्ये हितं तत्र भवं वा यत्
नशतिः] Nasal. —स्य 1 The hairs in
the nose. -2 A sternutatory. —स्या
1 The nose. -2 The string through
the nose of an animal. Si. 12. 10.

नह 4 U. (नहति-ते, नह्; *desid.* निनहति-
ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round
or together, gird round; शैलेयनह्मनि
शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16.
41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress,
arm oneself (Atm.). —*Caus.* To
cause to put on. —*With* अप to untie.
—अपि (अपि being often changed to
पि 1. to fasten, gird round, bind;
अतिपिनह्नेन वल्कलेन S. 1. मंदारमाला ह-
रिणा पिनह्ना S. 7. 2. -2. to put on,
wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3. to cover, en-
velop; कुसुममिव पिनह्दं पाण्डुत्रोदरेण S.
1. 19.

नहि ind. Surely or certainly not;
by no means, not at all; अशंस नहि
नः पते जीवेन दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुस् m. 1 A neighbour. -2 A man.

नहुष N. of a king of the lunar
race, son of Ayus and grandson of
Pururavas and father of Yayāti.
[He was a very wise and powerful
king, and when Indra lay concealed
under waters to expiate the sin
of having killed the demon Vritra,
a Brahmana, he was asked to oc-
cupy his seat. While there he
thought of winning the love of In-
drāni and caused the seven sages to
convey him in a palanquin to her
house. On his way he asked each
of them to be quick using the words
'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on,
move on), when one of the sages
(Agastya?) cursed him to be a
'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down
from the sky, and remained in that
wretched state till he was relieved
from it by Yudhishthira].

नहुष्य a. Vod. Human. —स्य A
man.

ना No, not (= न q. v.).

नाक a. [न कं अकं दुःखं; तत्रास्ति यत्र न-
प्राप्तिर्यादि निः प्रकृतिभावः] Happy, pain-
less. —कः 1 Heaven; आनाकरथवर्त्म-
न R. 1. 5; 15. 96. -2 Vault of
heaven, upper sky, firmament.
—*Comp.* —आपगा the heavenly Gan-

ges. —ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Indra.
—ओकस् m. a god. —चरः 1. a god.
-2. a demi-god. —नाथः, -नायकः an
epithet of Indra. —गृष्ट 1. the upper-
most heaven. -2. the vault of heaven.
—वन्ति an *Apsaras*. —सद् m. a god;
Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिन् m. A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकु 1 An ant-hill. -2 A moun-
tain.

नाक्षत्र a. (त्री f.) [नक्षत्राणामिदं
अण] Starry, sidereal. —त्रं A month
computed by the moon's passage
through the 27 lunar mansions, a
month of 30 days of sixty Ghattas
each; नाडीपठ्यां तु नाक्षत्रमहोरात्रं प्रकी-
र्तितं Sūrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक a. (की f.) [नक्षत्राद्वातः
-वत्] Sidereal. —कः A month of 27
days (each day being the period of
the moon's passage through a lunar
asterism). —की The state (दशा)
which a man suffers agreeably to
the asterism presiding over his nati-
vity.

नाग a. (गी f.) 1 Serpentine, form-
ed of snakes, snaky. -2 Elephan-
tine. —गः [न गच्छति इत्यमः न अगो नागः]
1 A snake in general, particularly
the cobra. -2 A fabulous serpent-
demon or semi-divine being, having
the face of a man and the tail of a
serpent, and said to inhabit the
Pātāla; Bg. 10. 29; R. 15. 83. -3
An elephant; Me. 14. 36; Si. 4.
63; V. 4. 25. -4 A shark. -5 A
cruel or tyrannical person. -6 (At
the end of comp.) Any pre-emi-
nent or distinguished person, e. g.
पुरुषनागः. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg
projecting from a wall to hang any-
thing upon. -9 Piper betel. -10
One of the five vital airs of the
body, that which is expelled by
eructation. -11 The number 'seven.'
—गं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the
astronomical periods (Karanas)
called ध्रुव. -4 The effects of that
period on anything done during it.
-5 The asterism called आश्लेषा. —गी
1 A female Nāga. -2 A female ele-
phant. —*Comp.* —अंगं Hastināpura.
—अंजना 1. a female elephant. -2.
the proboscis of an elephant. —अंच-
ला, -अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. —अंजना
a female elephant. —अधिपः an epithet
of Śeṣha. —अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः
1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a pea-
cock. -3. a lion. —अशनः 1. a pea-
cock; Pt. 1. 159. -2. an epithet of
Garuḍa. -3. a lion. आलयः = नाग-
केशर q. v. —आननः an epithet of
Ganeśa. —आनन्दं a drama by Sri-
harsha —आदः Hastināpura. —इदः 1.

a lordly or superior elephant; Kn. 1. 36. -2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sesha. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. N. of the author of Paribhāṣendusekhara and several other works. -3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरे 1. a breast-plate. -2, a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भपद्मभेदः). -कन्यका a serpent virgin. -कणः the oastor-oil plant. -किंजल्कः नागकेसर q. v. -केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. -गर्भे red lead. -चूडा an epithet of Siva. -ज 1. red lead. -2. tin. -जिह्विका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंता, -दंतकः 1. Ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -दंती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a hailot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Aśleṣā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नामकं tin. -नामम् m. holy basil. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्दुहा a large pin of bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvāṇa. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Aśvādha. -पतिः an epithet of (1) Airāvata. (2) Sesha. -पदा a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंधः). -पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंधः). -पुरं 1. Hastināpura. -2. N. of a city in Pātāla. -पुष्पा 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बन्धुः the holy fig-tree. -बलः an epithet of Bhīma. -दूषणः an epithet of Siva. -मंडलिका 1. a snake-keeper. -2. a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f., -यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. -रक्तं, रेणुः red lead. -रंगः the orange -राजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. a large elephant. -रुकः the orange tree. -लता 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. -बल्लीरी, -बल्ली piper betel. -लोकाः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2. an elephant driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5 the chief of a herd of elephants. -6 the chief person in an assembly. -वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका यावत् नागवीथीति शब्दित्वा V. P. -संभवं, संभूतं red lead. -साहचर्यं Hastināpura.

नागिन m. An epithet of Siva.

नागर a. (रि. f.) [नगरे भवः अणू] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -7 Nameless. -र 1 citizen (पौर); Me. 25, Sānti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrology). -8 Denial of knowledge. -रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; ईतामीरीः स्मरतु सकथं संवृते नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant रन्ध्री. -Comp. -आहं dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः वृत्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैतान् S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोऽपि V. 2. -3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वय). -कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief. -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. -कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिक्) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की. f.) [नगर्या भवः टक्] 1 Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, -नागरीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट-वृत्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnāṭak country.

नाटकं [नट-वृत्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information; see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. -की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-उ] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वरेणः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नटया अपत्यं आर्च] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Upāṅpakas, q. v. e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarśikā or Vid-dhāśālabhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका कृतवृत्ता स्यात्स्त्रीवाया चतुरङ्गिका । प्रथयानो धीरललितस्त्रव स्यान्नायको नृपः । ... स्यादन्तःपुरसंबंधा संगतिव्यापृताऽथवा । नवानुरागा कन्याऽव नायिका नृपवंशजा । संभवतेन नेतास्या देव्यास्त्रासेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्मवेज्ज्येष्टा प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः संगमो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्कोशीरी स्वल्पविमर्षोऽस्यः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटितकेन S. 5.

नाट्येयः-रः [नटया अपत्यं ढङ् ढङ् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [नटस्येदं कृत्यं व्यञ्ज] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वर्ये Ratn. 1. 6; नूतं नाट्ये भवति खचिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशिल्पा—Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenio art; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधानं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor. -ट्यः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धार्मिका, धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -प्रिया, an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1. a dancing-hall. -2. a theatre. -ज्ञाज्ञं 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड=नाल q. v.

नाडिः, -डी f. 1. The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); वृद्धयिकदृशनाडी चक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा Māl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time = 1 Muhurta. -9. A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. -Comp. -चरणः a bird. -चिरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the wool is wound. -जघः 1. a crow. -2. a kind of crane. -तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2 a debaucher, ravisher. -नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. -परीक्षर feeling the pulse. -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore. -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the hours are struck).

नाडि (डी) धम *a.* Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधमेन श्वस्तिन K. 353. -मः A goldsmith.

नाडिधय *a.* Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः = नारिकेल *q. v.*

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणक-मोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर *a.* Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर *a.* Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नात्र 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -त्रं 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ 1. P. (नाथति but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पतिं न भूयतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितश्चे मव. 1. 12; (Mammata quotes the line दीने त्वामनुनाथते कुचयुगं पत्रावृतं मा कुप्यते to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg' and says that नाथते should, therefore be नाथति); सपिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नथ्-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुलस्त्वयद्युभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोकः, कैलास° &c. -2 A husband. -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. -हतिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्स्त्वया लोकास्व-मनाया विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependant, subject.

नादः [नद्-घञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंह-नादः, घन° &c. -2 A sound in general; Mal. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिन् *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; भ्रूदुदुदनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bellowing, roaring; खर°, सिंह° &c.

नादेय (यी f.) (नया नदय वा डक्) River-born, aquatic, marine. -ये Rock-salt.

नाथ *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाथ् = नाथ् *q. v.*

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (=विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारी निष्कला लोकयान्ना Vop.; (विश्वे) न नाना शंशुना रामात् वर्षे गार्धोक्षजोवर; *ibid.* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अस्य *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse -अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonyms (as a word). -आत्मवादिन् *a.* maintaining the Sāṅkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. -कारि *ind.* having done variously. -ग्रहः taking separately. -जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. -ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. -रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multifarious, various. -वर्ण *a.* of different colours. -विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधे *ind.* in various ways. -वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानानं *ind.* Ved. Differently separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected; अविनाभावः संबन्धमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकार्थं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकार्थं = तदभावे तदभाववत्त्वा व्याप्तिः).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नादिन् *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदति देवा अत्र नन्द-घञ् पृषो० वृद्धिः डीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity, at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. -4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्पुण्ययुक्ते देवद्विजन्तृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदिति संज्ञिता || or देवद्विजन्तृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका । नंदति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नांदिति कीर्तिता || -Comp. -करः see नांदिन्-निनादः, -नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a wail. -मुख *a.* (the class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखश्चाद्र्द्र is offered. (-खं),

°श्चाद्र्द्र a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a wail. (-खा) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Srāddha. -वादिन् *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer. -श्चाद्र्द्र see नांदीमुख See above.

नांदीका 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीश्चाद्र्द्र see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्ये The trade of a barber.

-स्यः the son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी f.) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह-ङ् भश्चतः देशः cf. Up. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावतीसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2. &c.; निम्नाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -*m.* 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head; कुत्सनस्य नाभिर्द्वयमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि *q. v.* -5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. -भिः *f.* Musk. (i. e. सनाभि). (N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः). -Comp. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -कंदकः, -ग्रु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, घृः epithet of Brahmā. -नाडी, -नालं 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. -वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभिरस्यस्य सिध्मा० लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभिलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि यत्] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. -स्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses: -1 Named, called, by name; हिमालये नाम नगधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तर्जुदिनीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7.

-2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जिन्त V. 2. 17; विनीतवेवेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्वमम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled; तन्नाम निहुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम राक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 Possibility; तदेव नामास्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20 'is it possible &c.' (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अङ्क); कार्त्तिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामावमुत्स 104 'as if afraid'; परिश्रमे नाम विनीय च क्षण Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328; अतमुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; Bh. 1. 16; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he may exert himself'; so Māl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरन्ति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयन्ते गृहाः S. 6. -8 Wonder; आश्चर्यमयो नाम पुत्रं द्रक्ष्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अथि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; R. 16. 82; Bh. 2. 44; H. 1. 104; को नाम राज्ञां मियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुद्वाराणि देवस्य पिपातुसीधे U. 7. 4.

नामन् *n.* [ज्ञायते अन्वयते नम्यते अभिधीयते अर्थज्ञेन वा.] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र); किं ह नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम गृह 'to address or call upon by name'; नामग्राहमरोदात्ता Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ 'to give a name, call, name'; चकार नाम्ना रघुमारत्संभवे R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्राणि इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेय S. 7. -2 The mere name; संतसायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name,' i. e. no trace or mark is seen &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिधूयति सर्वं; सर्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved. Mark, sign, token.

-8 Form, mode, manner. -Oomp. -अंक *a.* marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आख्यातिक *a.* relating to nouns and verbs. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name; पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महामुनीनां K. 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41; 6. 67. -ग्राहं *ind.* by naming, by mentioning the name; Bk. 5. 5. -त्यागः abandonment of name; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'. -द्वादशी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgā daily under one of her 12 names. -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पायायिते, वृष्यति &c.). -धारक, -धारिन् *a.* bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं 1. a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनामधेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. -नामिकः an epithet of Vishṇu. -निर्देशः indication by name. -मात्र *a.* having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. (-त्रं) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रमस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7; Pt. 3. 81; H. 1. 128; नाममात्रावकोषिताः शत्रवः Rām. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नममुद्राक्षराण्युवाच परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. -लिंगं gender of nouns. -अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित *a.* 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. -वाचक *a.* expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष *a.* having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of an adj. oomp.) = नामन् as कृतनामकः.

नामतः *ind.* By name, namely.
नामधः -धा *m.* Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा *ind.* By name.
नामिक *a.* Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishṇu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.
नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः [नी-कर्तरिण] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Policy. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक *a.* [नी-पुल्ल] Guiding, leading, conducting. -कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c. -4 A general commander. -5 (In Rhet.) The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—परिदात, परिदूत, धरिललित, and धरिश्वात, q. q. v. v.; these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 48; see S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक; 95. 110.). -6 The central gem of a necklace. -7 A paradigm or leading example; दृष्टे स्त्रीषु नायकाः. -8 An epithet of Śākyamuni. -Oomp. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्वा or स्वीया, अन्या or परकीया and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार *a.* (री *f.*) [नरस्वेद-अण्] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. -रः 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be *f.* also; of. Ms. 1. 10). -रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -Oomp. -कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.). -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) [नरक एव प्रज्ञा-अण् नरकस्वेद-अण् वा] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. -गं, -गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योमुद्धितमत्तहृणचि-बुकमस्याधि नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [नरस्य धर्मो नारः, तत् ददाति दा-क] N. of a celebrated Devarshi (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten miud-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of Kalipriya. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vina. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. —हः An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः [नार आचामति आ-चम्-ड स्वार्थे अण्, नार आचामति वा Tv.] 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराचदुर्विन् R. 4. 41. —2. An arrow in general; कनक-नाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. —3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1. 10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नर-सूनुवः । ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥). —2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Uravasi from his thigh; of. ऊरुद्धवा नरसखस्य सुनेः सुखा V. 1. 3; see नरनारायण under नर also. —नी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. —2 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —मियः 1. N. of Shiva. —2. yellow sandal-wood.

नारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, aqueous. —2 Spiritual.

नारिकेरः, -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकारा वृक्ष्यते हि सुदृजनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलिन्ली, नारिकेरल, नारिकेलिन्ली, नादि (डी) -केर, नालिकेर, नालिकेलिन्ली). —ली Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

नारी [नृ नर-वा जातो वीप् नि०] A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. —Comp. —तरंगकः 1. a paramour. —2. a libertine. —दूषणं a woman's vice, (they are) —यानं दुर्जन-संसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽनम् । स्वमोऽप्यगृहवासश्च नारीणां दूषणानि वद् Ms. 2. 13). —यसंगः lechery, libertinism. —रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्यत्य *a.* Kingly, relating to royalty.

नार्यगः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* [नलस्तेद-अण्] Consisting or made of reeds. —ल 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धवैर्द्व्यनालैः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (—*m.* also in this sense). —2 Any tubular vessel of the body. —3 Yellow orpiment. —4 A handle. —लः A canal, drain.

नालंवी The lute of Siva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of lotus.

नालिन्-ली *f.* [नल-निष्-इत् वा वीप्] 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. —2 A hollow, stalk, especially that of the lotus. —3 A period of 24 minutes (घटिका). —4 An instrument

for hoaring an elephant's ear. —5 A canal, drain. —6 A lotus-flower. —7 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck (घटी).

नालिकः [नलमेव नालमस्यस्य इत्] A buffalo. —का 1 The stalk of a lotus. —2 A tube. —3 An instrument for hoaring an elephant's ear. —4 A period of 24 minutes. —क 1 A lotus-flower. —2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute. —3 Myrrh.

नालिकेरः, नालिकेली-ली See नारिकेर &c. नालीकः [नायां कायति कै-क Tv.] 1 An arrow. —2 A dart, javelin. —3 A lotus. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A water-pot (कमंडलु) made of the cocoa-nut. —कं An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

नालीकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus-flowers. —2 A lotus-pond.

नालीपः = कदंबकः q. v.

नाविकः [नावा तरति-इत्] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्नौ नौनविके स्वयि, नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mb. —2 A navigator, sailor. —3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* [नावा तर्ष्य नौ-थत्] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship navigable (as a river &c.). ; नाव्याः सुमतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्ये पयः केचिदतारिपुर्जुः Si. 12. 76. —2 Praiseworthy. —व्य Newness, novelty. —व्या Ved. A navigable river.

नावनीत *a.* (ती *f.*) Mild, soft, gentle.

नावमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Ninth.

नाशः [नश्-भवे-इत्] 1 Disappearance; मृता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविष जने Mk. 5. 25. —2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67; so वित्तं, बुद्धि° &c. —3 Death. —4 Misfortune, calamity. —5 Abandonment, desertion. —6 Flight, retreat. —7 (In arith.) Elimination. —8 Want of apprehension, non perception (अनुपलब्ध).

नाशक *a.* [नश्-निष्-इत्] Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* [नश्-निष्-इत्] (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp.). —नं 1 Destruction, ruin. —2 Removing, removal, expulsion. —3 Perishing, death. —4 Forgetting.

नाशित *p. p.* Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

नाशिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [नश्-निनि] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. —2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 1. 185.

नाश्य *a.* Destructible.

नाष्टिकः The owner of anything lost.

नाष्टा Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. —2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

नास् 1 A. (नासते) To sound.

नास्त्य See under न.

नासा [नास्-भवे-अ] 1 The nose; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 27. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 The upper timber of a door. —4 A sound. —Comp. —अग्रं the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. —छिद्रं, -रंधं, -विवरं a nostril. —द्वार *n.* the upper timber of a door-frame. —नाहः the thickening of the membrane of the nose. —परि-चावः running at the nose, a running cold. —पुटः, -पुटं a nostril. —मर्यादा the septum of the nose. —बंशः the bridge of the nose. —चावः a running cold.

नासिकंधम *a.* Blowing or breathing through the nose.

नासिकंधय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका [नास्-पुट्] 1 The nose; see नास. —2 Any nose-shaped object. —3 The trunk of an elephant. —4 The upper timber of a door. —5 A projection. —6 An epithet of the nymph Asvini. —Comp. —मलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* [नासिका-प्य] 1 Nasal. —2 Being in the nose. —क्यः A nasal sound. —क्यौ (du.) An epithet of the Asvins. —क्यं The nose.

नासिक्यकं The nose.

नास्य A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox (passed through the septum of the nostrils.).

नासीर [नासाय ईत्, ई-क Tv.] Advancing or fighting in front of an army. —रः 1 The van or front of an army &c.; नासीरचरयोर्भटयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. —2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिक्षीर &c. —Comp. —वाद् assertion of the non-existence of God or a supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बौद्धेनैव सर्वदा नास्तिवादचूरेण K.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः [नास्ति पुरलोक्त-साधनमष्टं तत्साक्षीधरो वा इति मतितस्य इत्] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas, and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 8. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्य See under नास.

नाहः [नह् भवे च्छ] 1 Binding confinement. -2 A trap or snare. -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-पिः An epithet of Yayāti.

नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) : -1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निपत्, निषद्. -2 A group or collection ; निकर निकाय. -3 Intensity ; निकाम, निरुद्ध. -4 Command, order ; निदेश. -5 Continuance, permanence ; निविशते. -6 Skill ; निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबन्ध. -8 Inclusion ('into', 'in'); निपीतसुदकं. -9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट. -10 Insult, wrong, harm ; निकृति, निकार. -11 Showing ; निदर्शन. -12 Cessation ; निवृत्त. -13 Resort, refuge ; निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation. -17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निःक्षिप् = निक्षिप् q. v.

निःक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away. -2 Passed, spent (as time).

निःक्षेप 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears).

निःशिष *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [निर्गतः शेषो यस्य] Whole, complete, entire ; निःशेषविश्रान्तिकोशजाते R. 5. 1. —ष, -वेण *ind.* wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [निश्चितं श्रेयः निः] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस [often written निश्वास] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वासित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed. -2 Sighing. —ते 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अपि विरम निःसहासि जातः Māl. 3 ; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ;

बाणः खरकार्यकानिःसृते Rām. : Si. 9. 25 -2 To depart, set out for ; Ms. 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude ; यो हेमकुम्भस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36 —*Caus.* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. -3 Final departure, death. -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit.

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःसावः 1 Expense, expending, expensiture. -2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate. —टः, -टं Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'neat', 'at hand', 'hard or close by' ; बहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Sānti. 3. 2.).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [नि कम् वृञ्] 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant ; निकामजलां स्रोतोवहं S. 6. 19 -2 Desirous of. —सः, —सं Wish, desire. —मं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 ' I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night. ' -3 Very much, exceedingly, निकामं क्षमांगी Māl. 2. 3 ; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म् ; निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7 ; Ku. 5. 23 ; Si. 4. 54.

निकाननं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [निहृ मावाद्वा अण्] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection ; पपात स्वेदां दुपसर इष हषोश्चनिकरः Git. 11 ; Si. 4. 58 ; Rs. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A snitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षणं See under निकृष्ट.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone ; निकषे हेमरेखे R. 17. 46 ; Mv. 1. 4. -2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test ; न खेव दर्पनिकषस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10 ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48 ; Dk. 1 ; K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch stone ; कनकनिकषरुचिश्चि विसनेन श्वासिति न सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7 ; कनकनिकषरितम्भा वियुष्टिया न समोर्वशी V. 4

1 ; 5. 19. —*Oomp.* —उपलः, —यावत् *m.* —पादाणः a touch stone, whet-stone, तथेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11 ; तत्त्वनिकषयावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210. 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Ravana or of imps in general. —*ind.* Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.) ; निकषा सौधभित्तिं Dk. विलम्ब्य लंकां निकषा हानियति Si. 1. 68. —*Comp.* —आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [नि-वि-वृञ् कृष्णम्] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general ; Mv. 1. -2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place ; काशीनिकायः &c -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकायः [cf. P. III. 1. 129] A dwelling, habitation, house ; न प्रणय्यो जनः कश्चिन्निकायं तेजयतिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः, सः [नि-काश्च-वृञ्] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.) ; Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing ; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुञ्चनः A measure of capacity equal to ३ of a *Kudavay*. (also निकुञ्चक).

निकुञ्जः, -जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers ; यमुनातीरवानरनिकुञ्जे मन्दमारिधत्तं Git. 4, 2, 11 ; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A vault ; Māl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern ; Māl. 9. 3.

निकुम्भः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva ; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुम्भिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankā. -2 An image of Bhadrakālī—on the west side of Laukā. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं (कं) व A flock, collection, mass, multitude ; लतनिकुरं च Git. 11. किरणं A. L. 20 ; चिकुरं 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8 U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winoing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter.

-4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence तीर्णः निकारणः Ve. 6. 43 ; Mv. 3. 41 ; 5. 14 ; 78 ; Ki. 1. 43 ; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness, malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणः Killing, slaughter.

निकृत *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended ; U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low, vile. —ने Humiliation. —Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded. —मति *a.* depraved in mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked. —तिः *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception ; अतिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेदितं मानशोऽपि Ve. 5. 21 ; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation ; Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, reproach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. —Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded, wicked.

निकृतिन् *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked. निकृत 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up ; विश्वासाद्भ्यस्त्यक्तं मूलान्यपि निकृतति Pt. 2. 39 ; निकृतस्त्रिं मानसं Bk. 7. 11 ; भद्रनिकृतकंटे R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself (A.).

निकतन Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृत *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, destroying ; विरहिनिर्कृतनकुंतस्त्राकृतिकेत-किंदुत्तरितो (वसंतं) Git. 11. —न 1 Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting ; एकेन नखानिकृत-मेन सर्वं कार्णार्णयसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष् 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. -2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. —हं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेतः —तकः 1 A house, habitation, mansion, abode ; अतिगोकार्ण-निकेतोऽन्तरं R. 8. 33 ; 14. 58 ; Bg. 12. 19 ; Kn. 5. 25 ; Ms. 6. 26 ; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. —नं A mansion, house, abode ; सिजाना मंजुमेजरं

प्रविशेति निकेतनं Git. 11 ; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129 ; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निक्रमण Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निकृणः, निकृणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्षू 1 P. (निक्षे) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for लिखा q. v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down ; Y. 1. 103 ; Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of देवोहस्ते निक्षि-पता Ratn. 1 ; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179. R. 1. 34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit. -4 To encamp. -5 cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षिप *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on with loc. ; अले मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge, pawn in general ; Pt. 1. 14 ; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit ; समक्षं तु निक्षेपेण निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet) ; Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेप *m.* A depositor, pawnier.

निक्षुमा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brāhmaṇa. (ब्राह्मणी).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To hury, inter ; ऊनद्विर्वर्षं निखन्तु Y. 3. 1 ; बहुधारां निखन्तः R. 12. 30 ; Bk. 4. 3 ; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a column) ; निखन्तान् जयस्तभान् R. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into ; निखन्तान् शरं धृजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55 ; Bk. 3. 8 ; H. 4. 72.

निखननं Digging in, burying ; as in रथूणां निखननन्याय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed ; शब्दे निखातमुदाहर्यतामुरतः R. 9. 78 ; 13. 61 ; अष्टादशक्षरनिखातः 6. 38 ; गद्य निखात इव मे हृदये कथाशः Māl. 1. 29. -3 Dug in, buried

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. -ई A billion.

निखल *a.* [निखलं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्] Complete, whole, entire, all ; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखलमचिराद् भ्रातरक्तं मया यत् Me. 94.

निगड *a.* [निगड्-अच् लस्य डः] Fettered, chained ; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -हः. -हं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant ; बद्धाप-राणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत Si. 5. 48 ; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडनं Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains, fetter ; (fig. also) ; निगडनिगडितजन-दृशि Dk.

निगहति *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, announce ; Si. 9. 76. -2 To declare, say, speak ; R. 2. 33. -3 To speak to, address, (any one). -4 To enumerate -5 To call, name.

निगद्, निगाद् 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. -2 A prayer repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning anything without knowing the meaning ; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निग-देनैव शब्दयति Nir. -5 Mention, mentioning ; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. —तं A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain ; acquire, obtain ; यत्र दुःखितं च निगच्छ-ति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः 1 The Veda or Vedic text ; साद्ये साध्या सादेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64 ; Māl. 9. 4. -2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence ; तथापि च निगमो भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of the Vedas ; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word). -6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road. -12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन् *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगमः, -रणं &c. See under निग्.

निघ *a.* Pleasing. -घु: 1 The mind. -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

निघ 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निगरः, **निगारः** Swallowing, devouring.

निगरणे 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. -ज: 1 The throat. -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग(ग)ला 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; घत् *m.* a horse.

निगार(ल)क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानिर्णतनिगीर्णहयोपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं तैका K. P. 10.

निगूह *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -इ *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगूहणं Concealing, hiding.

निगूथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रह 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निग्रह शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निग्रह Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निग्रहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mh. -4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्ययुद्धं निग्रहीतवेष्टु: R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोक्षिणी निग्रह Mh. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रज्ञया निग्रहीतुं शक्य: Mu. 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निग्रहंता-मभीक्ष्णः S. 1.

निग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; ओ निग्रहीतोसि U. 4.

निग्रहीति: *f.* 1 Restraint, check. -2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रिय-निग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; स्वनिग्रहे तु वरगात्रि न मे परयनः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9.

25, 15, 6; Ku. 5. 53. -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहाद्युग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽप्यवममुग्रहोक्तः R. 11. 90, 55, 12 52. -63. -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. -11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disjunct is put down in argument (cf. Mn. 5. 10. -12 A handle. -13 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -स्थानं the reason of defeat. -नित्थने to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. -ज: 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -3 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

निग्रहः 1 Punishment. -2 An imprecation; as in निग्रहस्ते भ्रयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. -घ: 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

निघट्टः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particular the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निघर्षः, **निघर्षणं** See under निघृष्.

निघसः 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

निघातः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. -2 Suppression or absence of accent. -3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघाति: *f.* An iron club.

निघृष्टं Sound, noise.

निघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघर्षः, **निघर्षणं** 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. -2 Grinding.

निघृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघृष्ट *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excooriated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant.

-घ्वः 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. -घ्वं The mark of a hoof.

निग्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रं च तवकीर्तिः पक्षीकृतं मे हृदयं शुणीचैः Ki. 3. 12; विग्रस्य मे भर्तुनिदेशोऽस्य देवी क्षमस्वेति बभूव नमः R. 14. 58. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender &c. of) a substantive; इति विशेष्यनिग्रवर्गः -4 (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निचि 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up. -2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निचितं.

कमुपेक्ष नीरदैः Gbat. 1; शकुन्तलीनिचिल विभ्रज्जहानंदले S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

निचयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions; as वणमासनिचयः -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिचयः. -4 Certainly.

निचयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.

निचाय 1 A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; Si. 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up. -4 Piled or heaped up.

निचिकी, -नैचिकी An excellent cow.

नि णः Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epithet of Soma. -3 N. of an avabhrīta. q. v.

निचुलः 1 A kind of reed. -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानदस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोद्बहुलः खे Me. 14 (where Malli. observes: -निचुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover. of. निचोल. -4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acontangula).

निचुलक 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; स्वातं नीलनीचोलचारु Git. 11; शील्य नीलनिचोलं 5. -2 A bed cover. -3 The cover of a litter (शोलिकावरण).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छविः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिदि: N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छेदः 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनिके, प्रनेनेकि, निज) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सस्वः पयः पपुरनेनिजुरं वराणि Si. 5. 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish. -WITH निज् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

निज *a.* [नितरा जायते निजन्] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. -2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वयुः पुनरनयाजिजं रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2.

50. -3 Peculiar -4 Continual, perpetual. —m. pl. One's own people.

निज् 2 A (निज्) To wash. —W17H य to wash (प्रजिक्).

निटल (Sometimes written निटि-ल) The forehead ; निटिलतटचुवित Dk. 4, 15. —Comp. —अश्रः N. of Siva.

निदीनं The downward flight or swoop of birds ; see डीन.

निपय a. Ved. 1 Hidden, concealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. —यं A secret or mystery.

निर्तबः [निर्भूतं तस्यै काष्ठकैः, तस्य काक्षाय] 1 The buttocks, posteriore (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यत्तं यच्च निर्तबयो-रुक्तया मंदं विलासादिव S. 2. 2 ; R. 4. 52, 6. 17 ; Me. 41 ; Bh. 1. 5 ; M. 2. 7. -2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain ; सनाकचानितं निर्तबचरिं (निर्ति) Ki. 5. 27 ; सेव्या-निर्तबाः किञ्च धृतराणां सुत स्मरस्मेर-विलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 19 ; V. 4. 26 ; Bk. 2. 8 ; 7. 58. -3 A precipice. -4 The sloping bank of a river. -5 The shoulder. —Comp. —चिं round or circular hips ; Rs. 1. 4.

निर्तबवत् a. Having beautiful hips. —ती A woman ; चारु शुचुच निर्तबवती वृषितं Gt. 1 ; V. 4. 26.

निर्तबिन्ध a. [निर्तब - असत्यर्थे इति] 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन) ; cf. M. 2. 3 ; Ki. 8. 16 ; R. 19. 26. -2 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips ; Ki. 8. 3 ; Si. 7. 68 ; Ku. 3. 7. -2 A woman in general ; Pt. 4. 32, 86.

नितरां ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely ; प्राणांस्त्यजामि नितरां तद्वाप्सिहतेः Oh. P. 41 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much ; दुर्दति चेतां नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4 ; Amaru 10 ; Bh. 2. 18 ; शोषिवसरात् निदाधे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधुः Pt. 1. 104 ; नितरां नीलोत्सीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Continually, always, eternally. -4 At all events. -5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions ; see पताल.

नितांत a. Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense ; नितांतक-टिमां बजं मम न भेदं याममदीं V. 2. 11 ; R. 3. 8. —तं ind. Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree ; Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य a. [नियमेन नियतं वा मयं नियम् of. P. IV. 2. 104 VArt.] 1

(a) Continual, perpetual, constant, ever lasting, eternal, uninterrupted ; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते II. 1. 48 ; नित्यज्यास्ताः प्रतिहतमोहृत्तिरभ्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation) ; Ms. 2. 206. (b) Imperishable, indestructible ; पृथिवी द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka K. -2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed (opp. काय). -3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp. नेतिष्ठिक). -5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with ; जाह्नवीतीरं, अरण्यं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. —त्यः The ocean. —स्या An epithet of the goddess Durgā. —त्वं An indispensable or inevitable act. —त्यं ind. Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. —Comp. —अन-ध्यायः invariable snspension of Vedic studies ; Ms. 4. 107. —अनित्य a. eternal and perishable. —कतु a. regularly recurring at the seasons. —कर्मन् n. —कृत्यं, —क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —गतिः air, wind. —दानं daily alms giving. —नियमः an invariable rule. —नेमितिकं an occasional act regularly recurring, or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object, (e. g. a वर्षश्राद्ध). —मलयः sleep. —मुक्तः the Supreme spirit. —यौवन (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. —शक्ति a. perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. —समासः ' a necessary compound ', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one) ; e. g. जमदग्नि, जयद्रथ &c ; इवेन नित्यसमास &c.

नित्यता, —त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Perseverance.

नित्यदा ind. Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशस् ind. Constantly, always, eternally ; Bg. 8. 14 ; Ms. 2. 96 ; 4. 150.

निज् 1 U. (नेदति-ते) 1 To be near. -2 To blame, censure, approach ; cf. निद.

निज् f. Ved. Mocking, despising, censuring.

निज् a. Censuring. —दं Poison ; (also निद्र).

निद्रः 1 A man. -2 One without herpes.

निदर्शक, —न &c. See under निद्रश्.

निदाघः [नि-द्-आघोरि वच् रङ्गादि-कुलं] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer (the month of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ) ; निदाघमिहिरज्जालाशतैः Bv. 1. 16 ; निदाघकालः समुपागतः मिये Rs. 1. 1 ; Pt. 104 ; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of perspiration. —Comp. —करः the sun. —कालः summer. —सिंधुः a river in hot season, (nearly dry).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. -2 A rope for tying up a calf -3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause ; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुस्य संततेः R. 3. 1 ; अथवा बलनाभो निदानं क्षयसंपदः Si. 2. 94. -4 A cause in general ; शुचं मयि मानमनिदानं Gt. 5. -5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. -6 Diagnosis of a disease. -7 End, termination. -8 Purity, purification, correctness. -9 Claiming the reward of penitential acts. —Comp. —स्थानं one of the departments of medical science.

निदिग्ध p. p. [नि-दिह्-क] 1 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased, accumulated. —ग्घा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See under निध्वै.

निदि 6 P. To order, point out &c. ; see निदिश.

निदिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out. -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Advised, enjoined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction ; वाक्येभ्यं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14 ; स्थितं निदेशे पृथगा-दिदेश R. 14. 58 ; Ku. 3. 4. -2 Speech, narration, conversation. -3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A vessel, vase.

निदिश्वि a. Pointing &c. —नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. -2 A region

निद्रश् Caus. 1 To show, point out ; R. 6. 31. -2 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -3 To consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4 To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by an example ; of. निदर्शन. -6 To introduce, cause to enter. -7 To show oneself to (a person).

निदर्शक a. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing into, perceiving. -3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन a. 1 Pointing, showing. -2 Proclaiming, declaring, announcing. -3 Teaching. —न 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. -2 Pointing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence,

बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration ; ननु प्रसूरेव निदर्शनं S. 2 ; निदर्शनमसारणां लघुबहुवचनं नरः Si. 2. 50 ; R. 8. 45. -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). -ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined :—निर्देशना । अभवन्वस्तुतैव उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10 ; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2. P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness ; प्रवृत्तयः सुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3 ; चिद्रासुदां शिपन् Mā. 2. 12. -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state. -Comp. -अलस a. dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep ; निद्रालसा वह्निः V. 3. 2. -भंगः awaking. -तृक्षः darkness. -संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humor.

निद्राण a. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut. closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु a. Sleeping, asleep. -लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन a. [निवर्तये यस्मात् ; Up. 2. 81.] Poor, indigent ; अहो निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं Mk. 1. 14. -नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss ; स्वधर्मं निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35 ; ग्लेच्छनिवहनिधनं कलयसि करवाले Uti. 1 ; कल्पतिष्ठपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्या-रूपमनंतं Bh. 2. 16 ; Pt. 1. 21 ; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sāman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music). -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence ; receptacle. -नः The head of a family. -नं Family, race. -Comp. -कारिन् a. fatal, destructive. -क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence poverty ; Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, put or set down ; शिरसि निधनार्णोऽजलिपुटं Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 3. 50, 62 ; 12. 52 ; Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निदधे विजयांसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with ; दितंति निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain ; सलिल-निहितं रजः क्षितौ Gha. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground) ; Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निधे.

7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up.

-12 To remember, keep or hear in mind. -13 To end, close.

निधा Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir ; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure ; निधानमर्भानि सागरांवरं R. 3. 9, Bg. 9. 18 ; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. -5 Hoard, store, property, wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आधारे किं] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir ; जलं, तोयं, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see त्रयनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -Comp. -ईशः -नायः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [निरा धुवनं हस्तपादादिबाल-नम्र] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition ; अतिशय-मधुरिणुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2, Si. 11. 18 ; Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निधय 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember ; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at ; अंगुलीयकं निधायती M. 1 ; Si. 8. 69 ; 12. 40 ; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निधयात a. Meditated or thought on. निधयानं Seeing, beholding, sight. निधयानः Sound.

निनंष्टु a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away ; Bk. 4. 33.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout ; R. 5. 75 ; M. 5. 10 ; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise ; U. 3. 7 ; उच्चचार निनदोऽभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73 ; 11. 15 ; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित a. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. -तं A sound.

निनादिन् a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयनं See under निनी.

निनई 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनईः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाहः A water-jar to be put in to the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards ; carry near, bring, fetch ; Y. 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline ; चक्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

निनयनं 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

निनृत्त a. Repeated (as a portion of a verse.)

निनृत्तिः f. Repetition.

निन्द् 1 P. (निन्दति, निन्दति ; प्रणिन्दति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn ; निनिद् रूपं हृदयेन पार्थिवी Ku. 5. 1 ; सा निन्दती स्वा-नि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30 ; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निन्दक a. [निन्द्-बुद्धेः] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निन्दनं, निन्दा [निन्द्-भावे-ल्युट् अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation ; व्याज-स्तुतिर्मुखे निन्दा K. P. 10 ; परं, वेद. 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2 covert praise.

निन्दित p. p. [निन्द-क] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निध a. 1 Blameable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निन्दुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः -पं A water-jar. -वः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) टः, निपटनं, निपठितिः f. Reciting, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down ; निपतन्ती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38 ; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards ; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate ; देवास्तदन्ते हरमुहभार्यं कि-रीटवद्भ्राजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92 ; R. 4. 50 ; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in ; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिंहे शिशुरपि निपतति मद्मालिन-कपोलनितिषु गञ्जु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot ; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place ; अम्यहितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down,

throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy ; तातं निपात्य सह बंधुजनान्निहतेयैः Mn. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation ; एते पञ्चविंशतिरजंता निपात्येते Sk.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down. निपत्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting ; पयोधरोत्सेधनिपातचूर्णितः Ku. 5. 24 ; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap ; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging ; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descending, fall ; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death ; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional ; एते निपातः, निपातये &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable ; see P. I. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातनं a. Killing, destroying. -नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down ; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित a. 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् a. 1 Falling down, alighting ; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying ; R. 11. 21.

निपलार्श ind. Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss ; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189 ; दंतच्छब्दं धियतमेन निपीतारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपानं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle ; गार्हपत्यं महिषा निपानसालिलं जुगेषुहस्तमार्दितं S. 2. 6 ; II. 1. 172 ; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत p. p. Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीतिः f. Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपादः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble ; Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace ; युरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing ; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Hurting, injuring. -ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित p. p. 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful ; वयस्य निपुणनिपुणः श्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.) ; वाचि निपुणः ; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. -नं ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely ; निपुणमन्त्रिव्यन्त्रपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबद्ध 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter ; आत्मयंतं न कमणि निबध्नेति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41 ; 9. 9 ; 14. 7 ; 18. 17 ; Ms. 6. 14 ; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet ; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect ; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange ; हेम-निबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणव्यवहृदः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose ; मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of. -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. 7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबद्ध m. 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबन्धः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness ; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work ; प्रत्यक्षरभूषणमयबन्धविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिनिबन्धं चक्रे Vās. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support ; धूर्वा विता-

महोपात्ता निबन्धो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -2 Cause, reason. -धं Song, singing.

निबन्धनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay ; आशान्धि-धने जाता जीवलोकस्य U. 3 ; यस्त्वन्निबं मामकीनस्य मनसा द्वितीयं निबन्धनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection ; ते त्व-दाशान्धिधनाः M. 4. 14 ; परस्परनिबन्धनः Pt. 1. 79. -7 inter-dependent. -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation ; वाच्यविष्टान्निबन्धानां देहि-नां व्यवहारतत्वाणि Māl. 4 'based on' &c. ; प्रत्याशा 3. अनिबन्धनं causeless, accidental ; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle ; Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement ; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment ; सद्भूतिः सन्निबन्धना Si. 2. 112 (where निबन्धन means a treatise' also). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबन्धनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबन्धन् a. 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निबन्ध (व) ईण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.) ; Ki. 2. 43 ; Mv. 3. 37. -नं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter ; N. 1. 131.

निबिड a. Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult ; Ku. 3. 59. See निविड.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn ; निबोध साधो तव चेतकु-तुहलं Ku. 5. 52 ; 3. 14 ; Ms. 1. 68 ; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भा-क्] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling ; उद्बुद्धसुगन्धकनाब्जनिभं वहंती. Māl. 1. 40 ; 80 चन्द्रनिभानना &c. -भः -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at ; निभात्य भूयो निजगोरि-माणं ना नाम मानं सहसेव यासीः Bv. 2. 176 ; or यस्मां न भूमिनि निभात्यसि प्र-भातनीलारविदुग्धं दग्धनिपदः कटाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception. निभूत a. 1 Quite frightened (अ-स्थंभात). -2 Gone, past.

निभृत *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; **चित्तया निभृतः** Bhāg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; **निभृतो भूत्वा** Pt. 1; नभसा निभृतं बुद्ध्या R. 8. 15. 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6. 2, Si. 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. -5 (a) Still, silent; **निभृतद्विरेकं (कान्तं)** Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (b) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; अनिभृता वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Māl. 2. 12; Mv. 3. 14. -7 Modest; humble; अनिभृतकरेणु मियेषु Me. 68, प्रणामनिभृता कुलवधूतिव Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary; **निभृतकिङ्कजयुग्मं गतया** Git. 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -तं Modesty, humility. -तं *ind.* 2 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Me. 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

निभृदः A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निभृत् 10 A. To invite, call, summon; **निभृत्तो निभृत्तश्चैनमभिजगमुर्महर्षयः** R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

निभृत्त 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -**Comp.** -पत्र 1. An invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

निभृतः Barter, exchange.

निभृत् 6 P. 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा ध्वजेनपलेन निभृत्तस्युदके तत्त्वं तथा निभृत्ततोऽधस्तादज्ञो दाहयतीच्छको Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; कोके सुदुश्चरितं न्यमंशोत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31; Si. 9. 74; Git. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निभृत्ततीक्ष्णः किरणेष्विवाकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निभृत् *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); बलमीकार्धनिभृत्तमूर्तिः S. 7. 11; निभृत्तस्य पयोराज्ञो, चित्तानिभृत्त &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

निभृत्तयुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तस्ये कातातरं सार्धं मन्वेष्टं धिक् निभृत्तयुः Bk. 5. 20.

निभृत्तनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); हृद् निभृत्तनमुपैति सुधायां N. 5. 94; एवं संसारयहने उन्मज्जननिभृत्तने Mb.

निमानं 1 Measure. -2 Prior (निमानं = मन्वः Sk).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

निमित्तं [नि-मिद क Tv.] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सत्यसाच्चिन् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवकोपेन भवितव्यं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target; निमित्तादपरादेवोपाधौलक्ष्यस्य बलिगतं Si. 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1; निमित्तानि च पदधानि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 31; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किमिमित्तोयमातकः S. 3; निमित्तं, निमित्तेन. निमित्तान् 'because of', 'on account of.') -**Comp.** -अर्थः the infinitive mood (ingram). -आवृत्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. -कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. -कालः a specific time. -कृत् *m.* a crow. -धर्मः 1. expiation. -2. an occasional rite. -विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (-*m.*) an astrologer.

निमित्तिन् *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

निमिदल *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

निमिष 6 P. To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle Bg. 5. 9.

निमिष *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -*m.* A god.

निमिषः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 the shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 N. of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4.; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. -**Comp.** -कृत् *f.* lightning. -रुक् *m.* a fire-fly.

निमेषकः 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

निमील 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निमील नरोत्तममिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोप-

निमीलितः R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजानां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरेणे जांबलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; यामिनीमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. -**Caus.** 1 To shut, close; उन्मीलितविवि दृष्टिर्निमीलितवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यामिमिल-द्वयनयनं नालिनी Si. 9. 11; लोलोपणं न्यामिलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनखिलया यदा से Git. 4; Amaru. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमीलित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened; R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

निमूलं *ind.* Down to the root; निमूलकार्षं कथति.

निमेयः Barter, exchange.

निम्न *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); चकि-तहरिणप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; R. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. -**म्नं** 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्ननाभिसुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नादिव साललं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; R. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part; जलनिबिडितव-क्षयकानिम्नोत्तमाभिः Māl. 4. 10. -**Comp.** -उन्नत *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. -गतं a low place. -गः a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

निम्बः A tree with bitter fruits; आग्रं छिरवा कुठारेण निम्बं परिचरेतु यः । यश्चैनं पयसा सिञ्चैन्नेवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥ Rām. -**Comp.** -तरुः 1. the Mandāra tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

निम्ब *f.* A kind of जंबीर (lime). **निम्बकः** The common lime.

निम्बुक्तिः *f.*, निम्बोच्चः Sunset.

नियंत्रण -जा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; आनियंत्रणालुपयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. -2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense); अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियंत्रणं S. D. 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

नियंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

नियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकुरवा नियताः

शब्दा Bg. 7. 20 ; (सुतां) शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku 5. 5. 'could not dissuade her' &c. -2 To oppress, enspend, hold in (as breath, &c.) : Ms. 2. 192 ; न कथञ्चन द्यौःनः प्रकृतिं स्वा नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59 'does not oppress or conceal,' &c.-3 To offer, give : को नः कुल निवपनानं नियच्छतोति S. 6. 24. -4 To punish chastise : नियतपञ्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. -5 To regulate or direct in general ; लोको नियस्यत इवात्मदर्शालेख S. 4. 2. -3 To attain, obtain : नालजश्वप्रयासं मोक्षमर्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115 ; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume. -8 To place upon. —Caus. (नियमयते) 1. To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish ; नियमयति विमर्गप्रस्थितानात्तद्वदः S. 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten ; Si. 7. 56 ; R. 5. 73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve ; छायाद्वमेनियमिताकर्मयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained.-2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, self-governed. -3 Abstemious, temperate. -4 Attentive, intent. -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 (*a*) Certain, settled, sure ; Pt. 1. 284. (*b*) Fixed ; प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite. -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant ; see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, observed (as a vow &c.) ; S. 7. 20. —*ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, anrely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. -2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad) ; नियतिबलात् Dk. ; नियतेनियोगात् Si. 4. 34 ; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obligation. -4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियतु *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver. Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator ; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining, preventing. -4 A restraint, check ; वाञ्छि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; Ms. 8. 122. -5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage ; नायमेकांततो नियमः S.B. -7 Regularity ; Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Certainty, ascertainment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions) ; R. 1. 94 ; Ki. 5 40 ; (see Malli. on Si. 13 23). -12 Any minor observance

or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v. : शोचमिज्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थानिग्रहः । इतमौनेपवासं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities ; नियमविप्रकारेणो S. 1 ; R. 15. 74. -14 (in Mtm. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional ; विधिरत्यंतमग्रामो नियमः पात्रके सति. -15 (In Yoga phil) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation *in yoga*. -16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common place or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering (as the voice). (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Oomp. —निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. —पत्रं a written agreement. —विधिः a religious rite, daily ritual ; Ku. 1. 60. —स्थ *a.* observing penance : Ku. 5. 13. —स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing : restraining, subduing ; नियमनादस्तां च नराधपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, limitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered. -3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed, guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow. -3 A boatman.

नियामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. -4 Guiding, governing. —कः 1 A master, ruler. -2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman, sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pon ; Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियानतन See नियानत.

नियुज्ज 7 A. 1 To appoint, depnte, order (with loc.) ; यन्नां विधेयविषये ममवाञ्छितं Māl. 1. 9 ; असाधुर्दृष्टी तत्र भवान् काटयः य इमामाश्रमधर्मं नियुक्तं

S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness (as horses) -5 To employ, engage. -6 To authorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harass. —Caus. 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to ; (स्मरं) वयुवा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge ; Bg. 3. 1 ; प्रश्नकर्माणं मां नियोजयति K. ; Pt. 5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदृशेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mn. 6. -5 To use, employ ; Pt. 1. 72 ; Ku. 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to ; अन्नाय मां नियोजयति Pt. 2.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. -2 Authorized, appointed. -3 Permitted to raise issue ; see नियोग (7) below. -4 Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascertained. -7 Prompted, incited. —कः A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक्त *m.* An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care ; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8 ; मनो-नियोगक्रिययास्तुक्तं मे R. 5. 11 ; अथवा नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ; अज्ञापयतु को नियोगोद्युतीयतामिति S. 1. स्वमिति स्वनियोगमन्यं कुरु 'go about your own business,' do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). -3 Fastening or attaching to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तस्मिन्नेव नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. -7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the sonso boru being called श्वजः ; of. Ms. 9. 59 :—देवराज्ञा सविडाद्रा क्रिया सम्यक् नियुक्त्या । प्रज्जित्तायिगंतया संतापस्य परिशेषे ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot राहु and पुनरायु on the widows of विश्ववर्षी in this way).

नियोगिन *a.* 1 Appointed, employed. -2 Authorized. —*m.* An officer, dependant, minister, functionary.

नियोगः A lord master

नियोजन 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. —नी A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्य: One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्दंति कर्मसु महत्त्वपि यस्मिन् नियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

नियुत *m.* Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vāyu. -2 A praiser. —*f.* A line, row.

नियुत 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियुद्ध *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियुधकः A combatant, wrestler.
निर *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'nn', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निम् and cf. अ also. —Comp. —अंश *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. —अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). —देशः 1. a first meridian, as Lankā. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. —अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. —अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook,' unchecked, uncontrollable, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhāg.; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः Gīt. 7; निरंकुशः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39.; विनयचर्यः सदैव निरंकुशः Mu. 3. 6. —ता self-will, independence. —अप *a.* sinless, blameless. —अंग *a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. —अजिन *a.* skinless. —अंजन *a.* 1. without collyrium; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinged. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (—नः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of the Supreme Being. (—नर) 1. the day of full moon. -2. an epithet of Durgā. —अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed, matchless, unrivalled; Pt. 1. 30. (—यः) the Supreme Being. —अत्यय *a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, un-

blameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13 61. -3. completely successful. —अथ *a.* one who has lost one's way. —अनुकोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted (—ज्ञः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. —अनुग *a.* having no followers. —अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. —अनुरोध *a.* 1. unfavorable, unfriendly. -2. unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10. —अंतर *a.* 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपत्यैः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वंत्रवातवाटिषु Ku. 5. 25. -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; मूढे निरंतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृदये निरंतरबृहत्कठिनस्तनमंडलाचरणमप्यभिदन् Si. 9. 66. -3. compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend) -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical. -8. sincere, sympathetic; Pt. 1. 341. (—रं) *ind.* 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. -2. without intervening space or interval. -3. closely, tightly, firmly. (परिष्पृजस्य) कतिरिदं मम निरंतरमंगमैः Ve. 3. 27; परिष्पृजते ज्ञाने निरतरे Rs. 2. 11. -4. immediately. —अभ्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice. —अंतराल *a.* 1. without an intervening space, close. -2. narrow. —अन्वय *a.* 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated. -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. -5. without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अन्यथ. -7. sudden, unexpected; U. 7. —अपत्रप *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold. —अपराध *a.* 'guiltless,' innocent, faultless, blameless. (—यः) innocence. —अपवर्त *a.* 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. —अपारय *a.* 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. —अपेक्ष *a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारस्वत्सिरेष्यमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7. without purpose (—क्षर) indifference, disregard. —अपेक्षित *a.* 1. dis-

regarded. -2. regardless. —अपेक्षित *a.* disregarding, indifferent. —अभि-
मय *a.* 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. —अभिमान *a.* 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. -2. void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. —अभिलाष *a.* not caring for, indifferent to; स्वमुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7. —अभ्र *a.* cloudless. —अमर्ष *a.* 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. —अंबर *a.* naked. —अंशु *a.* 1. abstaining from water. -2. waterless, destitute of water. —अंगुल *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Māl. 5. 26. (—लं) *ind.* freely. —अर्थ *a.* 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (—यः) 1. loss, detriment. -2. non-sense. —अर्थक *a.* 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning, non-sensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel. (—कं) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु होत्यादि पूर्णैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. —अवकाश *a.* 1. without free space. -2. without leisure. —अवग्रह *a.* 1. 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (—हं) *ind.* 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. —अवद्य *a.* 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; ह्यनिरवद्यरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). —अवधि *a.* 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30; Māl. 1. 6. -2. continuous; Māl. 4. 3. —अवयव *a.* 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. —अवलंब *a.* 1. unsupported, without support; S. 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. —अवशेष *a.* whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally). —अवश्य *a.* eternal, immutable. —अज्ञान *a.* abstaining from food. (—नं) fasting. —अष्ट *a.* Ved. driven away, scattered. (—ष्टः) a horse twenty-four year's old. —अस्त्र *a.* weaponless, unarmed. —अस्थि *a.* boneless. —अहंकार, अहंक्रान्ति *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. —अहंक्रान्त *a.* 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2. without individuality. -3. unselfish. —अहम् *ind.* free from egotism or self-conceit. —आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense or

a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. —2 ugly, deformed. —3. disguised. —4. unassuming, modest. (—रः) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless. —2. deformed. (—तिः) 1. a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. —2. especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. —3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yajnas. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —आकुल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unhewildered. —2. steady, calm. —3. clear. —4. perspicuous. (—लः) 1. calmness, serenity. —2. perspicuity, clearness. —आक्रन्द *a.* not crying or complaining. (—न्दः) a place where no sound can be heard. —आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unreviled. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas. —आगम्य *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarian. —आबन्ध *a.* 1. without drums. —2 without show, unostentations. —आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear; R. 1. 63. —2. without ailment, comfortable, healthy. —3 not causing pain. —4. unchecked, unhampered; Māl. 5. 34. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (—पः) the night. —आदर *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* 1. without a receptacle. —2. without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केवामिह पुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनन्द *a.* cheerless, sad, sorrowful. —आंत्र *a.* 1. disembowelled. —2. having the entrails hanging out. —आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (—पः) prosperity. —आशय *a.* 1. unexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. —2. unobstructed. —3. not molesting or disturbing. —4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); e. g. अस्मद्ग्रहप्रदीपप्रकाशेनायं स्वग्रहे पृथ्वरति Mit. —आसय *a.* 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. —2. untainted, pure. —3. guileless. —4. free from defects or blemishes. —5. full, complete. —6. infallible. —7. not liable to failure or miscarriage. (—यः) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happi-

ness. (—यः) 1. a wild goat. —2. a hog or boar. —आसिक् *a.* 1. fleebless. —2. having no sensual desires or covetousness. —3. receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* 1. full stretched or extended; निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8. —2. contracted, compact. —आयास *a.* not fatiguing, easy. —आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless. —आलंब *a.* 1. having no prop or support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. —2. not depending on another, independent. —3. self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजननि कं यामि इरणं Jag. (—बः) spike-nard. (—बः) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* 1. not looking about or seeing. —2. deprived of sight. —3. deprived of light, dark; Māl. 5. 30. —4. invincible. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आश *a.* 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनो बभूव दुस्तानि निराशं R. 6. 2. —2. depriving (one) of all hope. —आशक, —आशिक्ष *a.* hopeless. —आशंक *a.* fearless. —आशिक्ष *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. —2. without any desire, wish or hope. indifferent; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिक्षः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. —2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना वत्सलता. —3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (—रः) fasting. —इग *a.* immovable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इन्द्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. —2. mutilated, maimed. —3. weak, infirm, frail. —4. barren. —5. without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. —6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —इति *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. —इष्ट *a.* godless, atheistic. —इष्टं the body of a plough. —इह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. —2. inactive, (—हा), निरीहतात्वं 1. inactivity. —2. indifference. —उद्ध्वस *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. —2. narrow, contracted. (—सः) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. —2. unable to answer, silenced. —3. having no superior. —उत्तम *a.* without festivities; विरतं गेयमुत्तमि-रुत्तमः R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. —2. devoid of energy. (—हः) 1. absence of energy. —2. indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. —2. calm, tranquil. —उदक *a.* water-

less. —उद्यम, —उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्वेग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement. —उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. —2. free from national distress or tyranny. —3. causing no affliction. —4. auspicious (as a star). —5. secure, peaceful. —उपनि *a.* guileless, honest; U. 2. 2. —उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उपपद *a.* 1. without any title or designation; Mu. 3. —2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —उपप्लव *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्लवानि नः कर्मणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. —2. not causing any affliction or misery. —3. an epithet of Siva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग *a.* free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. —2. auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as वेद्यापुत्र). —2. immaterial. —3. invisible. (—रूपः) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. —2. unsuccessful. —उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. —2. not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः पुष्पि f. the Sālmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्षः *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). —2. devoid of all properties. —3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाब्धरोदपि नः Bv. 1. 115. —4. without attributes. —5. having no epithet. (—गः) the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृत P. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. —2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. —2. poor, possessionless, beggarly. —3. alone, unassisted. (—थः) 1. an idiot, a fool. —2. a gambler. —3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. —2. unaccompanied, alone. —3. deserted, abandoned. —4. fruitless. (—कः) 1. a religious mendicant. —2. a naked devotee. —3. a gambler. —ग्रंथिक *a.* clever. (—कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —घट 1. a free market. —2. a crowded market. —घृण *a.* 1. cruel

merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. -घृणा cruelty. -घोष *a.* noiseless, still, calm. -जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-न्) *a.* desert solitude, lonely place. -जर *a.* 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) *a.* deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जराः-निर्जरतः). (-रै) ambrosia, nectar. -जरायु *a.* Ved. skinless. -जल *a.* 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) *a.* waste, desert. -ज्वालादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. -ज्वाला *a.* frog. -जीव *a.* 1. lifeless. -2. dead; चिता दहति निर्जीवं चिता दहति जीवितम्. -ज्ञाति *a.* having no kinsmen, alone. -ज्वर *a.* feverless, healthy. -द्वं *a.* a Sndra. -द्वय *n.* 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; मुखे विषेहि मयि निर्द्वयद्वंश Git. 10; निर्द्वयपरतिग्रमालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्द्वयशेषहेतोः Me. 106. -द्वय *ind.* 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -दश *a.* more than ten days old. -दशन *a.* toothless. -दुःख *a.* 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. -दैन्य *a.* happy, comfortable. -दोष *a.* 1. faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्दुष्टं. -2. guiltless, innocent. -द्वय *a.* 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. -द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्रुह *a.* 1. Indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वद्रो नित्यसख्यो नियोगक्षेम आत्मवाद् Bg. 2.45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double. -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. -धन *a.* without property, poor, indigent; इक्षिनस्तुल्यदंशोऽपि निर्धनः परिधूयते Chān 82. (-नः) *a.* old ox. -ता, -तं poverty, indigence. -धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious, unholly. -धूम *a.* smokeless. -नमस्कार *a.* 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. -नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. -ता 1. want of protection. -3. widowhood. -3. orphanage. -नाभि *a.* going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7. 7. -नाशन, -नाशित् *a.* expelling, banishing. -निद्र *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त *a.* causeless. -निमेष *a.* not twinkling. -न्यु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -यल *n.* powerless, weak, feeble. -वाध *a.*

1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. -3. unmolested. (-यः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. -दुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -दुष्ट, -दुस्त *a.* unhusked, freed from husk. -भक्त *a.* taken without food (as a medicine). -भय *a.* 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर *a.* 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; वृषाभरानिर्भरस्मरज्ञा &c. Git. 12; Amarn. 42. -2. ardent. -3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भानिर्भरपरिर्भास्युतं बांछति Git. 5; परिभय निर्भर Git. 1. -4. sound, deep (as sleep). -5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.); आनन्दं, गर्व &c. (-रः) *a.* servant receiving no wages. (-रि) excess. (-रि *ind.*) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -भोग *a.* not fond of pleasures. -भुति *a.* without wages. -मक्षिक *a.* free from 'flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) *ind.* without flies, i. e. lonely, private; कुतः भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं S. 2. 6. -मज्ज *a.* fatless, meagre. -मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य *a.* fishless. -मद *a.* 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry. -4. not in rut (as an elephant). -मनुज, -मनुज्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मनु *a.* free from anger. -मम *a.* 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (तत्तर) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent (with loc.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्षेण मधुरा मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्राप्तेऽर्षेण निर्ममः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva. -मर्याद *a.* 1. boundless, immeasurable. -2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपुत्रमिर्मर्यादिवैभवं विरुदायुधैः Ve. 3. 82. -3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) *ind.* confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-दं) confusion, disorder. -मल *a.* 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीरान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. talo. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः *a.* crystal. -मशक *a.* free from gnats. -मांस *a.* fleshless. -मातृ *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. -मृदः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. -2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-दं) 1 large free market or fair. -मूल *a.* 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge

&c.). -3. eardicated. -मेघ *a.* cloudless. -मेघ *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह *a.* free from illusion. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -मृग *a.* inactive, lazy, dull. -यंत्रण *a.* 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-जं) 1. zing out. -2. absence of restraint, independences. -यज्ञस्क *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -युक्ति *f.* 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitnes, impropriety. -युक्तिक *a.* 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, meaningless. -3. unfit, improper. -यूय *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -यूय = नियम. -योगक्षेम *a.* free from care. -रक्त *a.* (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. -रजस्क (नीरजस्क) *a.* see नीरज. (-रजः) a woman not menstruating. -रजसो absence of passion or darkness. -रत (नीरत) *a.* not attached to, indifferent. -रंघ्र *a.* (नीरंघ्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. -रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानां परान्तं S. D. 1. -3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अलब्धफलनीरसानां मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5 disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-रसः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसन); Ki. 5. 11. -रज्जु *a.* (नीरज्जु) without lustre, faded, dim. -रज्जु, -रज *a.* (नीरज्जु, नीरज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरजस्य किमौषधैः H. 1. -रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. (-रपः) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-रं) ether. -रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. -लक्षण *a.* 1. having no auspicious marks, illfated. -2. undistinguished. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unspotted. -5. having a white back. -लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. -लिंग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लिप्त *a.* 1. unanointed. -2. undefiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-प्तः) 1. N. of Kṛishṇa. -2. a sage. -लेप *a.* 1. unsmear, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-पः) a sage. -लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice

unavaricious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —दश *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. —2. no objectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). —वण, वन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. —2. free from woods. —3. bare, open. —वरं निर्द्वे *q. v.* —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. —2. blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (—तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वाते व्यज्जं H. 2. 165. —वानर *a.* free from monkeys. —वायस *a.* free from crows. —वार्य *a.* 1. irascible. —2. acting fearlessly or boldly. —विकल्प, —विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. —2. being without determination or resolution. —3. not capable of mutual relation. —4. conditioned. —5. undeliberative. —6. recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञाज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः; नोचिञ्चतः प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समायौ Bh. 3. 61; Ve. 1. 23. —7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबन्धानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as वदत्. (—त्यं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. —विचार *a.* 1. unchanged, unchangeable; M. 5. 14. —3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (—रः) the Supreme deity. —विकास *a.* unblown. —विघ्न *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (—घ्न) absence of impediment. —विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्मरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्पकाज्ञिभ्य Chandr. 1. 2. (—रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. —विचिकित्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. —विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insensible. —वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. —विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. —विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. —विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. —विवर *a.* 1. having no opening or cavity. —2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. —विवाद *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. —2. undisputed, universally acknowledged. —विषेक *a.*

indiscreet, void of judgment; wanting in discrimination, foolish. —विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. —विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. 'a difference without distinction'. —2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रवतनोलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स भिक्षावप्रतिपविरासीत् R. 14. 22. —3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (—वः) absence of differences. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वयुहानिर्विशेषमत्र स्थायतां H. 1; R. 5. 6.) —विशेषण *a.* without attributes. —विष *a.* poisonous (as a snake); निर्विषा ईडुमाः स्मृताः —विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; सनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. —2. having no scope or sphere of action; किञ्च एवं कार्यं प्रविरलदिष्यं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. —4. not attached to sensual objects (as mind). —विषाण *a.* destitute of horns —विहार *a.* having no pleasure. —बीज, बीज *a.* 1. seedless. —2. impotent. —3. causeless. —बीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes, निर्दूरुर्वीरलं P. R. 1. 31. —2. cowardly. —वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. —वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं शुक्रशोभाशितवशात् किमे तवेवायुं Ve. 3. 34. —वृक्ष *a.* treeless. —वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. —वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. —वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. —वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. —वेदनं a weaver's shuttle. —वेर *a.* free from enmity, amicable; peaceable. (—रं) absence of enmity. —व्यज्जनं *a.* 1. straight-forward. —2. without condiment. (—नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. —व्यय *a.* 1. free from pain. —2. quiet, calm. —व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. —व्यलोक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. —2. without pain. —3. pleased, doing anything willingly. —4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. —व्यग्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers. —व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. —2. without fraud, true, genuine. —3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Mā. 5. 12. —4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (—जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. —व्यापार *a.* 1. without employ-

ment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. —2. motionless; U. 6. —व्रण *a.* 1. unhurt, without wounds. —2. without rents. —व्रत *a.* not observing vows. —हिंस cessation of winter. —हेति *a.* weaponless. —हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. —हीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. —2. bold, daring.

निरत *a.* 1. Engaged or interested in. —2. Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; युगवा' &c. —3. Pleased, delighted. —4. Rested, ceased.

निरतिः *f* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निरत्यः Hell; निरयनगद्गारमुद्घाटयन्ती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall.

निरस्त 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तगोभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकः Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; dispel; अह्वाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षांति वेदीं परितो निरास्यत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish; युहासिरस्ता न तेन वैवेहेसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 To reject, repudiate, decline. —6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). —7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —8 To tear out, strip off. —9 To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन युहासिरस्ता R. 14. 84. —2 Dispelled, destroyed. —3 Abandoned, deserted. —4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादये देशे एरंडोपि दुमायते H. 1. 69. —5 Discharged (as an arrow). —6 Refuted. —7 Vomited, spit out. —8 Uttered rapidly. —9 Torn out or destroyed. —10 Suppressed, checked. —11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). —12 Thrown off (as from a horse). —13 Offered, given; Mā. 9. 40. —14 Rejected, disallowed. —15 Sent forth or away. —स्तः An arrow discharged. —स्त 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. —2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. —3 Spitting out. —4 Preventing or casting. —Comp. —भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. —रान *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

निरस्तन *a.* Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 5. 47. —2 Vomiting. —नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, ex-

pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरस a. [निरसो रसो यस्मात् प्रा० व०] Tasteless, insipid, dry. —सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (v.l. for निराक).

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमसमूह-निराकुलबकुलकलापे Git. 1.-2 Distressed ; See under निर also.

निराकु 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, condemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरण 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्रवा S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण्यु a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure ; see under निर also.

निराकृत p. p. 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -Comp. —अन्योत्तर a. irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः f. निराकृति 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निराग a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (क-पित्थ).

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्ष 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (धेन्व) ... निरिक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दृयालुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22, Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरिक्षते कलिषन् प्रविश्य क्रमेणः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरिक्षक a. Looking at, observing &c.

निरिक्षणं, निरिक्षा 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard ; निरिक्ष्य as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्षं (पं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Lond, distinct. —क्त 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāngas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighaṇṭus by Yāska. -Comp. —कारः N. of the sage Yāska. —जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (= क्षेत्रज q. v.).

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined: —निरुक्तिर्यतो नाम्नामन्या-र्थस्वप्रकल्पनं । ईदृशीश्चरित्तिर्ज्ञेयं सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -3 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭus.

निरुत्सुक a. 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुधंश्चास्य पथानं Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

निरुद्ध p. p. 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned ; U. 1. 11. -Comp. —कंठ a. having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. —शुद्ः obstruction of the rectum. —प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87.-3 Restraint, Check, suppression, control ; योगश्चिच्छति-निरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4

Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurling, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरुद्ध a. 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its ऐतिहिक or etymological sense) ; द्यौर्न काविद्यथास्ति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. —दः 1 Inherence (as of ' redness ' in the word ' red '). -2 (In Rhet. The accepted and popular meaning of a word. —Comp. —लक्षणा a lakṣhaṇa or secondary use of a word which is based not on the vivakṣha or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरुद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency ; दृष्टविद्याह निरुद्धिमागता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 = निरुद्धलक्षणा q. v.

निरूप 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च महर् बने पथा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं —या 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation ; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित p. p. 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः f. 1 Definition (of an idea) ; ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरुद्धः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुहणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निरुद्ध 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निरुद्ध a. Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निरुक्तिः 1 f. Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane,

adversity ; सा हि लोकस्य निरुद्धः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter ; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निरेम *a.* Noiseless.

निर्गधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गम *i* P. 1 To go out or forth, depart ; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4 ; हुतबहपरि-
खेवादाद्यु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27 ; Ms. 9. 83 ; S. 6. 3 ; Amaru. 61 ; S. 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise ; अन्य-
दृक्किरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136. -3 To re-
move ; as in निर्गतविज्ञः -4 To be
cured of a disease. -5 To come out
or appear (as a bud) ; S. 6. 3. -6 To
go away, disappear. -7 To be freed
from (with abl.) -8 To enter into or
attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्गः Country, region, place.

निर्गत *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out,
appeared. -2 Gone away, departed.
-3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4
Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्गमः 1 Going forth or out, go-
ing away ; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure,
vanishing, passing away ; R. 19.
46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress ;
कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्गमः प्रययौ K. 159. -4
Exit, issue.

निर्गमनं 1 Going out or forth. -2
A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-
keeper (?).

निर्ग्राह्य *a.* Perceivable ; U. 4. 21.

निर्गूढः The hollow of a tree.

निर्ग्रेथने Killing, slaughter.

निर्घटः -ट 1 A vocabulary, col-
lection of words. -2 A table of
contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्घर्षणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्घर्षणक *a.* Rubbing. -क A den-
tifice.

निर्घातः 1 Destruction. -2 A
whirlwind, a violent gust of wind,
hurricane. -3 The noise of contend-
ing winds (vapours ?) &c. in the
sky ; निर्घातोभैः कुञ्जलनिम्बजिघांसुज्यानि-
र्घातैः क्षोभयामास सिंहात् R. 9 64 ; Ms.
1. 38, 4. 105, 7. Y. 1. 145 ; (बायुना निहते
बायुर्गमनाच्च पतत्यथः । प्रवेदघोरनिर्घातो निर्घात इति
कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A
thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general
अहह दारुणो देवनिर्घातः U. 2.

निर्घातनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्घोषः 1 A sound in general ; Ve.
4 ; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling,
twanging &c. ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास
सिंहात् R. 9. 64 ; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3.

निर्जल्य *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.
निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth,
appeared.

निर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat.
R. 3. 51 ; Bk. 2. 52 ; 7. 94 ; Y. 3. 292.
-2 To win, acquire by conquest ; Ms.
8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4
To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f.* Complete vic-
tory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered com-
pletely, vanquished. -2 Acquired,
gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः -रं A spring, waterfall,
cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent ;
शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nāg. 4 ; R. 2. 13 ;
Sānti. 2. 17, 21 ; 4. 6. -रः 1 Burn-
ing claff. -2 An elephant. -3 A
horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरी A river, mountain-
torrent ; स्थलनदसुखरिषोतसो निर्झ-
रिण्यः U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 6. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णीत, निर्णेतु &c. See
under निर्णी.

निर्णरः N. of one of the horses of
the sun.

निर्णामः Ved. 1 The joint of a
wing (?). -2 Excessive bending.

निर्णिच 3 U. 1 To wash, clean,
purify ; R. 17. 22 ; Y. 1. 191 ; Ms.
5. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्णिक *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified,
cleansed ; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated,
atoned.

निर्णिकिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expia-
tion, atonement ; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णिज्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, wash-
ing. -2 Well-nourished. -*m.* 1 A
form, shape. -2 A bright or shining
garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्णिकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2
Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णिकजः A washerman.

निर्णजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation,
atonement (for an offence).

निर्णी 1 P. 1 To take or carry
away or off. -2 To determine, ascer-
tain, settle, decide, come to a deci-
sion, fix, resolve upon ; कथमप्युपाय-
मात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk. ; Ki. 11. 39.

निर्णयः 1 Removing, removal. -2
Complete ascertainment, decision,
affirmation, determination, settle-
ment ; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः S. 1. 28 ; Ms.
8. 301, 409 ; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10 ;
इदं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3
Deduction, inference, conclusion,
demonstration (in logic). -4 Dis-
cussion, investigation, consideration.
-5 Sentence, verdict, judgment ;

सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दो-
षाय M. 1. -6 Application of a con-
clusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.)
Narration of events. -Oomp. -पादः a
sentence, decree, verdict (in law).
निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determi-
nation. -2 Positive conclusion, set-
tlement.

निर्णयिक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive
-2 Determining.

निर्णयनं 1 Making certain. -2 The
outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत *p. p.* Settled, decided ; de-
termined, resolved, &c.

निर्णेतु *n.* Decisive, conclusive -*m.*
1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A
guide.

निर्णुद् 6 U. 1 To throw back, re-
ject ; धाना मत्स्यान्यो मांसं शार्कं चैव
न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove,
dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4
To repudiate.

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्दट-ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling,
unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the
faults of others. -3 Eavious. -4 A bu-
sive, slanderous. -5 Useless, un-
necessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, in-
toxicated.

निर्दर 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3
Shameless. -रः, निर्दरिः 1 A cave,
cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -रं
Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, de-
stroying.

निर्दह 1 P. 1 To burn, consume.
-2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming.
-2 Without fire or heat. -नं Burn-
ing, consuming.

निर्दातु *m.* 1 A digger up oi
weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A
busbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2
Opened, split open ; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smear-
ed. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिष्ट 6 P. 1 To point out, indi-
cate, show ; एकैकं निर्दिष्टान् S. 7 ; अं-
गुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign,
give ; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालाम-
ध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, men-
tion, make a reference to. -4 To
foretell, predict. -5 To advise, re-
commend. -6 To tell, communicate.
-7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enu-
merate, specify, name. -9 To define,
determine. -10 To describe. -11 To
denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown,
indicated. -2 Specified, particulariz-
ed. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allot-

ted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अनुक्तोप निर्देशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation. निर्देशक *a.* Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देश *m.* An authority, a guide.

निर्धारः-रण &c. see under निर्धु.

निर्धाद 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse; निर्धौ सति हरिचन्दने जलीये: Si. 8 51; निर्धौतदानामलग्दभित्ति: R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धौत *p. p.* 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धु 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्धुतोऽधरक्षोणिमा Git. 12. ज्ञाननिर्धुतकल्मषा: Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. -तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धु 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽयं लेखेन खलुस्त्वा खलु पाचिके Si. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारण 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्धारण P. 11 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य *a.* 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्धु 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्धुत *p. p.* 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्धुयः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity, निर्धुयः-

जातस्था (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्धुयः स जगद् सर्व R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्धुयः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्धुयः See निर्धुयः.

निर्धुय *a.* 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्धुय *a.* Hard, firm (हृद).

निर्धुय 10 A 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace; Si. 6. 62.

निर्धुयन-ना 1 Threat, menace; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्धुयित *p. p.* 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्धुय 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षवीजवलयेन निर्धुयः R. 11. 65. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाद्धर्मो हि निर्धुयः Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10.

निर्धुयः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्धुय 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through; अनेन निर्धुयिततुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67; निर्धुयोपरि कणिकारः सुकुलालीयते वधः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्धुयितव्यं रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तान्तकेशो निर्धुयः *ibid.* Si. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्धुय *p. p.* 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्धुयः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration; निर्धुयःवृत्तेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः संक्षयति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्धुय *a.* 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्धुय *p. p.* 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other; Māl. 6. 12.

निर्धुयि *f.* Ved Disappearing.

निर्धुय 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round; अमृतस्यार्थे निर्धुयिष्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्धुयः, निर्धुयन, निर्धुयः, निर्धुयन 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The

wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. -दाद 1. = 2 above. -2. A churning-stick.

निर्धुय *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -हृद The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं मधवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 9; यस्मादेव सुतेदानीं मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो ह्ययः Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नातुनिर्मिता एते पासाः H. 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्ममे निर्मामोर्ध्वं तु मधुरां मधुराकृतिः B. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकाजननिर्मितेव Kn. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मितया टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माणं 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चावकालनिर्माणं P. 1. 4. 31 Vāt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयममात-निर्माणः (बालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth.' -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A oration, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदादलालनीयं Māl. 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माण-सदृशो नववस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Trans-formation. -णा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित *p. p.* 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artificial.

निर्मिति *f.* Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरसचरित्रा निर्मितमादधती भारती कथे-र्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्मल्य *a.* Pure, clean, stainless. -हृद 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्मल्योज्ज्वल-रुपदामनिकरे का वदयानां रतिः S. Til. 10. -3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्मल्येय न-वृतेऽवधिरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुक्त 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; द्विमनिर्मुक्तयेयं चित्राचन्द्रमसो-रिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, freed, liberated; B. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. -कः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मुक्तिः f. Freedom, liberation.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Setting free, liberating.
-2 A hide, skin; especially, the
slough of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si.
20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4
The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्मुक्तिः Liberation, deliverance; R.
10. 2;

निर्मुक्तिः Liberation, deliverance
निर्मुक्त 10 U. To eradicate, ex-
tirpate.

निर्मुलन Eradication, uprooting, ex-
tirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मुलनक्षमः
Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मुक्त 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.
निर्मुक्तिः Cleaning, washing off;
wiping out.

निर्मुक्त p. p. Wiped off, washed out,
rubbed out; निर्मुक्तमोक्षः S. D. 1.

निर्मुक्त 10 U. 1 To return, restore;
निर्मुक्त्य हस्तन्यासे V. 5. Ms. 11. 164.
-2 To requite, repay, retaliate; राम-
लक्ष्मणयोर्वै स्वयं निर्मुक्तयामि वै Ram. -3
To forgive, pardon.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Returning, restoring,
delivering, restitution (as of a de-
posit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3
Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, re-
quital, revenge (as in वैर्मुक्तिः). -5
Killing, slaughter.

निर्मुक्तिः 2 P. 1 To go out, go out
of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse
(as time).

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Exit, issue, setting out,
departure. -2 Vanishing, disappear-
ing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal
emancipation, final beatitude. -5
The outer corner of the eye of an
elephant; बारणे निर्मुक्तिभोगेऽभिन्नः Dk
97; निर्मुक्तिनिर्मुक्तिं चलिर्निर्मुक्तिः Si.
5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or
the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in
general; निर्मुक्तिहस्तस्य पुरो दुधुक्षतः Si.
12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्मुक्तिः f. 1. Exit, departure. -2
Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्मुक्तिः Banishing, expelling.

निर्मुक्तिः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्मुक्तिः -स 1 Exudation of
trees or plants, gum, juice, resin;
शालनिर्मुक्तिमंथिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6.
-2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3
Any thick fluid substance.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 A pinnaole, turret, pro-
jection (on columns or gates); वित-
दिनिर्मुक्तिविक्रमः Si. 3. 55. (where
Mall. renders निर्मुक्तिं मन्त्रावाक्यं उपाश्रयः
and quotes Vaijayanti; perhaps it
was so called from its resemblance
to the shape of an elephant in rut);
चातुरोत्तरनिर्मुक्तिः Rām. -2 A chaplet,

crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg
projecting from a wall. -4 Wood
placed in a wall for pigeons to build
their nests or to perch upon. -5 A
door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

निर्मुक्तिः Pulling out or off, tearing
off, peeling.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Robbing, plundering. -2
Tearing off.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Scraping, scratching.
-2 An instrument for scraping, a
scraper.

निर्मुक्तिः The slough of a snake.

निर्मुक्तिः 2 P. 1 To interpret, explain;
वेदा निर्मुक्तिमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace
to its etymology (as a word). -3 To
relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To
name, call.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Utterance, pronounciation.
-2 A proverbial expression, proverb.

-3 Etymological interpretation,
etymology. -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle.
-2 To scatter, strew (as seed). -3 To
offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाम्यागताय
वत्सर्गं वा महोक्षं वा निर्मुक्तिं गृहमेधिनः
U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially
to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्मुक्तिः a. (णी) 1 Relating to ob-
lations. -2 Pouring out, scattering.
-3 Giving, bestowing. -ण 1 Pour-
ing out, offering. -2 Particularly,
the presentation of funeral offer-
ings to the Manes, a libation; Ms.
3. 248. 260. -3 Bestowing presents.
-4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle
&c.) for pouring.

निर्मुक्तिः The slough of a snake.

निर्मुक्तिः 10 U. 1 To look at care-
fully, mark attentively. -2 To see,
behold, observe, perceive.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Looking at, seeing, sight.
-2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 P. 1 To live out, i. e.
to go to the end of (as a period).
-2 To dwell abroad. -Caus. To
banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

निर्मुक्तिः, निर्मुक्तिः 1 Expulsion, ban-
ishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3
Leaving one's home, living abroad
(निर्मुक्तिः only in this sense).

निर्मुक्तिः 1 P. 1 To carry out, ex-
tricate oneself. -2 To be finished.
-3 To live upon, live by the aid of.
-Caus. 1 To take to the end of,
complete, finish, manage; यथा मिय-
सखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा
निर्मुक्तिः S. 3. -2 To carry out, ac-
complish, effect. -3 To pass, spend
(as time).

निर्मुक्तिः 1 End, completion; Si. 14.
63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the
end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्मुक्तिः Ama-

ru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation.
-4 (In dramas). The catastrophe,
the last stage in which the action of
the play is brought to a head, the
denouement; तस्मिन्निमित्तं कुक्कुरितना-
टकस्येव अन्यमुखेऽन्यस्मिन्निमित्तं Mu. 6.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Carrying on, accomplish-
ing, performing. -2 Completion, end.
-3 Carrying to the end, supporting,
steadfast adherence, perseverance;
निर्मुक्तिः प्रतिपक्षस्तु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रवत्
Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5
Sufficiency, competent provision,
competency. -6 Describing, narrat-
ing.

निर्मुक्तिः a. 1 Carrying out, effect-
ing. -2 Removing. -ण Accomplish-
ment, completion; see निर्मुक्तिः.

निर्मुक्तिः a. 1 Effecting. -2 Dis-
charging (as a wound).

निर्मुक्तिः 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be
cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig.
also); बधुर्जलाद्रापयन्नेन निर्मुक्तिः Si. 1.
65; स्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्मुक्तिः मनो-
मनोभवज्जलितं Subhāsh. -3 To blow
out, be extinguished, be extinct;
निर्मुक्तिदीपं किञ्च तैलवान् Subhāsh; नि-
र्मुक्तिपुष्टिमयस्य वीर्यं संयुक्तयतीव बधु-
र्जेन Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3.
28. -Caus. (-वापयति) 1 To blow or
put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R.
3. 58. -2 To cool, alleviate the heat
of, act as a refrigerant; सखी अन्नापू-
एव तेषां निर्मुक्तियति शरीरस्पर्शः Mā. 6.
Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify,
soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्मुक्तिः p. p. 1 Blown or put out;
extinguished (as a lamp or fire);
निर्मुक्तिवैवहना प्रमादाद्विना Ve. 1. 7;
Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3
Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from
existence. -5 Set (as the ann). -6
Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. -ण
1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; शतैर्निर्मु-
क्तिमामोति निर्मुक्तिं हवानलः Mb. -2 Va-
nishing from sight, disappearance.
-3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liber-
ation or emancipation from matter
and reunion with the Supreme Spirit,
eternal bliss; निर्मुक्तिमयि मन्त्रेऽहमेतराय
जयाश्रयः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5
(With Buddhists) Absolute extinction
or annihilation, complete extinction
of individual or worldly existence.
-6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose;
Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction
or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest
felicity; अये लब्धं नेत्रनिर्मुक्तिः S. 3. M.
3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. -8 Cessation,
deisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union,
association, confluence. -11 The
bathing of an elephant, as in अनिर्मुक्ति
at R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences.
-Comp. -पुराणं offering oblations to
the dead (?). -वायि a. almost

vanished or departed; sea underनिर्वा (3) above.—मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वाण. —2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). —3 Alms.

निर्वाण 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. —2 A gift, donation. —3 Putting out, extinguishing. —4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). —5 (a) Offering, giving. (b). Offering oblations (especially funeral). —6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितेर्दुःखनिर्वाणानि U. 3. —7 Annihilation. —2 Killing, slaughter. —9 Cooling, refreshing; क्षीरनिर्वाणाय S. 3. —10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयितु 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. —2 Allaying the heat of, cooling; स्मर एव तापहेतु-निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः S. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. —2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. —3 Decision of a controversy. —4 Absence of dispute (वादभाव). —5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद्व 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. —2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. —3 Emaciated with grief. —4 Abused, degraded. —5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याश्चक्षुः निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. —6 Impaired, decayed. —7 Humble, modest. —8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. —2 Satiety, cloy. —3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिभवादिर्वेदनापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. —4 Humiliation. —5 Grief. —6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52. (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called ज्ञात quietude); निर्वेदस्याधिभावेति ज्ञातोऽपि नमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). —7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्षणं वा सुलक्षणा न मदीहासत्तर्जिं समेयति। अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलं किं कलं ॥). —8 Shame.

निर्विश्व 6 P. 1 To enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विश्वति पशोवाच R. 6. 34; निर्विश्वविषयस्तेहः स दुःशांतमुपेयिवाच R. 12. 1; 4. 51; 6. 50; 9. 36; 13. 60; 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Ms. 110; Ku. 1. 29. —2 To adorn, embellish. 3 To marry; निर्वेदकामोस्मि नर्वेद

V. P. —4 To feel, experience. —5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. —2 Fully enjoyed or used. —3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्ट वैश्यद्वयोः Gantama. —4 married. —5 Engaged in. —6 Arrived at, attained to. —7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्विशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. —2 Wages, hire, employment. —3 Eating, enjoyment, use. —4 Return of payment. —5 Expiation, atonement. —6 Marriage. —7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृत् 5 U. (usually in p. p. only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied; निर्वाच मधुनीद्विचर्यः Si. 10. 3. see निर्वृत् below.

निर्वृत्त p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृत्तो स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. —2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. —3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृति-मेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; B. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. —2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. —3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्वृति-सन्नो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. —4 Completion, accomplishment. —5 Freedom. —6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. —2 To be got or accomplished; R. 17. 18; Ms. 7. 61. —3 To be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. —Caus. To perform; accomplish, finish, complete, आहारं निर्वर्तयामास K. 16; R. 2. 45; 3. 33; 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक a. (तिका f.) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. —2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तन 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. —2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तिन a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. —2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolite.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्ति f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1. —2 Completion, end. —3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). —4 Result, fruit. —5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. —6 Inactivity. —7 Impurity. —8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेष्टनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, pain-
ing, afflicting. —2 Freedom from pain. —3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finished; Mu. 2. 18. —2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहृन्निर्व्यूढविस्मय Māl. 7; निर्व्यूढस्तोद्वहरोति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagad-dhara). —3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायो निर्व्यूढ-स्तेऽपरयस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढः संभाषना-भारो बुद्धरक्षितया Māl. 8; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकस्त्वं Māl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. —4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. —2 A helmet, crest. —3 A door, gate. —4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. —5 Dejection; of. निर्व्यूह.

निर्वाहः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्वह 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. —2 To carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. —3 To remove (as a fault &c.). —4 To carry or take away. —5 To export (goods). —6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्वहनं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. —2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. —3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्वहरः 1 Taking away, removing. removal. —2 Drawing out, extracting. —3 Rooting up, destruction. —4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. —5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. —6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार). —7 Putting forth or out. —8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्वारिण a. 1 Carrying out. —2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance). —3 Fragrant.

निर्वृतिः f. Taking-out of one's way, removal.

निर्वृदः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिपः 1 A god; निलिपेति नृणां नपि च निरपातनिपतितान् G. L. 15. —2 A troop of Maruts. —Comp. —निर्हारी the celestial Ganges.

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिप्ये मृचिं ग्रुधोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. —2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in; युद्धास्वप्ये श्यलेष्वत Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Glt. 2. —3 To bide or conceal oneself from

(with abl.) ; मातुर्निलीयते कुण्डः Sk. -4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. -2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance; दिनांते निलयाय गतुं R. 2. 15. (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयन् 1 Settling in a place, alighting. -2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

निलीय p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, transformed. -6 Full.

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ; c. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा; P. 1. 4. 76).

निवत् f. A valley. -**तत् ind.** Downwards; (also निवत्ता in this sense).

निवर् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). -2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; श्रुत्य पिंडास्ततः Ms. 3. 216; (स्वरमुद्दिश्य) निवर्षेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38. -3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवर्षन् 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवर्षनानि निवर्षतीति S. 6. 24.

निवर्षः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. -2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srāddha ceremony; एको निवर्षसलिलं विवर्षीत्ययुक्तं Māl. 9. 40; निवर्षाद्वाचिभिः R. 8. 86; निवर्षाजलः सितुणां 5. 8. 15. 91, Mn. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

निवर्षकः A sower, scatterer.

निवर् अ. Preventing, warding off. -**रः 1** One who prevents. -2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस् 1. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay; आहो निवस्यति समं हारं गगनाभिः S. 1. 26; निवासिष्यसि मय्येव Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. -4 To sojourn, pass the night.

-II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A Village.

निवसन् 1 A house, habitation dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house; abode, habitation, resting-place; निवासधितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63; 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. -3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Nightquarters. -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum; जगन्निवासो बहुदेवसदनं Si. 1. 1.

निवासन् 1 Residence. -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time.

निवासिन् अ. 1 Dwelling, residing. -2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -**म.** A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support; वेदाद्युद्धरते जगन्निवहते Git. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37; so घनं, दैत्यं, कपोत &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात अ. [निवृत्ते निरुद्धो वा वातोऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 3. 17; 19. 42. -2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. -3 Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail -**तः 1** A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. -2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -**तं 1** A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिर्गम्यमिदं प्रदीपं Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

निवाकु अ. Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (वि) ङ अ. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. -2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो युधिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. -3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable; R. 11. 15. -4 Gross, coarse. -5 Bulky, large. -6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P. (generally in the caus.) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); उपस्थितं होमवेलां गुरवे निवेद्यामि S. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्यातिशेवा निवेद्यावः ibid., R. 2. 68. -2 To declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि S. 1. -3 To in-

dicare, betray, show; इकापरिग्रहनिवेदयिता Mu. 1; दिग्गवरत्नं निवेदितं चक्षु Ku. 5. 72; R. 17. 40. -4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेदयत् K. 367; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेदयत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47, Ms. 2. 51; Y. 1. 27. -5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

निविद् f. Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

निवेदक अ. Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदन् 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation. -5 An offering or oblation. -**नः** An epithet of Siva.

निवेदित p. p. 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol; cf. नवेद्य.

निर्विरा (ङ) श-स अ. 1 Compact, close उदनिर्विरासान्ते वभारखेदि Si. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross. -**सा** A crooked-nose.

निर्विरा 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat; नवांबुदश्यामवपुर्न्यविशत (आसनं) Si. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter; रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. 6. 143, 8. 7; R. 9. 82; 12. 38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards; सूर्य-निविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधेनि निविशेत वै Ms. 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निर्विशृ q. v.). -7 To alight, descend. -**Caus. 1** To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep; मनोनते वाचि निवेक्षयति Ki. 14. 4; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married; द्यूर्धृतिमप्रतिरिधं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19; R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, portray; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on; V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to; Mu. 5. 7; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. 6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः f. Copulation, coition. (Ved.)

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment; सेना-निवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration. -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशन 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling, a house habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. -नी The earth.

निविशेष a. Not different, alike. -वः Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पितृणां सुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. -तः, -त A veil, mantle.

निवीति a. Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 5, 9. 1 U. To surround, enclose; Bk. 14. 29. -Caus. 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.); पापान्निवारयति योजयते इतिाय Bh. 2. 72; निवारयन्ती महतो दुःखिभ्यस्तात् Kn. 5. 3. -1 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारण 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; दुःखनिवारणश्च R. 2. 5. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत्त p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -त A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृत्तिः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्ति 1 A. 1 To come back, return; न च निम्नादिच सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो दुर्वयः S. 8. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तते सर्वसांस्व भक्षणाय Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be free or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12¹ be reversed. -13

To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. -Caus. 1 To cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert; R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Cansing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. -न 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्वालेचो न चापि निवर्तते Sānti. 3. 2. -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. -9 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्ति a. 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted; Kn. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -न 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motivo. (-णः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -मांस a. one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passions. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; शापनिवृत्तौ S. 7; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; प्राणाघाताजिवृत्तिः Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule.). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेष्ट्य a. Whirling. -व्यः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Hoarfrost. -व्यः Extent (व्याप्ति).

निवृद्धं Perseverance, energy; cf. निवृद्ध.

निश f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

निशठ a. Honest, candid.

निशब्द a. Silent, not speaking.

निशम् 4 P., 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know; निशम्ब येनां तपसे कुतोद्यतं Kn. 5. 3; S. 5. 2; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9; निशामय प्रियसासि Mā. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशांत p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -त A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40. -Comp. -नारी a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश (शा) रणं Killing, slaughter.

निशा [नितरां इयति तनुकरोति व्यापारान् शोक Tv.] 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. -Comp. -अदः, -अदनः 1 an owl. -2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अदकः bdellium. -अतिक्रमः, -अत्ययः -अंतः, -अवसानं 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a blind at night. (-यः) the creeper called जतुका. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नायः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आरुषा -आह्वा turmeric. -आविः the evening twilight. -उत्तरमः end of night, day-break. -एतः a crane. -करा 1. the moon; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -3. camphor. -केतुः the moon. -गृह a bed chamber. -चर a. (-रा-रि f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रा) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil-spirit; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. 4. an owl. -5. snake. -6. the ruddy goose. 7. a thief. -पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.

-2, Rāvaṇa. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment ; राममन्थशरणे ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरे R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. —चमन् *m.* darkness. —जलं dew, frost. —दृशिन् *m.* an owl. —निशं *ind.* every night, always. —पुष्यं 1. the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. —सुखं the beginning of night. —मृगः a jackal. —वनः hemp (शण). —विहारः a demon, goblin, a Rākṣasā ; पञ्चक्रू रामनिशाचिह्नौ Bk. 2. 36. —वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हसः the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात *p.p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp ; निशितनिगताः शराः S. 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. —तं Iron. —ता Night.

निशीतिः *f.* Excitement, agitation (Ved.).

निशादः A man of low caste ; see निषादः (निशादयुजः A pestle ; so शिला a mortar.)

निशारुकः One of those seven Rūpakas in music. —कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [निशेते जना अस्मिन् ; निशी, अशोर यद् Tv.) Midnight ; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतविषः R. 3. 15 ; Mo. 88; Māl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general ; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवति कामिनः Rs. 1. 3 ; Amaru. 11.

निशीथिनी, निशीथ्या Night.

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter ; Māl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow) ; Mv. -2. 33. -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. —Comp. —मघनी, मर्दनी epithets of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immovable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable ; Bg. 2. 53. —ला The earth. —Comp. —अंग *a.* firm. (-गः) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चारकं 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयेः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution,

resolve ; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim ; केकेयी करनिश्चया R. 12. 4 ; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चित *p. p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also) ; अरावणमरामंवा जगदयेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence). —तं Certainty, decision. —तं *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चक्रणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चये, निश्चयी A ladder, a staircase ; cf. निश्चयणी &c.

निश्चस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing ; cf. निश्वास.

निष् 1 P. (नेषति) To moisten, wet.

निषज् 1 P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on ; कंठे स्वयं ग्राहनिषक्तपादुं Kn. 3. 7 ; U. 4. 18 ; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected ; Kn. 1. 10 ; 7. 36. -3 To be attached to.

निगः 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association. -3 A quiver ; Si. 10. 34 ; Ki. 17. 36 ; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगयिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषंगिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to ; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. —*m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 A quiver -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1 P. (निषदति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline ; उष्णालः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell. -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

निषदण *p. p.* 1 Seated ; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on ; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast ; cf. निषदण.

निषदणकं seat.

निषत्तिः *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly, dulness, inactivity.

निषदन Ved. 1 Sitting -2 Dwell-ing. -3 A seat. -4 A house, residence. —नः=निषाद् *q. v.*

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market ; Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. —री Night.

निषादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining ; R. 1. 52. 4. 20. —*m.* An elephant-driver ; Si. 5. 41.

निषध *a.* Hard, solid. —धाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. —धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note ; cf. निषाद्. —धा N. of Nala's capital.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as, hunters, fishermen &c. ; a mountaineer ; मा निषादं प्रतिष्ठं स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समः Rām ; R. 14. 52, 70 ; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman ; cf. Ms. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut ; गीतकलाविन्यासमिष निषादाद्युक्तं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषिद् 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in ; R. 3. 26 ; S. 4. 13 ; Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate ; निषिचन्माधुमितां लतां कौदीं च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means ' to fill with honey-drops').

निषिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, im-pregnated.

निषेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion ; सुख, सलिलनिषेकः Rs. 1. 23. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling ; तैलनिषेकविदुना R. 8. 38 ' a drop of dripping oil.' -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed ; Ku. 3. 16 ; R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिध 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back ; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिष्यः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. -2 To oppose, contradict, object to ; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid ;

निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं वृद्धमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1.-5 To remove, drive off, counteract; अप्येवतावकाशेण रामस्तद्वाक्षस्ततः Bk. 17. 87. 1. 15. —Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध *p. p.* Forbilden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः *f.* 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; इति निषेधो प्रकृतार्थं न मयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषू 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay. निषूने Killing, slaughter. —नः A killer; as in बलवृत्तिवृत्तः &c.

निषेध 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेधते अन्तर्गता विधिकं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेभ्यो मया पुनः सरानं नितरां निषेधिता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विवतां निषेधितमपक्रियया समुपैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334.

निषेधक *a.* 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेधणं, निषेधा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेधित *p. p.* 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one Karsha or Suvarṇa of 16 Māhas). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 Suvarṇas q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —का A Chāṇḍāla.

निष्कस Caus. 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निष्कसयन्निमेषेतव्यं त्रिदाल-बाह्वपदिगणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीव-लोकाणिष्कसयिष्ये Mu. 6.

निष्कासः (इति) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित *p. p.* 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी *a.* female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः -टी *f.* Large cardamoms (पला).

निष्कुष्ट 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोर्निष्कुचितं विहगेः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so कान्ते-निष्कुचितं स्वभिः कवक्षितं गोमायुर्भिर्हृदितं Gangāshṭaka; Māl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कुचित *p. p.* 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणं A tooth-pick, Pt. 1. 71. निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्क 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निकारणं.

निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —तः Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendezvous.

निष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृदुमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -2 De-ducting.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart. -2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्राता सर्वे. -4 To stop, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति S. 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the Samskāras or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3). निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्कृयः 1 Redemption, ransom; दुष्टो वृत्तं सखुदेण पीदेनेवात्मनिष्कृयं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्कृयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्काथः 1 Decection. -2 Broth.

निष्कृ 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्कृते Burning, scorching. निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well dressed or cooked.

निष्कृते Burning, elight heating; Māl. 5. 17.

निष्कानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्कृ m. Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्कृ *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic. —द्वयः An outcast, a Chāṇḍāla or Mlecchobhā.

निष्ठ *a.* [नि-स्था-क वत्पठ्ये] (Usualy at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on ; तस्मिन्ने केने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to ; तमोनिष्ठः Ms. 12. 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on ; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in ; धर्मनिष्ठ. -डा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness ; मनो निष्ठान्तरं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 81. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith ; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Māl. 3. 11 ; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination ; अत्यादिर्भवति महतामप्यपञ्चज्ञानिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) ; Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्तवत् (i. e. त and क्तवत्). -16 N. of Vishnu.

निष्ठा *a.* Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठानं Sance, condiment.

निष्ठिव् 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth ; S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14 ; Kāv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit ; Ms. 4. 132 ; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ङे) *v.* -चं, निष्ठी (ङे) चं, निष्ठीवत् Spitting out, spitting ; Rh. 1. 92.

निष्ठ्यत *p. p.* 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out ; निष्ठ्यतश्चरणोपयोग्यलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 76 ; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. -त Spitting out.

निष्ठ्यति *f.* Spitting out.

निष्ठुरे *a.* [नि-स्था-उरक् वत्पठ्ये] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow). Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things) ; व्यचसायः मतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious. -र A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्ठा, निष्ठात *a.* [नि-स्था-क वत्पठ्ये] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert ; निष्ठातोपि च

वेदंति साधुर्व नैति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Si. 8. 63 ; Y. 1. 321 ; Māl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished ; Māl. 10. 24 ; (निःशंकं विहितः Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक्व *a.* 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of ; अरवि-वर्यश्चन्द्रकोनिष्पत्तः S. 7. 7 ; एषा विदूरीभवतः सधुदास्तकानना निष्पत्तीव भूतिः R. 13. 18, Ns. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16 ; Ku. 3. 71 ; Me. 69. -2 To fall away. -Caus. To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पतनं Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected ; निष्पद्यते च सत्त्वानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -Caus. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare ; एवं निष्पमेकमेव पदं निष्पादयति Pt. 5.

निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth, Production. शस्यनिष्पत्तिः -2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपक्व) ; Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation ; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready. **निष्पादनं** 1 Effecting, accomplishing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing ; causing.

निष्पद् *a.* Motionless, immoveable, fixed.

निष्पिप् 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms ; (तं) निष्पिपेव क्षितौ क्षिपं पूर्णं कुम्भमिवांभसि Mb. ; शिलानिष्पिष्टसुद्धः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt injure, bruise ; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To gnash the bands. -4 To gnash the teeth. -Caus. To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट *p. p.* Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित *p. p.* Squeezed, pressed together or out ; निष्पीडितं दुःकरकंदल-जो दुःसकः U. 3. 11.

निष्पू 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निष्पाव *a.* Certain. -वः 1 Winnowing, cleaning over &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पेषः, -निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing ; युजांतरनिष्पेष Ve. 3, Māl. 8. 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction ; R. 4. 77 ; Mv. 1. 34 ; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्पवाणं, जि *n.* New unbleached cloth ; युजलं Dk.

निस् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c. ; (for examples see under नि). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (*a*) ' out of ', ' away from ' ; as in निर्वन, निष्कौशादि ; or (*b*) more usually ' not ', ' without ', ' devoid ' of (having a privative force) ; निःशेष ' without a remainder ; ' निष्कल, निर्जल &c. N. B. (In compound the स् of निस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants (see निस्), to a visarga before sibilants, to श् before ह् and ज्, to ष् before क् and प् ; cf. दुस् -Comp. -कंदक (निष्कंदक) *a.* 1. thornless. -2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -कंद (निष्कंद) *a.* without edible roots. -कपट (निष्कपट) *a.* guileless, sincere. -कंच (निष्कंच) *a.* motionless, steady, immoveable ; निष्कंचचामरशिखाः S. 1. 8 ; Ku. 3. 48. -करुण (निष्करुण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. -कल (निष्कल) *a.* 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4. maimed. (-लः) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmā. (लाक्षी) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -कलक, -कलम (निष्कलक) *a.* stainless, spotless. -कषाय (निष्कषाय &c.) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. -काम (निष्काम) *a.* 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-नं *ind.*) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. -कारण (निष्कारण) *a.* 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive ; निष्कारणो बन्धुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-नं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -कालकः (निष्कालकः) *a.* a penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -कालिक (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin-

cible (अजय्य). —किंचन (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. —किंशिव (निष्किंशिव) *a.* sinless, faultless. —कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कुं) to cut off completely, exterminate; निष्कुला कु 1. to exterminate one's family. —2. to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाहिमं Sk.). —कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. —कुज (निष्कुज) *a.* still, silent; U. 2. 16. —कृत (निष्कृत) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. —कृप (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. —केशव (निष्केशव) *a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. —2. deprived of final beatitude (भोक्षीन). —कौशांबि (निष्कौशांबि) *a.* who has gone out of Kāśāmbi. —क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. —2. not performing ceremonial rites. —क्षत्र (निष्क्षत्र), —क्षत्रिय (निष्क्षत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. —क्षेप (निष्क्षेप) = निक्षेप q. v. —चक्रं (निष्चक्रं) *ind.* completely. —चक्षुस् (निष्चक्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. —चत्वारिंश (निष्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty —चित (निश्चित) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. —2. thoughtless, unthinking. —चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* unconscious. —चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses, mad. —चेद (निश्चेद) *a.* motionless, powerless. —चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (ono) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). —छेदस् (निश्छेदस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छेदस्). —छिद्र (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. —2. without defects or weak points. —3. uninterrupted, unhurt. —तनु *a.* having no offspring, childless. —तन्द्र, तन्दि *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. —तमस्क, तमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright; S. 7. 6. —2. freed from sin or moral impurities. —तर्क्य *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. —तल *a.* 1. round, globular; मुक्ताकलापर्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42. —2. moving, trembling, shaking. —3. bottomless. —4. down, below. —(तल) *a.* pill, round ball. —तुष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. —2. purified, cleansed. —3. simplified. —क्षीर: wheat. —रत्न *a.* crystal. —तुषित *a.* 1. husked. —2. made thin. —3. abandoned. —तेजस् *a.* 1. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. —2. spiritless, dull. —3. obscure. —त्रय *a.* impudent, shameless. —त्रिंश *a.* 1. more than thirty; त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. —2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (—शः) *a.* sword. —मृत् *m.* a sword-bearer. —त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). —पंक (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure.

—पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. —पतिसुता (निष्पतिसुता) *a.* woman having no husband and no sons. —पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless. —2. unfeathered, featherless. [निष्पत्राकुं 'to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side; to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति घृगं व्याघ्रः (सपुत्रस्य शरस्य अपरपक्षे निर्गमनाभिपन्नं करोति Sk.); एकश्च घृगः सपत्राकृतोऽन्यश्च निष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत् Dk. 165; so गन्ती गुरुजने: साकं स्मरयमानानां बुजा। तिथिग्रीवं यद्वा सोऽन्तिष्पत्राकरो राजगत् Bv. 2. 132.] —पद (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. —(पद) *a.* vehicle moving without feet. —पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, powerless. —परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations —परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (—हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. —परिच्छद (निष्परिच्छद) *a.* having no retinue or train. —परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. —परिहार (निष्परिहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding. —2. not observing caution. —पर्यंत (निष्पर्यंत), —पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. —पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. —पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless, childless. —पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. —2. without male issue. —3. not male, feminine, neuter. —(पः) 1. a eunuch. —2. a coward. —पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. —पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. —प्रकंप (निष्प्रकंप) *a.* steady, immovable, motionless. —प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* 1. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. 2. without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प (7); निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. —प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. —प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. —2. concentrated, intently fixed. —प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold. —प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base; Pt. 2. 90. —प्रति (ती) कार (निष्प्रति-ती कार), —प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1. incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेयमाप-दुपस्थिता K. 151. —2. unobstructed, uninterrupted, (—रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. —प्रतिघ (निष्प्रतिघ) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 78. —प्रतिद्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. —2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. —प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. —2. having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. —3. apathetic. —प्रतिभान (निष्प्रति-

भान) *a.* cowardly, timid. —प्रतीप- (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. —2. unconcerned (as a look). —प्रत्युह (निष्प्रत्युह) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded; Mal. 9. 45. —प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1. without extension. —2. without deceit, honest. —प्रभ (निष्प्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. —2. powerless. —3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. —प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. —प्रयत्न (निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull. —प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive. —2. causeless, groundless. —3. needless. —4. needless, unnecessary. —(ने) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. —प्राण (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. —फल (निष्फल) *a.* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also), unsuccessful; futile; निष्फलारभयत्ना: Me. 54. —2. useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. —3. barren (as a tree). —4. meaningless (as a word). —5. seedless, impotent. —(ला-ली) *a.* woman past child-bearing. —फेन (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. —शंक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. —शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितुमा-रेहे K. 135. —(ब्दः, ब्दं) silence, a calm. —शमः (निःशमः) uneasiness, anxiety. —शरण *a.* (निःशरण) helpless, forlorn. —शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. —(कं) *a.* a retired place, solitude; अरण्यं निःशलाके वा मन्त्रयेद्विभाषितः Me. 7. 147. —शय्य *a.* 1. free from arrows. —2. free from thorns or darts. —शोष्य (निःशोष्य) *a.* washed, pure, clean. —श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lustre, beauty. —2. unhappy. —श्रेयस् *a.* the best, most excellent. —(सः) *an* epithet of Siva. —(सं) 1. final beatitude, absorption; see निःश्रेयस् also. —2. devotion, faith, belief. —3. apprehension, conception. —4. happiness (in general), welfare. —संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. —2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. —(यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to; यज्ञिःसंग-स्त्वं कलस्यानन्तस्य: Ki. 18. 24. —2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments; Mu. 1. 14. —3. unconnected, separated, detached. —4. unobstructed. —(नं) *ind.* unselfishly. —संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. —सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. —2. mean, insignificant, low. —3. non-existent, unsubstantial. —4. deprived of living beings. —(त्वं) 1. absence of power

or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. —संतति (निःसंततिः) -संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. —संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध) -संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see निःसंशय. —संधि (निःसंधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —सपत्न (निःसपत्न) *a.* 1. having no rival or enemy; वन-रुचिरकलापि निःसपत्नोद्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —सम (निःसम) *ind.* 1. unreasonably, at a wrong time. -2. wickedly. —संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. —(सं:) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संवाध (निःसंवाध) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —सार *a.* 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. ता 1. saplessness, pithlessness; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. —सीम (निःसीम), —सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अदृष्ट महत्ता निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमशर्मपदं 3. 97. —स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1. not unctuous or greasy, without uncton or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to (—हा) lin-seed. —स्वन्द (निःस्वन्द, or निःस्वन्द) *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. —स्युह (निःस्युह) *a.* 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तुविशेष-निःस्युहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. —स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent; नेस्वो वष्टि शतं Sānti. 2. 6; Pt. 1. 9. —स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निःसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude (सङ्घ).

निःसृदन *p. p.* Killing, destroy-
ing. —नं Killing, slaughter; cf. निःसृदन.

निःसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वाभिमानिच्छोऽपि शुद्धो दास्याद्विमुक्त्य-
ते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निःसृज्.

निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition; निःसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 3f; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; निःसर्गतः, निःसर्ग 'by nature', or 'naturally'. -7 Exchange, barter. —Comp. —ज, —सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural.

—भिन्न *a.* different by nature; निःसर्ग-
भिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. —विनीत *a.* 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निःसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (—र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent; See S. D. 86, 87. —दूती *a.* female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तद्विषयं निःसृष्टार्थ-
दूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. (where Jagaddhara explains निःसृष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमेव कार्यं साधयति वा).

निःस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निःस्तब्ध *a.* 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निःस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निःस्तु 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also); निःस्तीर्णा प्रति-
ज्ञासरित् Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome; धनैरापदं मानवा निःस्तरन्ति Subhāsh.; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. —Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निःस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पार-
गमन).

निःस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over; संसारं तव निःस्तारपदवी न दूचीयसि Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निःस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निःस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Couquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निःस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig. also).

निःस्तुटी Cardamoms.

निःस्नावः Residue of articles after a sale.

निःस्पन्द *a.* Immoveable, steady.

—दः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निःस्तोदः Pricking; stinging.

निःस्यं (व्यं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dripping,

dripping, streaming, oozing; बल्ल-
शिवानिःस्यंदेरत्नांकितः S. 1. 14 -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिःस्यंद-
चावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16 70; मद्भि-
स्यंदेरत्नयोः 10. 57; Me. 42. -4 Ne-
cessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निःस्यंदि *a.* 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down; कनकरसानिःस्यंदी साडुमाना-
लोक्यते S. 7.

निःस्त्रवः, निःस्त्रवः 1 A stream, tor-
rent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निःस्वनः, निःस्वानः, निःस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Ra. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निःस्वान in this sense).

निहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; Ra. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit; तानेव सामर्थ्य-
तया निजघ्नतुः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome; देवं निहस्य
कुप्य पौषमासमाश्रय्य Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2 -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease) -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate; अतिवृत्तात् पवा-
त्यं तिष्ठते निहस्यते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29. —Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infix. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहन्तं Killing, slaughter.

निहन्तु *a.* 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See निहार.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon; applied to. -4 Inserted, infix. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dust). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन *a.* Low, vile. —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्नु 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal; हे-
स्या निह्नुतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरित् Mu. 1. 1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतनिह्वः Māl.

1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret. -4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion. -5 Wickedness. -6 Atonement, expiation. -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. -उत्तरं an evasive reply. -वादित्र m. a defendant or witness who perivicates or gives evasive replies.

निहवनं 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्वत p. p. 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निह्वति f. 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

निहादः A sound; of. निहृद्.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्वे, अनैषत्; ओद, नेषति ते, नेतु, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives; see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नवेन वसति पयोयुक्ता V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतलंकां नीत सुराणि Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm). -6 To spend or pass (as time); वेनामंदमर्दे दलद्वारं वेदिना नय-नायित Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासां कति-चित् Me. 2; संबिष्टः कुशस्यने निशां नि-नाय R. 1. 95. -5 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनयद्वंगः K. 143; नीत-स्त्वया धनंतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कु. v. e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां दासत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Śūdra, slave &c. साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनश्चतां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां भस्मसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारान्पेन्द्रपः Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रेषु भिन्नेषु बहुधा नी-यते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतेर्लौकिकेयत्वं सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथानयन्यसु कृपातेर्धृगस्य सुगुः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रं नयते Sk. -Caus. (नायति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr.

of agent); तेन मां सरस्तरिमनायत् K. 38. -Desid. (निनीषति-ते) To wish to to carry &c.

नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनावी, अग्रणी.

नीत p. p. [नी-कर्मण क] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोदयः परगलानिर्द्वयं नीति-रितोयती Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -निष्ण, विद् a. 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2. prudent, wise. -घोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वापणं कुत Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. -शास्त्रं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. -संघः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41. नीतिमत् a. 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral.

नीयः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (पाकपरीक्षा-साधनं).

नीच a. [निकृष्टतमी शोभां चिनोती, चि-ड Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; पारथ्वे न खलु विप्रभयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतः सुखमास्वते कैः 5; Br. 1. 48. -5

Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -चं The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. a low or vulgar expression. -उच्चरन्ते an epicycle. -उपगत a. situated low in the sky. -ग a. 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. (-गा) a river. (-गं) water. -ग्रहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. -भोज्यः onion; -योनि a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -ज्रं a kind of gem (वैक्रांत).

नीचक a. 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच(चि)का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिम् m. 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैश्च ind. See नीचैश्च below.

नीचा ind. Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकृ 8. U. 1 To lower (as the voice). -2 To utter without an accent.

नीचीन a. Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैश्च ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छ-त्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Mo. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly, R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्ग-स्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोण्याति Amaru. 67; नीचैर्बुद्धाः P. 1. 2. 30. -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाद्बुद्धयत R. 3. 34. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचराख्यं गिरिमधिबसे-स्त्वत्र विश्रामस्तोः Me. 25. -Comp. -गतिः f. slow pace. -मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीडः, डं [नितरां भ्रियते धृ हलविष्क दीर्घः इत्क लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं (घ्रं) [नितरां भ्रियते धृ हलविष्क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप a. Situated low, deep. -पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः पद्मीपायते Mā. 5. 14; सीमंतेः च खदुग्गमजं यत्र नीपं

बधूनां Me. 65. -3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings; R. 6. 46. -5 The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Up. 2. 13] 1 Water; नीरान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीर). (-जं) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. -3. a cloud; धीरश्चनिभिरलं ते नीरद मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61; Si. 4. 52. -धरः a cloud; U. 6. 17. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -मियः a kind of reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराज्ज् (निर-राज्) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्यान्ध्र-सुरद्वयदीधितिश्चिन्तानीराजितज्यं धनुः U. 6. 18; नीराजयंति भूपालाः पादपीठांत-स्तलं Prab. 2; Si. 17. 17. -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v. below) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship); नानायोगसमाकीर्णं नीराजितहय-द्विपः Kām. 4. 66.

नीराजनं, -न 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Āsvinā before they took the field; (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील a. (लाली f.; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः भयति शिखरं दूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig tree. -4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army, of Rāma. -5 'The blue mountain, N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Mainā. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवविधि. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Rāgini. -ले. f. du. 1 The two arteries in front of the neck. -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; (for other senses see नीली). -लं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dye. -6 Darkness. -Comp. -अश्वः a goose. -अंगः the Śārāsa bird. -अंजनं 1. antimony. -2. blue vitriol. -अंजना, -अंजसा lightn-

ing. अजं-अंजुजं, -अंजुजन्म n., -उत्प-लं the blue lotus. -अश्वः a dark cloud. -अंबर a. dressed in dark-blue clothes. (-रा) 1. demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अश्मन् m. a sapphire. -उपलः the blue stone, lapis lazuli. -कंठः 1. a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a kind of gallinule. -4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail. -6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. (-डं) a radish. असं-रुद्राश्च q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -ग्रीवा an epithet of Siva. -छदः 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -जं blue. steel. -तारः the coconut tree. -तालः, -तारजः the Tamāla tree. -पंकः, -कं darkness. -पटलं 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. -पत्रः the pomegranate tree. (-त्रं), -पद्मं the blue water-lily. पिच्छः a faloon. -पुटिका 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. -मः 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -2. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः a fire-fly. -मुक्तिका 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. -राजिः f. a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; निशाशांकक्षतनीलराजयः Rs. 1. 2. -लोहित a. dark-blue, purple. (-ता) 1. a purple colour. -2. an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 35; Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण a. dark-blue, bluish. (-वर्ण) a radish. -वसन, -वासस् a. dressed in dark-blue clothes; see नीलावर. -वृत्तं cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue steel. -3 Blue vitriol. -का 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The third unknown quantity (corresponding to z of European Algebra).

नीलं (लं) छः 1 A kind of insect. -2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jackal. -5 A large (black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् m. Blue colour, darkness, blueness; Māl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीली-रसपरिपूर्य महामांढ्रमासीत् Pt. 1. एको दहस्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यपयोर्धरा Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -राग a. firm in attachment. (-गः) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour

of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. -2. a firm and constant friend. -संधानं fermentator of indigo. °भांहे an indigo vat.

नीवरः [Up. 3. 1.] 1 Trade, traffio. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant. -4 A place fit for the site of a house. -5 A dwelling, residence. -6 Mud. -र Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः छुकर्भ-कोटरदुस्वप्नप्रस्तुतामधः S. 1. 14, R. 1. 50, 5. 9, 15; (also नीवारक).

नीविः, -वी f. [निष्यति निवीते वा णि इ; cf. Up. 4. 135] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment; प्रस्थानभि-क्षा न वक्ष्य नीवि R. 7. 9; नीविबंधु-सनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहितं तु करे भियेण K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10; 64. -2 The outer tie of a packet in which the offerings of a Śūdra at funeral obsequies are presented. -3 Capital, principal, stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीहत् m. Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीत्र Ses नीत्र.

नीशारः [नि-श धञ् दीर्घः] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः [नि. ह कर्मणि वञ् दीर्घः] 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु ind. 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty'; स्वमो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9; अस्तशैलगहनं नु विवस्वानाविश जलधिं नु महीं नु Ki. 9. 7; S. 8. 53, 9. 15. 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed'; किं स्वेतस्स्यात्किमन्यदितोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु गुणवर्धित्वं कलत्रं Dk; see किं नु also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward

नु I. 2 P. (नीति, प्रणीति; नुत; caus. नावति; desid. नुवृति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नु नाव Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112, 113 ~ 7.

-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout.
-II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.
छ (चू) *p. p.* Praised, extolled & o.
छा *f.* Praise. -*m.* 1 A weapon.
-2 Time.

छति: *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परशुमच्छतिभिः (v. 1.) स्त्रियं छुपान् स्त्र्यापयंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

छु 6 P. (छुति) To hurt, kill.
छु 6 U. (छुदतिते, छुच or छुच, प्रशुदति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; मंदं मंदं छुदति पवनश्चाकुलौ यथा ह्यं Me. 9; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अदस्त्वया दक्षमनुमत्तं तमः Si. 1. 27; कैयूरनंधोदुसितैरेनोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -WITH उप to drive away, remove; Si. 4. 61. -प्र to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71.

छत्त (च) *p. p.* 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled & o. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

छव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

नू 6 P. (नूति) To praise & c. see नु.
नूतन, नून *a.* [नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् नु-सदृश] 1 New; नूतनो राजा संपाज्ञापयति U. 1; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange. नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

नून *ind.* 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अद्यापि नूनं ह्यकोपयद्भिस्त्वयि स्वलक्षणे ह्यं ब्रुवाती S. 3. 3; Me. 9, 18, 46; Bh. 1. 11; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now; just now, just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

नूपुरः -र An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न दि चूडामणिः पादे नूपुरं मूर्ध्नि धार्यते H. 2. 71.

नू [नी-नृडिच; of. Up. 2. 101] (Nom. sing. न, gen. pl. नृणो or नृणां) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61. 7. 61. 10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pin of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word; संधिना विग्रहो यानं Ak. -6 A leader. -Comp. -अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -कपालं *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation;

cf. नरसिंह -चक्र *a.* Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. (-*m.*) 1. a god. -2. demon, goblin. -जलं human nrine. -देवः a king. -धर्मम् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -नमन *a.* to be saluted by men (as gods). -पः [नृ पति रक्षति, पा-क] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. -अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, i. e. a sixth, eighth & o part of grain. -2. a prince. -अंगम् (जं) a royal court. -अस्वरा N. of a sacrifice (Rajasuya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -आत्मजः a prince, crown-prince. -आभीरं, मानं music played at the royal meals. -आमयः con. snmpion. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -गृह a royal palace. -नीति *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेद्यांगनेव दृषणीतिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. -मियः the mango tree. -लक्षम् *n.*, लिंग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -लिंगम् *a.* 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). -बलुभा 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2 a kind of mango. (-भा) a queen. -शासनं a royal grant or edict. -संश्रय *a.* seeking the protection of a king. -सुता the musk-rat. -सभं सभा an assembly of kings. -पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. -पथा a royal or main road. -पशु a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. -पीति *f.* Ved. protection of men. -मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas; see पंचयज्ञ -युग्मं = मिथुनं q. v. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -वे-धना N. of Siva. -वृणं 'wan's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सर्व्वन (वृषवृणं) the hall of sacrifice. -सद् (वद्) *m.* the Supreme Being. -सिंहः, हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेनं, -सेना an army of men. -सौमः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

दृग्ग *a.* Making happy. -दृग्गः An epithet of Krishna. -र्ज्ज Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

दृवत् *ind.* Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

नुगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmana to be a lizard.

नृ 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रनृत्यति, नृच) 1 To dance, move about; हृत्यति युवति-जनेन समं सखि Gt. 1; लोलोर्नो पयसि महोत्पलं ननर्त Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. *Caus.* (नर्तयति ते) 1 To cause to dance; त्वमांशे मांशांशे किमपः मतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; तलिः शिञ्जवलयसुभगेनर्तितः कर्तव्या मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. -WITH आ (*caus.*) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; मरुद्भिरानर्तित-नक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amarn. 32; Bg. 3. 10. -प्र to dance & o. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृत् *a.* Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

नृतिः *f.* Dancing, dance.

नृतुः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

नृत्यं, नृत्यं Dancino, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation, वृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतिरर्ता कर्ता M. 2. 7. नृत्यं मयुरा विजहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -Comp. -मियः 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -शाला a dancing-hall. -स्थान a stage, dancing room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल & o., see under नृ.

नृशंस [नृ शसति हिसति शंस-अण्] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

नृशंस्य *a.* Wicked, malicious. -र्य्य Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजन् Washing, cleansing.

नेतु *m.* [नीतृ] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals & c.); R. 4. 75. 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताश्च स्वधनं सूत्रस्य वा Sk.; Mn. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An indictor (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two.' -8 N. of Vishnu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नयते वा अनेन नी-नृत्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; मायेण युधिष्ठीनेत्राः कन्यायेषु कुटुंबिनः Kn. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रं क्रमेणोपरोधे सूर्यः R. 7. 39 (where.

some commentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'. -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अंजन a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंशु, -अंशु n. tears. -अभिरुदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye disease. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपधं the almond fruit. -औषधं collyrium. -कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. -गोचर a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -उदः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -चारि n. tears. -पर्यंत a. as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -सुध a. stealing or captivating the eye. -योजिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gantama). -2. the moon. -रजनं a collyrium. -रोमन् n. the eyelash. -वस्तिः m. f. a clyster-pipe with a bag. -वल्गं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. -विष्व f. excretion of the eyes. -स्त्वः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेतृ.

नेट् 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नेदट् a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अतिक्र. v.)

नेदीय a. (नी. f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अतिक्र. v.); नेदीयसि नियते Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी भूला Māl. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. -द Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यधत् B. 6. 6; राजदनेपथ्यविधानशोभा Māl. 24. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Māl. 1. Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring room, space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. -विधानं arrangement of the tiring room; यदि नेपथ्यविधाननवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लाः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली 1

The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. -जा, -जाता red arsenic. -मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका red arsenic.

नेम a. (Nom. pl. नेमे नेमाः) Half. -मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. -धित a. Ved. divided. -धितिः f. Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः-मी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोदशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उदधिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. -मिः The tree तिनिस. -Comp. -वृत्ति a. following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेम् 1 A. (नेते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टु m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नेःश्रयस a. (नी. f.), नैःश्रयसिक a. (की. f.) Leading to happiness or final heatitude.

नेःस्वं, नैःस्वं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नेक a. (न-एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; आत्मन् m., रूपः, ईश्वरः epithets of the Supreme Being. -कः An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. -चर a. living in society, gregarious. -भावाश्रय a. fickle, changeable. -नेद a. manifold, various. See under न also.

नेकधा ind. In various ways, variously.

नेकशब्द ind. 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नेकटिक a. (की. f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (vide commentary).

नेकटयं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नेकवेयः A demon, Rākshasa.

नेकृतिक a. (की. f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Mongoose.

नेगम a. (मी. f.) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda

or holy writings; as in 'कांड'. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेगमाः. -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, townsman. -6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारोपनयनपरा नेगमाः सा-मुद्रतः V. 4. 4.

नेगमिक a. (की. f.) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नेघटुकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirutka.

नेचाशाख a. Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Śūdras. -खं 1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नेच (चि) की An excellent cow; श्रेयं पृच्छेत्स्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीर्ना Ud. S. 93.

नेचिकं The head of an ox.

नेज a. (जी. f.) Own, one's own.

नेतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सन्नन् m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नेत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नेत्यक a. (की. f.), नैत्यक a. (की. f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नेदायः Summer.

नेदानः An etymologist.

नेदानिकः A pathologist.

नेदाशिकः One who executes orders a servant.

नेधन a. (नी. f.) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. -नं (In astrol.) The eighth house (i. e. the house of death.)

नेपातिक a. (की. f.) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नेपाल a. (ली. f.) Produced in Nepāl. -ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवगलिका.

नेपालिक a. (की. f.) Produced in Nepāl. -कं Copper.

नेपुणं (पयं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नेपुणोक्षयम-स्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नेमत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नैभृत्यमवलक्षितं M. 5.

नेमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, 'prefixed to कृ or भू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.

न्यक् 8 U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate.

न्यकारणं, न्यकारः Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यकारो हृदि वज्रकाल इव मेतिहं परित्यजेते Mv. 5. 22, 3. 40: G. L. 32.

न्यम् 1 P. To become low or humble. —Caus. 1 To despise, contemn.—2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome; न्यभाविता शत्रू Dk.

न्यभाविः 1 Humiliation, degradation. —2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यभाविता 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. —2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अग्रणी-कृत) ; न्यभावितावाच्यव्ययंजनक्षमस्य-शब्दाद्युपलक्ष्य K. P. 1.

न्यक्ष a. 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. —2 Whole, entire. —क्षः 1 A buffalo. —2 An epithet of Parasnarma. —क्षं 1 The whole. —2 A kind of grass.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). —3 The Sami tree. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —परिमंडलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described: —महापदु-पराशिव वेतायां चकवर्तिनः। सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना न्यग्रोध-परिमंडलाः।) —परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described: —स्तनी मुकुटिनी यस्या नितंबे च विशालता। मध्ये क्षीणा मधेया सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला (Sabdak.); पूर्वाकांडमिच इयामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यच्छं A mole upon the body.

न्यच् 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down, Māl. 5. 22. —2 To incline. —3 To diminish, pass away; न्यचति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यच् a. (नीची f.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. —2 Lying on the face. —3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21 (where it also means down or downward). —4 Slow, lazy. —5 Whole, entire.

न्यचनं 1 A onrve. —2 A hiding place. —3 A hollow. —नी The lap.

न्यचित a. 1 Thrown or cast down. —2 Bent down.

न्यज् 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. —2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. —2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यगः 1 A mark, sign. —2 A kind, sort.

न्ययः Loss, destruction; decay.

न्यबुद्धं Vod. One hundred millions (दशगुणं अबुद्धं).

न्यस 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13: दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Me. 6. 46.

—2 To lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्त-चिह्नमपि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्र-स्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणात् न्यस्यति &c. —3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याज्ञा रस्ता Amaru. 82; चित्रन्यस्त 'committed to picture': V. 1. 4; स्तनन्यस्ताङ्गोरं S 3. 9. 'applied': अयोग्ये न मद्भिषो न्यस्यति भारमग्र्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of, deliver; अहमपि तव सूत्रौ न्यस्तराजः V. 5. 17, भ्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. —5 To give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्यतामिति R. 12. 2. —6 To state, bring forward, adduce, proponnd (as an argument); अर्थात्तर न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —7 To settle, fix, appoint. —8 To support.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, laying down. —2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. —2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताङ्गराः Kn. 1. 7. —3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. —4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. —5 Leaning, resting on. —6 Given up, set aside, resigned. —7 Mystically touched, Māl. 5. 2. —Comp. —द्वं a. giving up the rod, i. e. punishment. —देह a. one who lays down the body, dead. —शस्त्र a. 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिसुवनयुगे न्यस्ताङ्गस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. —2. unarmed, defenceless. —3. harmless. —4. epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः सुरन्यासपवित्र-पातुं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50; M. 2. 9; Māl. 5. 5; चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. —2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशयनखन्यासः K. 12. 73. 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दंतन्यास. —3 Depositing. —4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्य-यितन्यास इवांतराद्या S. 4. 21, R. 12, 18; Y. 2. 67. —5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. —6 Painting, writing down. —7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्रं Bg. 18. 2. —8 Bring- ing forward, adducing. —9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws.). —10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayer

and corresponding gesticulations. —1 Lowering the tone or voice. —Comp. —अग्रहवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारितं m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यासिकृ 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit; Ku. 3. 55. —2 To entrust to, give in charge of; न राक्षसोऽनात्मस- दृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासोकरित्यति Mu. 1.

न्याक्यं Fried rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [नियति अनेन; नि-इयञ्] 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अधार्मिकं विभिन्नार्थैर्नियुह्यताम्यस्ततः Ms. 8. 310. —2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; K. 11. —30. —3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; याति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य नियमोपि सहायता A. R. 1. 4. —4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. —5 Judicial sentence, judgment. —6 Policy, good government. —7 Likeness, analogy. —8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration, as दंडाद्युपन्याय, काक- तालयिन्याय, दुष्णासुरन्याय &c.; see below. —9 A vedic accent; न्यायैभिर्द- वीरणं Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way'; 'which are manifested in three systems, i. e. ऋक्, यजुस् and साम्'); Bh. 3. 55. —10 (In gram.) A universal rule. —11 A system of Hindū philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. —12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. —13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निग- मन). —14 An epithet of vishnu. (न्या- येन ind. in the way of, after the manner or analogy of; चधिरान्मवृकर्णः भेयानिति न्यायेन &c.). —Comp. —न्यायः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —वर्तिन a. well-behaved, acting justly. —वादिन a. one who speaks what is right or just. —वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. —शास्त्र 1. the philosophical system of the Nyāya school. —2. the science of logic. —सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. —सूत्रे the aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāya or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to वृक्षक्षिरन्याय q. v.

2. अंधपरपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. I

is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of San-karāchārya will make its use clear:—अरुंधती दिग्दशयिपुस्तकसमीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुखां प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चाद्-रुंधतीमिव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāvaṇa kept Sītā in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one ; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोद्गमन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad ; e. g. गोपालपरशुरामौ उभाभयि अतीव भुविष्येते । किंतु अश्मलोद्गमन्यायिन गोपालः परशुरामादुच्यते. cf. Mar. 'दगडपेक्षा बीट मऊ.' The maxim पाषाणोद्गमन्यायः is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds ; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree ; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome ; cf. Chandrālōka :—यद्यपि मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुखञ्च । तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसम्भवं ॥ also Kuvalāyānanda :—पतत् तालफलं यथा काकिनापमुक्तमेवं रहो-दर्शनमुभितद्वया तन्वी यथा मुक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतगवेषन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other ; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes ; e. g. दशिसञ्ज्ञियामंतरीय इत्यत्र अञ्ज्ञियानित्यस्य काकक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरीयशब्देनाप्यन्वयः.

10. कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty ; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence ; cf. काश्चित्कुचयति प्रपूरयति वा काश्चित्चयत्युन्नतिं काश्चित्पातयिषी करोति च पुनः काश्चित्प्रयत्नश्चकलान् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तेरिति. ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. चट्टकुटीरभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid ; cf. Sriharsha:—नदिदं षट्कुटीरभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. चुगाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together ; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it

naturally follows that 'what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other ; cf. सुषिकेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूप-भक्षणमर्थार्थायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थान्तर-भावनतीत्येष न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the thresh-old. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. दुपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—however ugly or desirable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home, and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy—who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good ; cf. सर्वः कांतमाखीय पश्यति S. 2.

16. पंकशालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other ; cf. पंकशालनाद्दि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; and also "Prevention is better than cure."

17. पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour ; cf. कृतस्य कर्णं दूया.

18. बीजांकुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause

of sprout which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in these cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e.g. where there is A, there is B, where there is not B, there is not A).

21. विषकुम्भन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though harmful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

23. वीक्षितरंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production, of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking snob a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीर-वृत्तमोदनं कञ्चनयासां भुञ्जीतु. This one boon, if granted, would give her a

husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

25. शास्त्राब्जद्वयन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहप्लोलोकन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach; see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाहकन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; of. Mar. 'शितवरुन मातायी परीक्षा'.

29. स्तूणानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिश्रुत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः ind. 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. —2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् a. 1 Right, fit, proper, just. —2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य a. [न्यायादनेतः यत्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्ययः प्रविचलति पदं न धीराः Bb. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. —2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस्. न्यु(न्यु)स्व a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. —2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. —2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युञ्ज 6 P. 1 To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युञ्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्व-न्युञ्जकटाहकल्पे (न्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. —2 Bent, crooked. —3 Convex. —4 Hump-backed. —ञ्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree. —2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ञ्जः A vessel used in Śrāddha. —Comp. —खट्वाः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. —2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्धन्यून. —3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. —4 Defective (in some organ); पाद°. —5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —ने ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अंग a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. more or less, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीक 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस्व a. Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस्व a. Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

पक्ष a. (At the end of oomp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, वृष, क्षितिप. —प: 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्षः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla or barbarian.

पक्षि, पक्षु, पक्ष &c. See under पक्ष.

पक्षशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chāṇḍāla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति)
1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष-अच्] 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; so उज्ज्वलपक्षः fledged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शकं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंभेना उभय-पक्षचिनीतनिद्रा: R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिष्ठ-पक्षः the dark half); तमिष्ठ-पक्षेऽपि सह म्रियामिज्यास्तिनावतो निषिञ्चति मयोवान् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धि समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवो-दुराह Pt. 1. 92. -8 (a) A party in general, faction, side; प्रसूदितवपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53; 18. 17 (b) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; राजपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as अरि, मित्र. -11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्व एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवत्पक्षः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तरे. -13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. -14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धसाध्यसाधकः T. S., दधतां द्युद्धिधुतो द्युद्धितपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also). -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20

A royal elephant. -21 An army. -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoinder, reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः cf. हस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, notion, idea. -28 The side of an equation in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximity, neighbourhood. -31 A hracket. -32 Purity, perfection. -33 A house. -Oomp. —अंतः 1. the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or full moon. -2 the end of the wings of an army. —अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposition. अवसरः = पक्षत q. v. —आघातः 1. palsy or paralysis on one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argument. —आभासः 1. a fallacious argument. -2. a false plaint. —आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. —उद्ग्राहिन् a. showing partiality. adopting a side. —गम a. flying —ग्रहणं choosing a party. —घातः = पक्षाघातः see above. —वरा 1. an elephant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. —शिख m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. —जः the moon. —द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. —द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. —धर a. 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (—रः) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a partisan. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. —नाडी a quill. —पाता 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवन्ति मध्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U. 5. 17; रिपुपक्षे बद्धः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्त्रते M. 1; सत्यं जना वस्ति न पक्ष-पातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. —पातिता, —त्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship. -3. movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. —पातिन् a. or s. 1. siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause), पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पादवान् Ve. 3. -2. sympathizing;

Ve. 3. -3. a follower, partisan, friend; यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. —पालिः a private door. —पुटः a wing. —पक्ष-पक्ष a. factious, promoting quarrels. —विंदुः a heron. —भागः 1 the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant. —भुक्तिः f. the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. —मूलं the root of a wing. —वाद् 1. an exparte statement. -2. stating a case, expression of opinion. —वाहनः a bird. —व्यापिन् a. 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. —हत a. paralysed on one side. —हरः a bird. —होमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -2. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. -2 A side. -3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षतः 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition. -7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षति f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखच्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खङ्ग-च्छिन्नजटायुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षश्च 1 A wing. -2 The side-part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षाहुः 1 A bird.

पक्षिणी [पक्षतुल्यो दिवसो अस्याः इति डीप्]
1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्रव्यहविकरा-विश्र पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (जी f.) [पक्ष अस्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. —m. 1 bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Siva. —Oomp. —इन्द्रः, मवरः, —राज m. —राजः, सिंहः, स्वामिन् m. epithets of Guroḍa. —कीटा an insignificant bird. —पतिः an epithet of Sampati. —पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds. —पुंगवः an epithet of Jambūnu. —बालकः, —शापकः &

young bird. —शाला 1. a nest. —2. an aviary.

पक्षीः N. of the saint Vāṭeśyāna. पक्षीय *a.* (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरु-पक्षीयाः &c.

पक्ष्मन् [पक्ष्म-मन्ति] 1 An eyelash; सलिलयुग्मिः पक्ष्मन्तिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. —2 The filament of a flower. —3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. —4 A wing. —5 The leaf of a flower. —Comp. —कोपः, प्रकोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards.

पक्ष्मल *a.* 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 25. —2 Hairy, shaggy; मृदितपक्ष्मलरङ्ग-कांगः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्य *a.* [पक्षे भवः, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. —2 Siding with. —3 Lateral. —4 Changing every half month. —हयः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमन्तद्विजयते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पंकः, —पंकं [पञ्च-विस्तरे कर्मणि करणे वा पञ्च कुलम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनि-रवा पंकतां धूलियुक्तं नावतिष्ठते S. 2. 34; पंककिसलुखाः Mk. 5. 14; Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. —2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कुष्णागुरुपंक K. 30. —3 A slough, quagmire. —4 Sin. —5 Ointment, unguent. —Comp. —कर्वटः a marsh, an alluvium. —कीरः a lap-wing. —कीडः, —कीडनकः a hog. —ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. —छिद् *m.* the clearing-out tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —जं a lotus. (—जा) the Sārāsa bird. —जः, —जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —नाभः an epithet of Viṣṇu; R. 18. 20. —जन्मन् *n.*, a lotus. (—म.) the Sārāsa bird. —दिग्ध *a.* soiled with mire or mud. —भाज *a.* sunk in mind. —भारक *a.* muddy, soiled. —मंडुकः a bivalve conch. —रह *n.*, —रहं a lotus. —वासा a crab. —सू- (सू) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पंकजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. —2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses. —4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पंकारः 1 Moss. —2 A dam, dike. —3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पंकेन *a.* Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पंकिल *a.* Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8. —लः A boat.

पंकेज A lotus.

पंकेरह *n.* —हं A lotus. —हः The crane or Sārāsa bird.

पंकेशय *a.* Dwelling in mud.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla; see पक्कण.

पंक्तिः *f.* [पञ्च-विस्तरे किञ्] 1 A line, row, range, series; दृश्येत चारुप-दपंक्तिरलककां V. 4. 6; पक्ष्मपंक्तिः R. 2. 19; अलिपंक्तिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. —2 A group, collection, flock, troop. —3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पंक्तिपावन below. —4 The living generation. —5 The earth. —6 Fame, celebrity. —7 A collection of five, or, the number 'five.' —8 The number 'ten' as in पंक्तिरथ, पंक्तिवीर. —9 Cooking, maturing. —10 A company of persons of the same tribe. —Comp. —कंदकः = पंक्तिदूषक *q. v.* —श्रीवः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. —चरः An ospyre. —दूषः = दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. —पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmaṇa who being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाग्रयः Mā. 1. where Jagaddhara says :—पंक्तिपावनाः पक्ता भोजनादिगृह्योपावनाः । अग्रभोजनः प-विश्या वा । यद्वा । यत्तु यो पारोय यस्तु सामान्यो यश्चापि पायः । अथवा शिरसोऽध्वेता ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः ॥ or अथवाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वत्र चनेषु च । यावेदेते प्रपश्यति पंक्त्या तावत्तु नति च ॥ ततो हि पावनात्सर्वथा उच्यते पंक्तिपावनाः । Manu explains the word thus :—अप्राक्योपहना पंक्तिः पाव्यते वे-द्विजोचमे । तानिबोधत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पंक्ति-पावनान् Ms. 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. —रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पंक्तिका A row, line.

पंगु *a.* (गू or ग्री *f.*) Lame, halt, crippled. —गुः 1 A lame man; मूकं करोति वाचां पंगुं लघयते गिरिः. —2 An epithet of Saturn. —Comp. —ग्राहः 1. a crocodile (मकर). —2. the tenth sign of the zodiac; capricornus (मकर).

पंगुक *a.* Lame, crippled.

पंगुल *a.* Lame, crippled. —लः A horse of silvery white colour.

पक् I. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पचाच-येच, अया-क्षीत-अपक, पक्षति-ते, पङ्क, पक्) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; तद्गुलानोरनं पचति, but this use is only very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्यात्म-कारणात् Ms. 3. 118; सूले मन्थयानिवाप-क्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् चलयत्तराः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. —2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्. —3 To digest (as food); पचायजं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. —4 To ripen, mature. —5 To bring to perfec-

tion, develop (as understanding). —6 To melt (as metals). —7 To cook (for oneself) (Atin.). —Pass. (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. —2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. —3 To be inflamed. —Caus. 1 (पचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.). —2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. —3 To cure, heal. —Desid. (पिपस्यति) To wish to cook &c. —WITH परि to ripen, mature, develop. —वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. —2. to digest. —3. to cook thoroughly. —II. 1 A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पचते) also. —Caus. 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. —2 To spread.

पक्तिः *f.* [पञ्च-भवि-किञ्] 1 Cooking. —2 Digesting, digestion. —3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. —4 Fame, dignity. —5 The place of digestion. —6 Any dish of cooked food (Ved.). —Comp. —सूले violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्ता *a.* 1 Who or what cooks. —2 Cooking. —3 Stimulating, digesting. —4 Ripening. —*m.* 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). —2 A cook.

पक्त्रं 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. —2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्त्रिम *a.* 1 Ripe, ripened. —2 Matured. —3 Cooked. —4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्ता *a.* [पञ्च-क तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वान्न. —2 Digested. —3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); पक्वेदकानामाकर्षणे Mk. 3. —4 Mature, ripe; पक्त्वियाधरोष्टी Me. 82. —5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्वधी. —6 Experienced, shrewd. —7 Ripe (as a soil), ready to suppurate. —8 Grey (as hair). —9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. —कं Cooked food. —Comp. —अति-सारः chronic dysentery. —असं cook- ed or dressed food. —आधानं, —आग्रयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाक्षितं a building constructed with baked bricks. —कृत् *a.* 1. cooking. —2. maturing. (—*m.*) the Nimbā tree. —केश *a.* grey-haired. —रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. —वर्जित *n.* the water of boiled rice (काजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्ता Maturity, ripeness, develop- ment &c.

पक्ष *a.* Cooking, maturing &c.
पक्ष *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Cooking, baking &c.

पक्ष *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. -2
Digesting. -चा, चा -1 Cooking. -2
Maturing.

पक्षकः A cook.

पक्षत *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2
Ripe, developed, mature. -तः 1 Fire.
-2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra. -तः
Cooked food. -Comp. -पुञ्जता con-
tinual baking and roasting, of. खा-
दतमोदता.

पचन *a.* [पच-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking,
dressing, maturing &c. -नः Fire.
-नः Becoming ripe, ripening. -नी
The wild citron tree. -नं 1 Cook-
ing, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A
means or instrument for cooking, a
vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, ma-
turing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening
quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3
Ripening spontaneously or natural-
ly ; दृक्श मालुरफलं पचेलिमं N. 1. 94.
-नः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पञ्चटिका A small bell.

पञ्च *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong.
-2 Wealthy, rich. -ञः An epithet
of Angiras.

पञ्चयुः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian)
onokoo.

पञ्च 1 A. see पञ्च II.

पञ्च *a.* Spread, extended.

पञ्च *num. a.* (always pl. ; nom.
and acc. पञ्च) Five. (as the first
member of comp. पञ्च drops its final
च्) [of Gr. *pentē*]. -Comp. -अंशः
the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्नि 1. an
aggregate of five sacred fires ; *i. e.*
(आग्न्याश्रयेणन or शशिण, गार्हपत्य, आहव-
नीय, सप्त, and आबसथ्य). -2. a house-
holder who maintains the five sacred
fires ; पञ्चाग्रयो धृतव्रताः Mā. 1 ; Ms.
3. 185. -3. five mystic fires suppo-
sed to exist in the body. -4. one who
is acquainted with the doctrine of
these fires. -अंग *a.* five-membered,
having five parts or divisions as in
पञ्चांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जातुभ्यां
शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा) ; कृतपञ्चांगविनिर्णयो-
नः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kā-
mandaka quoted by him) पञ्चांगम-
भिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1 ; चिन्ताक्षिप्रहृत्पदि-
गिश्चैष्टादिसम्मतः । पञ्चांगमभिनय-
मभिनयो मतः ॥ (-गः) 1. a tor-
toise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse
with five spots in different parts of

his body. (-गी) a bit for horses. (-गं)
1. collection or aggregate of five
parts. -2. five modes of devotion. -3.
the five parts of a tree ; लक्ष्मण-
मं मूलकलमकस्य शाखिनः । एकत्र मिलि-
तं चेतत् पञ्चांगमिति संज्ञितम् ॥ -4. a
calendar or almanac, so called be-
cause it treats of five things : -विधि-
विश्व नक्षत्र योगः करणमेव च) ; चतुर्ग-
नलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पञ्चांग-
मलवानाकाशं वशमानयेत् ॥ Subhash. * गुप्तः a
turtle. * पञ्च a calendar. * शुद्धिः *f.* the
propitiousness or favourable state of
five important points ; *i. e.* विधि, वार,
नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology).
-अंगिक *a.* five-membered. -अंगुल
a. (ला or लो *f.*) measuring five fin-
gers. (-लः) the castor-oil plant.
-अ (आ) ज the five products of the
goat. -अप्तरस् *p. N.* of a lake, said
to have been created by the sage
Mandakarni ; cf. R. 13. 38. -अमृत *a.*
consisting of 5 ingredients. (-तं) 1.
the aggregate of any five drugs. -2.
the collection of five sweet things
used in worshipping deities ; (दुग्धं
च शर्करा च घृतं दधि तथा मधु). -अक्षि
m. the planet Mercury. -अवयव *a.*
five-membered (as a syllogism, the
five members being प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाह-
रण, उपनय and निगमन *q. q. v. v.*).
-अवस्थः a corpse ; (so called be-
cause it is resolved into the five ele-
ments) ; cf. पंचत्व below. -अवेकं
the five products of the sheep. -अ-
ष्टोतिः *f.* eighty-five. -अहः a period
of five days. -आतप *a.* doing pen-
ance with five fires (*i. e.* with four
fires and the sun) ; cf. R. 13. 41.
-आत्मक *a.* consisting of five ele-
ments (as body). -आत्मनः, -आर्यः,
-मुखः, -वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva.
-2. a lion (so called because its
mouth is generally wide open ; पञ्च
आत्मनं यस्य) (often used at the end
of names of learned men to express
great learning or respect ; न्याय, तर्क
&c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपञ्चानन). -3. the
sign Leo of the Zodiac. (-नी) an epi-
thet of Durgā. -आम्नायाः (*m. pl.*) five
Sāstras supposed to have proceed-
ed from the five months of Siva. -हृ-
दिपञ्च an aggregate of the five organs
(of sense or actions, see हृदिपञ्च). -हृषुः
-बाणः, -हारः epithets of the god of
love ; (as called because he has five
arrows : their names are : -अरविम-
शोकं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च
पंचैते पञ्चबाणस्य सायकाः ; the five ar-
rows are also thus named : -संमोहवो-
न्मादनी च शोषणस्तापस्तथा । हृषमन-
श्रुति कामस्य पञ्चबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥) -उदमन्
m. pl. the five digestive fires sup-
posed to be in the body -रूपाल *a.*
prepared or offered in five cups.
-कर्ण *a.* branded in the year with the

number 'five' (as cattle &c.) ; cf.
P. VI. 3. 115. -कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine)
the five kinds of treatment ; *i. e.*
1 वमन 'giving emetics' ; 2 रचन 'purg-
ing' ; 3 नस्य 'giving strenutatories' ;
4 अनुवास 'administering an enema
which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'admi-
nistering an enema which is not
oily'. -कृत्वस् *ind.* five times. -कोणः
a pentagon. -कोलं the five spices
taken collectively. -कोषाः (*m. pl.*)
the five vestures or wrappers sup-
posed to invest the soul ; they are : -
अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-
शरीर) ; वायुमयकोष the vesture of
the vital airs ; मनोमयकोष the sensorial
vesture : विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional
vesture (these three from the
लिंगशरीर) ; and आनन्दमयकोष the last
vesture, that of beatitude. -क्रोशो
1. a distance of five Krosas. -2.
N. of the city. Benāres -खट्वं, -खट्वी
a collection of five beds. -गत *a.*
(in alg.) raised to fifth power.
-गतं a collection of five cows. -गदं
the five products of the cow
taken collectively ; *i. e.* milk curds,
clarified butter or ghee, urine, and
oowdung (शरीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोम-
येव च) . -गु *a.* bought with five
cows. -गुण *a.* five-fold. (-गः) the
five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श
and शब्द). (-गी) the earth. -गुप्तः
1. a tortoise -2. the materialistic
system of philosophy, the doctrines
of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंश *a.*
forty-fifth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five.
-जनः 1. a man, mankind. 2. N. of
a demon who had assumed the form
of a conch-shell, and was slain by
Krishna. -3. the soul. -4. the five
classes of beings ; *i. e.* gods, men,
Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. -5.
the four primary castes of the Hindus
(ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the
Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth
(*pl.* in these two senses) ; (for a
full exposition see Sātrabhaṣya on
Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13). (-नी) an
assemblage of five persons. -जनीन
a. devoted to the five races. (-नः)
an actor, a mimic, buffoon. -ज्ञानः 1.
an epithet of Buddha as possessing
the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a
man familiar with the doctrines of
the Pāṇpatas. -तर्क, -क्षी a collection
of five carpenters. -तर्क 1. the five
elements taken collectively ; *i. e.*
पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in
the Tantras) the five essentials of the
Tāntrikas, also called पञ्चकार because
they all begin with म ; *i. e.* मय, मात, मत्स्य, मुद्रा, and मेधुन. -तैज N. of a well-
known collection in five books
containing moral stories and fables.
-तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary

elements (such as शब्द, रस, रस, रूप and गंध) —तपस् *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. इविर्भुजमिषवतां चर्णो मध्ये ललाटपसवसिः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. —तप *a.* five-told. (—यः) a pentad. —निक्त the five bitter things:—निषाद्यतावपटोलनिदिभिः काशः —त्रिंश *a.* thirty-fifth. —त्रिंशत्, —त्रिंशति: *f.* thirty-five. —दश *a.* 1. fifteenth. —2. increased by fifteen; as in पंचदश शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. —दशन् *a.* pl. fifteen. —अहः a period of fifteen days. —दशन् *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —क्षीरे the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासि तथैव च । स्तनयोरंतरं चैव पंचक्षीरे प्रचक्षते ॥ —देवताः the five deities:—आदित्यं गणनायं च देवीं रुद्रं च केशवम् । पंचदेवतमित्युक्तं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत् ॥ —नखः 1. any animal with five claws; पंचः पंचनखा भक्षया ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्हिजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18; Y. 1. 177. —2. an elephant. —3. a turtle. —4. a lion or tiger. —नद्यः 'the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being जलद्रु, बिवासा, इरावती, चन्द्रभागा and बितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). —(दा: pl.) the people of this country. —नवति: *f.* ninety-five. —नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —पंचाश *a.* fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-five. —पदी 1. five steps; Pt. 2. 115. —2. the five strong cases; i. e. the first five inflections. —पर्व *n.* pl. the five *parvans* q. v.; they are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वण्येषां राजेन्द्र रविंशकतिरेव च ॥ —पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (—*m.*) a year (संवत्सर). —पात्रं 1. five vessels taken collectively. —2. a Śrāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. —पितृ *m.* pl. the five fathers:—जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अजदाता भयशता पंचैते पितरः स्मृताः ॥ —माणाः (*m.* pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. —प्रसादः a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple. —पंचः a fine equal to the fifth part of any thing lost or stolen. —पाणः, —वाणः, —शरः epithets of the god of love; see पंचैवु. —बाहुः N. of Siva. —भद्र *a.* 1. having five good qualities. —2. consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.). —3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse) on the chest, back, face and flanks. —4. vicious. —भुज *a.* pentagonal. (—जः) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण.

—भूतं the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is म; see पंचतत्त्व (2). —महापातकं, the five great sins; see महापातक. —महायज्ञाः (*m.* pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; see महायज्ञ. —माष (वि) *a.* consisting of five Māshas (as a fine &c.). —मास्य *a.* happening every five months. —मुखः an arrow with five points; (for other senses see पंचानन). —मुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. —यामः a day (?). —रत्नं 1. a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकं वज्रकं चैति पद्म (अग्न्य मूर्तिकं) । प्रवालं चैति विजये पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं सुका राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम् ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं श्रेष्ठं श्रेष्ठैः ॥ —2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahābhārata. —रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar आमळी). —रात्रं a period of five nights. —राशिकं the rule of five (in math.). —लक्षणं a Purāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रतिर्गश्च वेदो मन्त्रतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. —लवणं five kinds of salt; i. e. काचक, सैन्धव, सामुद्र, विड and सीवर्चल. —लंगलकं a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. —लोहं a metallic alloy containing five metals (i. e. copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). —लोहकं the five metals; i. e. gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. —वदः the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast (यज्ञोपवीत) —वटी 1. the five fig-trees; i. e. अश्वत्थ, जिव, बट, धात्री and अशोक. —2. N. of a part of the Daṇḍakā forest where the Godāvari rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 34. —वर्गः 1. an aggregate of five. —2. the five essential elements of the body. —3. the five organs of sense. —4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षेदेशीय *a.* about five years old. —वर्षीय *a.* five years old. —वलकलं a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees, (namely ज्योतिष, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वेतस). —वार्षिक *a.* recurring every five years. —वाहि *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). —विंश *a.* twenty-fifth. —विंशति: *f.* twenty-five. —विंशतिका a collection of twenty five; as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका. —विध *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. —वकुति: *f.* the five departments of a government; Ms. 7. 157. —वृक्ष, —वृत्तं

ind. five-fold. —शत *a.* amounting to five hundred. (—तं) 1. one hundred and five. —2. five hundred. —शखः 1. the hand. —2. an elephant. —शिवः a lion. —ष *a.* pl. five or six; संत्य न्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रत्ययः संभावितः पंचषाः Bh. 2. 34. —षष्ट *a.* sixty-fifth. —षष्टि: *f.* sixty-five. —सप्त *a.* seventy-fifth. —सप्तति: *f.* seventy-five. —सुगंधकं the five kinds of aromatic vegetable substances; they are:—कर्पूरक, कोलत्र, मृगशृङ्गा, कजाती, कलपंचकेन । समोश्च भोगेन च योजितेन मनोहरं पंचसुगंधकं स्यात् ॥ —सूता: *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पंचसूता गृहस्थस्य बुद्धीषिष्यपुष्करः ॥ कंदनी चोदकुम्भश्च Ms. 3. 68. —हायन *a.* five years old.

पंचक *a.* 1. Consisting of five. —2. Relating to five. —3. Made of five. —3. Bought with five. —5. Taking five per cent. —का, —कं A collection or aggregate of five; अम्लपंचकः—कं A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचतय *a.* Five-fold.

पंचता, —त्वं 1. Five-fold state. —2. A collection of five. —3. The five elements taken collectively. —4. Death, dissolution; पंचता—त्वं गम्, —या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पंचता, —त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy'; पंचभिर्निर्मिते देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां योनिमनुयाते तत्र का पंचिदेवा ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचधा *ind.* 1. In five parts. —2. In five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (नी *f.*) 1. The fifth. —2. Forming a fifth part. —3. Dexterous, clever. —3. Beautiful, brilliant. —मः 1. The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रेति पंचमे Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of body. —वा: सुमुद्रतो नामिकोऽहं कंदमुद्रं । विचारत्पंचमस्थानप्राप्तया पंचम उच्यते ॥ —2. N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); इत्यथयति इथा मानं तन्धि प्रपंचय पंचमं Git. 10; उ उच्चितपंचमं Git. 1. —3. The fifth consonant of a class; i. e. a nasal. —मं 1. A fifth. —2. Sexual intercourse (भेद्यु), the fifth mark of the Tāntrikas. —मं *ind.* For the fifth time, fifthly. —मी 1. The fifth day of a lunar fortnight. —2. The ablative case (in gram.). —3. An epithet of Draupadi. —4. A che

quered board for playing at draughts. —Comp.—आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives. पंचमिन् *a.* Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पंचाश *a.* (श्री *f.*) Fiftieth. पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः *f.* Fifty. पंचाशिका *a.* A collection of fifty. —2 A collection of fifty-verses ; as चौरपंचाशिका.

पंचिका *1 N.* of each book of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. —2 A game played with five dice.

पंचालाः (*m. pl.*) *N.* of a country and its people. —लः A king of the Panchālas.

पंचालिका *A* doll, puppet ; cf. पंचालिका.

पंचाली *1 A* doll, puppet. —2 *A* kind of song. —3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. ; (पंचरि also in this sense only).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder.

पंजरं *A* cage, an aviary ; पंजरशुकः, मुजपंजरः &c. —रः, —रं *1* Ribs. —2 The skeleton. —रः *1* The body. —2 The Kali yuga. —3 *A* purificatory ceremony performed on cows. —Comp. —आलेटः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —शुकः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot ; V. 2. 23.

पंजरकः—कं *A* cage.

पंजिः, —जी *f.* *1* The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. —2 *A* record, journal, register. —3 *A* calendar, an almanac. —Comp. —कारः, —कारकः *1 a* writer, scribe. —2. an almanac-maker.

पंजिका *1 A* perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word ; टीका निरंतर-व्याख्या पंजिका पदनक्तिका. —2 *A* journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. —3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. (For other senses see पंजि above). —Comp. —कारकः a scribe, a man of the Kāyastha tribe.

पट *1 P.* (पटति) 'To go or move. —Caus or *10 U.* (पटयति-ते) *1* To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide ; कंचिन्मध्यात्पटयामास दंती Si. 18. 51 ; द्रव्यं पटयेल्लेखं Y. 2. 94 ; Mk. 9. —2 To break, break open ; अन्यासु भित्तिषु मया निजि पटितसु Mk. 3. 14. —3 To pierce, prick, penetrate ; दर्भपटितलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. —4 To remove, eradicate. —5 To pluck out. —6 To shine. —7 To speak. —11. *10 U.* (पटयति-ते) *1* To

string or weave ; कुर्विदस्त्वं तावत्पटय-मि शुण्णाममभितः K. P. 7. —2 To clothe, onvelope. —3 To surround, encircle.

पटः—टं [पट् वेदेन करेण वज्रये कः] *1 A* garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth ; अयं पटः सूत्रदर्शितो गते ह्ययं पटश्चिद्वस्त्रैरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 ; मेघाः स्रवन्ति बलदेवपटकाशः 5. 45. —2 Fine cloth. —3 *A* veil, screen. —4 *A* tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —टः Any thing well made or polished. —टं *A* thatch, roof. —Comp. —उटजं a tent. —कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the loom. —कारः *1 a* weaver. —2. *A* painter. —कुटी *f.*, —मंडपः, —वापः, —वे. शम्भू *n.* a tent ; Si. 12. 63. —वासः *1 a* tent. —2. a petticoat. —3. perfumed powder ; Ratn. 1. —दासकः perfumed powder.

पटकः *1 A* camp, an encampment. —2 Cotton-cloth. —3 The half a village. पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. —यः *A* tent. पटचरः *A* thief ; cf. पाटचरः—रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटल्कः *A* thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [पट् वेदेन कलत्रं] *1 A* roof, thatch ; विनमितपटलात् दृश्यते जीर्णकु-ड्यं Mu. 3. 15. —2 *A* cover, covering, veil, coating (in general) ; शिरसि मसीप दलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. —3 *A* film or coating over the eyes. —4 *A* heap, multitude, mass, quantity ; रथांगपणेः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21 ; जलद्वपटलानि Pt. 1. 361 ; क्षौद्रपटलैः R. 4. 63 ; सुक्ता-पटलं 13. 17 ; तारकपटल Git. 7. —5 *A* basket. —6 Retinue, train. —7 *A* mark on the forehead of any other part of the body. —लः, —ली *1 A* tree. —2 *A* stalk. —लः, —लं *A* section or chapter of a book. —Comp. —प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः *1 A* kettle drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor ; कुर्वन् संध्यावलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां Ms. 34 ; पटपटहध्वनि-भिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. —2 Beginning, undertaking. —3 Injuring, killing. —Comp. —घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). —घ्नन् going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः *A* bird.

पटालका *A* leech.

पटिः—टी *f.* *1* The curtain or a stage. —2 *A* cloth. —3 Coarse cloth, canvas. —4 *A* screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —5 *A* coloured garment. —Comp. —क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage) ; used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage ; cf. अपटक्षेपः.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् *m.* *1* Dexterity, cleverness. —2 Sharpness. —3 Acidity. —4 Harshness, roughness. —5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर *a.* *1* Beautiful, lovely. —2 High, tall. —रः [पट् ईरन्] *1 A* ball for playing with. —2 Sandal-wood. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —रं *1* Catechu. —2 *A* sieve. —3 The belly. —4 *A* field. —5 *A* cloud. —6 Height. —7 *A* radish. —8 Rheumatism. —9 Catarrh. —Comp. —जन्मन् *m.* sandal-tree ; बहति विषधरात् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु *a.* (डु or डू *f.* ; compar. पटीसम्, स्पर्श. पटिष्ठ) *1* Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.) ; वाचि पटुः &c. —2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. —3 Sharp, smart (as intellect), intelligent. —4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense ; अयमपि पटु-धौरासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1 ; U. 4. 3. —5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding ; किमिदं पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः Mu. 6 ; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः K. 9. 71, 73 ; Mā. 5. 4. —6 Apt, disposed ; Si. 15. 43. —7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. —8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. —9 Healthy, sound. —10 Active, busy. —11 Eloquent, talkative. —12 Blown, expanded. —13 Hard, rough, fierce. —14 Contumelious (as a speech). —डु, —डु *n.* *A* mushroom. (घना). —डु *n.* Salt. —Comp. —कल्प, —देशीय *a.* pretty clever, tolerably sharp. —हप *a.* very clever.

पटुता, —रवं *1* Cleverness. —2 Skilfulness, proficiency. —4 Activity, power of working ; अंगानि प्रसभं त्य-जति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः *A* species of cucumber (Mar. पडवल). —लं *A* kind of cloth.

पटोलकः *An* oyster.

पटुः, —टु *1 A* slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general ; शिलापटुमधिशायना S. 3 ; so भालपटु &c. —2 *A* royal grant or edict ; Y. 1. 319. —3 *A* tiara, diadem ; R. 18. 44. —4 *A* strip ; निर्मोकपट्टाः फणिभिर्विशुक्ताः R. 16. 17. —5 Silk ; पट्टोपधानं K. 17 ; Bh. 3. 74 ; so पट्टाशुकं. —6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. —7 *An* upper garment ; Bk. 10. 60. —8 *A* fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban ; especially, a coloured silk turban ; Ratn. 1. 4. —9 *A* throne. —10 *A* chair or stool. —11 *A* shield. —12 *A* grinding stone. —13 *A* place where four roads meet. —14 *A* city, town. —15 *A* bandage, ligature. —ट्टी *1 An* ornament for the forehead. —2 *A* horse's girth. —Comp. —आभिषेकः

the consecration of the tiara. —अहं the principal queen. —उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. —जं a sort of cloth. —देवी, —महिषी, —राज्ञी the principal queen. —वस्त्र, —वासस् *a.* attired in wove silk or coloured cloth. —सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

पट्टकः 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts. —2 A bandage. —3 A document (also *n.*). पट्टन-नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हृत्पट्टिका. —2 A document. —3 A piece or fragment of cloth; बलकलैकदेशा-धियाव्य पट्टिका K. 149. —4 A piece of silken cloth. —5 A ligature, bandage. —Comp. —शायकः a silk-weaver.

पट्टला A district, community. पट्टि (ट्टी) शः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा); कणपमासपट्टिश्च &c. Dk.; (पट्टिशो लोहदंडो यस्तीक्ष्णधारः धुर्योपमः; Vaijayanti).

पट्टौलिका 1 A kind of bond or lease (धुमिकग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). —2 A written legal opinion.

पठ् 1 P. (पठति, पाठते) 1 To read or repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छ्रुयादपि. —2 To read or recite to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं ध्रुयोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. —3 To invoke (as a deity). —4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतदिच्छाम्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. —5 To declare, describe, express; भार्यो च परमो हर्षः पुरुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. —6 To teach. —7 To learn from (with abl.). —Caus. (पाठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. —2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां K. P. 10. —Desid. (पिठयति) To wish to recite &c. —WITH परि to mention, declare (—Caus.) to teach; तौ सर्वविद्याः परि-पाठितौ U. 2. —स to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं [पठ्-ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. —2 Mentioning. —3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः *f.* Reading, studying, perusal. पाठित *p. p.* 1 Recited, repeated. —2 Studied, perused.

पण् 1 A. (पणते, पणति) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. —2 To bargain, transact business. —3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.). प्राणानामपणि-शस्ते Bk. 8. 121; पणस्व कृष्णां पांचालीं Mb. —4 To risk or hazard (a battle). —5 To win anything at play. —11. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणयति-ते) 1 To praise. —2 To honour. —WITH वि to sell, barter.

आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वरादैर्विप-
णंति गोपाः Subbāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. —2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दम-यस्याः पणः सधुर्वतैत Mb. —3 The thing staked. —4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु भवतां ह्यपतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; 'a stipulation, treaty'; H. 4. 118, 119. —5 Wages-hire. —6 Reward. —7 A sum in coins or shells. —8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अशीति-भिर्वराटकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. —9 Price. —10 Wealth, property. —11 A com-
modity for sale. —12 Business, trans-
action. —13 A shop. —14 A seller, vendor. —15 A distiller. —16 A house. —17 Expense of an expedition. —18 A handful of anything. —19 An epithet of Vishṇu. —Comp. —अं-
गना, —स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. —अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. —बंधिः a market, fair. —बंधः 1. making a treaty or peace (बंधि); पण बंधमुखान् गुणानजः बहुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य त-
त्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. —2. an agree-
ment, bet, stipulation; (यदि भवतिदुं कुर्यात्-
र्द्धिमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Ma-
norañā).

पणता-स्व Price, value.

पणनं [पण्-ल्युट्] 1 Bartering, pur-
chasing. —2 Betting. —3 Sale. —4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a com-
modity.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. —2 A market-place. —3 Pro-
fits of a trade. —4 Gambling. —5 Praise.

पणायित *a.* 1 Praised. —2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

पणिः *f.* A market. —*m.* 1 A miser, niggard. —2 An impious man.

पणिक *a.* Consisting of 50 Paṇas (as fine).

पणित *p. p.* 1 Transacted (as busi-
ness). —2 Betted; as पण्. —तै A bet, wager.

पणितु *m.* A trader, dealer.

पण्य *a.* [पण्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Saleable, vendible. —2 To be transacted. —प्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; पूरावभासे विपणिस्थपण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; सौभाग्य-पण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. —2 Trade, busi-
ness. —3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतयं
कायनीस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. —Comp. —अं-
गना, —पोषित *f.*, —विलासिनी, —स्त्री *f.* a
a harlot, a courtesan; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेक-
कल्पलिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90;
Me. 25. —अजिरं a market. —आजीवः
a trader. —आजिविकं a market, fair.

—पतिः a great merchant. —फलस्वं pro-
sperity or profit in trade. —धुमिः *f.* a
warehouse. —बीथिका, —बीथी, —शाला-
1. a market. —2. a stall, shop.

पणवः A kind of musical instru-
ment, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1.
13; Si. 13. 5.

पणविन् *m.* N. of Siva.

पण्ड 1. 1 A. (पण्डते, पण्डित) To go or
move. —II. 10 U. (पण्डयति-ते) To
collect, pile up, heap together.

पण्डः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. —2
Learning, science. —Comp. —अपूर्वं
non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पण्डावत् *a.* Wise; पण्डावद्वाग्मिम् Asvad.
6. —*m.* A learned man.

पण्डित *a.* [पण्डा तारका इत्] 1 Learn-
ed, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः. —2
Shrewd, clever. —3 Skilled in, pro-
ficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in
comp.). मधुरालापनिसंगपण्डितां Kn. 4.
16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नयपण्डित &c.
—तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pan-
dita. —2 Incense. —3 An adept, ex-
pert. —Comp. —जातीय *a.* somewhat
clever. —मंडलं, —सभा an assembly of
learned men. —मानिक, —मानिन्, also
—पण्डितमन्य *a.* fancying oneself to be
learned, a conceited person, a pe-
dant who fancies himself to be a
Pandita; Pt. 4. 100. —वादिन् *a.*
pretending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पण्डितक *a.* Learned, wise. —कः A
learned man.

पण्डितमन् *m.* Learning, scholarship,
wisdom.

पत् 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall,
fall down, come down, descend, drop
down; alight; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्प-
वृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरास्तसुका R. 2. 60;
वृष्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी 10. 77; (रेणुः)
पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः कलभसमूह इवा-
भ्रमद्भेषु S. 1. 32; Me. 105; Bk. 7.
9, 21. 6. —2 To fly, move through
the air, soar; हंतुं कालहकारोऽसौ शङ्क-
कारः पपात स्वं Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् be-
low. —3 To set, sink (below the ho-
rizon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्पशे-
लैर्मयूले S. 4. v. 1; पतत्पतंगमतिमस्तपो-
निधिः Si. 1. 12. —4 To cast oneself at
throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिते
किंकरस्वमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं
Me. 105. —5 To fall (in a moral
sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's
rank or position, fall off; परधर्मेण
जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः Ms. 10.
97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. —6
To come down (as from heaven);
पतति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिंडोदकक्रियाः Bg.
1. 42. —7 To fall, be reduced to
wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कंदुक-
पातेनोत्पतत्यार्यः पतत्यपि Bh. 2. 123. —8
To go down into hell, go to pordi-

tion ; Ms. 11. 37 ; Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीयंत्रं पतन्ति तत्र विदुतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Snbbāsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसाद-सौम्यानि सतां सुदृज्जने पतन्ति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. —Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c. ; निपतन्ती पतिमप्य-पातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow ; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears). -5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything ; अर्थः पातिताः Bb. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. —Desid. (विपतिषति or पिसति) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.). -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत a. Cherished, well-fed, protected (पृष्ट). —तः 1 Flying, flight -2 Going, falling, alighting. —Comp. —गः a bird ; Ms. 7. 23.

पतक a. Falling, descending. —कः An astronomical table.

पतिंगः [पतत् उड्डयन् गच्छति गम्भ नि.] 1 A bird ; सुप. पतिंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124 ; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun ; विकसति हि पतिंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं U. 6. 12 ; Mā. 1. 24 ; Si. 1. 12 ; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper ; पतिंगवद्विदुषुखं विविधुः Kn. 3. 64, 4. 20 ; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. —यं 1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतिंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth. पतिंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee.

पतिंगम् m. A bird.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras ; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् pres. p. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. —m. A bird ; परमः पुमानिव पतिं पततां Ki. 6. 1 ; कश्चित्पथा संचरते सुराणां कश्चिद्धनानां पततां कश्चिद् R. 13. 19 ; Si. 9. 15. —Comp. —ग्रहः 1 the reserve of an

army. -2 a spitting pot, spittoon ; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोक्तं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहि-तवाकलेन सः N. 16. 27. —मीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्रं [पत्-करणे अवत्] 1 A wing. pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle, पत्त्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् m. 1 A bird ; दायिता द्वंद्वच-रं पतत्रिणं (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48 ; Kn. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. —n. dual. Ved. Day and night. —Comp. —केतनः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —राजः N. of Garuḍa.

पतनं [पत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to bell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय) ; ग्राहीना नरेदा-गमुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). -9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet. —Comp. —धर्मिन् a. subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय a. Cansing a fall, cansing the loss of caste. —यः A degrading crime or sin ; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird. -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत a. 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतिव p. p. 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into ; as in अर्धशपित. -8 Placed, kept ; Pt. 1. 14. —तं Flying. —Comp. —उत्सन्न a. sprung from an outcast. —सावित्रीकः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर a. [पत्-र] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. —रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आडक q. v.).

पतम् n. Ved. Flight.

पतन् n. Ved. Flying, flight.

पतंचिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (flag. also) ; यं काममंजरी कामयते स हरतु सु-भगपताकां Dk. 47 ' let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune '. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see

पतःकास्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. —Comp.

—अंशुकं a flag. —स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance ; (यत्रार्थे चितितेऽन्यस्मिन्स-द्विगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकं भवेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D. 299 ; for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक a. Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् a. Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —mः 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. —नी An army ; (न प्रसेहे) रथवस्त्रैरजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82 ; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-डति] 1 A master, lord ; as in गृहपतिः -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor ; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Govern- or, ruler, one who presides over ; औषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband ; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मना इति प्रतिपक्षं हि विचेतनैरापि Kn. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight. —f. A female possessor, a mistress. —Comp. —वातिनी -दनी 1 a woman who murders her husband. -2 a line on the band showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. —देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman ; कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुमुत्सहते S. 6 ; तमलभंत पतिं पति-देवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः R. 9. 17 ; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानी 14. 74. —धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —प्राणा a chaste wife. —लक्ष्मं disregarding a former husband by marrying another. —वेदनः N. of Siva. (नं) procuring a husband (by magical means). —लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. —व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife ; त्वं fidelity to a husband. —सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband ; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतिर्वध or पतिर्वधं Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवर्त्नी A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P. To wish for a husband.

पतीयंती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.

पत्नी 1 A wife. -2. Ved. A mistress. -Comp. -आतः seraglio, woman's apartments. -साला a hut, tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. -संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनं 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, यदंग.

पतिः [पद्-तिन्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier ; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. -f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. -कायः infantry. -गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. -संहति f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पासेक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्तिन् m. A foot-soldier, foot-man.

पत्रं [पद्-त्रन्] 1 A leaf (of a tree); घटे भरं कुसुमपत्रफलबलीनां Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c ; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon ; पत्रमारोप्य दीपतां S. 6. ' commit to writing ; ' V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document ; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow ; R. 2. 31 ; Kn. 3. 27. -7 A vehicle in general (oar, horse, camel &c.) ; दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगानिष्कंपकेतुना R 15. 84 ; N. 3. 16. -8 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances ; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुसुमकपोलयोः Git. 12 ; R. 13. 55. -9 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -10 A knife, dagger. -Comp. -अंशं 1. the Bhūrja tree. -2. red sanders. -अंगुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. -अंजनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. -आदवं the root of long pepper. -आबलिः f. 1. red ohalk. -2 a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. -आबली 1. a row of leaves. -2. = आबलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with harley and honey. -आहारः feeding on leaves. -ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment ; स्वामीयवस्त्राक्रियया पत्रेणैवोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -उद्भासः the bud or eye of a plant. -काहला the noise or

sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. -कुच्छं a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -वना a plant with full leaves (सातल). -झंकारः the current of a river. -दारकः a saw. -नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. -परशुः a file. -पालः a long dagger, large knife. (-ली) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2. a pair of scissors. -पाश्या an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. -पुटं a vessel of leaves ; R. 2. 65. -पुष्पा the holy basil. -बंधः adorning with flowers. -बा(वा)लः an oar. -भंगः -भंगिः -नी f. drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration ; कस्तूरीवरपत्रभंगनिकरी शृङ्गो न गंदस्थले S. T. 1. 7 (used frequently in K.). -यौवनं a young leaf or sprout. -रंजनं embellishing a page. -रयः a bird ; व्यधाकृतं पत्रयेन तेन N. 3. 6. ' इन्द्रः N. of Garuda. ' इन्द्रकेतुः N. of Vishnu. ; R. 18. 13. -लता a long knife or poniard. -र(लि)खा, -बल्ली, बलिः, -बल्ली f. see पत्रभंग above ; R. 6. 72, 16. 67 ; Rs. 6. 7 ; Si. 8. 56, 59. -बाज a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). -बाहः 1. a bird ; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter: carrier. -विशेषकः lines of painting &c. ; see पत्रभंग ; Ku. 3. 33 ; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. -बहः a. kind of ear-ring ; R. 16. 67. -जाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. -जिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. -अश्वः the Bilva tree. -सूचिः f. a thorn. -हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् a. (जी f.) [पत्रं अस्त्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged, feathered ; मयूरं R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. -m. 1 an arrow ; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे पूर्णा पत्रिणा सह सुमोक्षं राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57 ; 9. 61. -2 A bird ; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -Comp. -बाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पाथयन्ति) To throw, cast.

पथः A way, road ; reach, course (at the end of comp). -Comp. -अतिथिः a traveller. -कल्पना juggling tricks. -दर्शकः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथम् m. A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer ; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8 ; Amaru. 93. -2 A guide. -Comp. -आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. -संततिः, -संहतिः f., -सार्धः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिन m. [पद्-आपारे इति] (Nom. पंथाः. पंथानि, पंथानः ; acc. pl. पथः ; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c. ; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp. ; तोयाधारपथः, वृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथं &c.) 1 A road, way, path ; श्रेयसामेव पंथा Bh. 2. 26 ; वक्रः पथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानः ' (I wish) a happy journey' to you ! God speed you on your journey !

-3 Range, reach ; as in कर्णपथ. श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour ; पथः छु-चेर्दार्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाद्वते न प-च्छति R. 3. 46. ; न्याय्यात्यथः प्रविचलन्ति पदे न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect. doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -Comp. -कुत् m. Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. -देयं a toll levied on public roads. -द्रुमः the Khadiratree. -पज्ञ a. acquainted with roads. -बाहक a. cruel. (-कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter. पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य a. [पथि साधु दिनां यत् इतो लोपः] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.) ; अथियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता ओता च दुर्लभः Rām. ; Y. 3. 65 ; पथ्यमर्जं &c. -2 Fit, proper ; suitable (in general). -द्वया A road, way. -द्वयं 1 Wholesome diet ; as in पथ्यासी स्वामी वर्तेते. -2 Welfare, well-being ; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्याभिच्छता Si. 2. 10 ; Pt. 1. 234. -Comp. -अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पद्यते) To go or move. -II. 4 A. (पद्यते पद् ; caus. पाद्यन्ति ; desid. विस्तते) 1 To go move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.). -3 To attain, obtain, gain ; ज्योतिषामाधिपरं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4 To observe, practice, स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down

with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद् *m.* [पद्-कि] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -Comp. -काभिन् *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. -जः (जः) 1. a footman. -2. a Śūdra, cf. पद्मो हृद्गो अजायत. -नद्धा, नद्धी *a* shoe, boot. -निष्कः one quarter of a Nishika. -रथः (पदथः) a foot-soldier, footman. -शब्दः noise of footsteps. -इति, ती *f.* (पदतिः, -ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानो वीरचारिणीपदतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपदति 15. 33 'the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *e. g.* सुत, दास, दत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पद्विमं) coldness of the feet.

पदं [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपये पदम-पयंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणानिर्णीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere,' *i. e.* command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्वधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.), शान्तिं कल्पयति पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 19; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रज्ञाज्ञया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेणादरः पदं करोति M. 1. 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं क्लारिता S. 4. 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मेण शर्वं पार्वती प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अस्माकमदृष्ट्वा पदात्पदमपि न गतयं or च-लिष्यं 'do not move even a step' &c.; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतन्ती V. 1. 19 'the

middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः शब्दमुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदोक्तिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविषेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदैर्युक्ते चौरः Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression vestige; रतिवलयपदांके चापमास, ज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station; अधोयः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलक्ष्यपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart; अपदे शंकितोरिम M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोभः पदमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं सनयुगले U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; भगवत्या प्रादिक पदमध्यासितम् M. 1; चात्वेवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिव, राज &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. -8 Abode, object, receptacle: पदं दृश-स्याः कथमीश मादृशां Si. 1. 37, 15. 22; अगरीयापदं वृषाभिर्यः Ki. 2. 14; अवि-वेकः परमापदो पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिभवापदं निष्फलारभयत्ताः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (नेयं) Me. 86, 103; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word मुनिङ्गंतं पदं P. 1. 4. 14; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहो-नित्तकार्थबोधकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9. -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A square or house on a chess-board; अष्टापदपदालेख्यैः Rām. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the

sum of which is required. -दः A ray of light. -Comp. -अंकः, -चिह्नं a foot-print. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas according to the पदसूत्र q. v. -अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heels of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-गः) a follower, companion. -अनुसूतः 1. a servant. -2. an army. -अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. -अनुव-गः anything added to a *pada*. -अंतः 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. -अंत्य *a.* final. -अब्जं, -अंभोजं, -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). -4. anything which can be named (अभि-धेय), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaisesikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot', a kick -आजिः a foot-soldier. -आ-दिः 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. -विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). -आयता a shoe. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य) शरीर तावदिदं शब्दवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलकांतपदावली शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Gīt. 1. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आहत *a.* kicked. -कारः, -कृत *m.* the author of the Padapāṭha. -क्रमः walking, a pace. -गौः a foot-soldier. -गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. -उद्देशः, -विच्छेदः, -विग्रहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. -च्युत *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. -न्यासः 1. stepping, tread, step. -2. a foot-mark. -3. position of the feet in a particular attitude. -4. the plant गोक्षर. -5 writing down verses or quarters of verses. -पंक्तिः *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 8; V. 4. 6. -2. a line or arrangement of words, a series of words; Ki. 10. 10. -3. an *ishtaka* or sacred brick. -पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independently of phonetic changes (opp.

संहितापाठ). —पातः, विक्षेपः a step, pace (of a horse also). —चंयः a foot-step, step. —भञ्जनं analysis of words, etymology. —भञ्जिका 1. commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —2. a register, journal. —3. a calendar. —भञ्जः diemissal from office. —माला a magical formula. —योपनं a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वायः Ved. a leader. —विहंभः a step, footstep. —वृत्तिः f. the hiatus between two words. —व्याख्यानं interpretation of words. —संघातः (टः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता. —2. a writer, an annotator. —स्थ a. 1. going on foot. —2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. —2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. —3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः-वी f. [पद्-अवि वा कीर्ण] 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99 Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 'he attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). —2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. —3 A place, site. —4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदातः, पदातिः [पदस्थामति, अत्-अच्] 1 A foot soldier; R. 7. 37. —2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12. —Oomp. —अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry.

पदातिन् a. Having foot-soldiers (as an army). —2 Being or going on foot. —m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारा The dust of the feet.

पद्वि Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. —2 A bird.

पदिक a. 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. —2 One Pada long. —3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पद्वन् m. A road, way.

पद्व, पद्वथ &c. see under पद.

पद् p. p. [पद्-क] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. —2 Gone; see पद. —कं 1 Downward motion; descent, fall. —2 Creeping on the ground. —Oomp. —गः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पद्मगः कणां कुक्ते S. G. 30. (—गं) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, °नाशनः epithets of Gaurāṇḍa.

पद्म a. [पद्-मन्] Lotus-hued. —ञ् 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते सुकामफलश्रियं. —2 A lotuslike ornament. —3 The form or figure of a lotus. —4 The root of a lotus. —5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. —6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). —8 Lead. —9 N. given by the Tāntrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called Chakras. —10 A mark or mole on the human body. —11 A spot. —12 N. of a particular part of a column. —ञ् 1 A kind of temple. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of serpent. —4 An epithet of Rāma. —5 One of the nine treasures of Kuberā, see नवविधि. —6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —ञ् 1 N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (हं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. 4. 5. —2 Cloves. —Oomp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (क्षः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (सं) the seed of a lotus. —अतरं-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकारः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. —2. a pond or pool of water in general. —3. a lotus-pool. —4. an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (चर) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi. —2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat; Ku. 7, 86. —2. a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुशूलं वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामिरी स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. —2. of Siva. —3. of the sun. —आहं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —कर, हस्त a. holding a lotus. (रः, तः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a lotus-like hand. —3. N. of the sun. (र, स्ता) N. of Lakshmi. —कर्णिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. —2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः, कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. —2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडं, पदं a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (धं, गंधि a.) = पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —4. the sun. —5. the inside or middle of a lotus. —गुणा, गुहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. cloves. जः, जातः, भवः, भू, योनिः, संभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus.

born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —नाभः, निः an epithet of Vishnu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. —निधिः a treasure of the value of a Padma. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. N. of Buddha. —3. N. of the sun. —4. N. of Vishnu. —पुष्पः the Karpikāra plant. —चंयः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 ad. loc. —चंयुः 1. the sun. —2. a bee. —चीनं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of Siva. —मालिनी the goddess of wealth. —रागः, रं a ruhy; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. —रूप an epithet of the goddess of wealth. —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लंछनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. Kubera. —3. the sun. —4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. —3. N. of Tārā. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmi. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —सुखा 1. an epithet of Gangā. —2. of Lakshmi. —3. of Durgā. —हासः an epithet of Vishnu.

पदकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. —2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. —3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant. —2 The Bhurja or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्मन्] 1 Possessing lotuses. —2 Spotted. —m. 1 An elephant. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant; सुरगज इव विभ्रतं पद्मिनीं दंतलग्नं Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 68; Me. 83; M. 2. 13. —2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. —3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A female elephant. —6 A woman of the first four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her: —भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाध्वंशोऽभिविलकुचयुग्मा चारु-केशी कुशांगी । यदुवचनमुशीला गतिवाद्यातुरका सकलतनुमुपेक्षा पद्मिनी पद्मगंधा ॥ —Comp. —ईशः, कांतः, बल्लभः the sun. —खंडं, पदं, a multitude of lotuses; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्य a. Consisting of Padae or lines. —2 Measuring a pada. —3 Belonging to the foot. —4 Marked with footsteps. —5 Belonging to a word. —6 Final. —द्यः 1 A Sūdra. —2 A part of a word. —द्या 1 A foot path, path,

way.—2 Sugar.—**श्री** 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीय-पद्यरत्नानां मञ्जरीषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति हिमा Chand. M. 2. —2 Praise, panegyrio (स्तुति).

पट्टः A village.

पट्टः 1 The world of human beings (मूलोक).—2 A car.—3 A road.

पत्र 1 U. (पनायतिसे, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol; cf. पण्.—2 (Atm) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनायित, -पनित a. Praised.

पद्मा(नू): Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree.—2 A thorn.—**सा, -सी** 1 A kind of malady, pustular and Phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs.—2 A female monkey.—3 A female demon.—**सं** The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pastules on the ears and neck.

पथक a. Produced in or on the way.

पक्ष, पक्षग See under पर.

पक्षि: The moon.

पक्षी m. [of. Up. 3. 159] 1 The sun.—2 The moon.

पुषु a. Fostering, protecting.—**पुः** f. A foster-mother.

पपा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इदं च पपाभिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73.—2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पर 1 A. (पश्ये) To go, move.

पयस् n. 1 Water.—2 Milk; पयः-पानं भुञ्जगानां केवलं विषयवर्धनं H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36, 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended).—3 Semen virile.—4 Food.—5 Ved. Night.—6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पयै before soft consonants).—**Comp.**—**गलः, -हः** 1. hail.—2 an island.—**धनं** hail.—**चयः** (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake.—**जन्मन् m.** a cloud.—**द्वः** a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37.—**सुहृद् m.** a peacock.—**धरः** 1. a cloud.—2. a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरतटी Git. 1; विपद्भुमिस्त्रिनि तथा पयोधरैः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22.—3. an udder; R. 2. 3.—4. the cocoa-nut tree.—5. The backbone or spin (कशेरुक) —**धत् m.** 1. the ocean.—2. a pond, lake, a piece of water.—3. a rain-cloud.—**धारा-गृहं** a bath-room with flowing water.—**धिः, -निधिः** the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50.—**धूरः** a pool, lake.—**धुक् m.** a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5.—**राशिः** 1 the ocean.—**बाहः** a cloud; R. 1. 36,

—**द्वलं** subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk.—2 Watery.—**स्यः** A cat.—**स्या** Curds.

पयस्यति } Den. P. To flow.
पयायते }

पयस्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk.—**लः** A goat.

पयस्विन् a. Milky, juicy.—**नी** 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65.—2 A river.—3 A she-goat.—4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [पृ-भावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-बा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also.—2 Distant, removed, remote.—3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; स्लेच्छदेश-स्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158.—4 Subsequent, following, next to, future. after, (usually with abl.); बाल्या-त्पराभिश्च दशां मदनोद्ध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31.—5 Higher, superior; सिकतास्वादपि परां प्रवेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियैः परं मनः। मनसस्तु परा इन्द्रिया इन्द्रेः परतस्तु-सः॥ Bg. 3. 42.—6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent chief, best, principal, न तस्या ब्रह्मस्या-नां परं ब्रह्म S. 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि परः Kn. 2. 14 'higher than the highest'; 6. 19; S. 7. 27.—7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.).—8 Alien, estranged, stranger.—9 Hostile, inimical, adverse.—10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं इतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred.'—11 Final, last.—12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्योपरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, द्वेषपर, चिन्तापर &c.—**रः** 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; cft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां शुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also.—2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पश्यन्निच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21.—**रं** 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point.—2 The Supreme spirit.—3 Final beatitude.—4 The secondary meaning of a

word.—5 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); e.g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a वट. **Note**—The acc., instr. and loc. singlars of पर are used adverbially; e.g. (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वरमनः परं R. 1. 17.—2. after (with abl.); आस्मात्परं S. 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Me. 100; भाग्या-यत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c.—3. thereupon, thereafter.—4. but, however.—5. otherwise.—6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; पर दुःखितोऽस्मि &c.—7. most willingly.—8. only.—9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more than; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2.—2. afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विदुष्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49.—3. after (with abl.); स्तन्यत्यागात्परेण U. 2. 7. (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73.—2. in future.—**Comp.**—**अंगं** the hinder part of the body.—**अंगदः** an epithet of Siva.—**आदनः** a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia.—**अधिकारचर्चा** officiousness, meddlesomeness.—**अधीन a.** dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83.—**अंतः** final death. (—**ताः**) (m. pl.) N. of a people.—**अंतकः** an epithet of Siva.—**अन्य a.** living or subsisting on another's food. (—**सं**) the food of another; परगृहललिताः पराक्षपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28 'परिपुष्टा being fed with the food of others'; Y. 3. 241.—**भोजिन् a.** subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139.—**अपर a.** 1. far and near, remote and proximate.—2. prior and posterior.—3. before and beyond, earlier and later.—4. higher and lower, best and worst. (—**रः**) a *Guru* of an intermediate class. (—**रं**) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); e.g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a वट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 8.—**असृतं** rain.—**अयण (अयन) a.** 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to.—2. depending on, subject to.—3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रयुधनपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so मोहं Ku. 4. 1; अशिक्षोच्च &c.—4. connected with.—5. leading or conducive to. (—**जं**) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort.—2. essence, sum.—3. Ved. going away, departure, exit.—4. firm devotion.—**अर्थ a.** 1. having another aim or meaning.—2. intended or

designed for another, done for another. (—र्थः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. —2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थः) ; स्वार्थं यस्य परार्थं एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Snbhāsh. R. 1. 29. —3. the chief or highest meaning. —4. the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (—र्थे-र्थे) ind. for the sake of another. —अर्थ 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्थः) ; the latter half ; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिक्षा छायेव मैत्री खलसञ्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. —2. particular high number ; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000 ; एकत्वाद्विपरार्धपर्यन्ता संख्या T. S. —अर्य्य a. 1. being on the father side or half. —2. most distant in number ; हेमन्तो वसन्तात्परार्थः Sat. Br. —3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme ; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64 ; 16. 39 ; Si. 8. 45. —4. most costly ; Si. 4. 11. —5. most beautiful or lovely, finest ; R. 6. 4 ; Si. 3. 58. (—र्य्य) 1. a maximum. —2. an infinite number. —अवर a. 1. far and near. —2. earlier and later. —3. prior and posterior or subsequent. —4. higher and lower. —5. traditional ; Ms. 1. 105. —6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (—रं) 1. cause and effect. —2. the whole extent of an idea. —3. the universe. —4. totality. —इक्ष्वा a. knowing both the past and the future. —अहः the next day. —अह्नः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) a slave. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त a. dependent on another ; subject, subservient ; परायत्तः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तुं पुरुषा Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् m. an epithet of Brahman. —आविष्टः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. of Vishnu. —आश्रय a. dependent upon another. (—यः) 1. dependence upon another. —2. the retreat of enemies. (—या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another. —आस्कन्दिन् m. a thief, robber. —इतर a. 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. —2. one's own ; Ki. 1. 14. —इक्ष्वा 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. —उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity ; परोपकारा इण्याय पापाय परपोहनं. —उपकारिन् a. benevolent, kind to others. —उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others ; परोपदेशो पाहिरस्य. —उपहृद् a. besieged by an enemy. —ऊढा another's wife. —एषित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) 1. a servant. —2. the (Indian) cuokoo.

—कलत्रं another's wife. *अभिगमनं adultery; H. 1. 135. —कार्यं another's business or work. *निरतः 1. a benevolent man. —2. a slave, servant. —क्रान्तिः *f.* inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. —2. another's field; Ms. 9. 49. —3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. —गामिन् *a.* 1. being with another. —2 relating to another. —3. beneficial to another. —गुण *a.* beneficial to another. —ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger 'j'. —रलानिः *f.* subjugation of an enemy; आत्मादेव्यः पररलानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. —2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. —3. a hostile prince. —छन्द *a.* dependent. (—चः) 1. the will of another. —2. dependence. *अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. —छिदं *a.* weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज *a.* stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन). —जात *a.* 1. born of another. —2. dependent on another for livelihood. (—तः) *a.* a servant. —जित *a.* 1. conquered by another. —2. maintained by another. (—तः) the (Indian) onkoo. —तत्र *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. —दारः (*m.* pl.) another's wife. —दारिन् *m.* an adulterer. —दुःखं the sorrow of grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्पाहः V. 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देश *a.* foreign country. —देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. —दोहिन्, द्वेषिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. —धनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयादङ्ग Bg. 3. 35. —2. another's duty or business. —3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; i. e. धृतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्व धृतः; so राज्ञेतः, अग्न्याहूतः &c. —पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. —पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. —2. final beantitude. —पाकरत *a.* one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा पराङ्मुखपञ्जीवति । सततं प्रातस्तथाय परपाकरतस्तु सः ॥ —पिष्टः another's food, food given by another. *अद् *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (—म.) *a.* servant. —रत *a.* feeding upon another's food. —पुरजयः a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. —2. the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. —3. the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट *a.* fed or nourished by another. (—ष्टः) the (Indian) cu-

ekoo. ^{महोत्सवः} the mango tree. —^{पुष्पा} 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. —2. a parasitical plant. —3. a harlot, prostitute. —^{पुर्वा} a woman who has had a former husband. —^{प्रेष्या} a servant, menial slave. —^{ब्रम्हन्} *n.* the Supreme spirit. —^{भागः} 1. another's share. —2. superior merit. —3. good fortune, prosperity. —4. (*a*) excellence, superiority, supremacy; ^{द्वयधिमः परभागो यावः पुष्पेण पौरुषं न कृतं} Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (*b*) excess, abundance, height; ^{स्थलकमलग्नं जन्म हृदयरजनं जनितरतिरिगपरभागं} Gtt. 10; ^{आभाति लक्ष्मणभागतयाधरोडे} R. 5. 70; ^{Kn.} 7. 17; ^{Ki.} 5. 30, 8. 42; ^{Si.} 7. 33, 8. 51; ^{IC} 86, 12. 15. —5. the last part, remainder. —^{भाषा} a foreign tongue. —^{भुक्त} *a.* enjoyed or used by another. —^{भूत} *a.* following, anbesquent (as words). —^{भृत} *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). —^{भृत} *a.* nourished by another. —^{भुतः}, ^{भा} the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another. *i. e.* by a crow); ^{S.} 5. 22; ^{Ku.} 6, 2; ^{R.} 9. 43; ^{S.} 4. 9. —^{मत्तं} 1. another's opinion. —2. different opinion or doctrine. —^{मर्मज्ञ} *a.* knowing the secrets of another. —^{मुरगुः} a crow. —^{रमणः} a married woman's gallant or paramour; ^{Pt.} 1. 180. —^{लोकः} the next (or future) world; ^{Ku.} 4. 10. —^{गमः}, ^{यानं} death. —^{विधिः} funeral rites; ^{Kn.} 4. 38. —^{वक्षः}, ^{वक्ष्य} *a.* subject to another; dependent. —^{वाच्यं} a fault or a defect. —^{वाणिः} 1. a judge. —2. a year. —3. *N.* of the peacock of Kartikeya. —^{वादः} 1. rumour, report. —2. objection, controversy. —^{वादिन्} *m.* a disputant, controversialist. —^{वैश्वम्} *n.* the shade of the supreme being. —^{व्रता} an epithet of Dhritarāshṭra. —^{व्यस्य} *ind.* the day after tomorrow. —^{संगत} *a.* 1. associated with another. —2. fighting with another. —^{संज्ञकः} the soul. —^{सर्वर्ण} *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.) —^{सात्} *ind.* into the hands of another. —^{कृता} a woman given in marriage. —^{सेवा} service of another. —^{स्त्री} another's wife. —^{स्वं} another's property; ^{R.} 1. 27; ^{Ma.} 7. 123. —^{हरणं} seizing another's property. —^{हन्} *u* killing enemies. —^{हित} *a.* 1. benevolent. —2. profitable to another. (—^{त्तं}) the welfare of another.

परकीय *a.* 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव *S.* 4. 21; *Ms.* 4. 201. -2 Stranger, hostile. -य Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and *S. D.* 108 *et seq.*

परजनः, परजयः An epithet of Varuna.

परतत्त्व *ind.* 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. -2: From an enemy; R. 3. 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.); बुद्धेः परतत्त्व सः Bg. 2. 42. -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further, afterwards.

परत्वं 1 The following of another letter, posteriority. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisesikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1 In another world, in a further birth; परत्रेह च ज्ञाने R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 6. 166; 8. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. -4 Future world. -Comp. -मीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -पः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [परं परलं माति-क Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best most excellent, greatest; प्रामोति परमं गति Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. -3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme. -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, superior to; Pt. 1. 11. -सं The utmost or highest; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपभोगपरमा एतादृशेति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. -सं *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परममिदं युक्त्वा प्रत्यक्षं मुनिमंडलं Ku. 6. 35. -2 Exceedingly, very much; परमं क्रुद्धः &c. -Comp. अंगना an excellent woman. -अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमणुपरमाण्व् परवतीकृत्य नित्यं Bg. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूप T. 8.; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—आलोकितस्थधर्मादीं यत्कश्चिद् दृश्यते रजः। मागस्तस्य च ब्रह्म यः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥ Tarka K.; or less accurately:—आलोकितस्थे रश्मौ यत्कश्चिद् दृश्यते रजः। तस्य त्रिंशच्चो मागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). -अंगकः an epithet of Vishṇu. -अद्वैत 1. the Supreme spirit -2. pure unitarianism. -अन्नं rice boiled in milk. -अपसः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. -अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spi-

rit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. -2. truth, reality, earnestness; परिहामन्त्रिजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन नमुह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; *मत्स्याः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4. the best sense. -5. the best kind of wealth. *विद् a philosopher. -अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाभारम् प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चने परमार्थतो हर्षं न वेत्ति नूनं यत एवमात्य मां Kn. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman; R. 8. 22. -आनन्दः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. -आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu -2. of Indra. -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world; see चक्रवर्ति. -आशिः a great sage. -ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. -गति *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge ('as a god'). -2. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. -गुरुषः, -गुरुषः the Supreme spirit. -प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. -रसः butter-milk mixed with water. -हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 The abode of Vishṇu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. -ग्रः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिन *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishṇu. -4 Of Garuḍa. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jains) An Arhat.

परंपरा *a.* 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated. -रः 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer. -र 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महवीर्य खल्वनर्धपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरा 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयांतर्भास्त्राकीव रेजे मुनि-

परंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arrangement. -4 Race, family, lineage. -5 injury, hurting, killing. -र *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपराकं *n.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणां नय Bk. 5. 15. -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यदित्यं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव क्षतिरोपनायेन Māl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानस्मि U. 3; साध्वत्सेन Māl. 6. -4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. -जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. -जं Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परं-शुणति, श-कु ड्विच; cf. Up. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तजिता परशुधरया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरा 1. an epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Gaṇeśa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rāma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishṇu. [While young he out off with his axe the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurāma, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurāma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow

and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was defeated by Rāma, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-21). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Karttikeya. cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain cf. Gīt. 1. :—क्षत्रियधृष्टिमे जगद्वपगतं स्तपयसि पयसि शमितभयतापम् । केशव धृतयुगपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ।] —वनं N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व(स्व)धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारं R. 6. 42.

परस् ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. -Comp. -कृष्ण a. very black. -पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). -पुरुष a. higher than a man. -ज्ञात a. more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -शब्द ind. the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand; परः-सहस्राः शतवृत्तपांसि तपसा U. 1. 15; परः-सहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्ता ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्ताद्वगम्यते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर a. Mutual, परस्परं विस्मयन्ति लक्ष्मीमालीक्योचकुरिवाद्देणे Bk. 2. 5. —pron a. Each other, one another (used in the sing. only; often in comp.); परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 38; अविज्ञातपरस्योः अपसर्गैः 17. 51; परस्परं क्षिप्तादृश्यं 1. 40, 3. 24. Note. The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'reciprocally,' 'one another,' 'hy, from, or to one another 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. -Comp. -ज्ञः a friend.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). -2. going; (परागत). -3.

seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). -4. prowess (पराक्रांत). -5. direction towards (परावृत्त). -6. excess (पराजित). -7. dependence (पराधीन). -8. liberation (पराकृत). -9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). -10. setting aside, disregarding.

पराक a. Small. -कः 1 A sacrificial sword. -2 A kind of penance; द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः; U. 4. -3 A kind of disease.

पराकाशः Remote expectation or hope.

पराकृ 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तं हनुमान् पराकृर्वल्लगमत् पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdaining.

पराके ind. At a distance (Ved.).

पराक्रम 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely; बकवर्चितयेदर्थान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 19; इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रमेत् Bk. 8. 22, 94 -2 To turn back. -3 To march against, attack. -4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 44. -2 Marching against, attack. -3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. -4 N. of Vishṇu.

पराक्रमिन् a. Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराक्रांत p. p. 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. -2 Attacked. -3 Turned back.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. -2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. -3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. -4 Sandal. -5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 Independence, self-will.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. -3 Ved. To go away, depart. -4 To die.

परागत p. p. 1 Dead. -2 Covered with, surrounded. -3 Spread, expanded.

परांगवः The ocean.

परा(रां)च् a. (ची f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चासुगमात्परांचो लोकाः Ch. Up. -2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख); Si. 18. 18. -3 Unfavourable, adverse; दैवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or दैवे परागवद्वज्रालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. -4 Distant. -5 Directed outwards. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Departing or returning from. -8 Inverted, reversed

-Comp. -मुख a. (पराङ्मुख) 1. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च जयने पराङ्मुखो नास्तु नेतुमचलाः स तस्वरे R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. -2. (a) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्यः श्रियोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिः पराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. -3. adverse, unfavourable; तदुरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. -4 not caring about, regardless of; मर्येण्वास्थ.पराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (-स्त्रः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

पराचीन a. [पराङ्मुख] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to. -3 Not minding, not caring about. -4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालम्). -5 Situated on the other side, being beyond. —न ind. 1 Away from, beyond. -2 More than.

पराजि 1 A. 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; य पराजयसे मुषा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9; Si. 19. 82. -2 To lose, be deprived of. -3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अध्ययनात्पराजयते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study'; Bk. 8. 71. -4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. -2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः -3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a lawsuit) ; अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य धुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. -4 Deprivation. -5 Desertion.

पराजित p. p. 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. -2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a lawsuit).

पराजिष्णु a. 1 Victorious. -2 Conquered, defeated.

परांजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 Foam. -3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराणुक्तिः f. Driving away, expelling, removing.

परात्परः The Supreme being.

परादा 3 U. Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. -2 To throw away, squander. -3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). -4 To exclude from.

परादानं 1 Giving up or away -2 Exchanging.

पराधिः 1 Hunting, chase. -2 Extreme mental pain.

परान (ण) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape. -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. —Caus. To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. —Caus. 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. -3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एक मानिनां Ki 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभव Ku. 2. 22; तव पद-पल्लवैरिपरभवमिदममुभवतु सुवेशं Git. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभव)

पराभूत p. p. 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराभूतिः f. See पराभव; Pt. 2. 97.

पराभूत a. One who has overcome death.

पराभृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently; पराभृष्टं हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयभंगं कुलिशवर्णाकिं R. 3. 68; Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider; किं भवितोति सन्निकं पकजनयना पराभृष्टति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); इधारंभे विज्ञविचाताय ससु-न्वितेदेवता ग्रंथकृत्पराभृष्टति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः -2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance तपःपरामर्शविद्वज्-मन्त्र्याः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In-logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याप्तिवैशिष्ट्यपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्याप्त्य पक्षधर्मवर्धः परामर्श उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

पराभृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see पुरामृष्ट.

परारि ind. The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

परारुः The tree called कारवेष्ट.

परारुकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावत् ind. Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत् p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः f. 1 = परावर्तः above. -2 Re-ooliug. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

पराशरिन् m. A beggar, mendicant.

परास्त 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तवमुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्ते S. D. 1.

परास्तः The range of anything thrown. —तं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परास्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परास्तु a. Lifeless, dead; प्राक् परास्तुर्द्विजामजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्कंदिन् m. A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; देवं मलयोरुषः पराहन् Rām. -2 To attack, assail; कदाक्षपराहन् वदनपंकजं Māl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहन् p. p. 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. —तं A stroke.

परि ind. (Sometimes changed to परि, as परिवह or परिवाह, परिक्षा or परिहस) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.); इक्षं परि विद्योते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); इक्षं इक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or parti-

cipation) (with acc.); यद्वच मां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि Sk. (d) from, out of. (e) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.); परि विगतैर्भ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पयनतात्त्रयस्तापाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. (h) beyond, more than. (i) according to, in accordance with. (j) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्यश्च 'bursting into tears'; so परचतुर्दशन, परिदूर्चल्य. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, on-side, with the exception of; as in परित्रिगत वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवमसंभारः); e. g. अक्षपरि, शलाका-परि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्य-ध्ययनः = परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Ratn. -3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरभाजः Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बंधू or कु 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action'; वदनमसवेगं परिकरं K. 170; कृत-परिकरस्य भवादुःशस्य श्लोकोऽपि न क्षमं परिधीमवितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Anaru. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यस्ताकृतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सा K. P. 10; e. y. सुधांशुकलि-तोत्तमस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v.; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.

परिकर्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तु m. A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hārīta; cf. परिवृत्.

परिकर्मन् m. A servant.—n. 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचार-परिकर्मण S. 2. —2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. —2 Preparation. —4 Worship, adoration. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli. thereon) —6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मन् m. An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. —2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकलितं Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्कनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकांक्षितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश a. Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृप् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. —2 To lead (as an army). —3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon. —Caus. To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः, —कर्षण Dragging out, extraction.

परिकर्षित a. 1 Dragged about. —2 Harassed, tortured.

परिकृ 6 P. 1 To surround; परिकीर्णा परिवादिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. —2 To hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य सुनौ R. 18. 33. —3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण p. p. 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. —2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16. 10.

परिकृ 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. —2 To praise, extol. —3 To name, call. —4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. —2 Boasting. —3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित p. p. 1 Proclaimed, announced. —2 Boasted of. —3 Said, declared to be.

परिकल्प A. 1 To tend to. —2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; U. 5. 27. —3 To think. —Caus. 1 To decide, determine. —2 To fix upon, design,

make or turn into; Ku. 1. 2. —3 To prepare, get ready. —4 To endow with; S. 2. 9. —5 To destine for. —6 To perform, effect, accomplish. —7 To contrive, invent, devise. —8 To distribute. —9 To invite.

परिकल्पनं-na 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. —2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. —3 Providing, furnishing. —4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित p. p. 1 Settled, decided. —2 Made, invented. —3 Got ready, prepared. —4 Contrived, arranged. —5 Distributed. —6 Provided, furnished with.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिकम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; परिकम्पावलोक्य च (in dramas). —2 To overtake.

परिकम् 1 Roaming about, moving about; Ki. 10. 2. —2 Roaming, walking or passing over. —3 circumambulating. —4 Walking for pleasure. —5 Series, order. —6 Succession. —7 Penetrating. —Comp. —सहः a goat.

परिकान्त p. p. Walked round. —तं 1 The place on which any one has walked about. —2 A foot-step, footprint.

परिकांतिः f. Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. —2 Encircling or surrounding in general. —3 (In dramaturgy) परिकर (7) q. v. —4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A 1 To buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नायिने Bk. 8. 78. —2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीता Sk. —3 To return, requite, reply; कृतेनोपकृतं वायेः परिक्रीणानमुत्थित Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रयः, —करणं 1 Wages, hire. —2 Employing on wages. —3 Purchasing or buying off. —4 Barter, exchange. —5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्रान्त a. Fatigued, exhausted, tired out.

परिकृष्ट I. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. —II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. —2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिकृष्ट p. p. 1 Vexed; troubled. —2 Exhausted, fatigued. —ह Pain, vexation.

परिकृष्टः Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिकृद्ः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिकृणन a. Loud. —नः Vod. A cloud.

परिक्षातिः f. Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षाम a. Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleaning. —2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. —2 To be emaciated or lead. —3 To destroy, put an end to.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयेयि अधिकं रमणीयः Mk. 1; किरणं Ku. 4. 46. —2 Disappearing, ceasing. —3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षीण p. p. 1 Vanished, disappeared. —2 Wasted decayed. —3 Emaciated, worn away exhausted; Pt. 2. 70. —4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. —5 Lost, destroyed. —6 Diminished, decreased; प्राणं Pt. 4. 23. —7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित् m. 1 N. of a king, son of Abhinanyu and father of Janamejaya. —2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To surround; गंगाक्षेतःपरिक्षितं Ku. 6. 38. —2 To embrace. —3 To put or lay round. —4 To survey round, measure, range over. —5 To throw over or beyond. —6 To throw or put into. —7 To fetter, chain.

परिक्षित p. p. 1 Scattered, diffused. —2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतस-परिक्षिते मण्डपे S. 3. —3 Intrenched. —4 Overspread, overlaid. —5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. —2 Scattering, spreading. —3 Surrounding, encircling, circumference. —4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66. —5 Abandoning, leaving. —6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीव a. Quite intoxicated.

परिखेदयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30, 12. 66.

परिखातं 1 A moat, ditch. —2 A rut, furrow. —3 Digging round.

परिखि 4 A. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied; —Caus. To injure, hurt.

परिखिण p. p. Afflicted, troubled.

परिखिद्ः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; R. 1. 27.

परिख्या 2. P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्यातिः f. Fame, reputation.

परिगण 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 To consider, regard, think; अपरिगणयन् Me. 5.

परिगणन Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; श्रेणीयुताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्ते बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or श्लेष by Malli.).

परिगम 1 P. 1 To go or walk round; न ह्ययं तत्र परिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain; दुष्प्रलता &c. -5 To know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world); बयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगत एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect; as in क्षुधया परिगतः. —Caus. To pass or spend (time).

परिगत p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled; Māl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around; S. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood; R. 2. 71; परिगतपरिगतस्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with; Pt. 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमने 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगलित p. p. 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished. -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगुह p. p. 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीति f. A kind of metre.

परिग्रह 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle; surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize; देवेन च परिग्रहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide; राक्षसमतिपरिग्रहीतः Mn. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. -12 To receive hospitably. -13 To take

(a wife), marry; S. 5. 13. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

परिग्रहीत p. p. 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received. -4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिग्रहीतिः f. Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension -2 Summing up.

परिग्रहा A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकरपरिग्रहः Mu. 1. 'taking or entertaining a donbt'. -2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. -3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assenting, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92; विवाहलक्ष्मी U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking, accepting, acceptance; भोमी सुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहांते 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3. 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down. -6 Possessions, property belongings; स्वस्त्यसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen; प्रयत्नपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16. 8; S. 5. 28, 31; परिग्रहबहुत्वेऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present; राजपरिग्रहोऽयं S. 1. -14 Assent, consent. -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. -23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugation. -26 Dominion. -27 Punishment. -28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence. -31 Removing, taking away. -32 A nurse -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -37 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishnu.

परिग्रहणं Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीतु m. 1 husband; S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

परिग्रहः The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.

परिग्रहान p. p. 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिग्रहः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कुतन्तनगरपरिग्रहांश्च बाहुभुनक्ति S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. -2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिग्रहो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. —चौ (m. dual) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen).

परिग्रह 10 U. 1 To strike; Si. 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिग्रहणं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिग्रहः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, घातने 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानावाचार्ये पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दशन् a. Fully fourteen.

परिचर 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend. —Caus. To enclose, surround.

परिचर a. 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Moveable. —य

1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or petroi in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. — 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचरितु *m.* A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिन् *m.* A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (*plu.*) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather.

परिचाय्यः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि I. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate; -2 To know; Mv. 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire, -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. — *Caus.* To search, seek for. — *Pass.* To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयाद्ब्रजा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चलरूपनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्यैवं चक्रगुण-निकेव सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति S. 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. -*Comp.* — कृद्वा increasing love or tenderness; Māl. 6. 16.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; S. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचिति *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिन्त 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge; स्वमेव तावत्परिचितयः स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हति; Kn. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचिन्तनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुम्ब 1 P. To kiss passionately, परिचुम्ब्य चतुर्मजरी S. 5. 1; Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

परिचुम्बनं Kissing passionately; Si. 7. 62.

परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, cloth; दुर्भैस्त्वं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छतः (गर्दभः) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद् 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शास्त्रावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as हन, चामर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विधास्यो वा भवेद्वाष्ट्रासद्वयः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छद् Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -5 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -2 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मद्यस्था भगवती मौ गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न) यज्ञः परिच्छेत्तुमियस्यालं R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छित्ति *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. -2 Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेद् 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating: (between right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition'; इत्यारुद्धबहुप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पादित्यं यदापश्चा विपत्तयः अपरिच्छेदकर्तृणां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पादित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing, अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अध्याय). -6 A segment. -7 Remedy. -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, defluable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युति *f.* 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamani thus defines it:—यमोर्निर्वृताशाठ्यचापलापुपपादनात् । स्वविषक्षणतायक्तिर्भया स्यात्परिजल्पितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; हृषमो-यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञाति *f.* 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय *a.* 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिजम्ब *a.* Ved. Running or walking round. — *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजि *a.* Running round.

परिज्वन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिहीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डिन.

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वक्त्रोडापरिणतगज-प्रेक्षणीयं दृष्टं Me. 2; चिच्छेन्न नागः पर्यण

सीत स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतैः (बद्धनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.); लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दूधहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 52. -4 To result, happen; सर्वे विपरीते परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; Mo. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Re. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110; so जरापरिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; ग्रस्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; Māl. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). -Caus. 1. To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed; शब्दब्रम्हाविदः कचेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य बाणीमिमां U. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6. 13; Me. 23; परिणतमकरं दुर्मात्मिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकरिणैः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 110. -4 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun); S. 1. 32. -त एत एलेphant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्दंतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halāy.); Si. 4. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणति *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfillment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्तनः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; Māl. 4. 4. -6 End; conclusion, close, termination; परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रतियस्तवद्विधानां Māl. 6. 7, 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age, सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1; अभवद्भूतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमदुर्जनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. (where *p* means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमसं Change, transformation

परिणामक *a.* Causing a change.

परि(री)णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion, eating, n. मन्थकू परिणाममेति Susr.; युक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौघं T. S.; Pt. 4. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; आपवस्यापि

पृथस्य परिणामः सुखायः H. 2. 135; Mk. 3. 1; परिणामसुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22; कलभपरिणामस्यामजं &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; वयःपरिणामपांडुरशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254. the day is drawing to a close. -6 Old age; परिणामे हि विलीप-वंशजाः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The chandrāloka thus defines and illustrates it—परिणामः किं चिद्विषयां विषयात्मना । प्रसन्नेन दग्धजेन वीक्षते मदिष्टिना 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम). -Comp. -दर्शिन *a.* prudent, fore-sighted. -दृष्टि *a.* prudent. (-ष्टिः *f.*) prudence, providence. -पथ *a.* salutary in the end. -शूल violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणह 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle; म जयति परिणहः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Rs. 6. 25. -2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. -2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकंधरा R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं. Girding on, wrapping round.

परि(री)णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयुगपरिणाहाच्छादिना बलकलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Māl. 3. 15 'large or expansive breasts' ककुदे वृषस्य कुतबाहुमकुशपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Rātn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. -2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवैत्त *a.* Large, big, expansive. परिणाह्वित *a.* Large, big, Ku. 1. 36.

परिणैसक *a.* 1. Tasting, eating; कलानां परिणैसकः Bk. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire); तो वृणती त्रिः परिणीय वह्निं (पुराधाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Rām. -2 To marry, espouse; परिणयति पार्वतीं यदा तपसा नक्षत्रणीकुलो हरः Ku. 4. 42. -3 To ascertain, investigate; Ma. 7. 122. -4 To lead forward. -Caus. To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः, -णयनं Marriage. मयपरिणयां ययः शयने K. P. 10.

परि(री)णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. -2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. -ता A married woman.

परिणेतु *m.* A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25; 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितक्म्य *a.* Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -कम्या 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप्त 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain. -4 To practise penance. -Caus. 1 To scorch. -2 To torment.

परितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained.

परितापिः *f.* Excessive pain, anguish.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छाया संश्रितानां S. 5. 7; दुःखपरितापानि पात्राणि 3. 18; Rs. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निवर्णे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing; विराचितविधि-विलापं सा परितापं चकारोद्यः Git. 7. -4 Trembling fear. -5 Hell.

परितर्क 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कण Consideration, reflection.

परितस् *ind.* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत Bk. 1. 12; Ki. 5. 26, 9. 36; S. 4. 7; 3. 27; Ki. 1. 14; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दुष्टाश्च विदपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of; अपेदिरेऽवरपथं परितापतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितुष्ट 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented असमृद्धे च परितुष्यति काचिद्व्या Bh. 2. 2. -Caus. 1 To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा बलकलेस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50, 80 मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को वरिष्ठः *ibid.* -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परि-तोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां नसाधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.): Ku. 6. 39; R. 11. 92 गुणिभिर्परितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying.
—*ज* Satisfaction.

परितुष्ट 4 P. To be pleased or contented. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. —2 To refresh.

परितुष्टं Gratifying.

परित्यज् 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. —2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce; परित्यज्यसमयान् न स्तिर्यजति Mu. 2. 17. —3 To except; दृष्टव्यपरित्यज्य सत्पुं Sk. —4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. —5 To neglect, disregard —*Caus.* To deprive a person of, rob any one of.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. —2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). —3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). —4 Wanting.

परित्यजनं Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाच-
तात्मनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. —2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 95. —3 Neglect, omission; मोहात्तस्य (कर्तव्यः) परित्यागस्तामसाः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. —4 Giving away, liberality. —5 Loss, privation. —6 A sacrifice. —7 Separation from.

परित्रस्त *a.* Frightened afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, fright.

परित्रै 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (In dramas).

परित्राणं 1 Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोर्धं सेनानिवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49. —2 Self-defence —3 Abstaining from.

परिव्रः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिवृह् 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिवृहन् Burning, scorching.

परि (रि) वाह, 1 Burning. —2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिवृक्षित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3. U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 9. 327. —2 To entrust or deposit with. —3 To present. —4 To lend.

परिदा Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. —2 Surrender. —3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. —2 Devotion. —3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिदायिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; of. परिवेषु.

परिदिद्वेव् I. 1, 10 P. To lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 3. 34. —II. 4 P. To sell, deal in (with acc. or gen.); इतं इतस्य वा परिदिष्यति Sk.

परिदिषः Wailing, lamentation.

परिदेवनं, —ना, परिदेवित् 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अयं तैः परिदेविताक्षरैः Ku. 4. 25; R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिदेवना H. 4. 71; Y. 3. 9. —2 Repentance, regret.

परिदून् *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. —2 To consider, investigate, find out. —3 To know. —4 To frequent. —*Pass.* To appear, become visible —*Caus.* 1 To show. —2 To explain, expound.

परिदृष्ट *m.* A spectator, looker on. परिधर्षणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. —2 Insult, affront, abuse. —3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put or wear (as a garment); स्वच्छं स मेघां परिधाय तैरर्धैः R. 3. 31. —2 To surround, enclose. —3 To direct towards. —4 To put or place round. —5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon. —6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). —*Caus.* To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि (रि) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. —2 A garment, especially an under garment, clothes in general; आचक्षिपपरिधानविभूषाः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 61; 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. —3 Closing or concluding. —4 Ved. Putting round.

परीधानीयं An under-garment. —य A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. —2 A receptacle, a reservoir. —3 The posteriors.

परिधावकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. —2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधेर्युक्तं द्वयोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिरिदोच्चैर्भिलस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. —3 A circle of light. —4 The horizon. —5 The circumference or compass in general. —6 The circumference of a circle. —7 The periphery of a wheel. —8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्ता-

स्यासन् परिधयः त्रिःसप्त सन्धिः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15. —9 A circle surrounding the globe. —10 Epicycle. —11 A covering. —12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —*Comp.* —परिधेर्युक्तः an epithet of Siva. —रथा 1. a guard, —2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). —3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव् 1 P. 1 To flow or stream round. —2 To go about. —3 To run after, pursue. —*Caus.* To surround, encircle.

परिधाविन् *a.* Running round. —*m.* N. of a year (संवत्सर).

परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधुस्तर *a.* Quite grey; उज्ज्वले परिधुस्ते वसाना S. 8. 21; R. 11. 62.

परिधेयं An under-garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. —2 Failure. —3 Destruction. —4 Loss of caste. —5 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्षेपणं Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाणं *a.* Completely extinguished. —*ज* Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). —2 Complete accomplishment. —3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. —2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्याग्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिनिष्ठासः 1 Completing the sense of a passage. —2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked —2 Completely baked or burnt. —3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः Ks. 4. 1; so परिपक्वबुद्धिः —4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. —5 Fully digested. —6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (ने) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; **विह्वलेपात्** **पिपासुः** परिपतति **शिक्षा** अतिमहारिष्यं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; (**हपाः**) **परिपेत्तिर्दि-** **हो दृश** Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. —Caus. To shoot off or down

परिपतन् Flying round or about.

परिपतिः A protector (Ved.).

परिपद् f. Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -3 Walking about. -5 A bird.

परिपथः An antagonist, enemy.

परिपथकः An antagonist, adversary.

परिपथिन् a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); **अथपरिपथी** **महानरातिः** Mu. 5; **नाभविष्यमहं तन्न यदि तत्परिपथिनी** Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34; Ma. 7. 107, 1. 10. —m. 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परिपरः A tortuous or round-about way.

परिपरिन् m. Ved. An antagonist.

परिपवनः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा I. 1 P. To drink; **उपनिपदः** **परिपीताः** Bv. 2. 40. —II. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 335; Ms. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; **अंगीकृतं सुकृतिः** **परिपाल-** **वन्ति** Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await; **अथ मह्यमधुपयस्वन्ति व्यसक्तानां परिपाल-** **वन्तुः** Ku. 4. 46. —Caus. 1 To protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

परि(री)पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence; **प्रयत्नानां मूर्तः सुकृतपरिपाको** **जनिमतां** Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

परिपाटल a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपादिः—टी f. 1 Method, manner, course; **पाटीर तव पाटीपात्कः** **परि-** **पाटीमिमासुतिर्कृत्** Bv. 1. 12; **कद्वंनानां** **पाटी रक्तिकपरिपाटीं स्फुटयति** H. D. 24. -2 Arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपाथ्य a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; **क्षिण्णाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव** S. 5. 6. -2 Nonrishment, nurture; **जा-** **तस्य परिपालनं** Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

परिपीड 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augury) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनं, परिपीडा 1 Squeezing, peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark, or skin.

परिपू 9 U. 1 To purify completely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

परिपूतं p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; **उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनान्तरे** U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely winnowed or threshed, free from chaff.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूरण 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. -2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्णं p. p. 1 Quite full; **इन्द्रः** **the full moon**; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः f. Completion, fullness.

परिपेलव a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender. —व A kind of fragrant grass.

परिपोटः, —पोटकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

परिप्रच्छा Question.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; **कतरकतमो जातिपरिप्रश्ने** P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; **तद्विद्दि प्रणिपा-** **तेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया** Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtaining.

परिप्रेषणं 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लु 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2 To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood. -5 To cover with, -6 To overwhelm. -7 fly or hover about. -8 To re-

volve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. —Caus. 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

परिप्लव a. Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. —वः 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

परिप्लुतं p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. -3 Wetted, bathed. —त A spring, jump. —त Spirituous liquor.

परिपुष्ट p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिवध 9 P. 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To hinder, interrupt. —Caus. To tie round.

परिवधन् Tying round.

परिबाध 1 A. 1 To trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, obstruct. -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

परिबाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3. 22.

परिवृ(ह्)ह 6 U. 1 To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिव(र्)हः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; **इयं प्रभुपरिवर्हया भवत्या सचर्यतां** Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; **परिवर्हन्ति** **देवमानि** R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture. -3 Royal insignia. -4 The necessities of life. -5 Property, wealth.

परिव(र्)हणं 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim. -3 Growth. -4 Worship.

परिवृ(ह्)हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिवृ(ह्)हित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Thriven, grown prosperous. -3 Accompanied by, furnished with. —त The roar of an elephant.

परिमंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभत्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परिभाष 1 A. 1 To lay down a convention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-

pression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषा प्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणद्वयव्याख्या परिभाषा Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनिवर्तनीयको न्यायविशेषः); परितः प्रसिद्धा अपि सर्वे विषयं प्राप्तवन्ती यता प्रतिष्ठा । न खलु प्रतिदृश्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेव गतीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis. परिभिन्न p. p. 1 Split open, or soaked. -2 Deformed.

परिभ्रम a. Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy, न खलु च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हातुं S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्तु a. 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel, लयद्विरेकं परिभूय परं Kn. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मां मां महात्मन् परिहृ Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin -4 To afflict, grieve -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -1 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern, -Caus. 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैराग्यं सुरते विषय (भूषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp -आत्यर्दं, -पदं 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation.

—विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभ्राविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभ्रिञ्च a. (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभावनं Union, cohesion. —न, —ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभावित p. p. 1 Contained, included. -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाविञ्च a. (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययस्नपरिभाविनं गदं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभाडुक a. Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभृतिः f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूष 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of. -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषणः (scil. संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशन 1 Falling from. -2 Loss. परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 lost.

परिभ्रम् 1, 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं दृष्ट्वा कचन विषय विभ्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मृजयवद्पदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.). -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. —Caus. To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल a. 1. Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. —लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद् a. 1. Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंद्दर्शनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः 1 Destruction; चिरात्काल-स्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरा Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Ponding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. -5 A meeting of learned, men. -6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परिमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि(री)माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविशेषः Mu. 1. 10; Kn. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1 320. -3 Size dimension.

परिमापकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित p. p. Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, metered out. -4 Regulated, adjusted. —Comp. —आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. —आयुश्च a. short-lived. —आहार, —भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. —कथ a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः f. 1 Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

परिमेष a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेषपुःसते R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमाथिन् 1 Torturing; M. 1. 41.

परिमार्श 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः —परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact. Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union. **परिमिलित** *a.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखं *ind.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुच 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; मेघोपरोधपरिमुक्तशार्ङ्गकवजरा R. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

परिमुक्तिः *f.* Liberation.

परिमुह 4 P. To be bewildered, or perplexed. -*Caus.* (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63 -2 (P.) To perplex.

परिमुष्य *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमुह *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. -2 Bewildering, infatuating; U. 3. 12.

परिमुञ्च 2 P. 1 To wipe off, or away, wash out, remove; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्द्धमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing. **परिमार्जनं** 1 Cleaning, wiping off -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमुद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press, squeeze **परिमुदितशृणालोडुर्बलान्यगकानि** U. 1. 24 -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub, off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दः, -**परिमर्दनं** 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिमुदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; squeezed; **परिमुदितशृणालोडुर्बलान्यगकानि** Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -8 Rnbed, ground.

परिमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To touch, graze; शिलपरशतः परिमुञ्चद्वलोकं Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

परिमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rnbed, touched, stroked; V. 3. 3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

परिमुच 4 P. 1 To be angry (with dat.). -2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. -2 Anger.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; वायो रिवाणपरिमोक्षलघूचमांगान्ध्रुवाश्चकार वृषतिर्निशितौ ध्रुवैः R. 9. 62 'Removing the horns, i. e. breaking them, down. -2 Liberation, settling free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation, deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft. **परिमोषिन्** *m.* A thief, robber.

परिम्ले 1 P. 1 To fade, wither; **परिम्लानमुखश्रियां** Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, faint, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. -नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice.

परिरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं, **परिरक्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms 5. 94. 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षित्व, **परिरक्षितु**, **परिरक्षिन्** *a.* Protecting a protector, defender.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परिभू 1 A. To embrace, clasp; **परिभूय वक्षसा** Kn. 5. 3; **इत्युक्तं परिभूय द्वाभ्यां** Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Si. 9. 72.

परि (रि) रम्भः, **परिरम्भं** Embracing, an embrace; **दुतपारिर्भमिपीडनक्षमत्वं** Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; **किं दुरेव सत्सङ्गं परिरम्भं न दक्षति** Gīt. 3.

परिराटिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.) -2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः श्रोतसां चोपशुज्य Me. 13. -3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend; diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared -*ommp.* -सङ्ग *a.* senseless.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch -2 A picture.

परिलेखनं Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; **देव्या ज्येष्ठस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः** U. 3. 33.

परिवद् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदन् 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring.

परि (रि) वाद्: 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; **अयमेव मयि प्रथमं परिवादरतः** M. 1; Y. 1. 133. -2 Scandal, stain, stigma; ill-repute; **गो धृत्परीवादनवाक्तातः** R. 5. 24. 14. 86. Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् *a.* 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. -*m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing. **परिवर्जनं** 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.

परिवर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

परिवर्मेन् *a.* Glad in mail; armed.

परिवसथः A village.

परिवह 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarashis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्तर्षिचक्रं स्वर्गणां वटः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa: -निस्स्रोतं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविमकरश्मिः । तस्य द्वितीयहरिक्रिमनिसमस्कं वायोपरिं परिवहस्य वदंत भार्ग S. 7. 6). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि (रि) वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow (natural or artificial); प्रथमं (कौतुहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; **पुरात्पिण्डे तद्वागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया** U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् *a.* Overflowing; as in **आनन्दपरिवाहेणा चक्षुरा** S. 4.

परि (रि) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing -3 A reservoir, pool,

pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित *a.* Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour; Māl. 9. 42.

परिविण्णः (नः), परिविचिः, परिविचिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see Ms. 3. 171; and परिवेत् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविदकः परिविदत् *m.* A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविदिदानः Ved.= परिविचिः above.

परिविष् *Caus.* 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टिः *f.* Ved. Service, attendance.

परि (री) वेशः (वः) 1 Waiting; at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म तदन्तरं परिवेद्यभीमपरिवेषमंडलः R. 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टु *m.* A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टा-रो मरुत्तस्यावसन्त्युष्टे Ait. Br.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल *a.* Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, overspread, Si. 3. 34, Ki. 5. 42. —तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृढ *a.* 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. —ः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं युवः परिवृढा न विषोढुं तत्र ताहुपमता विवदन्ते N. 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृ 5, 9, 10 U. To encircle, surround; U. 4. 23.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानं) अध्यास्य कन्या परिवारज्ञाभि R. 6. 10. 12. 16 यद्यनपरिवारे राज-

मार्गमदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 a cover, covering, -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारणं 1 An envelope, a cover. -2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारित *p. p.* Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. —तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* Surrounding.

परिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back; R. 4. 72; V. 1. 17. -5 To be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet) -2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगशत, परिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 change, alteration. तद्विह्वलो जीवलोकास्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Māl. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. -10 Requit, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kārma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiring, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requit, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित *a.* 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवर्तित्व *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again; परिवर्तित्वि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. -5 Retreating, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Revolved, turned round; अर्धसुखी V. 1. 17. -2 Retreated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. —तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Revolution; Si. 10. 91. -2 Return; turning back. 3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 contraction of the prepuce. -8 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिविनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासमैः K. P. 10; c. g. दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जग्राह हृदयं मम। मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिमहत्त्वं K. P. 10; c. g. in वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लटिन or वाहन.

परिवृद्ध 1 A. To grow up, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing growth.

परिवर्धित *a.* 1 Increased. -2 Cut, excavated.

परिवृद्धिः *f.* Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तु *m.*, परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविष्टे कनीयान् निर्विशान् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिव्यायी दाता, परिवर्ता याजकः सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अग्निपाथान्); Ms. 11. 61. -6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेष्टु 1 A. or —*Caus.* 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference. -3 A cover, covering. -4 A handage.

परिव्यापः 1 Cost. -2 Condiment, spices.

परिव्यापः A species of seeds.

परिव्रज 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजा, -जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पदेऽपि संचारिणि प्राप्तं रत्नं परिशंकते Gt. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of; दुर्गतिदोः परिशंकितः दुरा B. 8 79.

परिशङ्किन् a. Fearing, apprehensive.

परिशश्वत् a. (ती f.) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष्ट 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (caus. also); भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट a. 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. -हं A supplement, an appendix; as in युक्तपरिशिष्ट.

परि(री)शेषः 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण ind. 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full).

परिशेषण Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gt. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, correspondence. -3 study, application or attachment (to a thing); steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थ 8 D.

परिशुष Caus. 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिशुद्ध p. p. 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification; अति U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशुष् 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. -Caus. To emaciate.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; दृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). -ष्क A kind of fried meat.

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up.

परिशून्य a. 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिशृतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मोपरिश्रमस्य वक्षुपनीतः S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्ये कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःपदहंमे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयण Encompassing.

परिश्रान्तिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित f. Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

परिश्रवः An embrace.

परिशब्दः f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपभूविष्टा परिशब्दियं S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

परिशब्दः, परिशब्दः, परिशब्दलः A member of an assembly (Councillor, assessor &c.).

परिशिषण 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिश्रुतिः f. Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिशेकः परिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिषेचनं).

परिष्क (स्क) इ 1 P. To leap about; मेघनादः परिष्कं च परिष्कं वृत्तमाश्चरिम् । अवघनादपरिष्कं बभूवपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

परिष्कण (क) a. Fostered by another. -णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिष्क (स्क) इ a. Fostered by another. -इ 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिष्क (स्क) वृत् a. 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

परिष्क 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

परिष्करः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिष्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture; (also परिष्कार in this sense).

परिष्कृत p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिष्कृतिः f. 1 Polishing. -2 Cleansing.

परिष्क्रिया Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिष्टो (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिष्ठलं A surrounding place.

परिष्ण (स्फ) दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crashing.

परिष्पदः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिष्पञ्ज 1 A. To embrace.

परिष्पक्त p. p. Clapsed, embraced.

परिष्पङ्गः, परिष्पङ्गं (स्फं) जनं or परिष्पङ्गजनं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bk. 3. 17; Mā. 10. 3.

परिषत्सत्तर a. A whole year old. -रः A whole year; परिषत्सत्तराद् 'after the expiration of one whole year'; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्याः 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total number; दित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्याया मे B. 5. 21.

-3 (In Mīm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded; (परिसंख्या) is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विधिरन्तमप्राप्तो नियमः पाक्षिके सति । तत्र चाप्यत्र च प्राप्नोति परिसंख्येति गीयते ॥ s. g. पञ्च पञ्चनखा भद्राः usually quoted by the Mīmāṃsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull on Ms. 3. 45. -4 (In Rhet.)

Special mention or exclusive specification, i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a स्लेय or पन्) ; यस्मिन् मही शासति विश्वकर्मा वर्षसंकराश्रये गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य तुरये सुखता विविधे कश्चन तुयेषु कशाभिवातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.—5 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned np. —2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यात 1 Enumeration, total number. —2 Exclusive specification. —3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसम्यः A member. of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, completed. —2 Centred, comprehended; S. 5. 8.

परिसमापनं, परिसमाप्तिः f. Finish- ing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. —2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round; एनं सस्वती परिससार Ait. Br. परिससुरापः Mb. —2 To move round, whirl round; प्रक्षिप्य तं परिसस्य Bhag., परिसरति (v. 1. for परिपवति) शिली अतिमहारायिजं M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.) ; गोदावरीपरिसरस्य विरेस्तद्वानि U. 3. 8. परिसरादिष्वयु लीहसुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. —2 Position, site. —3 Width, breadth. —4 Death. —5 A rule, precept. —6 A god.

परिसरणं Running about.

परि (रि) सर्या, परि (रि) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिस्र 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. —2 To move to and fro. परिसर्यः 1 Going or moving about. —2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. —3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसरणं 1 Walking or creeping about. —2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतनपणेः परिसरणे नृसूयः Mk. 3. 21.

परिस्र 5 U., परिस्र 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bk.

14. 11. —2 To cover (fig. also); अथ नागयुधमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तन्निरे Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथग्वदः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —3 To place in order.

परिस्तरः Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. —2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. —2 Fixedness, solidity. —3 Firmness.

परिस्फुट 1 a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. —2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरात्सत्याः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. —2 Budding.

परिस्पन्दः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. —2 A flow, stream. —3 A train &c.; see परिस्पन्द.

परिस्त्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. —2 Gliding down. —3 A river, torrent. —4 Birth of a child.

परिस्त्रावः 1 Effluxion, efflux. —2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body)

परिस्त्रावणं A filtering vessel.

परिस्त्राविन् m. A kind of अग्नेर q. v.

परिस्त्रवः f. 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. —2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहत a. Loosened.

परिहस्य 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. —2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानन्दं परिहसति निर्वाणपुद्गलं G. L. 5.

परि (रि) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; स्वराप्रस्ताको- र्धं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः MāL. 9. 44; परिहासपूर्वं ' jokingly or in jest ' R. 6. 82; परिहासविजास्तितं S. 2. 18 ' uttered in jest ' ; परिहासाश्रित्याः सततमभयन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; B. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. —2 Ridiculing, deriding. —Comp. —वेदिन् m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. —2 To omit, neglect; यथोक्ता- न्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. Pass. 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुखहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. —2 To be inferior to; ओजस्विनस्य न परिहीयते शय्याः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छंदात्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2. —3 To waste, fail, waste away; अनुद्दिवं परिहीयते अग्नेः S. 3; Pt. 1. 78. —4 To pass away; परिहीयते गमनेच्छा S. 4.

—5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. —2 Decrease.

परिहाणि (निः) f. 1 Decease, deficiency, loss. —2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. —3 Neglect, omission.

परिहीण p. p. 1 Waned, wasted. —2 Deprived or destitute of. —3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun; स्त्री- संभिकर्षं परिहृमिच्छन्तर्दधे भूतपतिः स- भूता Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. —2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमविरं मा परिहृ हरिमतिशयकचिरं Glt. 9. —3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मा- स्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृता। तर्क- निमित्तं इदानीमाक्षेपः परिहृत्यते S. B; Me. 14. —4 To conceal. —5 To embrace.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandon- ing. —2 Avoiding, shunning. —3 Refuting. —4 Seizing, taking away. —5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि (रि) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. —2 Re- moving, taking away; as in विरोध- परिहार. —3 Shunning, avoiding. —4 Refuting, repelling. —5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. —6 Reserve, concealment. —7 A tract of common land round a village or town; यजुःज्ञतं परिहारो ग्रामस्य स्वास्त- मंततः Ms. 8. 237. —8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. —9 Con- tempt, disrespect. —10 An objection. —11 Seizing, keeping back. —12 Bounty. —13 (In gram.) The repetition of a word before and after इति; cf. परिहृ. —14 Atoning for any improper action.

परिहार्य a. To be shunned or avoid- ed, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. —यः A braçolet.

परिहतः p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided. —2 Left, abandoned. —3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). —4 Taken, seized.

परिहति, f. Avoiding, shunning.

परी (परि-न) 2 P. 1 To go round circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं भाकि- नम्रः परीयाः Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48 —2 To surround, encompass; हृतवहपरातं यद- मिव S. 5. 10; विषयहीनिः परिताभिर्भ- लोपतिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरितामनसं Ki. 2. 25. —3 To go to, think of (objects &c.). —4 To be changed or transformed. —5 To reach to —6 To run against

परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. -2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; *Ms.* 3. 30. See परी.

परीक्ष 1 *A.* 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्मकं रहः *S.* 5. 24; संतः परीक्ष्यान्त्यतश्चरजत *M.* 1. 2; *Ms.* 9. 14. 2 To test, try, put to the test; मायां मयोद्गाय्य परीक्षितांस्मि *R.* 2. 65; यत्ना-स्परीक्षितः पुत्रे *Y.* 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency.' -3 To observe perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; *Ms.* I. 117; *Y.* 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पर्जन्यं विद्यमानेपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा *M.* 1; *Ms.* 9. 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, tested; परीक्षितं काव्यमुवर्णनेतत् *Vikr.* 1. 24.

परीक्षित *m. N.* of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 परिणाह. -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of Siva.

परीणाह, परीपाक, परीवारह, परीवास &c. See परितप &c.

परीप्ता 1 Désire of obtaining. -2 Haste, hurry.

परीरं A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टाटक).

परीष्टिः *f.* 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

परुत् *ind.* Last year.

परुद्धारः A horse.

परुष *a.* [पृ-उष] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. शृङ्ग or श्लक्ष्ण) परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words); (पाङ्क) अपरुषा परुषाक्षर-मीरिता *R.* 9. 8; *Pt.* 1. 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे यत्परुषास्ति *Gt.* 9; *Y.* 1. 130. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); तेन ब्रह्मपरुषस्त्वं धनुः *R.* 11. 46; *Me.* 61. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); शुद्धस्नानात्परुष-मलकं *Me.* 91. -5 Sharn violent,

strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.); परुषपवनवेगोत्थितसंशुष्कपर्णः *R.* 1. 22; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Ved: knotted. -10 A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; *Pt.* 1. 50. -हृतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; *R.* 5. 68. -उक्ति *f.*, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुष् *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (पराह) 2 *P.* 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परेति स जी-वति *Pt.* 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; *Ki.* 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead -तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -भर्तृ, -राज *m.* the god of death, Yama; *Si.* 1. 57. -भूमिः *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; *Ku.* 5. 68.

परेति: *Vod.* Departure.

परेयवि, परेषु *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टुः *f.*, परेष्टुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षः *R.* 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्मथो जनः *S.* 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; *H. Pr.* 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् *P.* III. 2. 115. *Note.* The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (*i. e.* परोक्ष, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलिकर्तुं शक्यते न ममाग्रतः *Mk.* 2; परोक्षे कार्येदतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं *Chāp.* 18; नोवाहरेदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं *Ms.* 2. 119. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. -कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-स्ति: *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved Immense vast.

परोरजस् *a.* Untouched by passions pure; *U.* 4.

परोवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

परोवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all -*m.* 1 The Supreme being. -2 The highest happiness.

परोहिः *f.*, परोहिणी A cock-roach.

पकटः A heron. -हं Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः -टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (वृक्ष). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारोरेभिर्निर्दिष्टः *R.* 17. 15; *Mk.* 10. 60. -2 Rain; अस्माद्भवति भू-तानि पर्जन्यादक्षसेभवः *Bg.* 9. 14. -3 The god of rain, *i. e.* Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 *N.* of Vishnu.

पर्ण 10 *U.* (पर्णयति-ते) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -पर्णः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. -अशनं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of basil. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उदङ्ग a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कुट्टः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see *Y.* 3. 317 and *Mit.* thereon. -सङ्घः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-ङ्घः) a collection of leaves. -वीरपटः an epithet of Siva. -वीरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -भेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -सुख *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). -युगः any wild animal living in the boughs or trees &c. -रुह *m.* the spring season (वसंत). -लता the betel-plant. -वा-टिका spices of areca nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य *R.* 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; *Bk.* 6. 143.

पर्णतिः [*Up.* 4. 107] 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

परिन् *m.* A tree.
 परिण *a.* See पर्णल.
 पर्तु *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्तु 1 A. (पर्ति) To break wind.
 पर्तुः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fast, breaking wind (पर्तु also in this sense).

पर्तु 1 H. (पर्ति) To go, move.

पर्तुः 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (अङ्गुलि), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन परिण पङ्क्तयन्ति स पर्तु; Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्तुः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. -2 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

पर्तुः A braid of hair.

पर्तुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्तुः-क्री A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्तुः 1 P. (पर्ति) To go, move.

पर्तु *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्यग्नः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्यकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; of. अवसन्धिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as विसर्ग which is thus defined by Vasishtha:—रक्तं पादमथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योर्तु संस्थितं । इतरिमस्यैवोर्तु वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥ ; पर्यकव्यभिचय &c. Mk. 1. 1. —Comp. —बंधः sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्यक; पर्यकबंधस्थिरपूर्वकार्य Ku. 3. 45, 59. —भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यतुल्योक्तः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (अपवाय जिज्ञासा Halāy.); एतेनारयपरि पर्यतुल्योक्तस्यानवकाशः; Day. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure reproach.

पर्यत *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्यन्तपृथ्वी 'the ocean bounded earth.' —तः 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उदजपर्यन्त-चारिणी S. 4; पर्यतनं R. 13. 38; R. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank; Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. —Comp. —देशः, —धः, —रुमिः

f. an adjoining district or region. —पर्यतः an adjoining hill.

पर्यतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral, tergitude.

पर्यन्य = पर्यन्य *q. v.*

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्ययणं 1 Walking round; circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

पर्यवदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

पर्यवशेषः End, termination.

पर्यवष्टम् 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround; पर्यवष्टम्यतामेतत्कालायतनं Mā. 5.

पर्यवष्टमनं Surrounding, investing.

पर्यवसो 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -3 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in; एष एव समुच्चयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगे सदस्योगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न वृथक् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. —Caus. To compose or collect oneself; स पर्यवस्थापकस्यामानं V. 1.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्यवस्था *m.* An adversary, antagonist.

पर्यश्रु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्यश्रुणी मंगलभोगमीरुनं लोचने मीलयेतुं विवेह Ki. 3. 36; पर्यश्रुत्स्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजम्बो R. 13. 70.

पर्यस 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround; ताम्राहपर्यस्तुचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round; पर्यस्तबिलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears); R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184. -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

पर्यसनं 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing -3

Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्यस्तो घनजयस्योपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve. 4; Si. 10. 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt; killed. -6 Bound.

पर्यस्तिः *f.* पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams; see पर्यक ?

पर्यसः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्यसनं Revolution.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled; S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; पर्याकुलोऽस्मि S. 6; R. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; स्नेहः, क्रोधः &c.

पर्याकुलता —त्वं Confusion; Ku. 2. 25.

पर्यागच्छ 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पर्यागत *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्याणः A saddle; इक्षपर्याण K. 126. 'saddled.'

पर्याप् 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्याप्तं त्विदमेव बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, पर्याप्तक्षिणः. -4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां पर्याप्त्युज्जतिः M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्याप्तचक्षेव शरत्त्वियामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient; R. 15. 11, 17. 17; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many; Ku. 3. 39. —तः *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, waring off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Williness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

पर्याप्तावः 1 Revolution. -2 Encircling.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapae, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायेष्वामृतस्य Ku. 2. 36; Mā. 9. 32; Ms. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो निधनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99; पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chandr. -5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. (Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of:—1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation. -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दुर्यते स्मः कामं ह्युभाभ्यां Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. —अन्नं food intended for another. —उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; e. g. see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. —युत a. supplanted, superseded. —वचनं, शब्दः a synonym. —शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. —सेवा service by rotation; Ku. 2. 36.

पर्यारिणी A cow afflicted with diseases.

पर्याली ind. A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (हिन) used with कृ, भू or अह; पर्यालीकृत्य = हिंसित्वा.

पर्यालोच 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

पर्यालीचनं, -ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

पर्याविल a. Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7. 40.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -7 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक a. 1 Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; रत्नं sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुनीभवति पशुस्त्वितोऽपि जतुः

S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एव माधवाः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 10. -3 Agitated, excited; सुहृत् पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् S. 6.

पर्युद्वचनं 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युद्वस् 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

पर्युद्वस्त p. 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

पर्युद्वस्तः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युपस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपास 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पर्युपास्यत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Rs. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेन्द्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in, partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

पर्युपासक, -सिन् -सितु, m. A worshipper.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्तिः f. Sowing.

पर्युष्णं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युचित a. 1 Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युचित- -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

पर्येषणं-णा 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

पर्येष्टिः f. Search, inquiry.

पर्यै 1 P. (पर्यति) To fill.

पर्यैकं The knee-joint.

पर्यणी [पर्ये-करणे लृट् शिवा ह्रस्व] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or suture of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

पर्वतः [पर्व-अतश्च; पर्वणि भागः सत्यस्य वा; cf. P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] 1 A mountain, hill; परमुणपरमापुर्णपर्वती कृत्य निर्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्रोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आत्मजः an epithet of the mountain Maināka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Pārvatī. —आवारा the earth. —आशयः a cloud. —अश्विः a fabulous animal called Sarabha,

q. v. —आशयिन् m., आशयः a mountaineer. —काकः a raven. —जा a river. —पतिः an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —मोक्षा a kind of plantain. राज् m. —राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. —वासिन् a. living in mountain. (-m.) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgā. -2. of Gāyatrī. —त्यः a. situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतीय a. Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

पर्वतीकृ 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्वन् n. [पृ-वन्तिर् Up. 4. 112] 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp.; as in कर्कशागुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahābhārata). -5 The step of a staircase; R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; i. e. the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलु-र्वदमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; R. 7. 33; Ms. 4. 150; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. —कालः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. कारिन् m. a Brahmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. —गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. —धिः the moon. —नाक्षी time of opposition or conjunction. —पुर्णता 1. preparations for a festival. -2. completion of a festival. -3. joining. —सूतं the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —मयः the wrist; आपर्वमानो-रिति S. 4. 4. —योनिः a cane or reed

—रुद्र *m.* a pomegranate tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. पशु. 2 A weapon in general. —3 A rib. —4 Ved. A curved knife. —Comp. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Parasurāma.

पशुका A rib.

पशुधः Seo पशुध.

पशु 1 A. (पशुते) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 Ved. To accept.

पशुः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

पशुद्वय [पशु-अदि] 1 An assembly; a meeting, conclave. —2 Particularly a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पशु 1 P. (पलति) To go, move.

पशुः [पल-अच्] Straw, husk. —लं 1 Flesh, meat. —2 Particular weight equal to four *karshas*. —3 A particular measure of fluids. —4 A particular measure of time. —Comp. —अग्निः bile. —अंगः a tortoise. —अद्वा, अश्विनः a demon, Rākshasa. —क्षारः blood. —गदः a plasterer, mason. —विषः 1. a demon. —2. a raven. —अर्ध the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पलकट *a.* Timid, bashful.

पलकः Bile, gall.

पलकवः 1 A demon, goblin. —2 Bdellium. —3 The किंशुक tree. —वा A fly.

पलित *a.* Weighing or containing so many *palas*.

पल्लः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. —2 Mire, mud. —3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —Comp. —आशयः swelled neck. —ज्वरः gall, bile. —विषः 1. a raven. —2. a demon.

पल्ल *a.* Veil. White.

पलवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलस = पलस q. v.

पलांडु *m.* n. An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलायः 1 The temples of an elephant. —2 A halter, rope.

पलाय 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. —2 To escape. —3 To die away.

पलायक *a.* 1 Flying. —2 A fugitive.

पलायन 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. —2 A saddle.

पलायित *p.p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलायिन् *a.* Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलालः, —लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. —Comp. —दोहदः the mango tree.

पलाश *a.* 1 Green. —2 Unkind, cruel. —ज्ञः 1 A demon. —2 N. of the Magadha country. —3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किंशुक); नवपलाशपलाशवनं इवः Si. 6. 2. —ज्ञ 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालें-दुवकाण्यदिकाशभावाद्दृष्टः पलाशान्यतिलो-हितानि Ku. 3. 29. —2 A leaf or petal in general; चलत्पलाशांतरोगोचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. —3 The green colour. —सी Lac.

पलाशकः The tree Palāsa.

पलाशिच् *a.* Leafy. —*m.* A tree.

पलिङ्गी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. —2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पलिचः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. —2 A wall or rampart. —3 An iron club; cf. परिप. —4 A cow pen (गौगृह) —5 The gateway of a building.

पलित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमौलिनि-स्तकाक्षे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —लं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयिणश्चक्रे-वाहं पलितच्छसना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. —2 Much or ornamented hair. —3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). —4 Mud, mire. —5 Heat. —6 Benzoin.

पलितकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पलितभावेण्यु *a.* Becoming grey.

पलितिच् *a.* Grey-haired.

पल्ये Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्येकः A bed; see पल्येक.

पल्ययन 1 A saddle. —2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लुः A large granary.

पल्लवः —वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; करपल्लवः, लतेषु संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवः R. 3. 7. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. —4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5. Strength, power. —6 A blade of grass. —7 A bracelet, an armlet. —8 Love, amorous sport. —9 The end of a robe or garment. —10 Unsteadiness (जालं). —वः A libertine. —Comp. अंकुरः —आधारः a branch. —अद्वा a deer. —अन्न an epithet of the god of love. —आपलित *a.* full of or 'aden with buds —आहित 1. dealing with trifles. —2. superficial knowledge. —आहित *a.* 1. putting forth sprouts. —2. dealing with trifles. —3. diffusive or superficial. —द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. —2 A catamite. —3 The paramour of a harlot. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A kind of fish. —6 A sprout; (*n.* also).

पल्लवति, पल्लवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. —2 To expand, spread, make prolif or diffuse.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant —2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a.* Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. —2 Spread, extended; अले पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. —3 Dyed red with lac —ता Lac-dye.

पल्लविच् *a.* (नी. f.) Having young shoots or leaves; Kn. 3. 54. —*m.* A tree.

पल्लिः —ह्री *f.* 1 A small village, —2 A hut. —3 A house, station. —4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as विशिरपल्लि. —5 A house-lizard. —6 A creeping-plant.

पल्लिका 1 A small village or station —2 A house-lizard.

पल्लवले A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्य सरः); स पल्लव-जलेऽधुना... कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. —Comp. —आवासः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः [पू भवे-अच्] 1 Wind. —2 Purification. —3 A marsh. —4 Winnowing corn —वा Purification. —व Cow-dung.

पवन *a.* Clean, pure. —नः [पू-स्थ] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबन्ति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते Snhbāsh; पवनवद्वी, पवनसुतः &c. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 A householder's sacred fire —नं 1 Purification. —2 Winnowing. —3 A sieve, strainer. —4 Water. —5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). —नी A broom. —Comp. —अश्विनः, —शुक्र *m.* a serpent. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat

—2. of Bhīma. —3. fire. —आज्ञः a serpent, snake. —आज्ञः 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a peacock. —तनयः, —सुत epithets 1. of Hanumat. —2. of Bhīma. —वाहनः fire. —व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. —2. rheumatism.

पवमानः [पू-ताच्छीत्ये ज्ञानच्] 1 Air, wind; पवमानः वृषिर्विद्वानिव R. 8. 9. —2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवित *a.* Purified, cleansed. —न्तं Back pepper.

पवाका A whirlwind, a hurri-cane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra. —2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. —3 The point of a spear or arrow. —4 An arrow. —5 Speech. —6 Fire.

पवित्र *a.* [पू-करणे ह्र] 1 Scored, boly, sinless, sanctified (persons or

things); त्रीणि आदि पवित्राणि दौहित्र-
कुतपस्तिला: Ms. 3. 235; पवित्रो नरः
पवित्रे ह्यनं &c. -2 Purified by the
performance of ceremonial act (such
as sacrifice &c.). -3 Purifying,
removing sin. -4 An instrument
for cleansing or purifying, such as a
sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades
of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in
purifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 A
ring of Kusa grass worn on the
fourth finger on certain religious oc-
casions. -4 The sacred thread worn
by members of the first three castes
of the Hindus. -5 Copper. -6 Rain.
-7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing. -9
A vessel in which the *arghya* is pre-
sented. -10 Clarified butter. -11
Honey. -12 The holy basil. -2
Tumeric. (पवित्रोक्तु 'to purify, sanc-
tify'; पवित्राय 'to become pure or
holy'). -Comp. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं
investiture with the sacred thread.
-धान्यं barley. -पाणि a. holding
darabha grass in the hand.

पवित्रक A net or rope made of
hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P. 'To purify,
cleanse.

पवित्रवत् a. 1 Having a strainer or
purifying instrument. -2 Purifying,
cleansing.

पवित्रिण a. 1 Purifying. -2 Clean.
pure.

पवीर Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [सर्वविशेषेण पश्यति, दम्-कु पशा-
देश] 1 Cattle (both singly and
collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2
An animal in general. A sacrifi-
cial animal, such as a goat; an
oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast;
often added to words meaning 'man'
to show contempt; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च
को विशेषः H. 1; cf. वृश, नरपशु &c. -5
N. of a subordinate deity and one of
Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated
person. -7 The soul, the Supreme
spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an animal
is killed. -9 Fire. -Comp. -अवदानं
a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1. the
act of animal-sacrifice. -2. copula-
tion. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered
into the ear of an animal which is
about to be sacrificed; it is a parody
of the celebrated Gayatri q. v.
पशुपताय विश्वे शिरच्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मे)
वीमहि । ततो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -पातः
slaughter of animals for sacrifice.
-वर्षा: copulation. -देवता the deity
to whom an animal is offered. -धर्म
1. the nature or characteristics of
cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3.
promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66.
4. The marrying of widows. -नाथः
an epithet of Siva. -पः a herdsman

-पति: 1. an epithet of Siva; Me.
96, 56; Kn. 6. 95. -2. a herdsman,
owner of cattle. -3. N. of a philoso-
pher who taught the philosophical
doctrine called पशुपत; see Sarva. S.
ad. loc. -पालः, -पालकः a herdsman.
-पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing
of cattle. -पाशः 1. the cord with
which the sacrificial animal is
bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3.
the bonds which enchain the in-
dividual soul. -पाशकः a kind of co-
itus or mode of sexual enjoyment.
-पेरणं the driving of cattle. -पशुः
an animal-sacrifice. -मर ind. ac-
cording to the manner of slaughter-
ing animals; इष्टिपशुमारं मरितः S. 6.
-पशुः, -पाशः, -दृश्यं an animal-sacri-
fice. -रज्जुः f. a cord for tethering
cattle. -राजः a lion. -य. A. Ved.
giving cattle. -समाज्ञायः a collector
of names for animals.

पशुय a. 1 Fit or suitable for
cattle; Y. 1. 321. -2 Relating to
cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3
Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. -स्य
1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for
cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice
of animal.

पश्चा a. 1 Being behind. -2 Pos-
terior, later. -3 Western. -आ ind.
Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards
-3 Westward.

पश्चात् ind. (Used by itself or
with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind,
from the back; पश्चाद्दुःखमज्ञाय S.
6; पश्चादुच्यते मतिरिति; स्वांगमायच्छमा-
नः S. 4. v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards,
towards the back (opp. उत्तः); गच्छ-
ति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चाद्दंष्टरं चेतः
S. 1. 34; 3. 8. -3 After (in time or
space), then, afterwards, subse-
quently; लक्ष्मी पुरा बुद्धिमती च पश्चात्
Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him'; R.
4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39, 16. 29; Me.
36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. -5
From the west. -6 Towards the west,
westward. -Comp. -कुक्ष a. left be-
hind, surpassed, thrown into the
back-ground; पश्चात्कुक्षः स्निग्धजना
शिषोपि Kn. 7. 28; R. 17 18. -ताप
repentance, contrition; तं कु to re-
pent. -वातः a west wind.

पश्चार्धः [अपरआसी अर्धः] 1 The
hinder part or side (of the body);
पश्चार्धेन यद्विदः शरपतनभयाद्भयम्
कार्यं S. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3
The western side.

पश्चिम a. [पश्चाद्भवः दिग्भू] 1 Being
behind, hindmost. -2 Last (in time
or space); पश्चिमे बसति वर्तमानस्य K.
25 B. 19. 1. 54; पश्चिमाश्रयिना नः

मात्पसाद्विभ चेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरतः प-
श्चिमाश्रयः 17. 8; पत पश्चिमयोः पितुः
पादयोः Mn. 7; क्रिया the last i. e.
funeral rites; अवस्था last state
(verging on death); Pt. 2. 2. 3
Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5.
92. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in
the sense of 'in the west': पश्चिमे
'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.;
so पश्चिमे 'in the west'). -Comp.
-अर्धः 1. the latter half. -2. the
hinder part. -उत्तर a. north-western
-रात्रः the latter part of the night.
उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रोचरात् Ki. 1. 49
v. 1.

पश्चिमा The west. -Comp. -उत्तर
the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (स्त्री f.) Seeing, perceiv-
ing, beholding, looking at, observ-
ing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, high-
wayman (one who steals before a
person's eyes, or in the very sight
of the possessor; as for instance,
a goldsmith).

पश्यती 1 A harlot, courtesan. -2
A particular sound; of. Malli on
Kn. 2. 17.

पसस् n. Ved. Membrum virile.

पस्यं 1 A house, habitation,
abode; पस्यं प्रजातुमथ तं प्रभुरापवृच्छे
Ktr., K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family.
-3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man.
-5 A priest. -स्वरा The goddess pre-
siding over domestic affairs.

पस्यवत् m. Ved. A householder.

पस्यशः 1 N. of the first *Ahnika* of
the first chapter of Patanjali's *Mahā-
bhāṣya*; शब्दविद्येयं नो भाति राजनीति-
रपस्यशः Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्यशः also
means 'without spies'). -2 (Fig.)
An introductory chapter in general
(उपोद्घात).

प (ह) वाः, पक्षिका (m. pl.) N. of
a people; (the Persians?)

पा I. 1 P. पिबति, पीत; pass.
पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff, पिब स्तन्य-
पीत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न
पिबाम्युरस्तः Ve. 1. 15; R. 3. 54;
Kn. 3. 36; Mā. 8. 5; Bk. 14. 92;
15. 6. -2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पाकयते च
सिंधुः R. 13. 9, S. 1. 24. -3 To drink
in, inhale; R. 7. 63. -4 To drink
in (with the eyes or ear), feast
on, look at or listen to intently;
समदुःखा पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1; निबाल-
पशस्तिमितेन चक्षुषा हृदस्य कांतं पिबतः
सुताननं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36;
13. 30; Me. 16; Kn. 7. 64. -5 To
absorb, drink or swallow up; (बाणैः)
आयुर्वैद्यतौ पीतं रुधिरं तु पताशभिः R.
12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating
liquors. -Caus. (पाकयति) 1 To

cause to drink, give to drink ; R. 13. 9 ; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. —Desid. (विनासति) To wish to drink &c. ; हालाहलं खलु पिपासति कौ- तुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -II. 2. P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve ; (o't. with abl.) ; पर्याप्तो- सि प्रजाः पातु R. 10. 25, पातु र्वां..... भूतेशस्य भुजंगवह्निचलयमहन्नदजटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2 ; जीवन् पुनः शश्वदुपह्वयेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजामाध पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern ; पातु पृथ्वी...भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. —Caus. (पात्यते) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve ; कथं दुष्टः स्वयं धर्मं प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132 ; Ms. 9. 108 ; R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern ; नं पुं पालयामास Rām. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise) ; पालितसेगराय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for ; अत्रोपविश्य मूर्ध्निर्तार्यः पालयतु कृष्णगमनं Ve. 1.

पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोमपाः, अघ- पाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping ; गोपाः.

पांशुः (शु) 1 Dust, dirt ; crumbl- ing soil ; R. 2. 2 ; Rs. 1. 13 ; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung, manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5 Landed property. —Comp. —कासीसं sulphate of iron. —कुली a high road, highway. —कुल 1. a dust-heap. -2. in a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुप- पदशासनं). —कृत a. covered with dust. —सारंजं a kind of salt. —चत्वरं bail. —चंदन an epithet of Siva. —चामरः 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Dhruvā grass. -4. praise. —जालिकः epithet of Vishnu. —पटल a mass or coating of dust. —मर्दन an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin.

पांस (श) न a. (ना or नी f.). (Usually at the end of comp.) 1. Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling ; पौलस्त्यकुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating, spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. —नं Contempt.

पांस(श)व a. Consisting of dust. पांशुका A menstruous woman. पांशु(द्यु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A cripple moved about in a wheel- chair.

पांशु (शु) ल a. [पांशुरस्यस्य मिधांलम्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust ; Māl. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained ; दारम्यामी भवाभ्याहो परस्त्रीसंशोपांशुलः S. 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring ; as in कलपांशुल. —लः

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Siva. -3 An epithet of Siva. —ला 1 A monstrous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman ; अ° chaste woman ; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth..

पाक a. 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intel- lect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple, genuine. -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignor- ant. —कः [पक्-वत्] 1 Cooking, dress- ing, baking, boiling. -2 Burning (as bricks), baking ; Ms. 5. 122 ; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4 Ripeness ; ओषधयः कलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 45 ; कलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंष्टुमस्य V. 4. 13 ; Māl. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development ; जी°, मति°. -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfil- ment ; युषोज पाकाभिमुखैर्द्वयान् पित्राय- नाकलेः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, conse- quence, fruit, fruition (fig. also) ; आसीमिदधयामासुःपुरःपाकाभिरविकां Ku. 6. 90 ; पाकाभिमुखस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4 ; Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn, नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 (पचत इति पाकः पाक्यं). -10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a re- volution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. —Comp. —अगारः -रं, आगारः -रं, शाला, स्थानं a kitchen. —अतीसारः chronic dysentery. —अभिमुख a. 1. ready for ripeness or development. -2. inclined to favour. —न a. produced by heat. (जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatu- lence. —पात्रं, —भांदं a cooking-utensil. —पुटी a potter's kiln. —यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice, (for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). शुक्ला chalk. —शासनः, —दिष्ट, —हंत m. epithets of Indra ; Kn. 2. 63. —शासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayan- ta, son of Indra. -2. of. Vāli. -3. of Arjuna. —स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are sub- ject ; cf. कृत्पाकल.

पाकिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested.

पाकिन् a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). -3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, —पाकुका A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. —क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) [पक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party. पाक्षपातिक a. (की f.) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down ; नियमः पाक्षिके संति. —कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic ; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापारंभकयोर्दुर्गीब इकयोर्भरिगता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24 ; दुरात्मन् पाखंडचंडाल Māl 5.

पागल a. Mad, demented.

पांक्त a. (की f.) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold. -2 Having ten limbs (as a man or beast).

पांक्त्य, पांक्त्य a. 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with.

पांशुल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक a. [पक्-वत्] 1 Cooking, baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. —कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. —कं Gall. bile. —Comp. —क्षी a female cook.

पाचन a. (नी f.) [पाचयति कर्तरि ल्यु, पाच्यतेऽनेन कर्णे ल्यृत् वा] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Soft- ening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. —नः 1 Fire -2 Sourness, acidity. —नं 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening. -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expi- ation (प्रायश्चित्). -6 Infusion, decoction. -7 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -1 A cat- aplasm. -9 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleed- ing.

पाचनकः Borax. —कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल a. Cooking, ripening, caus- ing digestion &c. —लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः f. Cooking.

पाजस् n. Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल a. (ती f.) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः N. of the conch of Kriahna ; (दधानो) निधनमनभूयत

पाञ्चजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. —Comp. —धरः an epithet of Krishna.
पाञ्चदश *a.* (की *f.*), पाञ्चदश्य (इषी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पाञ्चदश्य *A* collection of fifteen.
पाञ्चनद *a.* (की *f.*), P'ivalent in the पञ्चनद or Punjab. —कः 1 A prince of the Punjab. —2 (pl.) Its inhabitants.
पाञ्चभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them;
पाञ्चभौतिकी ब्राह्मिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पाञ्चयज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —कः Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पाञ्चवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.
पाञ्चशब्दिकं 1 Musio of five kinds. —2 Musical instruments in general.
पाञ्चाथिकः A follower or votary of Siva.

पाञ्चाल *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. —लः 1 The country of the Panchālas. —2 A prince of the Panchālas. —लः (*m.* pl.) 1 The people of the Panchālas. —2 An association of five guilds (*i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पाञ्चालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Panchālas. —कः A king. of that country.

पाञ्चाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. —2 N. of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. —3 A doll, puppet. —4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it:—वर्णः शेषः (*i. e.* माधुर्यव्यञ्जकः प्रकाशकः शेषः) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तयश्च पदो देवः पाञ्चालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पाञ्चालिका A doll, puppet; सन्ध्यागालम्भृति स्रुञ्जी दंतपाञ्चालिकेच क्रीडायोगे तद्वद्विन्नये प्रापिता वर्धिता च Māl. 10. 5.

पाद् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breath. —2 (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —दा A series, order.

पाटकः (पट्-पुट्) 1 A splitter, divider. —2 Part of a village. —3 The half of a village. —4 A kind of musical instrument. —5 A bank, shore. —6 A flight of steps leading to the water. —7 Loss of capital or stock. —8 A long span. —9 Throwing dice.

पाटचरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमरसपाटचर S. 6; पश्मिनी परिमलालिपाटचरेः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटन [पट्-भावे लुट्] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. —Comp. —किया lanoing an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. —2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल *a.* [पट्-णिच् कलच्] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; and अग्रे कीनखपाटले कुरचक V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Gīt. 12. —लः 1 The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादिभि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. —2 The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens; पाटलसंसर्गसुर-भिवनवाताः S. 1. 3. —लं 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52; 19. 46. —2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. —3 Saffron. —Comp. —उपलः a ruby. —द्रुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale red colour.
पाटला 1 The red lodhra. —2 The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). —3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgā.
पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet-flower. —Comp. —पुरं N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Soṇa and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Patnā. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2. 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.
पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. —2 Knowing time and place. —कः A pupil.

पाटवं [पटोर्भावे अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. —2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. —3 Energy. —4 Quickness; rashness. —5 Health.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. —2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic. —Comp. —गणित arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर तव पटी-यान् कः परिपाटीमिमाहुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. —2 A field. —3 Tin. —4 A cloud. —5 A sieve. —6 A pungent root. —7 The manna of the bamboo. —8 Catarrh.

पाठः [पट्-भावे वच्] 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. —2 Reading, perusal, study. —3 Studying, or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मज्ञ one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas). —4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अथ गंधर्वद्वयमादृतं इति आगांतुकः पाठ-प्राचीनपाठोत्तरं शुभं धर्मिण्यमयत्नः इति पुष्टि-

गतेः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —Comp. —अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). —छेदः a pause, caesura. —दोषः a false reading. —निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. —सूः *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. —संजरी, —शादिली the Śārikā bird. —शाला a school, college, seminary. —शालिन् *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [पट्-पुट्] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. —2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. —3 A spiritual teacher. —4 A pupil, student, scholar. —5 The text of a book.

पाठन Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text.

पाठिन् *a.* [पट्-णिजि] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. —2 Knowing or familiar with. —*m.* A Brāhmana who has finished his studies.

पाठीनाः A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. —2 A kind of fish; विश्वपाठीनपरावर्त पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाढिनी 1 An earthen pot. —2 A boiler.

पाणः [पण् भावे वच्] 1 Trade, traffic. —2 A trader. —3 A game. —4 A stake at play. —5 An agreement. —6 Praise. —7 The hand.

पाणिः [पण् इण् आयामावः; cf. Up. 4. 132] 1 The hand; दानेन पाणिर्न ह कंकणेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand'; see चक्र, चक्र &c. ; पाणिं ग्रह्णु or पीड् 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry; पाणीं कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणं 'marriage'. —2 Ved. A hoof. —णिः *f.* A market. —Comp.

—कर्मन् *pn.* 1. N. of Siva. —2. one playing on a drum. —ग्रहाती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं, —ग्रहः marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. :—ग्रहजिक, —ग्रहणीय *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. (—*a*) a nuptial gift —ग्रहीतु *m.*, —ग्रहः a bridegroom, husband; रघाचरयनिहं यदिकचित्पाणिघाहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21; बालयेऽपिदुर्वर्गे तेऽद्वेष्टे पाणिब्राह्मणस्य यौवने 6. 148. —वा 1 a drummer. —2 a workman, handicrafts-man. —सतः 1. a blow with the hand. —2. boxing. —3. a boxer. —चापल्यं snapping the fingers. —जः a finger-nail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Gīt. 12. —तलं the palm of the hand. —धर्मः due form of marriage. —पल्लव 1. a sprout like hand. —2. the fingers. —पात्र *a.* drinking by means of the

band.—पीडनं marriage; पाणिपीडन-
महं दमयंत्याः कामयेमाहि महीमहिर्कांशो
N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरन्तरं Ku. 8.
1; Mā. 8. 6.—पणयिनी a wife.
—बंधः 'union of the hands';
marriage.—सुज्ज m. the sacred fig-
tree.—सुक्तं a missile thrown with
the hand.—सुखाः m. pl. the Mancs.
—रुह m.,—रुहः a finger-nail.—बादः 1.
clapping the hands together.—2.
playing on a drum.—सर्पार्या a rope.
—स्वनिक् a. playing musical instru-
ments with the hands.

पाणिधन-य a. 1. Blowing through the
hands.—2 Chilly, as a road or jour-
ney.—3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक a. (की. f.) Got by play-
ing at stake.—कः A merchant.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated gram-
marian who is considered as an in-
spired muni, and is said to have
derived the knowledge of his gram-
mar from Siva.

पाणिनीय a. Relating to or compos-
ed by Pāṇini; Si. 19.: 75.—यः A
follower of Pāṇini; अकृतम्युहः पाणि-
नीयाः—यं The grammar of Pāṇini.

पांडुर a. Whitish, pale-white.—रं
1 Red-chalk.—2 The blossom of the
jasmine.

पांडवः [पांडोरस्य पुमान् ओरञ्] 'A
son or descendant of Pāṇdu,' N. of
any one of the five sons of Pāṇdu; i. e.
युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन नकुल and सहदेव;
हंसः। संपति पांडवा इव वनाद्ज्ञातचर्या गताः
Mk. 5. 6.—Comp.—आभीलः N. of
Krishna.—श्रेष्ठः N. of Yudhishtira.

पांडवायनः An epithet of Krishna.

पांडवीय a. Belonging to the
Pāṇḍavas.

पांडवेयः = पांडव q. v.

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound
learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पांडि-
त्यैवैदग्ययोः Mā. 1. 7; Pt. 1. 19.—2
Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharp-
ness; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्
सुगतिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु a. Pale-white, whitish, pale,
yellowish; विकलकरणा पांडुश्चायः शु-
चा परिदुर्लभः U. 3. 22.—इः 1 the
pale-white or yellowish-white
colour.—2 Jaundice.—3 A white ele-
phant.—4 N. of the father of the
Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten
by Vyasa on Ambalika, one
of the widows of Vichitravirya.
He was called Pāṇdu, because
he was born pale (पांडु) by reason
of his mother having become
quite pale with fear when in private
with the sage Vyasa; (यस्मात्पांडुवत्पा-
पमा विस्मयं प्रेष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव मुनसि वै
पांडुवै भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevent-

ed by a curse from having progeny
himself; so he allowed his first wife
Kunti to make use of a charm she
had acquired from Durvāsas for the
birth of sons. She gave birth to
Yudhishtira, Bhima and Arjuna;
and Mādrī, his other wife, by the use
of the same charm, gave birth to
Nakula and Sahadeva. One day
Pāṇdu forgot the curse under which
he was labouring, and made bold to
embrace Mādrī, but he fell imme-
diately dead in her arms.] —Comp.

—आमयः jaundice.—कंचलः 1. a white
blanket.—2. a warm upper garment.
—3. the housing of a royal elephant.
—कंचलिन m. 1. a carriage covered
with a woollen blanket.—2. The
housings of a royal elephant.—पुत्रः a
son of Pāṇdu, any one of the five
Pāṇḍavas.—पृष्ठ a. 'white-backed',
having no auspicious marks on the
body, one from whom nothing great
is to be expected.—धूमः a region full
of chalky soil.—मृत्तिका 1. white or
pale soil.—2. the opal.—मृद् f. chalk.
—रामः whiteness, pallor.—रोगः jaun-
dice.—लेखः a sketch made with
chalk; a rough draft or sketch made
on the ground, board &c.; पांडुलेखेन
फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु
संशोधय पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyāsa.
—शर्करा light coloured gravel (प्रमेह-
मेद).—शर्मिला an epithet of Drau-
padi.—सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe;
चांडालात्पांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्सारस्त्वहारावात्
Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white
colour.—2 Jaundice.—3 N. of
Pāṇdu.

पांडुकिन् a. Suffering from jaun-
dice.

पांडुर a. [पांडुवर्णस्यारतिर] Whitish,
pale-white, yellowish-white, pale;
छविः पांडुराः S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26; Ku.
3. 33.—रं The white leprosy.
—Comp.—इधुः a species of sugar-
cane.

पांडुरिमन् m. Paleness, white or pale
colour.

पांडुचाः (m. pl.) N. of a country
and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रघोः
पांडुचाः प्रतापं न विधेहिरे R. 4. 49.—इच्छा
A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पांडु An uncoloured woollen gar-
ment.

पाण्य a. Praiseworthy, commend-
able.

पात a. Protecting, guarding.—m.
1 Falling.—2 Sin.—3 A guardian.

पात p. p. Protected, guarded &c.;
See पा.

पातः [पत-पञ्च] 1 Flying, flight.
—2 Alighting, descending, descent.

—3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig.
also); द्रुमं, गृहं; चरणपातः 'falling
down at the feet'; R. 11. 92; पात-
स्पातौ 'rise and fall'.—4 Destruction,
dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44.—5 A
blow, stroke; पातः in -खड्गपातः.—6
Shedding, discharging, emitting;
असृक्पातः Ms. 8. 44.—9 A cast,
throw, shot; दृष्टिं R. 13. 18.—8
An attack, inroad.—9 Happening,
coming to pass, occurrence.—10 A
failing, defect.—11 An epithet of
Rāhu.—12 (in astr.) An inauspici-
ous or malignant position or aspect.
—13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन a. [पत-गिन् ल्युट्] Felling,
cutting down,—नं 1 Causing to fall
down, bringing or throwing down,
knocking down.—2 Throwing, cast-
ing.—3 Humbling, lowering.—4 Re-
moving. N. B. पातनं may have dif-
ferent meanings according to the
noun with which it is used; e. g.
दंडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall';
i. e. chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing
the foetus to fall', causing an abor-
tion.

पातित p. p. 1 Cast down, struck
down.—2 Overthrown, humbled.—3
Lowered.

पातिन् a. (नी. f.) [पत-गिन्] 1
Going to, descending, alighting on.—
2 Falling, sinking.—3 Being con-
tained in.—4 Felling or throwing
down.—5 Pouring forth, discharg-
ing, emitting.

पातुक a. (की. f.) [पत-उक्] 1
Falling habitually or frequently.—2
Apt or disposed to fall.—3 Losing
one's caste.—4 Going to hell.—कः
1 The declivity of a mountain, a
precipice.—2 The water-elephant.

पात्य a. 1 To be caused to fall, to
be felled or cut down.—2 To be im-
posed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयति नरं, पत-उक्]
Sin, crime; (Hindn law-givers
enumerate five great sins :—ब्रह्महत्या
सुरापानं स्तेयं दुर्वैरागमः । महति पातकान्पातुः
संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह Ms. 11. 55.).

पातकिन् a. Sinful, guilty.

पातंगिः 1 An epithet of Satura.
—2 Of Yama.—3 Of Karna.—4 Of
Sugriva.

पातंजल a. (ली. f.) Composed by
Patanjali; पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतवृत्ति-
परिश्रमः Paribhāṣhendusekhara.—ले
The Yoga system of philosophy
taught by Patanjali. (It is generally
believed that Patanjali, the author of
the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the
author of the Yoga system; but it is
a dubious point).

पातालं [पतत्यस्मिन्नधर्मो पद्-आलङ् ; छं,

Up. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are :—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. —2 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. —3 An excavation, a hole. —4 Submarine fire. —5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. —2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). —Comp. —गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् *m.*, —निलयः, निवासः, —वासिन् *m.* 1. a demon. —2. a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. —2 A bird. —3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of oaste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. —2 A small earthen vessel. —3 A woman of a partioular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [पाति रक्ष्यधिये, पिबत्यनेन वा पा-द्रु Tv.] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. —2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निधायायै R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or ntensil. —3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. —4 A reservoir. —5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; विसृज्य पात्रे भयः Bh. 2. 82; Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. —6 An actor, a *dramatis personæ*; तत्पतिपात्रमाधीयतां यतनः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1 *dramatis personæ*. —7 A king's minister. —8 The obannel or bed of a river. —9 Fitness, propriety. —10 An order, command. —11 A leaf. —त्रः 1 A kind of measure (आढक). —2 A preservative from sin. —त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. —2 A small furnace. —3 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —पाला 1. a large paddle used as a rndder. —2. the rod of a balance (तुलाधर) —युत् *m.* a servant. —संस्कारः 1. the cleansing or purification of a vessel. —2. the current of a river.

पात्रकं A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रद *a.* Lean; emaciated. —दः 1 A cup, pot. —2 Rugged garments.

पात्रदीरः 1 A competent minister. —2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. —3 Fire. —4 A crow. —5 A heron. —6 Rust of iron. —7 Mucous rinning from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel; पात्रि पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138

पात्रसात् *ind.* In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक *a.* (की.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. —2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. —की, की A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिन् *a.* 1 Having or providing with a drinking-vessel. —2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To 'make worthy'; पात्रीकृतो द्युस्त्विति येन S. 5. 20. —2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण *a.* Measured, sown, or cooked with the Pātra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरा, —रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, —पात्रेसमितः 1 Constant at meals or dinner-time, 'a parasite. —2 A treacherons or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [पथिते पा-कर्मणि थ] 1 Fire. —2 The sun. —थं Water.

पाथस् *n.* [पा-अधुन् श्रुक् च] 1 Water; G. L. 26. —2 Air, wind. —3 Food. —4 The sky. —Comp. —जं 1. a lotus. —2. a conch. —दः, —धरः a cloud. —धिः —निधिः, —यतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथिस् *m.* 1 The sea. —2 The eye. —न Scab.

पाथेयं [पथि तद्व्यवहारे वा साधु दत्त] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey viaticum, जयाह पाथेयमिवैद्वस्तुः Ki. 3. 37; विसृज्य पाथेयं पाथेयवतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. —2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [पयते गम्यतेनेन करणे कर्मणि वा घञ्] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जिह्वदुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपत्य, पादपतित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; i. e. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; सुप्येतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जीवस्तु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजन Pt. 1; so एवमाराध्यपादा आज्ञापयति Prab. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. —2 A ray of light; बालस्यपि रवेः पादाः पतत्युपरि सुधृतां Pt. 1. 328; Sr. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). —3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. —4 the foot or root of a tree; as in

पादप. —5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादः प्रत्यतपर्वतः); Mo. 19; S. 6. 16. —6 A quarter, fourth part as in सपादो रूपकः 'one and one-fourth rupee'; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. —7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. —8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Paṇini, or of the Brahma Sūtras. —9 A parting general. —10 A column, pillar. —11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulas. —12 The quadrant of a circle. —Comp. —अग्र the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1 —अङ्कः a foot-mark. —अङ्गदं, —दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. —अङ्गुलिः —ली *f.* a toe. —अङ्गुष्ठः the great toe. —अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. —अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (—रे) *ind.* 1. after the interval of a step. —2. close or near to. —अंशु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. —अंभस् *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. —अरविद्, —कमलं, —पङ्कजं, —पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —अर्पय् a gift to a Brāhmaṇa or a venerable person. —अर्लिदी a hoat. —अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet. —2. the water used for washing the feet. —अडीलः the ankle. —आघातः a kick. —आनत *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. —आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. —2. a square foot. —आसनं a foot-stool; —आस्कालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. —आहत *a.* kicked. —आहति *f.* 1. treading or trampling. —2. a kick. —उदकं, —जलं 1. water for washing the feet. —2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. —उदरः a serpent. —ऊढकः —कं, —कीलिका an anklet. —क्षेपः a foot-step. —गंढीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. —ग्रंथि the ankle. —ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. —चतुरः, —चत्वरः 1. a slanderer. —2. a goat —3. the fig tree. —4. a sand-bank —5. hail. —चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. —चारः 1. going on foot, walking; यद्वि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. —2. the daily position of the planets. —चारिन् *a.* 1. walking or going on foot. —2. fighting on foot. (—*m.*) 1. a pedestrian. —2. a foot-soldier. —जः a Sūdra. —जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. —जाहं the tarsus. —जलं the sole of the foot. —त्रः, —त्रा, —त्राणं a boot or shoe. —दारा —दारिका chap in the feet. —दाहः a

burning sensation in the feet. —धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet. —नालिका an anklet. —पादः movement of the feet ; M. 2. 9. —पः 1. a tree ; गिरस्तपाद्वे देश एरंडोऽपि हुमायते II. 1. 69 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्ती-शमुष्णं S. 5. 7. —1. a foot-stool (—पा) shoe. —खंडः (—शी) 1. a fether. —2. a mat. —3. a creeper. —पीठः —ठं a foot-stool ; R. 17. 28 ; Ku. 3. 11. —पीठिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). —2. whiststone. —पूरणं 1. filling out a line. —2. an expulsive ; तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽधारेण Visva. —मसालनं washing the feet. —प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानं a foot stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick. —चधनं 1. a chain, fetter. —2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —मुद्रा a foot-print. —मूलं 1. the tarsus. —2. the sole of the foot. —3. the heel. —4. the foot of a mountain. —5. a polite way of speaking of a person ; देवपादमूलमागताहं K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. —2. a foot-gnard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. —2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजसु n. the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथो a shoe, boot. —रोहः, रोहणः the (Indian) fig tree. —सेदनं saluting the feet. —वल्मीकः elephantiasis. —विरजसु f. a shoe, boot. (—m.) a god. —शाखा a toe. —शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोधः swelling of the foot. —शोधं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet ; Pt. 1. 172. —सेवनं, सेवा 1. showing respect by touching the feet. —2. service. —स्कोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. —हत् a kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the orural nerves. —हीनात् ind. 1. without division or transition. —2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a footman.

पादातः A foot-soldier ; Si. 18. 4. —स Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth ; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिक a. 1 Footed, having feet. —2 Having four parts, as a stanza. —3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. —m. 1 An amphibious animal. —2 An heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal ; ब्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56 ; R. 12. 17. —Comp. —कारा a shoe-maker.

पाद f. A shoe. —Comp. —कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. [पादार्थ पाद-यत्] Bklonging to the foot. —य Water for washing the feet ; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादरकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिंदः, दा-दी A boat.

पानं [पा-लुट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip.) ; पः पानं ; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Gtt. 10. —2 Drinking spirituous liquors ; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. —3 A drink, beverage in general ; Ms. 3. 227 ; Pt. 1. 389. —4 A drinking vessel. —5 Sharpening, whetting. —6 Protection, defence. —7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. —2 Breath, expiration. —Comp. —अगारः, —आगारः —रं s tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्ठिका, —गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. —2. a dram-shop, tavern. —य a. drinking spirituous liquors. —पात्रं, —भाजनं, —भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —मुः, —भूमिः, —भूमी f. a drinking room ; R. 7. 49 ; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत a. addicted to drinking. —वणिज् m. vendor of spirits. —विभ्रमः intoxication. —शैडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vendor of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [पा कर्मणि-अनीयर्] 1 Drinkable. —2 To be protected or preserved. —य 1 Water. —2 A drink, potion, beverage. —Comp. काकिका a oormorant. —नकुलः an otter. वणिका sand. —शाला, —शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers ; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पंथानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादेशः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer ; रे पांथ बिह्वलमना च मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. —2 The sun.

पाप [पाति रक्षत्यस्मादापानं, अपा-दिनः प ; Up. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious ; पापं कर्म च यत् परे-रपि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36 ; Bg. 6. 9. —2 Mischiefous, destructive, aconced ; पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. —3 Low, vile, abandoned ; Ms. 3. 52 ; 4. 171. —4 Inanspicious, malignant, foreboding evil ; as in

पापग्रहः —य 1 Evil, bad fortune or state ; पापं पापः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6 ; शतं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). —2 Sin, orime, vice, guilt ; अपापानं कुले जाते मयि पापं च विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 ; Ms. II. 231 ; 4. 181 ; R. 12. 19. —य ind. Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —यः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. —Comp. —अधम a. exceedingly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित a. sinful. —अपनुक्तिः f. expiation. —अहान unlucky day. —आहया one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार a. following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (—m.) a sinner. —आरभ a. wicked, villainous, committing murderous villas ; Mål. 5. 24. —आशय, —चेतसु a. evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. —कर, —कारिन्, —कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. —हन a. destroying sin, expiating. (—हनः) the sesamum plant. —चर्यः 1. sinner. —2 a demon. —जीव a. wicked, sinful. —दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. —धी a. evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a. onning or vile barber. —नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. (—नः) 1. N. of Siva —2, of Vishnu. (—नं) expiation, atonement. —निरति a. wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल a. evil, inanspicious. —बुद्धि, —भाव, —मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kālabhairava. —भाज् a. sinful, a sinner ; Kn. 5. 83. —मित्रं a had counsellor or friend. —मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं-विनाशन destruction of sin. —योनि a. low-born. (—निः f.) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रोगः 1. any bad disease. —2. small-pox. —लोक्य a. 1. infernal. —2. belonging to the wicked. —वशी यत् a. 1. inverted. —2. confused. (—m.) inversion, confusion. —शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. —संकल्प a. evil minded wicked. (—ल्पः) a wicked thought. —हन् a. destroying sin ; Ms. 7. 25. —पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked. —कः 1 A wicked person. —2 A inanspicious planet. —कं Sin, orime.

पापद्विः f. Hnnting, obase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin. —लं A kind of measure.

पापिन् a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad. —m. A sinner.

पाणिपु *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*)

पाणीयसू *a.* (सी. *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*)

पाप्मन् *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. -*m.* 1 Sin, crime wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यन्त इव पाप्मनाः U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पाप्मन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -Comp. -घ्नः sulphur.

पापन *a.* Diseased with scab.
पापन *a.* (रा.सी. *f.*) [पापन्] 1. Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base. -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D. 5. -रः 1 A fool, an idiot; बल्यति चेत्यामराः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पापा See पापन् above. -Comp. -अरिः sulphur.

पाप्य Water.

पापक *a.* Drinking.

पायन् Giving or causing to drink. -ना 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् *a.* Drinking.

पाप्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -द्वय 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण) -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [पायसा विकारः अण्] Made of water or milk. -सः, -सं 1 Rhee boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271. 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. -सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायसिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Fod of boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anna; पायूपर्यं Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, -रं [परं तीरे परमेव अण्, पु-पञ्च] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदधेर्गन्तु तर यावत् भिद्यते Sānti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासाद्विषये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furthest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वेजन्मत-रवृष्टपाराः स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50; (पारं गन्, -इ, -या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over; Pt. 2. 6. -2. to accomplish, fulfil; as in: प्रातिज्ञायाः

पारं गतः -3. to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1; पारं की 'to bring to a close'.

-रः Quick-silver. (परं meaning 'on the other side of,' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp.; e. *g.* पारगंग पारसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -Comp. -अपारः -अवरं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपारावार-सुत्तरितुमशक्नुवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -अयणं 1. going across. -2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपारायणं, मंत्रपारायणं &c. -अयणी 1. N. of the goddess Saraswati. -2. considering, meditation. -3. an act, action. -4. light. -काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -ग *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across. -2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111. -3. profoundly learned. (-रं) keeping, fulfilling. -गतः -गमिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore (-न्तः) a Jaina. -दशक *a.* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent. -दृश्वा *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent. -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; श्रुतिपारदृश्वा R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (की. *f.*) [पृ-पञ्च] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. -र्यं 1 End. -2 Decision.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of; पारदमशानं सरित् Mā. 5. 19; see पार above

पारक्य *a.* Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in the next world. -क्यः An enemy; adversary. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारग्रामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारज *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारटीटः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पृ-भावि ल्युट्] Carrying across, bringing over. -2 Saving, delivering, -णः 1 A cloud. -3 Satis-

faction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -4 The complete text of a book. -णा Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; काय चक्षुषी पारणं Vh. 1; R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अन्वहार-कर्म Malli.).

पारणीय *a.* capable of being completed or finished.

पार्य *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see पृ. *caus.* also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतन्त्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life.

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारदः Quick-silver; निर्दशनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -दाः *m.* pl. N. of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Foreign, out-landish. -कः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (इपी. *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इयः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारभूतं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राभूत.)

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahansa', or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. -स्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -Comp. -परि *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [परमार्थाय हितं उक्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedānta. -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342. -4 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. -2 Crossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण *a.* (*जी. फ.*) [*परंपरा*: आगतः खञ्] Banded down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्य [*परंपरे* स्वार्थे ण्यञ्] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition. -3 Intermediation. -*Comp.* —उपदेशः traditional instruction, traditional regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a *प्रमाण* or proof.

पारयिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्ष्य *a.* Relating to the next world.

पारलौकिक *a.* (*की. फ.*) [*पारलोक्य* हिते उक् द्विपदशब्दः] Relating to or useful in the next world ; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः (*लौकिकः*) Mb. ; N. 4. 92. —*कं* Obsequies, funeral rites ; Mu. 1.

पारवत : A pigeon.

पारवर्ष्य Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारशव *a.* (*बी. फ.*) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. —*व* : 1 Iron. -2 The son of an *Brāhmaṇa* by a *Sūdra* woman ; स ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्सुतं । स पारयज्ञेयः शस्त्रस्तस्मात्पारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178 ; or परं शवात् ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुत्रः शूद्रा-पुत्रं पारशवं तमाहुः Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, **पारश्वधिकः** A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस *a.* (*सी. फ.*) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. -2 = पारसीक 2. q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीक : 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horse. —*का* : (*m. pl.*) The Persian ; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्धना R. 4. 60.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the *Grihya Sūtras*.

पारस्त्रेण्यः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife पारस्त्री).

पारस्यकुलीन *a.* horn in the family of another (as in adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river ; तदुत्तिष्ठ पारा-सिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशायः Māl. 4, 9, 1.

पारापत : A pigeon.

पारापारिण See पारावरीण.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the *Purāṇas* or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावत : 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove ; पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्युद्धिं वद कोत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154 ; Me. 38. -2 A monkey. -3 A mountain. —*Comp.* —अंघ्रिपिच्छः a kind of pigeon. —*नदी* N. of the river *Sarasvatī*.

पारावरीण *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. -2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, **पाराशर्यः** An epithet of *Vyāsa*, son of *Parāśara*.

पाराशरि : 1 An epithet of *Suka*. -2 N. of *Vyāsa*.

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly ; such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the *Sātra Sūtras* of *Vyāsa* (*pl.*).

परिकाशिन *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकुट : Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षत : A patronymic of *Jana-mejaya*, great-grandson of *Arjuna*, and son of *Parikābit*.

पारिख्य *a.* (*बी. फ.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिश्रामिक *a.* (*की. फ.*) Situated round a village.

पारिजातः, **पारिजातकः** [*पारमस्यास्तीति पारि समुद्रस्तत्र जातः*, तस्य समुद्रात्पञ्चत्वात्] 1 N. of one of the five trees of *Paradise* (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of *Indra*, from whom it was wrested by *Kṛishṇa* and planted in the garden of his beloved *Satyabhāmā*) ; कल्प-तृणमाणां पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10. 11 ; 17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

पारिणय *a.* (*ट्यो. फ.*) 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. —*उप* 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage ; मातुः पारिणयं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् *Vasishṭh. a.* -2 Marriage settlement.

पारिणाह Household furniture and utensils ; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (*की. फ.*) [*परितोषः प्रयोजनमश्न उक्*] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. —*कं* A present, reward ; गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदं मुलीयकं Mk. 5. पारिध्याजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिद्रि : A lion.

पारिषंधिक : A robber, highwayman.

पारिपाटय 1 Mode, method, manner (*परिपाटि*). -2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रं = पारिपात्र q. v.

पारिपाश्व Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपाश्वकः, **पारिपाश्विकः** [*पारिपाश्वं पार्श्वं व्याप्य वर्तते उक्*] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue ; प्रविश्य पारिपाश्वकः तस्मिन्मिति पारिपाश्विकं नारं-भयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिपाश्विका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a.* [*परिप्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्*] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, abaking, unsteady, tremulous ; ननंद पारिप्लवेनेत्रया चपः R. 3. 11. -2 Swimming, floating ; R. 13. 30 ; 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed ; U. 4. 22. —*व* : A boat. —*इ* Restlessness, uneasiness, Māl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लाव्यः A goose. —*स्य* 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिवहः A wedding present.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. -2 The *Devadaru* tree. -3 The *Sarala* tree. -4 The *Nimba* tree.

पारिभाष्य 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक *a.* (*की. फ.*) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमांडिल्य An atom, a mote in a sun-beam ; the measure of an atom ; *Bhāṣā P.* 14.

पारिमाण्य Circumference, compass. **पारिमित्य** Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमुखिक *a.* (*की. फ.*) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्य Presence.

पारिया(पा)त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges ; R. 18. 16 ; see कुलाचल.

पारिया(पा)त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the *Pāriyātra* mountain. -2 The *Pāriyātra* mountain itself.

पारियानिक : A travelling carriage

पारिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिविच्यं, पारिवेच्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिव्राजकं, पारिव्राज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशीलः A cake (अण् प. व.).

पारिशेष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिषद् *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to an assembly or council. —**दः** 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor. —**2** A king's companion. —**दाः** (*m. pl.*) The retinue of a god. —**दं** Taking part in an assembly.

पारिषद्यः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिकः *a.* (की. f.) 1 Taking, seizing. —**2** Surrounding. —**कः** A maker of garlands. —**का** A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. —**दं** Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. —**2** A quantity of water. —**3** A drinking vessel. water jar, cup. —**4** A milk pail; *Si.* 12. 40. —**5** Pollen (of flowers.).

पारीक्षितः = पारीक्षित् प. व.

पारीण *a.* [पारं गच्छति, पारं खड्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. —**2** (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवंत्समस्यासयज्ञासनमेकमिन्द्रः *Bk.* 2. 46. —**3** Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय *a.* (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

पारीणहं Household furniture or utensils.

पारिंदः 1 A lion. —**2** A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise. —**2** A stick, staff. —**3** A garment (पट्टशाटक).

पारुः 1 The sun. —**2** Fire.

पारुष्यं [पारुष्य मावः ष्यञ्] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. —**2** Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). —**3** Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; *Bg.* 16. 4; *Y.* 2. 12, 72. —**4** Violence (in word or deed); *Ms.* 8, 6, 72; *7.* 48, 51. —**5**

The garden of Indra. —**6** Aloe-wood.

—**व्यः** An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारिकः A sword (?).

पारोक्ष *a.* (की. f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

पारोक्ष्यं Mystery, secrecy.

पारोच्यं Tradition.

पार्घटे Dust or ashes.

पार्जन्य *a.* Belonging to rain.

पार्ण *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. —**2** Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः [द्रुपदाः अपत्यं अण्] 1 A metronymic of Yudhishtira, Bhisma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; *Bg.* 1. 25 and several other places. —**2** A king. —**Comp.** —**सारथिः** an epithet of Krishna.

पार्थक्यं severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थ्व्यं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव *a.* (की. f.) [पृथिव्याः ईष्यः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिव-मुज्जिहीते *R.* 13. 64. —**2** Ruling the earth. —**3** Princely, royal. —**वः** 1 An inhabitant of the earth. —**2** A king, sovereign; *R.* 8. 1. —**3** An earthen vessel. —**4** The body. —**व** An earthly substance. —**Comp.** —**आत्मजः**, —**चंद्रनः**, —**सुतः** a prince, the son of a king. —**कन्या**, —**नंदिनी**, —**सुता** the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुद्वह-द्रुद्रहः *R.* 11. 45. —**2** An epithet of Lakshmi.

पार्षरः 1 A handful of rice. —**2** Consumption (क्षयरोग). —**2** Ashes —**4** A filament of Kadamba. —**5** N. of Yama.

पार्यतिक *a.* (की. f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण *a.* (जी. f.) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a *Parvan* falling on a *Parva* day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; *R.* 11. 82. *Mu.* 3. 10. —**2** Waxing, increasing (as the moon) —**य** The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

पार्वत *a.* (ती. f.) [पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain. —**2** Growing on or coming from a mountain. —**3** Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतव्यापत्यं स्त्री अण्] 1 N. of Durgā, horn as the daughter of the Himalaya mountain (she was Sati

in her former birth; cf. *Ku.* 1. 2); तौ पार्वतीव्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव *Kn.* 1. 26. —**2** A female cowherd. —**3** An epithet of Draupadī. —**4** A mountain stream. —**5** A kind of fragrant earth. —**Comp.** —**चंद्रनः** 1 an epithet of Kārttikeya. —**2** of Ganesa. —**पार्वतीय** *a.* (की. f.) Dwelling in a mountain. —**वः** 1 A mountaineer. —**2** N. of a particular mountain tribe (*pl.*); तत्र जग्यं रघोर्घोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् *R.* 4. 77.

पार्वतिय *a.* (की. f.) [पर्वते भवं बह्] Mountain-born. —**व** Antimony.

पार्श्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्शुका A rib.

पार्श्व *a.* Near, proximate. —**श्वः** —**श्वं** [पार्श्वं समूहः] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; श्वने संनिष्पन्नं पार्श्वं *Me* 89. —**2** The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पित्रे कथं दत्तमात्रं निजपार्श्वनिव द्धतितरौ *Pt.* 1. 324. —**3** Vicinity. —**4** Ved. A curved knife. —**श्वः** An epithet of Jina. —**श्व** 1 A multitude of ribs. —**2** A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. —**3** The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्वे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; *S.* 7. 8; so पार्श्वत् 'from the side of, away, from'; पार्श्वे 'near', 'at hand', 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् *S.* 1. 9. *Bb.* 3. 37). —**Comp.** —**अनुचरः** an attendant, a servant; *R.* 2. 3. —**अस्थि** *n.* a rib. —**आयात** *a.* one who has come very near. —**आसन्न** *a.* standing by the side. —**उदरप्रियः** a orah. —**ग**, —**गम**, —**चर**, —**स्थित** *a.* being close to, standing by the side of. —**गः** an attendant, a servant; *R.* 11. 43. —**गत** *a.* 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. —**2** sheltered. —**चरः** a servant, an attendant; *R.* 9. 72; 14. 29. —**वः** an attendant, a servant. —**देशः** the side (of the human body). —**नाथः** the Jaina pontiff. —**परिवर्तन** 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed. —**2** N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). —**भागः** the side or flank. —**वक्रः** an epithet of Mahādeva. —**वर्तिन्** *a.* 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. —**2** adjacent. (—*m.*) 1. an attendant; *R.* 2. 46. —**2** a companion, associate; *Ku.* 4. 29. —**शयः** *a.* 1. sleeping on the side. —**2** sleeping by the side. —**शूलः** —**लं** 1. a shooting pain in the side. —**2**

pleurisy. —सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. —स्थ a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (—स्थः) 1. a companion. —2. an assistant of a stage-manager ; cf. परिपार्श्वकः.

पार्श्वकः (की. f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वस्थ ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to ; R. 19. 31; Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय a. Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक a. (की. f.) [पार्श्वे भवः टक्] Belonging to the side. —कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. —2 A companion, an associate. —3 A juggler. —4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

पार्श्वत a. (ती. f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope ; Ms. 3. 269 ; Y. 1. 257. —तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhrishadyumna.

पार्श्वती 1 An epithet of Draupadi. —2 Of Durgā.

पार्श्वदः f. An assembly.

पार्श्वदः [पार्श्वदं हेति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. —2 A train, retinue (of a god). —3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्श्वदः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पार्श्विणः m. f. [पृश्नि नि० वृद्धिः ; Up. 4. 52] 1 The heel ; उद्धृज्यत्युल्लिपिपार्श्विणाम् Ku. 1. 11 ; पार्श्विणप्रहार K. 119. —2 The rear of an army. —3 The back or rear in general ; छुद्र-पार्श्विणरयस्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' —4 A kick. —5 Desire of conquering. —6 Inquiry. —f. 1 A licentious woman. —2 An epithet of Kunti. —Comp. —ग्रहः a follower. —ग्रहणं attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. —ग्रहः 1. an enemy in the rear. —2. a general commanding the rear of an army. —3. an ally who supports a prince ; Ms. 7. 207. —घातः a kick ; Ki. 17. 50. —त्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. —बाहः an outside horse. —सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः [पाल्-अच्] 1 A protector, guardian, keeper ; as in गोपालः, वृत्तिपालः, &c. —2 A herdsman ; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. 222, 240. —3 A king. —4 A spitting-pot. —ली A herdsman's wife. —Comp. —मः a mugh-room.

पालिकः [पाल्-पुङ्] 1 A guardian, protector. —2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. —3 A groom, horse-keeper. —4 A horse. —5 The Chitraka tree. —6.

A foster-father. —7 Protection. —8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.).

पालन a. [पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c. ; Ki. 1. 1. —न् 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering ; लब्ध R. 19. 3 ; so प्रजा°, क्षिति°, &c. —2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). —3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय a. 1 To be protected or guarded. —2 Fit to be protected preserved or maintained. —3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.).

पालयितु m. A protector, guardian ; R. 2. 69 ; 8. 32.

पालित p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. —2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). —चक्षुः The science of elephants.

पालंकः 1 The olibanum tree. —2 A hawk. —की Incense.

पालक्यः क्वा Incense.

पालल a. (ली. f.) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश a. (की. f.) [पलाश अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāsa tree. —2 Made of the wood of the Palāsa tree ; Ms. 2. 45. —3 Green. —शः The green colour. —Comp. —खंडः, बंधः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः—ली. f. 1 The tip of the ear ; अवपणपालिः Git. 3. —2 The edge, skirt, margin ; Bh. 3. 55. —3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्निः) ; Bv. 2. 3. —4 Boundary, limit. —5 A line, row ; विपुल-पुलकपाली Git. 6 ; Si. 3. 51. —6 A spot, mark. —7 A causeway, bridge. —8 The lap or bosom. —9 An oblong pond. —10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. —11 A louse. —12 Praise, enlogium. —13 A woman with a beard. —14 The hip. —15 A measure of capacity (प्रस्य). —16 A circumference. —ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. —2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. —3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिदः Incense.

पालिवा A game with twigs.

पाल्वल a. (ली. f.) Coming from a pool.

पावक a. [पृ-ण्डल्] Purifying. —कः 1 Fire ; पावकस्य महिमा स गच्छते कक्ष-वज्रवल्ति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9 ; 16. 87. —2 Agni or the god of fire. —3 The fire of lightning. —4 The Chitraka tree. —5 The number 'three'. —6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. —7 Good conduct or behaviour. —8 N. of Varuṇa.—की 1 The wife of Agni. —2 Ved. N. of Sarnsvati. —Comp. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya —2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन a. (ली. f.) [प-णिङ् ल्यु] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin ; purificatory, sanctifying ; पादास्तामनितो निवर्णहरिणा गौरियुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53 ; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26 ; Y. 3. 307. —2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified ; Ku. 5. 17. —नः 1 Fire. —2 Incense. —3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. —4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. —5 N. of Viṣṇu. —न् 1 Purifying, purification ; पदं नखनीरजनिजतनपावन Git. 1. —2 Penance. —3 Water. —4 Cow-dung. —5 A sectarian mark. —6 Any means of purification ; U. 1. 13. —7 Atonement, expiation. —8 Incense (सिद्धक). —Comp. —ह्वनिः a 'conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. —2 A cow. —3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of partioular Vedio hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points ; or a partioular throw of this die ; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बन्धतेऽनेन, पशु-करणे षच्] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose ; पादा-कृद्रवतातिवलयसांसर्गजातपाशः S. 1. 33 ; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादितः Mk. 9 ; R. 6. 84. —2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. —3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa) ; Ku. 2. 21. —4 A die, dice ; Malli. on R. 6. 18. —5 The edge or border of anything woven. —6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation ; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil ; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c. (b) beauty or admiration ; as in सेवोद्धुदा स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27 (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair') ; as in केशपाश q. v. —Comp. —अंतः the back of a garment. —क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. —धरा, —पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. —बद्ध a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. —बंधः a noose, snare, halter. —बंधकः a bird-catcher. —बंधनं a snare. —धृत् m. 1. an epithet of Varuṇa ; R. 2. 9. —2 one armed

with a noose. —रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. —हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa.

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. —2 (At the end of comp.) A snare, trap; as in कंठ° &c. —Comp. —पीठे a gambling house or table.

पाशानं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. —2 A cord, lash. —3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bonnd, ensnared, fettered.

पाशीकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. —2 Snared.

पाशिन *m.* [पाशोऽस्यस्य इति] 1 *d*in epithet of Varuṇa. —2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. —2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशानां समूहः).

पाशव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पशोरिदं अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. —वः A flock, herd. —Comp. —पालने pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पशुपतेरिदं अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. —तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. —2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. —तः The Pāsupata doctrines; (for the Pāsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). —Comp. —अर्धं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुवंधकः A sacrifice. —का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः ल्यक्] 1 Hinder. —2 Western; R. 4. 62. —3 Posterior, later. —4 Subsequent. —र्यः The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पार्श्व *a.* Impious, heretical. —हः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite, Ms. 6. 90; 9. 225. —हः हे Heresy.

पार्श्वकः, पार्श्विन् *m.*, पार्श्विकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [विनिश्चितं विष् संघर्षेणे आनञ् पृथो° Tv.] A stone. —णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. —2 A spear. —Comp. —गर्भः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. —चतुर्वशी N. of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mārgaśīrṣa, in honour of Gaṇṛī. —धारकः, —धारणः a stone-cutter's

chisel. —संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. —हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्त्य *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house. वि 6 P. (वियति) To go, move.

पिंस 1 P., 10 U. (पिंसति, पिंसयति ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुसुमशरासनशासनवर्द्धिनि पिकनिकरे भज भाव Git. 11. or उन्मीलितं कूहः कुहुरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. —Comp. —आनन्दः, —वाणवः the Spring. —बन्धु-रागः, —बल्लभः the among tree.

पिकः 1 An elephant twenty years old. —2 A young elephant in general.

पिंग *a.* [पिङ्ग-वर्णं अञ् न्यंकां कुत्वम्]. Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अंतर्निविष्टामलपिंगतारं (विलोचनं) Ku. 7. 33. —गः 1 The tawny colour. —2 A buffalo. —3 A rat. —गः 1 Turmeric. —2 Saffron. —3 A kind of yellow pigment. —4 An epithet of Durgā. —5 A bow-string. —यः A young animal. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (—क्षः) 1. an ape. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. —कपिश *a.* a species of cockroach. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —सारः yellow orpiment. —रक्तिकः 'yellow crystal,' a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिंगल *a.* [पिङ्ग-सिन्धो लङ्, पिंग लङ्, लाङ् वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. —लः 1 The tawny colour. —2 Fire. —3 A monkey. —4 An ichneumon. —5 A small owl. —6 A kind of snake. —7 N. of an attendant on the sun. —8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. —9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलचर्चः शास्त्रं; छंदोज्ञाननिधि जघान मकरो वेलातटे पिंगलं Pt. 2. 33. —लं 1 Brass. —2 Yellow orpiment. —लः 1 A kind of owl. —2 The Siau tree (शिशापा). —3 A kind of metal. —4 A particular vessel of the body. —5 The female elephant of the south. —6 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world). —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —लौह brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. —2 A kind of owl.

पिंगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिंगाशः 1 The headman or pro-

prietor of a village. —2 A kind of fish. —झं Virgin gold. —झी The Indigo plant.

पिच्छः—डं, पिच्छिडः—डं 1 The belly. —2 A limb of an animal.

पिच्छकः A glutton (ओदरिक).

पिचं (चि)डिन्- (कळ) *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिच्छिका 1 The calf of the leg. —2 The instep; (also पिच्छिका in these senses.)

पिचुः [पञ्-उ पृथो° Tv.] 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). —3 A kind of leprosy. —4 A kind of grain. —Comp. —तुलं cotton. —मंदः, मर्दः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिच्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचु 10 U. (पिचयति ते) To cnt, divide.

पिच्छट *a.* Pressed flat. —टः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —टं 1 Tin. —2 Lead.

पिच्छा A string of 16 pearls weighing a dharana (a particular measure of pearls).

पिच्छिट *a.* Pressed flat.

पिच्छ I. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. —2 To hinder, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cnt, divide.

पिच्छं [पिच्छ-अञ्] 3 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). —2 The tail of a peacock; Si. 4. 50. —3 The feathers of an arrow. —4 A wing. —5 A crest. —छः A tail in general. —छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. —2 The scum of boiled rice. —3 A row, line. —4 A heap, multitude. —5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. —6 A plantain. —7 An armour. —8 The calf of the leg. —9 The venomous saliva of a snake. —10 A betel-nut. —11 A diseased affection of a horse's feet. —Comp. —बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ-बा° इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुणं सर्षपशकं नवोद्वं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. —2 Having a tail. —लः, —लं 1 The scum of, boiled rice (भक्तमंड). —2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. —3 Curds with cream on the

surface. -4 Broth; soup, -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. -त्वच् m. the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छं = पिच्छ q. v.

पिञ्ज 1. 2A. (पिंके) 1 Totinge, dye. -2 To touch. -3 adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -II. 10 U. (पिजयति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak. -8 To send forth a sound.

पिञ्ज a. Confused, disturbed in mind. -जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A heap, collection. -ज Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिञ्जः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जन A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर a. [पिञ्जरच्] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिखा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिञ्जरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. -2 The yellow colour. -र 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 A skeleton. -4 A cage (for पंजर). -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिञ्जरित Orpiment.

पिञ्जरित a. Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल a. [पिञ्जलच्] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army), -ल 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. -ली Two blades of Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिञ्जाल Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जल Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

पिञ्जुषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिञ्जः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिद् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिदः A box, basket. -ह 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिदकः -क 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिदका or पिदिका in this sense); ततः गन्धस्योपरिपिदका संवृत्ता S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament

on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings; as विनयपिदकं. -का A small boil or pimple.

पिदक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिदाकः A basket, box.

पिदुक The tartar of the teeth (दंतफिट्ट).

पिद् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To hurt, injure, -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिदः Affliction, distress.

पिटरः -र A pot, pan, boiler (also पिटरी in this sense); पिटरं कथदत्ति-मात्रं निजपार्श्वानिव दहति तरा Pt. 1. 324; जठरपिटरी दुग्धपूर्यं करोति विडंबना Bb. 3 116. -र A churning-stick. -रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel.

पिटरकः -क A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः -लं a pot-shoulder.

पिडकः -का A small boil, pimple pustule.

पिड् 1 A., 10 U. (पिडते, पिडयति-ते, पिडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

पिड a. (डी f.) [पिड्-अच्] 1 Solid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close. -हः 1 A round mass, ball, globe; as in अयःपिडः, नेत्रपिडा &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.). -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Sraddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food in general; सकलीकृतभक्ष्यपिडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence; Mn. 3. 14. -7 Alms; पिड-पातवेला Mā. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The foetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame; एकांतविहंसिषु मन्त्रिधानां पिडेष्वनास्था खलु भक्तिषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg; Mā. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant or a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frankincense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. -ह 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been

offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 122. -अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अश्रं bail. -अयसं steel. -अलककः a red dye. -अशनः, -आशः -आशकः, -आशिन m. a beggar. -उद्-कान्तिपा an oblation of obsequial rice balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धरणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलं, -तैलकः incense. -द a. 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; श्रवा पिडद्वयं कुन्ते गज-पुणवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशतेश्च युक्ते Bb. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. -2. a master, patron. -दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. -निर्वापणं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Mā. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-पदं) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China rose. -3. A lotus. -भाक् a receiving or entitled to share in the funeral rice-ball. (-m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; अहो दुष्पतस्य संशयमाकृताः पिडभाजः S. 6. -युतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grandfather). -लोपा 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

पिडकः -क 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -कः A goblin, demon.

पिडनं Forming globes. -नः A mound or bank.

पिडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडांतः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cow herd. -3 A buffalo-herdsman. -4 The *Vikantaka* tree. -5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः *ही p.* 1 A round in as, bell. -2 The nave of a wheel. -3 The calf of the leg. -4 The *Asoka* tree. -5 The long gourd (अलाहु). -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -**Comp.** -**पुष्पः** the *Asoka* tree. -**लेपः** a kind of unguent, or 'a cake-hero, a braggart, cowardly. -**भूरः** 'brave in the house, hoaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. मेहेनाद्वन्, मेहेचूर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित *a.* [पिंड-क] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpy. -3 Humped together, collected; एष पिंडितोर्थः M. 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. -**तः** Incense.

पिंडित् *a.* 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -2 Having a body. -*m.* 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिल *a.* 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. -**लः** 1 A bridge, cause way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडीकृ 8 U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिंडीकृ 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become a lid.

पिंडीर *a.* Sapless, inspid, arid, dry. -**रः** 1 The pomagranate tree. -2 Cuttle-fish-bone. -3 Foam of the sea; cf. पिंडीर.

पिंडोलिः *f.* Fragments dropped from the mouth, ufil, leavings of a meal.

पिण्डयाकः -**कः** 1 Oil cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 A sea Florida. -5 A shrine of sacred ground for oil; Pt. 3. 99.

पिता हः (*ही f.*) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahman. -**हः** (*pl*) The Manes.

पितृ *m.* [पति रक्षि, पातृ नः] A father; सेनात लोकः पितृमान विनेश B. 14. 23; 1. 24; 1. 67. -**रौ** (*du*) Parents, father and mother, जगतां पितरौ बन्धे पार्थिवपरेऽप्यरौ B. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -**रः** (*pl.*) Fore-fathers.

ancestors, fathers; S. 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively Ms. 2 151. -3 The Manes; R. 2 16; 3. 20; B. 10 29; Ms. 3. 81, 192. -**Comp.** -**अजित** *a.* acquired by a father, paternal (as property). -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्यं**, -**कुर्यं**, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; Ms. 3 252. -**कल्पः** performance of the Śāddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. -**काननं** a cemetery; R. 11 16. -**कुल्यार** *N.* of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -**गणः** 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -**गण** *N.* of Durgā. -**गामिन्** *a.* devolving on, or belonging to, a father. -**गृहं** 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. -**यातकः**, -**यानिन्** *m.* a paricide. -**तर्पणं** 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of oblations) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at Śrādhās or funeral rites. -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes). -**तेरि** *f.* the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -**तर्षी** 1. *N.* of the place called Trayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. -2. the part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). -**दत्त** *a.* given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). -**दानं** an offering to the Manes.

-**दाय** *patrimony*. -**दिनं** the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -**द्वय** *a.* 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes (-**राः**) the divine Manes. -**देवत** *a.* 1. presided over by the Manes. -2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-**तं**) *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -**दैव्य** *a.* belonging to the worship of the Manes. (-**रः**) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अहका. -**द्वय** *patrimony*; Y. 2. 1. 8. -**पतः** 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. -2, a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fortnight of the Manes,' *N.* of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -**पति** an epithet of Yama. -**पदं** the world of the Manes. -**पितृ** *m.* a paternal grandfather. -**पुत्रौ** (*पितापुत्रौ* dual) father and son (*पितृपुत्रः* means 'the

son of a well-known and renowned father'). -**पूजनं** worship of the Manes. -**पैतामह** *a.* (*ही f.*) inherited from ancestors ancestral, hereditary. (-**हः** ; *pl*) ancestors. -**पशुः** *f.* 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -**प्रातः** *a.* 1. inherited from a father. -2 inherited, patrimony. -**पशुः** a kinman by the father's side; they are पितुः पितुः स्वः पुत्राः पितृपतिः स्वः पुत्राः । पितृपतिलपुत्राश्च विनेयाः पितृपशवः ॥ (-**पु** *n.*) relationship by the father's side. -**भक्त** *a.* dutifully attached to a father. -**भक्तिः** *f.* filial duty. -**भोजनं** food offered to the Manes. -**भ्रातृ** *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle. -**मंदिरं** 1. a paternal mansion. -2 a cemetery. -**मेघः** a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -**यज्ञः** 1. obsequial offerings. -2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. -**यानं** the way of the Manes (to their world). -**राज** *m.*, -**राजः**, राजन् *m.* an epithet of Yama. -**रूपः** an epithet of Siva. -**लोकः** the world of the Manes -**वंशः** the paternal family. -**वनं** a cemetery. (*पितृवनेचरः* 1. a demon, gohlin. -2. an epithet of Siva). -**वसतिः** *f.* -**सदा** *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -**व्रतः** a worshipper of the Manes. (-**तं**) obsequial rites. -**व्रातृ** obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -**स्व** *f.* (also पितृस्व as well as पितुः स्वः or पितृस्वः) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. -**पौत्र** *a.* a paternal aunt's son. -**संनिभ** *a.* fatherly, paternal. -**सुः** 1. a paternal grandmother. 2. evening twilight. -**स्थानः**, -**स्थानीयः** a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -**हरय** paricide. -**हन्** *m.* a paricide. -**हृ** *m.* the right ear; पितृहृक्षिणा कर्णे उत्तरो देवहृ स्मृतः.

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a.* 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a.* Having a father living. -*mut.* Like a father or the Manes.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पितृ Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ). पितृ बद्धि शर्करया शास्वति कोर्यः पदोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -**Comp.** -**अतोसारः** a bilious form of

piarrhoea. —आभिरुदः a bilious form of ophthalmia. —अरिः N. of several plant : लाक्षा वर्त &c. —उपहत a. affected by bile ; पश्यति पित्तपहतः शशिमुञ्चं शंखमपि पीते K. P. 10. —कोषः the gall-bladder. —कोषः excess or derangement of the bilious hum. —नदित्व a. bilious, affected by bile —उरः bilious fever —प्रकृति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament. —प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —रक्तं plethora. —वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विदग्ध a. impaired by bile. —शमन, —हर a. antibilious.

पिच्छल a. Bilious. —लं 1 Brass. —2 A species of birch tree.

पितृय a [पितुरिदं शिवं वा पितृन् आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. —2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors ; Ms. 2. 59 (b) Obsequial. —इयः 1 The eldest brother. —2 The month of Māgha. —उग्र [The constellation called Māghā. —2 The day of fall as well as new moon. —इयं 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. —2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पिस्मत् m A bird.

पित्तलः A road, path.

पिधा 3 U. See under धा.

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. —2 A sheath. —3 A wrapper, cloak. —4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. —2 A lid.

पिधायक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिहित p. p. 1 Shnt, closed, barred. —2 Covered, concealed, hidden. —3 Filled or covered with ; see अपिहित also. —तं A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पितृह 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind ; अतिपितृदेन बलकलेन S. 1 ; मदारमात्रा हरिणा पितृहः S. 7. 2. —2 To put on, wear ; Bk. 3. 47. —3 To cover, envelop ; कुतुबमिव पितृहं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पितृह p. p. 1 Fast and tied or put on. —2 Dressed. —3 Hid, concealed. —4 Pierced, penetrated. —5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः —रं [पा रक्षणे आकृष्टं धनोरात इत्यम् Up. 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. —2 A trident. —3 A bow in general. —4 A staff or stick. —5 A shower of dust. —Comp. —नोत, —धृक्, —धृत्, —पाणि n. epithets of Siva ; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् m. An epithet of Siva ; Kn. 5. 77 ; S. 1. 6.

पिन्व 1 U. (पिबन्ति ते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. —2 To wet, moisten. —3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. —5 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपितृवत् m A bird.

पिपितृवु a. Being about to fall. —बुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासिन. पिपासिन् पिपासु a. Thirsty. पिपितृकी The twelfth day of the light half of Vaisākha.

पिपीलः, पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. —कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants)

पिपीलिका A female ant. —Comp. —परिवर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिपिलः 1 The holy fig-tree ; Y. 1. 302. —2 A nipple. —3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. —4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). —लं 1 A berry in general. —2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. —3 Sensual enjoyment. —4 Water.

पिपिलिः —ली f Long pepper.

पिपिलिका The tartar of the tooth.

पिष्टः A mark, mole freckle.

पिथलः N. of a tree ; Ku. 3. 31. —लं The fruit of this tree.

पिठ 10 U. (पेलयन्ति ते) 1 To throw cast. —2 To send, direct. —3 To incite, prompt.

पिठुः See पितृ.

पिठु a Blear-eyed. —लं A blear-eyed eye.

पिठिका A female elephant.

पिष्ट 6 U. (पिशन्ति ते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. —2 To be organised. —3 To light, irradiate. —4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. —5 Ved To adorn, decorate. —6 To make ready, prepare.

पिष्ट a. 1 Free from sin. —2 Multifarious.

पिष्टंग a. [पिश-अङ् क्तिव] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour ; मधुसूदने ककुभः पिष्टंगोः Si. 3. 33 ; 1. 6 ; Ki. 4. 3. —ग The tawny colour.

पिष्टंगकः An epithet of Visṇu or his attendant.

पिष्टंगिन् a. Brown, tawny.

पिष्टंगिका Bell-metal.

पिष्टाचः पिशिताचामिति, आ + चम् वा ष्टृणां] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit malevolent being ; नव्याश्चामितः पिष्टाचोऽपि भोजनेन V. 2 ; Ms. 1. 37 ; 12. 44. —Comp. —अलङ्कः phosphorescence.

—द्रुः a kind of tree. —बाधा, —संवादाः demoniacal possession. —भाषा ' the language of devils, ' a gibberish or corruption of Sānkrit, one of the lowest Pāṇini dialects used in plays. —सभ 1. an assemblage of fiends. —2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिष्टाचकिन् m. An epithet of Kuvera, the god of wealth.

पिष्टाचि Ved पिष्टाचि q. v.

पिष्टाचिक 1 A she demon, a female imp. —2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing ; किमनया आयुधपिष्टाचिकया Mv. 3. ' devilish fondness for fighting ' ; (पिष्टाचो is u elin the same sense ; तस्य खलियं यावज्जीवमायुध-पिष्टाचो न हृदयद्वयक्रामति B. R. 4 ; or कियच्चिरमियमातिनादपिष्यति भवतनायुध-पिष्टाचो A. R. 4.).

पिष्टाचि [पिश क ; Up. 3. 95.] 1 Flesh ; कुत्रापि नापि खलु रा पिष्टाचिरस्य लेशः Bv. 1. 105 ; R. 7. 50. —2 A small piece or part. —Comp. —अज्ञात-आज्ञात-आज्ञित-मुञ्ज m. 1. flesh eater, a demon, goblin ; (छायाः) संशययो-दकपिष्टाः पिशिताज्ञानानां चरन्ति S. 3. 27. —2. a man-eater, cannibal. —3. a wolf.

पिष्टुन् a. [पिश-उन् क्तिव ; Up. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of ; शृङ्गामनिर्गच्छन् पिष्टुन् Si. 1. 75 ; तुल्यनुरागापिष्टुन् V. 2. 14 ; R. 1. 53. —Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रघनपिष्टुन् कौरव-तज्जनेध्याः Me. 48. —2 Slandering, back-biting, calumniating पिष्टुन्जनं खलु विश्वेति क्षिप्रिन्द्रः Bv. 1. 74. —3 Betraying, treacherous. —4 Harsh, cruel, unkind. —5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. —6 Low, vile, contemptible. —7 Foolish, stupid. —नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-hearer, base-informer, traitor, calumniator ; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304 ; Ms. 3. 161. —2 Cotton. —3 An epithet of Nārada. —4 A crow. —5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant woman). —नं 1 Betraying. —2 Saffron. —Comp. —नञ्जनं —वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिष्टुन्यति Den. P. To indicate, show ; पिष्टुन्यति रथले क्षीरराक्ष्मिनेः S. 7. 7.

पिष्टिलं-लकं Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिष्टि 1. 7 P. (पिशति, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush ; अथवा भवनं प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टाचिषं पिशति N. 2. 61 ; 13. 19 ; माशेषं पिष्टेयं Mv. 6. 45 ; Bk. 6. 37 ; 12. 18 ; Bv. 1. 12. —2 To hurt, injure, destroy,

kill (with gen.); क्रमेण वेदं धुवनहि-
वामसि Si. 1. 40. —Caus. 1 To grind,
pound —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To
give. —4 To be strong. —5 To dwell.
—II. P H., 10 U. (पेयति, पेययति-ने) To
go, move.

पिह p. p. [पिह-क] 1 Ground, pow-
dered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. —2 Rub-
bed together, squeezed or clasped
(as the hands) —3 Kneaded. —ह 1
anything ground, a ground sub-
stance. —2 Flour, meal; पिहं पिनहि
'he grinds flour,' i. e. does a useless
work or a profitless repetition. —3
Lead. —Comp. —उदकं water mixed
with flour. —पचन a pan for paroh-
ing flour, a boiler &c. —पशुः an effi-
gy of a beast made with flour. —पा-
कभृत् m. a boiler. —पाचक a boiler.
—पिहः a cake or ball of flour. —पूरः
see घृतपूरः —पेषः, —पेषणं 'grinding
flour', i. e. doing any useless work,
a vain or profitless repetition. —न्यायः
see under न्याय —मेहः a variety of
diabetes. —बलिः a kind of small ball
made of the flour of barley, pulse
or rice. —सौरभं (pounded) sandal
wood.

पिहक-कं 1 A cake made of the
flour of any grain. —2 A baked cake,
bread. —3 A disease of the eye, opa-
city of the cornea. —कं Pounded
sesamum-seeds.

पिहपः—ह A division of the mni-
verse; cf. विहप.

पिहपार Scented or perfumed
powder.

पिहिकं A cake made of rice-
flour.

पिह I. 1 P. (पेयति) To go,
move. —II. 10 U. (पेययति-ने) 1 To
go. —2 To be strong. —3 To dwell.
—4 To hurt, injure. —5 To give or
take.

पिहित See under पिह.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink; तव
पदनभवाद्युतं निपिय Mk. 10. 13; N.
1. 1.

पीचं The ohin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair,
bench, sofa &c.); जवेन पीठादुदालि-
धुयुता Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15.
—2 The seat of a religious student
made of Kusa grass. —3 The seat of
a deity, an altar. —4 A pedestal in
general, basis. —5 A particular po-
sure in sitting. —6 (In geometry)
The complement of a segment.
—Comp. —केलिः a male confidant, a
parasite. —ग a. lame, crippled. —गर्भः
the cavity in the pedestal of an idol.
—चक्रं a carriage. —नायिका a girl of
fourteen who represents Durgā at the

festival of that goddess. —यूः f.
basis, basement. —मदः 1. a com-
panion, parasite, one who assists the
hero of a drama in great under-
takings, e. g. in securing his mis-
tress; so पीठमदिका 'a lady who
assists the heroine in securing her
lover'. —2. a dancing master who
instructs courtesans in the art of
dancing. —सपे a. lame, crippled.

पीठकः, —कं A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool).
—2 A pedestal, base. —3 A section
or division of a book, as the पूर्वपी-
ठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमार-
चरित.

पीह 10 J. (पीडयति-ने, पीडित) 1
To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure,
harass, annoy, molest; नीलं चापीह-
च्छः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343; Ms.
4. 67, 238; 7. 29. —2 To oppose,
resist. —3 To besiege (as a city).
—4 To press or squeeze together, com-
press, pinch; कंठं पीडयन् Mk. 8: लभेत्
सिकतासं त्रैलोक्यं यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2.
5; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35. —5 To
suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. —6 To
neglect. —7 To cover with anything
inappreciable. —8 To eclipse. —9 To
overpower. —10 To break, violate.
—11 To take away remove. —12 To
stir, agitate. —13 To cover, wrap.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं [पीह भावे ल्युट्] 1 Paining,
distressing, oppressing, inflicting
pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345. —2
(a) Squeezing, pressing; दीर्घलिङ्-
धनिविहृत्तनपीडनानि Gt. 10: गतीहपी-
डनसंस्तरकमिका Ch. P. 44. (b)
Pressure; Mā. 9. 38. —3 An instru-
ment for pressing. —4 Taking, hold-
ing, seizing; as in करपीडनं or पाणि-
पीडनं q. v. —5 Laving waste, devast-
ation. —6 Threshing corn. —7 An
eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडनं q. v. —8 Sup-
pressing sounds, a fault in the
pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [पीह भावे मिदां अङ्] 1 Pain,
trouble, suffering, annoyance, mole-
station, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1.
37 'disturbance'; 71; मदनं दारिद्र्यं
&c. —2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg.
17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. —3 Devastation,
laying waste. —4 Violation, infringem-
ent. —5 Restriction. —6 Pity, com-
passion. —7 Eclipse. —8 A chaplet,
garland for the head. —9 A Sarala
tree. —10 A basket. —Comp. —कर a.
troublesome, painful. —करणं tor-
turing.

पीडित p. p. [पीह-क] 1 Pained,
harassed, tormented, oppressed,
pinched. —2 Squeezed, pressed. Mn.
2. 12. —3 Espionned, held, seized; U.
7. 5. —4 Violated, broken. —5 Laid

waste, devastated. —6 Eclipsed. —7
Bound, tied. —8 1 Paining, injuring,
harassing. —2 A particular mode of
sexual enjoyment. —त ind. Fast,
closely, firmly.

पीत a. [पा-रुमणि क] 1 Drunk,
quaffed; वनार पीतमनिज्ज्वरसो (गो
सुमोच) R. 2. 1. —2 Steeped, soaked in,
filled or saturated with. —3 Absorbed,
drunk up, evaporated; Kn. 4. 44. —4
Watered, sprinkled with water; पातं
न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मा स्वपीतेषु या S.
4. 8. 5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचितपीतलो-
त्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. —नः 1 Yellow colour.
—2 Topaz. —3 Safflower. —4 A yellow
pigment prepared from cow's urine.
—तं 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.
—Comp. —अग्निः an epithet of Agastya.
—अंबरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; इति
निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरोपि तथाकरोत Gt.
12. —2. an actor. —3. a religious
mendicant wearing yellow garments.
—अरुण a. yellowish-red. (—गः) the
middle of day-break. —अदमन् m.
topaz. —कदली a species of banana
(स्वर्णकदली). —कंठं the carrot. —कावेरं
1. saffron. —2 brass. —काष्ठं yellow
sanders. —रंयं yellow sandal. —चंदनं
1. a species of sandal-wood. —2.
saffron. —3. turmeric. —चंद्रकः a lamp.
—तुंडः a Kāraṇḍava bird. —दारु n. a
kind of pine or Sarala tree. —दग्धा
1. a milch cow. —2. a cow whose
milk has been pledged. —3. a cow
tied up to be milked. —दः the Sarala
tree. —नील a. green. (—लः) the
green-colour. —पादः a kind of bird
(Mar. मेनार). —पुष्पः N. of several
plants. —चंपक, —कर्मिकार &c. —मणिः a
topaz. —मासिकं a kind of mineral
substance. —मूलकं the carrot. —यूषी
yellow jasmine. —रक्त a. yellowish-
red, orange-coloured. (—रक्त) a kind
of yellow gem, the topaz. —रगः 1.
the yellow colour. —2. wax. —3. the
fibres of a lotus. —लोहं brass. —बाहुका
turmeric. —वासन् m. an epithet of
Kṛishṇa. —सारः 1. the topaz. —2. the
sandal tree. (—रं) yellow sandal-
wood. —सारि n. antimony. —स्कंधः a
hog. —स्फटिकः the topaz. —हरित a.
yellowish-green.

पीतक a. Yellow. —कः The Asoka
tree. —कं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2
Brass. —3 Saffron. —4 Honey. —5
Aloe-wood. —6 Sandal-wood. —7
Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree.
(waved-leaf.). —2 The hog-plum tree.
—नं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 Saffron.
—3 The Sarala tree.

पीतल a. Yellow. —लः The Yellow
colour. —लं Brass.

पीतलकं Brass.

पौतिः A horse. —f. 1 Draught, drinking. —2 A tavern. —3 The proboscis of an elephant. —4 Going. —5 Protection (Ved.)

पौतिन् m. A horse.

पौतिका 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric. —3 Yellow jasmine.

पौतुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पौथिः 1 The sun. —2 Time. —3 Fire. —4 Protection. —5 Drink. —6 1 Water. —2 Ghoe.

पौथिः A horse.

पौन a. [प्राक्-संस्मरणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'strong'. —2 Plump, large, thick; as in पौनस्तनी. —3 Full, round. —4 Swollen, large, big. —5 Brawny. —6 Profuse, excessive. —Comp. —ऊधस् f. (पौनोदनी) a cow with full udders. —वक्षस् a. full-chested, having a full bosom.

पौनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. —2 Congh, catarrh.

पायुः 1 A crow. —2 The sun. —3 Fire. —4 An owl. —5 Time. —6 Gold.

पामसः —वे [प्राक्-ऊधस् U. 4, 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरा G. L. 53. —2 Milk in general. —3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. —4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. —Comp. —महस् m., —रुचिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. —3. camphor.

पील 1 P. (पालि) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. —2 To stop. —3 become stupid.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः [पील-उ] 1 An arrow. —2 An atom. —3 An insect. —4 An elephant. —5 The stem of the palm. —6 A flower. —7 A group of palm trees. —8 A kind of tree. —9 A heap of bones. —10 The central part of the hand. —लु n. The fruit of the Pilu tree. —Comp. —पुत्रः the Mūrvā plant. —पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. —2. N. of two plants. —पाकवादिन् m. a Vaiseshika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पीलुकः An ant.

पीव 1 P. (पीवति). To be fat or corpulent.

पीव, पीवर, पीवस a. Fat, corpulent. पीवन् a. (पीवरी f.) [प्य-कृतिर्-संघः दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. —2 Stout, strong. —m. Wind.

पीवर a. (रा or री f.) [प्य-कृतिर्-संघः दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8; 5. 65; 19. 32. —2 Plump, thick. —रः A tortoise. —री 1 A young woman. —2 A cow. —Comp. —स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. —2. a cow with a large udder.

पीवा Water.

पुंस 10 U. (पुंसयति) 1 To crush, grind. —2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुंस m. [पति पापालवे दुग्धम् U. 4. 147] Nom पुमान्, पुमांसि, पुमान्; Instr. du. पुमां Voc. सिङ्ग. पुमन् 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110. —2 A man, human being यत्पार्थः स पुमंल्लोके H. 1. —3 Man, mankind, people; वधेः पुमां रघुपतिपदेः Me. 12. —4 A servant, an attendant. —5 A word in the masculine gender. —6 The masculine gender; पुंसि बाहिरिचन्दनं Ak. —7 The soul. —Comp. —अनुज a. (पुंसानुज) having an elder brother. —अनुजा (पुमनुजा) a girl born after the male child, i. e. a girl having an elder brother —अपत्यं (पुमपत्यं) a male child. —अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1 the aim of man. —2. any one of the four ends of human existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुरुषार्थ. —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —कटिः f. a man's hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —कोकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. —लेटः (पुलेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुंगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. —2. (at the end of comp.) chief best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; बाल्मीकिर्षुनिपुंगवः Rām.; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुञ्चलः) an adulterer. —चलीः (पुञ्चलीः) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. —चलीयः (पुञ्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलू f. (पुञ्चलू) Ved a harlot. —चिह्नं (पुञ्चिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) n. the birth of a male child. —करः, वः, योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. —रजः (पुंरजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. —2. a mouse. —नसत्रं (पुंनसत्रं) 1. a male asterism. —2. an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुंनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. —2. a white elephant. —3. a white lotus. —4. nutmeg. —5. N. of a tree called नागकेशर; R. 4. 57. —नाटः-डः (पुंनाटः-डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुंनामन्)

a. holding a masculine name. (—m.) 1. the tree called पुनाग. —2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —प्रजननं the male organ of generation. —भूमन् (पुंभूमन्) m. a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number: लाजाः पुंभूमि चाक्षराः Ak. —योगः (पुंयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. —2. reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. —रत्न (पुंरत्नः) an excellent man. —राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. —रिंग a. (पुंरिंग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (—नं) 1. masculine gender. —2. virility, manhood. —3. the male organ. —वधस् (पुंवधस्) n. bull-calf. —वृषः (पुंवृषः) the muskrat. —वेष a. (पुंवेष) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —सवन (पुंसवन) a. 1. causing the birth of a male child (—नं) the first of the purificatory Samskāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. —2. fetus. —3. milk.

पुंस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinity; यस्या पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कलालपितृस्त्वं च कलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. —2 Semen virile. —3 The masculine gender.

पुंत् ind. 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. —2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश a. (सी f.), पुक्कस a. (सी f.) Low, vile —शः —सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्राया जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, —सी 1 A bud. —2 The indigo plant. —3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक a. Low, vile. —कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंस्त्वं —स्त्वं [पुमांसं रनति, सन्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. —2 A falcon, heron.

पुंखित a. Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, —गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः-छं 1 A tail; in general; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुल U. 4. 27. —2 A hairy tail. —3 A peacock's tail. —4 The hind part. —5 The end of any thing. —Comp. —अग्रं, —मूलं the tip of the tail. —कंदकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् a. Having a tail. —m. 1 A cock. —2 The Arka plant.

पुच्छतिः -टी f. Cracking the fingers (होठिका).

पुञ्जः a heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षीरोब्धेतिव सकेनपुञ्जा Ku. 7. 26; प्रपञ्चपुच्छति मूच्छति स्थिरतमः पुञ्जे निकुञ्ज भियः Gñ 11

पुञ्जयति Den. P. पुञ्जीकृ 8 U. To be n. collect together.

पुञ्जिः f. A heap quantity, mass. -Comp -ट्ट a heap'd. (-ट्टः) Ved. 1 a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher. **पुञ्जिकः** Mall.

पुञ्जित a. 1 Heaped, collected, heap'd together; U. 5. 14. -2 Pressed together.

पुट् 1 6 P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To intertwine. -II. 10 U. (पुटयते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयतिने) (a) To grind, reduce to powder (b) To speak. (c) To shine. III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind -2 To rub.

पुटः -हं [पुटक] 1 A fold. -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपञ्चपुटो वनानिलः R. 9. 63, 11. 23; 17 12; M. 3 9; अञ्जलिपुटः नाम-पुट, कर्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्धपायः पञ्चपुटे मदीयं R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. -4 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots -6 A sheath, cover, covering. -7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. -ट्टः 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. -ट्टं 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. -Comp. -उट्टं a white umbrellah. -रट्टकः cocca-nut -ट्टिः 1. a pot jar, pitcher. -2 a copper-vessel. -गट्टः 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनेमिको धर्मीरत्वाट्टगट्टवन्-व्ययः 1 पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य कश्चो-रसः U 3 1. -2 digesting. -3. subliming. -ट्टेयः 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument (आतो-य). -3. 'parting of the eyelids', opening; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. -ट्टेयं a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुटकं 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुटाकनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित a. 1 Robbed, ground. -2 Contracted. -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Spht -ते The hollow of the hands. **पुटो** A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

पुट् 10 U. (पुटयतेने) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow. -3 To disregard, disrespect.

पुट् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

पुट् 6. P. (पुणति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुट् 10 U. (पुटयतेने) 1 To abate. -2 To speak.

पुट् 1 P. (पुटते) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुटः A sign, mark.

पुटरीकं 1 A lotus flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 12, 29; Mā. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. -कः 1 The white colour. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8 -3 A tiger -4 A kind of serpent. -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of leprosy -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -Comp. -अष्टः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -द्वयः a kind of bird -दुली a kind of leech,

पुटुयं 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

पुटुः [पुटुभेदे रट्ट] 1 A kind of sugar cane (red variety). -2 A lotus in general -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c, sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 *Atimukta* creeper. -ट्टः pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. -केलिः an elephant.

पुटुकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark -3 One who lives by breeding silkworms.

पुण्य a. [Up. 5 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकनगरास्तपुण्येद-केषु आश्रयेषु Me. 1; पुण्य धाम चंडीश-रस्य Me. 31; पुण्याने हि नामगङ्गा-न्यपि महासुखीनि किं पुनर्दुर्जनानि K. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day); Ms. 2 30, 26. -4 Agreeable; pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्षणी Mv. 1. 16; 24; U. 4. 19; Ku. 5. 73; so

पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive, -पुण्ये 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अस्तु नष्टः पापपुण्यं हि द्विव कलसं दुष्टे II. 1. 81; महान् पुण्यपुण्यं कीर्तये नामगङ्गायाः Shā. 3. 1; R. 1. 63. N. 3 87. -2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. -3 Purity, purification. -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son. -गङ्गा The holy ba-ah. -Comp. -अनुनासः pleasing majesty or dignity; U. 4. 22. -अर्ह (for अर्हन्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्यं तर्हन्तो जगं । अस्तु पुण्यार्हः; पुण्यार्हं नमः पुण्यं सुदिवसं पातः प्रयातव्यं ते Anar. 61. 'ब' चनं repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -आत्मन् a. pious, righteous. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान a. having lovely gardens. -कर्मन् m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-न.) a meritorious act -फलः an auspicious time. -हीनः, -अश्वः N. of Vishnu. (-नं) narrating or reading Purāṇas. -हृति a bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -हृत् a. virtuous meritorious. -हृत् a. meritorious work. -श्रेष्ठं 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. -2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -श्व a. sweet-scented. (-यः) the Champaka tree. -श्वे a. fragrant. -श्वे 1 an alms-house. -2 a temple. -जना 1. a virtuous man. -2. a damo, grublio. -3 a Yaska; R. 13. 60 ईश्वर an epithet of Kibera; अनुयायो यम-पुण्यजनेवते R. 9 6. -जित a won by merit or good works -गर्भ a holy place of pilgrimage. -इर्जन 1. beautiful -2. of sacred appearance; R. 1. 86. (-न.) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. -दुष्ट a. granting happiness or beatitude. -पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. -प्रसादः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -रत्ने the reward of good works (-लः) a grove. -भाक् a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः खरहरि सुनयः K. 43. -भूः -भूमिः f. 'the holy-land'; i. e. Aryāvata. -योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. -रात्रि 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -शकुनं an auspicious omen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, right-

eons. —श्लोक *a.* 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of,' of good fame. (—*कः*) an epithet of Nīla (of Nishadīn); Yundishthira, and Janārdana: पुण्य-श्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्यश्लोकश्च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (—*कः*) an epithet of Sitā and Draupadī. —स्थानं *a.* sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यकं 1 religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.). —2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c. —3 = पुण्ये 5 —*कः*: N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —व्रतं the worship of Kṛiṣṇa for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् *a.* 1 Meritorious, virtuous. —2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. —3 Happy, blessed. —4 Pleasing, beautiful.

पुत्र *n.* A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. —Comp. —नामच *a.* called पुत्र

पुत्तलः—ली 1 An image, idol, statuette, effigy. —2 A doll, puppet. —Comp. —दहनं, -निधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost —पूज्य idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. —2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived: — न कश्चि नरद्वयस्मात्प्रायते पितरं सुतः । तस्माद्युव इति शेषः स्वमेव स्वयंपुत्रः ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). —2 A child, the young one of an animal. —3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). —4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind as in अमिपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c.) —त्राँ (du.) A son and daughter. —Comp. —अन्नादः 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. —2 a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटुम्ब. —आर्चय *a.* wishing for a son —आचार्य *a.* one having a son for his teacher —अद्विनी 1. an unnatural mother. —2 a tigress. —इति, -इतिना *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony on the birth of a son. —काम *a.* desirous of: sons. —कामा *a.* wish for sons; R. 1. 35. —कार्य *a.* ceremony relating to a son. —कृत् *m.* an adopted son. —कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इयामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति सोपं न पुत्रकृतकः पदार्थं युगले S.

4. 13. —जम्भी an unnatural mother (who eats her own children). —जात *a.* one to whom a son is born. —पुत्रं son and wife —धर्मः filial duty. —पौत्र —त्राः sons and grandsons. —पौत्रीण *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son, (e.g. an adopted son). —लाभः obtaining a son —वधुः *f.* a daughter-in-law —सखः 'a friend of children, one who is fond of children. —हिन *a.* sonless, childless. —संकरिच *a.* mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages. —हतः an epithet of Vasishtha (whose hundred sons were killed) (—ती) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [पुन अनुकंपया संजायां वा कर्त्तुं स्वार्थे क वा] 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). —2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. —3 A rogue, cheat. —4 A locust, grass-hopper. —5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). —6 Hair. —7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका. —पुत्रिका 1 A daughter. —2 A doll, puppet. —3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons; अनुकरोत्तन विधिना सुतां कुर्वति पुत्रिका । यदुपरं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधारकम् ॥ —4 The cation or down of the tamarisk —5 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; a. in अमिपुत्रिका, खट्वपुत्रिका &c. —Comp. —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. —2. a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽप्यसौ सप्तम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128) —3. a grand son. —प्रसूः a mother of daughters. —भर्तृ *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रि *a.* (णी *f.*) Having a son or son: R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. —*m.* The father of a son. —णी 1 The mother of a son. —2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय पुत्रीय, पुत्रय *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री 1 A daughter. —2 N. of Durgā, see पुत्रिका also.

पुत्रीकृ 8 U. To adopt as a son; अर्ध-पुत्रः दशवासं दैवदारं पुत्रीकृतोऽसी इव भवत्येन R. 2. 36.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. —2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुत्र्य 1. 4 P. (पुत्र्या) To injure, hurt. —Caus. 1 To destroy completely, annihilate. —2 To overpower, drown (as a sound). —3 To speak.

—4 To shine. —11. 10 U. (पुत्र्यति ते) To shine.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. —*दः* 1 An atom (परमाणु); पुद्गलाः परमाणवाः Siddhanta. —2 The body, matter. —3 The soul. —4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर *ind.* 1 Again, once more' anew; न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6; किमप्ययं बहुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; सो पुनर्धु 'to become a wife again' —2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs), पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore'; पुनर्वा ह-गम् &c. 'to go back, return' &c. —3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless; still (with an adversative force); प्रमाद इव मूर्खे स्पर्शः स्नेहार्दशीतलः । अद्याप्यनेद्ययतिमां त्वं पुनः पति नन्दिनि U. 3. 14 मम पुनः सर्वमेव तज्जगति U. 3. —4 Further, furthermore, besides. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' repeatedly, 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः सुत-निषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42; किपुन 'how much more,' or 'how much less' see under किम्, पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. —Comp. —अर्थिता a repeated request. —आगतं a come back repeated; Ma. 11. 196. —आगमः, —मनं coming back, return; भस्मभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. —अधन, —आयं renewing the consecrated fire; पुनर्दा-क्रियां कुपारिपुनराधानमेव च Ma. 6. 168. —आर्तः 1. return. —2. revealed birth. —आवर्तित *a.* returning to mundane existence. —आवृत् *f.* —आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 repetition. —2. return to worldly existence; repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. —3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). —उक्त *a.* 1. said again, repeated, reiterated —2 superfluous, unnecessary; श्रुतं वाचा पुनरुक्त्येव R. 2. 68; Si. 7. 64. (—क्तं), पुनरुक्तता 1. repetition —2. superfluity, redundancy, needless, tautology, V. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. पुनरुक्तम् *m.* a Brahmana (द्विजम्) पुनरुक्तवद्भासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e. g. पुनरुक्तवद्भासः पुनरुक्तवद्भासः । जगत्स्थि सदापादय्य जगोहः शिवः S. D. 633; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवद्भासः). —उक्तिः *f.* 1. repetition. —2. superfluity, needlessness, tautology. —उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. —उत्पत्ति *f.* 1. reproduction. —2. return of birth in metempsychosis. —उपगमः return; कृतोपगमाः पुनरुपगमो बृहकायां बने वः U. 2. 13. —उपोहा, —उद्धा a woman married again. —वमनं return, going

again. —जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. —जात *a.* born again. —ज्वः, -नवः 'growing again and again,' a finger nail. —वारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife ; Ms. 5. 168. —पुना (पुनःपुना) *N.* of a river in Behār. —प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भव *a.* born again. (-वः) 1. transmigration, repeated or recurring birth ; metempsychosis ; समपि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मन् S. 7. 35 ; Ku. 3. 5. —2. a finger-nail. —भविन् *m.* the sentient soul. —भावः new birth, repeated birth. —युः *f.* 1. a widow remarried. —2. re-existence. —भोगः 1. repeated enjoyment. —2. return of fruition —3. repeated possession. —वचनं 1. repetition. —2. repeated scriptural injunction. —वत्सः a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसुः (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars) ; गां गताविव दिवः पुनर्वसु 11. 36. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —विवाहः remarriage. —संस्कारः (पुनः-संस्कारः) repetition of any Samskāra, or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः संधान (पुनः संधानं &c.) 1. reunion. —2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः (पुनः संभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्कटः *N.* of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुष्कलः Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुष्कसः 1 The lings. —2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर *f.* (Nom. sing. पुरः ; instr. दु. पुर्या) 1 A town, fortified town. —2 A fortress, castle, strong-bold. —3 A wall, rampart. —4 The body. —5 Intellect. —Comp. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं (द्वारः &c.) the gate of a city.

पुर *a.* [पूर] Full of, filled with. —1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent) ; पुरे तावत्तमेवास्य तनोति रविशतपं Kn. 2. 33 ; R. 1. 59. —2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. —3 A house, residence, abode. —4 The body. —5 The female apartments. —6 *N.* of the town पाठलिपुत्र *q. v.* —7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. —8 A brothel. —9 The skin. —10 Bdeillum. —11 An upper story. —12 A storehouse. —13 A fragrant grass (नागर-मुस्ता). —Comp. —अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः the overnor of a town. —अरातिः, —अरिः

असुहृद् *m.* —रिपुः epithets of Siva ; पुरातिथ्या कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरसि subhāsh, see विपु. —अर्धविस्तारः a Small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. —उद्यानं a city-garden, park. —भोकस् *m.* an inhabitant of a town. —काष्ठं a citadel. —ग *a.* 1. going to a town. —2. favourably inclined. —जित्, —द्विष्, —भिद् *m.* epithets of Siva. —ज्योतिस् *m.* 1. an epithet of fire. —2. the world of Agni. —तटी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city. —देवता the tutelary deity of a town. —द्वारं a city-gate. —निवेशः the founding of a city. —पालः 1. ' city-governor,' the commandant of a fortress. —2. the soul. —मघनः an epithet of Siva. —मार्गः the street of a town ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 11. 3. —रक्षः, —रक्षकः, —रक्षिन् *m.* a constable, police-officer. —रोधः the siege of a fortress. —वासिन् *m.* a citizen, a towneman. —वास्तु *n.* ground fit for the foundation of a town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva ; Ku. 7. 30 —इन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva.

पुरजनः The soul. —नी Intellect, understanding.

पुरंदरः [पुरः शत्रूणां नमतामि दास्यमि शत्रु] 1 *N.* of Indra ; R. 2. 74. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3. Of Agni. —4 *N.* of Vishnu. —5 *N.* of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). —6 A thief, house-breaker. —रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरजरः The arm-pit.

पुरंठं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् *ind.* 1 Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्) ; पश्यामि तमित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Mā. 1. 40 ; in the presence of ; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा हि दीनं वचः Bb. 2. 51. —2 Afterwards ; इयं च तेऽस्या पुरतो विटंबना Kn. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.) ; Amaru. 43.

पुरंध्रिः, —ध्री *f.* [पुरं गेहस्यजनं धारयति यु-श्वक् कीरं पृशो वा ह्रस्वः Iv.] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron ; पुरंध्रीणा चित्तं कुसुमकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12 ; Mu. 2. 7 ; Ku. 6. 32 ; 7. 2. —2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरला An epithet of Durgā.

पुरस् *ind.* 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.) ; अहं पुरः पश्यति देवदांश्च R. 2. 36 ; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7

30 ; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3 ; Ku. 4. 3 ; Amaru. 43 ; often used with कृ, गम्, या, दृ (see below). —2 In the east, from the east. —3 Eastward. —Comp. —अनुवाक्या (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn. —कारणं, —कारः see under पुरस्क below. —गः, —गम (पुरोग-गम) *a.* 1. chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun ; स किं वदंति वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55 ; Ku. 7. 40. —2. led or preceded over by (at the end of comp.) ; इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः ' the gods with Indra at the head '. —गत *a.* 1. standing in front of. —2. preceded. —गतिः *f.* precedence. (-तिः) a dog. —गन्तु, —गमिन् *a.* 1. going before or in front. —2. chief, leading, a leader. (-मः) a dog. —चरणं (पुरश्चरणं) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite. —2. preparation, initiation. —3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. —उदुः (पुरच्छुः) a nipple. —जव *a.* (पुरोजव) surpassing in speed, swift or than. —जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) *a.* born before. —डाक्ष *m.* डाक्षः (पुराडाक्षः) 1. a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapalas* or vessels ; Ms. 6. 11. —2. an oblation in general ; Ms. 7. 21. —3. an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. —4. a kind of sacrificial ladle. —5 the leavings of an oblation (इतेश्च). —6. the Soma juice. —7. a prayer (नेत्र) recited in offering oblations. —पाक *a.* near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled ; Ku. 6. 90. —पहर्तु *m.* one who fights in the van or front-line ; R. 13. 72. —फल *a.* having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future) ; R. 2. 22. —भाग (पुरोभाग) *a.* 1. obtrusive, officious. —2. fault-finding. —3. envious or jealous of ; प्रायः समानविधाः परस्परयशःपुरोभागाः M. 1. 20. (पुरोभाग may here mean ' envy ' also). (-गः) 1. the front part, forefront, van. —2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. —3. jealousy, envy. —भागिन् *a.* 1. forward, self-willed, nagbly ; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातन्त्र्यमवलंबसे S. 5. —2. obtrusive, officious ; V. 3. —3. fault-finding. —4. envious, jealous. —मारुतः, —वातः (पुरोमारुतः वातः) a fore-wind, wind-blowing in front ; M. 4. 2 ; R. 18. 38. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in front or in the presence of. —सर *a.* going or moving in front. (-रः) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger ; S. 4. 1. —2. a follower, attendant ; servant ; परिमेषपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. —3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent ; Kn. 6. 49. —4. (at the end of comp.) attend

or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृकपुरःसरः &c. (—रं) ind. with or after. —स्थायिच a. standing in front.

पुस्क 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गंगेये पुस्कृत्य शिखिनि Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. —2 To introduce, present; मद्रच-नात्स राजा शकुंतलीं पुस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4. 7. —3 To honour, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दर्शनेनैव भवतीनां पुस्कृतोऽस्मि S. 1. —4 To adopt, choose, follow; स पुस्कृत-मध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. —5 To appoint. —6 To show, indicate, evince. —7 To lead. —1 To use as a pretext.

पुस्ककरण The act of placing in front, honouring &c., see पुस्कार below.

पुस्करीय a. 1 To be honoured. —2 To be placed at the head. —3 To be made complete &c.

पुस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front. —2 Reference. —3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. —4 Worshipping. —5 Accompanying, attending. —6 Preparing. —7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. —8 Attacking. —9 Accusation. —10 Consecrating. —11 Anticipating, expecting. —12 (at the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. —13 Sprinkling with holy water. —14 Acceptance.

पुस्कृत p. p. 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. —2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. —3 Chosen, adopted, followed. —4 Adored, worshipped. —5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. —6 Prepared, got ready. —7 Consecrated. —8 Accused, calumniated. —9 Made perfect or complete, finished. —10 Anticipated, expected. —11 Appointed. —12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). —13 Sprinkled with holy water. —14 Initiated.

पुस्किया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. —2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front of (oft. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अयुक्ता पुस्तात् S. 3. 8. —2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुस्ताद्यती-नां M. 1. 1. —2 In the first place, at the beginning. —4 Formerly, previously. —5 Eastward, in or towards the east. —6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. 1 To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; पुरोसाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं

ययुः Kn. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. —2 To make a family-priest of any one. —3 To appoint, place in office. —4 To entrust or charge with. —5 To place or set before or in front. —6 To honour, esteem, respect. —7 To devote or apply oneself to. —8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस m. A family-priest (particularly that of a king).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita*. —2 Charge, commission. —3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. —2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित p. p. 1 Placed in front. —2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. —तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. —2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा ind. 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्युपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरति मानसे.....यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 22. —2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. —3 At first, in the first place. —4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सप्तदीपां जयति बहुधामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिभ्याकुला च Me. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 10. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. —5 Ved. For the defence of. —6 Securely from. —7 Except, besides. —Comp. —उपनीत a. formerly possessed. —कथा an old legend. —कल्पः 1. a former creation. —2. a story of the past. —3. a former age; द्यूतभक्तपुराकल्पे षड् वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. —कृत a. done formerly. (—तं) actions done in a former life; S. 7. —योनि a. of ancient origin. (—नि) an epithet of Siva. —बहुः an epithet of Bhishma. —निद्र a. acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times conversant with former times, or events; वदंयपणैति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. —वृत्त a. 1. occurring in or relating to ancient times. —2. old, ancient. (—तं) 1. history. —2. an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तोद्धारैरपि च कथिता कार्य-पदवी Mā. 2. 13. —कथा an old legend.

पुरातन a. (नी f.) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. —2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. —3 Worn out, decayed. —नः An epithet

of Vishnu. —2 (pl.) The ancients, (—नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 The east. —4 A castle.

पुराण a. (पा or पी f.) [पुरा नवं Nir. 1] Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काश्यं नवमित्यवयं M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रायणमादन्तरं R. 3. 7. —2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. —3 Decayed, worn out. —णं 1 A past event or occurrence. —2 A tale of the past legend, ancient or legendary history. —3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण; सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च। वंशांशुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टदशान्. —णः A coin equal to 80 cowries. —Comp. —अंतः an epithet of Yama. —उक्त a. enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. —कल्प = पुराकल्प q. v. —गः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. an old man; यद्वदंति चपलेत्यपवादां तच्च दूषणमहो चपलायाः। दोष एव जलधेः पितुरस्या यद्वराणपुरुषाय ददौ तां Su-bhāṣh. (where both senses are intended).

पुरिः f. 1 A town, city. —2 A river. —3 A king.

पुरीषाय a. Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशासैकपुरी-मिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंदं लुनीहं नंदवं Si. 1. 51. —2 A stronghold. —3 The body. —Comp. —मोहः the Dhāttrā plant.

पुरीतत् m., n. [पुरी देहं तनोति तत् किं] 1 A particular intestine near the heart; यदा मनः पुरीतति प्रविशति T. S. —2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, hnt it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं [पु-इयन् किञ्च Up. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. —2 Rubbish, dirt. —3 Ved. Water. —Comp. —आधानं the rectum. —उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. —निग्रहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. —णं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the howels.).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean.

पुरु *a.* (*रू-वी f.*) [*पू-पालवपौषणयोः* क; Up. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). —*रू*: 1 The pollen of flowers. —2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. —3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the Inner race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati Sarmishtha. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Purn his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. —*ind.* 1 Much, exceedingly. —2 Repeatedly, often. —*Comp.* —*जित्* *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. N. of king Kuntihhoja or his brother. —*वंशकः* a goose. —*वंश* (स) *घ.* *वन्ध*; *वन्धु* *m.* epithets of Indra. (*Ved.*). —*भोजस्* *m.* a cloud. —*लपद* *a.* very lustful or lascivious. —*ह-हु* *a.* much, many. —*हूत* *a.* invoked by many. (*-तः*) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16.5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 122. —*द्विष्* *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. —*हृति*; an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरुषः [*पुरि देहे शेते शीढ एषो* Tv; *पुरु-अग्रमने कृष्य* Up. 4. 74] 1 A male being, man; *अर्थतः* पुरुषो नारी वा नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Ms. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. —2 Men, mankind. —3 A member or representative of a generation. —4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. —5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); *हो पुरुषो प्रमाणमस्याः सा त्रिपुष्पा-ची परिला* Sk. —6 The soul; *द्वाविमो पुरुषो लोके भरवाक्षर एव च* Bg. 15. 16 &c. —7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); Si. 1. 33. R. 13. 6. —8 A person (in grammar); *प्रथमपुरुषः* the third person, *मध्यमपुरुषः* the second person, and *उत्तमपुरुषः* the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). —9 The pupil of the eye. —10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. *वृत्ति*); according to the Sānkhya it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakriti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the

word सांख्य also. —11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त); सहज-शीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. —12 The Punnāga tree. —13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. —14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed. —*स्त्री* A woman. —*वं* An epithet of the mountain Meru. —*Comp.* —*अंगं* the male organ of generation. —*अदः*, —*अद्* *m.* 'man-eater', cannibal, gohlin. —the vilest of man, a very low or despicable man. —*अधिकारः* 1. a manly office or duty. —2. calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 3. 51. —*अंतरं* another man. —*अयणः*, —*अर्थः* 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —3. human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. —*अस्थिमालिन्* *m.* an epithet of Siva. —*आयः* 1 an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a demon. —*आयुषं*, —*आयुस्* *n.* the duration of a man's life, अक्षयणमिति कामं जीव्याञ्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve 6. 44; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. —*आशिन* *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, gohlin. —*हृद्* a king. —*उत्तमः* 1. an excellent man. —2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —3. a best attendant. —4. a Jaina. —5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishnu. —*कारः* 1. human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. *देव*); एवं पुरुषकारेण विना देवं न तिष्ठति H. Pr. 32; देवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्भवति यथा Y. 1. 349; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. —2. manhood, virility. —*कुम्पः* —*व* a human corpse. —*केसरिन्* *m.* man-lion, an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नखौ S. 7. 3. —*ज्ञानं* knowledge of mankind. —*वृन्* —*द्वय* *a.* of the height of a man. —*द्विष्* *m.* an enemy of Vishnu. —*द्वेषिणी* an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband). —*नायः* 1. a general, commander. —2. a king. —*नियमः* (in gram.) restriction to a person. —*पशुः* a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. —*पुंगवः*, —*पुङ्गवी* a superior or eminent man. —*पुरं* N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, q. v. —*बहुमान* the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. —*नेयः* a human sacrifice. —*वरः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*वाह* 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —*व्याघ्रः*, —*गार्हलः*, —*सिंहः* 1. 'a tiger or lion among

men', a distinguished or eminent man. —2. a hero, brave man. —*समवायः* a number of men. —*सूक्तं* N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Mandala of the Rigveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः —*कं* Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीवक्षसी पुरुषकोऽभिमतारकायः Si. 5.56.

पुरुषता, —*त्वं* 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. —2 Virility. —3 Manly nature or property.

पुरुषायते Den. A. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a man. —*तं* 1 Playing the men, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. —2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि विवर्जितं पुरुषायितं असिलतालम्बनेन वेदमयादभिव्यक्तिसुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष्य *a.* Ved. Human, mortal.

पुरुषवत्स *m.* [cf. Up. 4. 231] The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvasi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuna, and fell in love with her. Urvasi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this, and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rigveda, where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvasi disappeared].

पुरोदिः 1 The current of a river. —2 The rustling noise of leaves: (पशब्द).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुर्व. पुर्वे 1 P. (*पूर्वति*) 1 To fill. —2 To dwell, inhabit. —3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल 1, 6 P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति-ने) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. —ल: Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चारु बु-बुध नितंबवती दयितं पुलकैरुडुकुले Git. 1; युगमद्वितिकं लिखति सपुत्रकं युगमिव रजनीकरे 7; Amaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral. -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजाक्षिपि). -6 Yellow orpiment. -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. —Comp. —अंशः the noose of of Varuṇa. —आलयः an epithet of Kṇhara, —उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.).

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect, &c.—m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत a. Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

पुलस्तिः-स्त्वः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, nṛnla.

पुलाकः —कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium. -4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water. -6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree.

पुलायितं A horse's gallop.

पलिनः —नं [ल-इन् किञ्च; Un. 2. 53.] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach; रमते पलुनापुलिनवने विजयी सुरारिरधुना Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिदाः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रसं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. -3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिदः, पुलिदकः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the other-in-law of Indra. —Comp.

—अरिः-जित्-भिद्-द्विष् m. epithets of Indra. —जा, —पुत्री Śaṅkṭi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Chyavana.

पुष् 1, 4, 9 P. (पोषति, पुष्यते, पुष्णाति, पुष्ट or पुषित) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाद्य वस्तमिव लोकमधु पुषाण Bb. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -5 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुषेय लावण्यमयान विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तितोषीयते स्थायी तैरसौ पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. -4 To increase augment, further, promote, enhance; पंचानामपि धृतानामुत्कर्षं पुषुषुगुणः R. 4. 11; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bb. 3. 34. -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वपुर्भिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 16. 58; 18. 32; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्णति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom; U. 3. 16. v. 1., MāI, 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. —Caus. or 10 U. (पोषयति ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष्कः Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट p. p. [पुष्-क] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. —ष्टः N. of Vishnu. —ष्ट 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

पुष्टिः f. [पुष् भवे-किञ्च] 1 Nonrishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यस्मिन्पतामपि दृष्ट्वां पिष्टेपि तनोवि परिमलैः पुष्टिं Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness; अंशस्य दृष्टिरेव पुष्टिरितुवारस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence, -8 Development, perfection. —Comp. —कर a. nourishing, nutritive. —कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. —कतः an epithet of Gṇesa. —व a. 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. —वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (—नः) a cock.

पुष्कर [पुष्कं पुष्टिं राति, राक; cf. Un. 4. 4.] 1 A blue lotus. -2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्करेवाहतेषु Me.

66; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion —रः 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -7 An epithet of Śiva. -8 The Śārāsa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planets. —रः, —रः N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu. —आरुः, —आरुः the (Indian) crane. —आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; जातं वक्षो मुनवविदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. —तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. —नाभः an epithet of Vishnu. —पत्रं a lotus-leaf, —श्रियः wax, —बीजं lotus-seed. —स्यामः an alligator. —शिखा the root of a lotus. —स्थपतिः an epithet of Śiva. —स्रक् f. a garland of lotuses. (—m. dual) N, of the two Asvinkumaras.

पुष्करायते Den. A To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus pool. -3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् a. (जी f.) Abounding in lotuses, —m. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. [पुष्-कल् किञ्च; पुष्क-सिष्मा लच् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारी मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete; Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. —लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -3 Of mount Mern. —ङ् 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. -2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीसि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A boli, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster.

पुष् 4 P. (पुष्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्प्यत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसः V. 3. 16.

पुष्प [पुष्पं विकशे-अच्] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The men.

as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera ; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -Comp. -अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अंबुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचायः collecting or gathering flowers. -अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v. -अलः an epithet of the god of love. -आकर a. rich or abounding in flowers ; मासी तु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. -आननः a kind of liquor. -आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः, इषुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers ; Me. 43. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1. 'flower-time,' the spring, -2. the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-n.) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1. gathering flowers. -2. a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cane. -जं the juice of flowers. -दः a tree. -देवः 1. N. of an attendant of Siva. -2. N. of the author of the Mahimnatotra. -3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). -दाम्न् n. a garland of flowers. -द्रवः 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -द्यौः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana : cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस् धन्वन् m. the god of love ; Si. 9. 41 ; Ku. 2. 64. -धर a. bearing flowers. -धारणः an epithet of Vishnu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -शिक्षः a bee. -निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पत्रिन् m. the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुटः the calyx of a flower. -पुरं N. of Pāṭaliputra ; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -फलः the wood-apple tree. -बलिः an offering of flowers. -बाणः -बाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मंजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1. the

month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. -रजस् n. the pollen. -रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -आह्वयं honey. -रागः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen ; वायुविधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणुन् Kavirahasya ; R. 1. 38. -लोचनः the Nāgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer ; Me. 26. -लिङ्गः -लिङ्ग m. a bee. -बदुकः a gallant. -वर्षः, -वर्षण a shower of flowers ; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका -वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of flowers ; R. 12. 94. -वैष्णी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः, -शरासनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, -स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -सारा the holy basil. -स्नानं a kind of inauguration. -हासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. the blooming of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. -2 Calx or brass -3 A cup of iron. -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Ravana and from him by Rāna) ; R. 13. 40 ; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fireplace.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -ती A woman in her courses ; पुष्पवत्यापि पवित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā, the modern Bhāgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein ; e. g. इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वन-पर्वणि &c., अनुकोश्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming ; चिर-चिरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Gīt. 4. (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech). -3 Abounding or rich in ; as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. -ता A woman in her courses. -Comp. -अग्रा N. of a metre ; see App. II.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post, wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. -द्वयं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. -द्वया The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp. -अभिषेकः, -स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. -योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. -रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुम् 10 U. (पोसयति-ने) 1 To ruh. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त 13 U. (पुस्तयति-ने) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1, 4 A., 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति पुनीते, पूत ; caus. पावयति ; desid. पुष्यति, विपविष्यते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.) ; अवश्यपापं पवसे Bk. 6. 64 ; 3. 18 ; पुष्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; Ms. 1. 105 ; 2. 62 ; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53 ; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू a. (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining ; as in खलू &c.

पूत p. p. [पूक] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also) ; दृष्टिपूर्तं न्य-सेत्पादं वक्ष्यते जलं पिबेत् । सद्यःपूर्तं व-वेद्वाचं मनःपूर्तं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell. -2 White Kusa grass. -तं Truth. -ता An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2, a purified man, saint, sage. -कृत्यायी Sachi, the wife of Indra ; Bk. 8. 29. -तुणं white Kusa grass. -द्रुः the tree called पलाश. -वान्यं sesamum. -पाप, -पापन् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit tree (पत्रसः).

पूत्रिम a. Ved. Purified, clean.

पूनिः f. Purifying.

पूयः [पूगन् कृच्च ; Up. 1. 121] 1 A multitude, heap, collection,

quantity ; Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union ; Y. 2. 30. Ms. 3. 151. -3 The areca or betelnut tree (पूर्ण also) ; R. 4. 44 ; 6. 64 ; 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. -नं Areca-nut, betelnut. -Comp. कृत a. beaped, collected. -पात्रं 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. -पीठः -ठं a spitting-pot. -सुषिका betel nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. -फलं the areca nut. -वैरं enmity against many men.

पूज 10 U. (पूजयति, पूजयाचकार-चके, अयुजन्त, अयुजन्त, पूजयितुं, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect ; यदयुजस्त्वहि पार्थ सुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14 ; Ms. 4. 31 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with ; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

पूजक a. (जिका f.) [पूज-कृत्] Honouring, adoring ; worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं [पूज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring ; Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. -नी A hen-sparrow. पूजयान a. Worshipping, honouring.

पूजा [पू-भावे-अ] Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage ; R. 1. 79. -Comp. -अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित p. p. [पूज-कृ] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered. -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य a. deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. -ज्यः A father-in-law.

पूय 10 U. (पूययति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत- ind. An imitative word expressive of bard breathing or blowing.

पूत 8 U. To blow, breathe bard.

पूतकरी 1 An epithet of Sarasvatī. -2 N. of the capital of the Nagas.

पूतनः A dead body in a cemetery. -ना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Rākāśasi in general ; मा पूतनास्वसु-पाः शिवातिरिधि Māl. 9. 49. -Comp. -अरिः-सूदनः-हन् m. epithets of Krishna.

पूति a. [पू-क्वि] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling ; Bg. 17. 10.

-तिः f. [पू-यु वा भावे क्त्वि] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench. -3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. -Comp. -अंघ्रः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -गंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-घः) 1. stench, fetid odour. -2. the Ingudi plant. -3. sulphur. -गंधि a. Stinking, foul smelling. -गंधिक a. stinking, fetid. -हृत् heart pea. -नस्यं a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. -नासिक a. having a fetid nose. -वक्त्रः a. having offensive breath. -वातः 'foul air,' a fart. -वर्ण a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पूतिक a. Stinking, fetid, foul. -कं Ordure, excrement.

पूतिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat ; Pt. 3. 98. -Comp. -मुखः a bi-valve shell.

पून a. Destroyed (p. p. of ' पू to destroy).

पूपः A sort of bread ; see अय्य.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूलिका, पूपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूय 1 U. (पूयति-ते) 1 To stink, putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved ; (considered by some to be 4 A. also).

पूयः -यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter ; Ms. 3. 180 ; 4. 220 ; 12. 72. -Comp. -अरिः the Nimba tree -रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (-क्तं) 1. ichor, sanies. -2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयनं पूय q. v.

पूर 1. 4 A. (पूरति-ते) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with pass. of पू q. v.). -2 To please, satisfy. -II 10 U. (पूरयति-ते, पूरित ; strictly the Caus. of पू q. v.) 1 To fill ; को-न याति वशं लोकं सुखं पिबेन पूरितः Bk. 2. 118 ; Si. 9. 64 ; 16. 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). -3 To cover, surround ; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy ; पूरयतु कुतूहलं वस्तः U. 4 ; so आशां मनोरथं &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant. -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time).

पूरः [पू-कृ] 1 Filling, making full. -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying ; अल-पूराः सुरतमदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood ; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general ; अंशुं,

बाष्पं, शोणितं &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. -र A kind of incense. -Comp. -उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water ; पूरवीडि तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पूरक a. [पू-पुञ्ज्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content. -कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes. -3 (In arith.) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inbaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony) ; cf. रेचक.

पूरण a. (जी f.) [पू-कर्तृ ल्युट्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.) ; न पूरणी तं सद्यपैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow). -णः 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The Sa'almāli tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (विष्णुतेल) -णी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The silk-cotton tree. -णं 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing ; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling. -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -1 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Med. c.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. -Comp. -मत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरयितु a. 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -m. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

पूरिकः -का A kind of cake.

पूरित p. p. 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण p. p. [पू-कृ निम्] Filled, filled with, full of ; oft. in comp ; तं तथा कृपयति वदमश्च पूर्णाकुलक्षणं Bg. 2. 1 ; so शोकं, जलं &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete ; R. 3. 38. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow). -णी 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or tithis. -णी Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -Comp. -अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष a. satisfied, contented. -असृता epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. -अवतारः N. of the fourth

seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishnu. —अनकं 1. drum. —2. the sound of a drum. —3 a vessel. —4. a moon-beam. —5. = पूर्णपात्र q. v. (sometimes read पूर्णालक also). —अनन्दः the Supreme being. —अर्पणः f. an offering made with a full ladle. —अंशुः the full moon. —उपमा a full or complete simile, i. e. one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारण्यम् and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed ; (opp. लुपोपमा) ; e. g. अंशोरुहमिवाताम्रं मुखे कर्तलं तव ; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —ककुब्ध a. full-humped. —काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (-मः) N. of the Supreme being. —कुम्भः 1. a full jar. —2. a vessel full of water. —3. a particular mode of fighting. —4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar ; तद्वत् एकेश्वरं पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —पर्वण्डु f. the day of full moon. —पात्रं 1. a full cup or jar. —2. a cup-ful. —3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). —4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents ; hence, the word is often used to denote ' a present made to one who brings a happy news ' ; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानन्दनिर्भरो हस्तिपत्यि पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165 ; सखीजनेनापाह्वयमाणपूर्णपात्रं 299 ; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Māl. 4. 1. (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined :—इषांहुसवकाले यत्कलांशुकादिकं । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात्पूर्णकं च तत् ॥ or वर्षापरं यदादिदालकारादिकं पुनः । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णालकं च तत् ॥ Mārāvali). —5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. —ची (ची) जः the citron. —मासु m. 1. the sun. —2. the moon. (-f.) the day of full moon. —मासः 1. the moon. —2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —हेमः = पूर्णाहुतिः q. v. पूर्णकः 1 A kind of tree. —2 A cock. —3 The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon ; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [पूर-कृति०] 1 Full, complete. —2 Concealed, covered. —3 Nourished, protected. —सै 1 Fulfilment. —2 Cherishing, nourishing. —3 Granting. —4 A reward, merit —5 An act of pious liberality ; it is thus defined :—वासीकूपतडागादि देवताय तनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमात्रमः पूर्तमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226 ; Māl. 1. 5 (opp. इह which

is thus defined by Atri :—अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवञ्च इष्टमित्यभिधीयते) ; of. इष्टपूर्त.

पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. —2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. —3 Satiety, satisfaction. —3 Rewarding, a reward. —5 Multiplying.

पूर्य्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. —2 To be nourished or maintained.

पूरुषः = पुरुष q. v. Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl. ; and abl. and loc. sing. , 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. —2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of ; ग्रामात्पूर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. —3 Previous to, earlier than. —4 Old, ancient ; पूर्वस्मिन् R. 1. 4 ; इदं कविष्यः पूर्वस्यो नमोवाकं प्रशस्ते U. 1. 1. —5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर) ; in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by formerly ' or ' before ' ; श्वतपूर्वं &c. —6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. —7 Initial. —8 Established, customary, of long standing. —9 Early, prime ; पूर्ववयसि Pt. 1. 165 ' in early age or prime of life. ' —10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with ; संवत्समाभाजनपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58 ; गुणः शब्दो मुनिरिति सुहृः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14 ; तान् स्मितपूर्वमाहुः Ku. 7. 47 ; बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31 ; दशपूर्वस्य यमराख्याया दशकं हरिसुखं विदुर्बुधैः R. 8. 29 ; सो नतिपूर्वः Ms. 11. 147 ' intentionally ' , ' knowingly ' ; 12. 89 ; अर्बोदपूर्वं ' unconsciously ' , S. 5. 2 &c. —र्वः An ancestor, a forefather ; पूर्वः किलार्थं परिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3 , पयः पूर्वः सान्निभसिः कवोऽणसुप्रमुज्यते 1. 67 ; 5. 14 ; अनुकारिणि पूर्वोऽं युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16. —र्व The forepart ; अनन्तरतदनुसृत्यस्कालनकूपूर्वं (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. —र्व 1 The east. —N. of a country to the east of Madhyadesa. —र्व ind. 1 Before (with abl.) ; मासात्पूर्वं. —2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecededly, before-hand ; तं पूर्वमभिव्यादयेत् Ms. 2. 117 ; 3. 94 ; 8. 205 ; R. 12. 35 ; प्रणिपातपूर्वं K. ; भूतपूर्वखरालय U. 2. 17 ' which formerly was the abode ' , &c. ; समयपूर्वं S. 5. ' after a formal agreement. ' —2 Immemorially. (पूर्वें ' in front, ' before ' , ' to the east of ' , withgen. or acc. ; अद्य पूर्व ' till-now ' , ' hitherto ' ; पूर्व-ततः-वशात्-उपरि ' first-then, first-afterwards ' , ' previously, subsequently ' , पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य ' formerly-now. ' —Comp. —अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ्य). —अचलः, —अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise —अधि-

कारिन् m. the first occupant, a prior owner. —अंतः the end of a preceding word. —अपर a. 1. eastern and western ; कतमोऽयं पूर्वपरसमुदावगादः साधुमानालोक्यते S. 7 ; पूर्वोपरौ तोयनिधी-वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1. —2 first and last. —3. prior and subsequent, preceding and following. —4. connected with another. (-रे) 1. what is before and behind. —2. connection. —3. the proof and the thing to be proved. विरोधः inconsistency, incongruity. —अभिमुख a. turned towards or facing the east. —अभ्यासः former practice or experience. —अंध्रियः the eastern ocean. —अजित a. attained by former works. (-तं) ancestral property. —अर्धः —र्ध 1. the first half ; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभेदा द्ययिच मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60 ; समाप्तं पूर्वार्धं &c. —2. the upper part (of the body) ; अङ्गुतला पूर्वार्धेन शयनादुत्थाय S. 3 ; R. 16. 6. —3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96 ; 152. (पूर्वाह्नतन, पूर्वोह्निक, पूर्वाह्नित a. relating to the forenoon). —आवेदकः a plaintiff. —आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —इतर a. western. —उक्त, —उदित a. before-mentioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रा) the north-east. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. —कर्मन् n. 1. a former act or work. —2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. —3. actions done in a former life. —4. preparations, preliminary arrangements. —कल्पः former times. —कायः 1. the fore-part of the body or animals ; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. —2. the upper part of the body of men ; सृ-जन् करेणानतपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32 ; पूर्वक-बंधस्थिरापूर्वकायं Kn. 3. 45. —काल a. belonging to ancient times. (-लः) former or ancient times. —कालिक, —कालीन a. ancient. —काष्ठ the east, eastern quarter. —कृत a. previously done. (-तं) an act done in a former life. —होष्टिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —गंगा N. of the river Narmadā. —चोदित a. 1. aforesaid, above-mentioned. —2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज a. 1. bore or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. —9. ancient, old. —3. eastern. (-जः) 1. an elder brother ; Si. 6. 44 ; R. 15. 36. —2. the son of the elder wife. —3. an ancestor a forefather ; स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन सेवात् R. 16. 34. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5. The Manes living in the world of the

moon. (—जा) an elder sister.—जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (—*m.*) an elder brother ; R. 14. 44 ; 15. 95. —जातिः *f.* a former birth.—ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life.—दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (—ण) the south east.—दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east.—दिन the forenoon.—दिक्षु *f.* the east.—दिश्य *a.* situated towards the east, eastern.—दिष्टे the award of destiny.—देवः 1 an ancient deity.—2. a demon or Asura.—3. a progenitor (पितृ).—4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nārāyaṇa.—देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men ; अक्रोधनाः शौचपराः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः । न्यस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ॥ —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India.—निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound ; cf. परनिपात.—पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side.—2. the first half of a lunar month.—3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question.—4. the first objection to an argument.—5. the statement of the plaintiff.—6. a suit at law.—7. an assertion, a proposition. °पाद् the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding.—पदं the first member of a compound or sentence.—पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.—पञ्चालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Pāṇchālas.—पाणिनीयाः (*m.* pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east.—पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.—पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor.—पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmā.—2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह) ; Pt. 1. 89.—3. an ancestor in general.—पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (—वो) *m.* pl. forefathers.—फाल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.—भागः 1. the forepart.—2. the upper part.—भा- (अ) द्वायद्वा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars.—भावः 1. priority.—2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावो-च्यम्यते Tarka K.—3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intention.—भाविन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous.—भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession.—भूतः *a.* preceding, previous.—मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṃsā', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदांत ; see मीमांसा.—रगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यस्माद्वचस्तुना पूर्व रगविश्लेषज्ञातये । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R. ; पूर्वरगं विधायैव लक्ष्मणो निवर्तते S. D. 283 ; पूर्वरगं

प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8. (see Malli. thereon).—रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; श्रवणाद्दर्शनादपि मिथः संहरारागयो । द्वाश-विशेषो योमासो पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ S. D. 214.—रात्रः the first part of the night.—रूपं 1. indication of an approaching change.—2. a symptom of occurring disease.—3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained.—4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state.—लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness.—वयस् *a.* young. (—*n.*) youth.—वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous.—वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law.—वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff.—वृत्तं 1. a former event; R. 11. 10.—2. previous conduct.—वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities an aggressor.—शारद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn.—शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत.—सकथं the upper part of the thigh.—सख्या day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40.—सर *a.* going in front.—सागरः the eastern ocean; R. 4. 32.—साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines.—स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.—पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with ; अनामयमश्रुपूर्वकमाह S. 5.—2 Preceding, antecedent.—3 Previous, former, prior.—4 First.—ऋः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding.
पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient.
पूर्वतन् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42.—2 Before, in front of.—3 First, in the first place.
पूर्वत्र *ind.* in the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause.—2 Relating to something preceding.—*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause, *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall.—*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (जी *f.*), पूर्विण *a.* 1 Ancient.—2 Ancestral.

पूर्वद्युस् *ind.* 1 On the former day.—2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187.—3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn.—4 Early, hetimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous.—2 Ancient, old.—3 Next, near.—4 Eastern.—5 Excellent.

प्ल 1 P., 10 U. (प्लान्ति, प्लयति-ने) To heap up, collect, gather.

पुलः, पुलकः A bundle, pack

पुलाकः = पुलक q. v.

पुलिका A kind of cake.

पूर्य An empty grain of corn.

पू 1 P. (श्रुति) 1 To nourish. —2 To increase, grow ; cf. पुष्.

पूवः, पूवकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, —वणो, —वणः [पूष कतिन् Up. 1, 156] The sun, सदापांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति. Bh. 2, 114 ; इन्द्रोऽथ गणप्यग्निस्त्रिषा नात्येति पूषणं Si. 2. 43.—0omp. —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva.—आपवजः 1. a cloud.—2. an epithet of Indra.—दंतहरः an epithet of Virabhadra ; see अदंत.—भासा the city of Indra.

पू 6 A. (प्रियते-वृत्) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या) ; कार्ये व्याप्रियते ; see व्याप्त —Caus. (पारयति-ने) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to ; (usually with loc.) ; व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहवसंकागतसखवृत्ति R. 2. 38.—2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast ; व्यापारयामास करं किरिटे R. 6. 19 ; उमासु-खे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67 ; व्यापारितं शिरसि शङ्खमशङ्खपाणेः Ve. 3. 19 ; R. 13. 25.—II. 3 P. (पिप-ति) 1 To bring or carry over.—2 To deliver from, bring out of.—3 To fill.—4 To protect, maintain, sustain.—5 To promote, advance.—III. 9 P. (पुणाति) To protect.—IV. 10 U. (पत्यति-ने) ; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root 1 To carry over or across, ferry over.—2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.).—3 To be able or capable ; न खलु मातापितरौ भवृषियोगदुःखितां दुहितरं द्रुष्टुं पारयतः S. 6 ; न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य...आपन्न-सत्त्वां शकुंतलां निवेदयिषुः 4 ; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वः Bv. 2. 59.—4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue.—5 To withstand, oppose.—6 To live.—V. 5 P. (पुणति) 1 To please or delight, gratify.—2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृक् I. 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्ते) To come in contact with.—II. 7 P. (पृणक्ति, पृक्त) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite ; एवं चक्च दाशरथिपृणग्ध-र्षिणा शरं Bk. 5. 39.—2 To mix, mingle.—3 To be in contact with, touch.—4 To satisfy, fill, satiate.—5 To augment, increase.—6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully.—III. 1 P., 10 U. (पर्वति, पर्वयति-ने) 1 To touch, come in contact with.—2 To hinder, oppose.

पृक् p. p. [पृक्-क] 1 Mixed, mingled ; पृक्स्तु वारिगिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2.

13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. —क Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः *f.* Touch, contact, union.

पृक्च Property, wealth, possessions.

पृक्ष *m.* Ved. Food.

पृच्छकः [पृच्छ-पृच्छ मन्त्रान्ते] An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन मदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छन् Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पृच्छ 2 A. (पृच्छे) To come in contact with, touch.

पृष्ट, पृष्ट 6 P. (पृष्ट-प-ति) To delight, please.

पृष्ट *f.* An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृत्ता after acc. dual.)

पृत्तं Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

पृत्ता 1 An army (in general). -2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 720 horses, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army. -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -6 Comp. —माहः an epithet of Indra. पृत्तायु *a.* Ved. Hostile, inimical. पृत्त्यति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

पृत्त्या An army. पृत् 10 U. (पृत्कतिने) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

पृथः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure. —Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva.

पृथक् *ind.* 1 Severally, separately, singly; संज्ञान् दृष्टुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचित्ता पृथग्भूता गिरां Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without (with acc., instr., or abl.); पृथग्येनैव-रामात्-पानं वा Sk. Bk. 8. 100. (पृथक् कृ 1 to separate divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert). —Comp. —आत्मता 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. —आत्मन् *a.* distinct, separate. —आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. —करण, —क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. —कुल *a.* belonging to a different family. —सत्राः (m. pl.)

children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. —वर *a.* going alone or separately. —जनः 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनवच्चो वधे वशिनामुचन गतुर्नर्हति R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a blockhead, an ignorant man; Si. 16. 36. -3. a wicked man, sinner. —पिष्टः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice ball separately and not together with other relations. —भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वं). —रूप *a.* of different shapes or kinds. —विध *a.* of different kinds, diverse, various. —शय्या sleeping apart. —स्थितिः *f.* separate existence.

पृथक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. -2 Individuality.

पृथिवी see पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kunti, one of the two wives of Pāṇḍu. —Comp. —जः, —तनयः, —सुतः, —सूतः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अश्वत्थामा हत इति पृथासूतना सटसुक्त्वा Ve. 3. 9; अभितस्तं पृथासूतः स्नेहेन प-रितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —पतिः an epithet of Pāṇḍu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [cf. Vp. 1. 184] 1 The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवि also). -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईशः, —सिन्धु *m.*, —पालः, —पालकः, —सूत्र *m.*, —सुजः, —सुक्रः a king. —पारः the surface of the earth. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. —मंडलः, —लं the circuit of the earth. —वृक्षः a tree; पवनान् पृथिवीरुहानि वा R. 8. 9. —लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु *a.* (थु or थवी *f.*, compar. प्रथी-बन्, superl. प्रथित) [पृथु-संज्ञः Un. 1. 28] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुनिर्भव q. v. below; सिंधोः पृथुनिर्भो तदं Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great; दृष्टः पृथुनिरुक्तः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. —थुः 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3; Of Mahādeva. -4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the

pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a king, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared king, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made Svayambhūva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Auras &c., who found out the proper milk-maid and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Kn. 1. 2]. —थुः *f.* Opium. —Comp. —उद्धर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (—रः) a ram. —जयन्-निर्भव *a.* having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनिर्भव निर्भवती नव V. 4. 26. —वज्रः —जं red garlic. —यय, —ययम् *a.* famed, widely renowned. —रोमन् *a.* a fish. —धुमः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. —शाल्वः a mountain. —श्री *a.* highly prosperous. —श्रेणि *a.* having large hips. —संवद् *a.* rich, wealthy. —स्कंधः a hog.

पृथुकः —कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. वेहे). —कः A child; निर्मुञ्जन्मयः पृथुकान् पथिष्यः Si. 3. 30. —का A girl.

पृथु *a.* Broad, large, wide; श्रेणि-पु नियतः पृथुदामु सगमनाय सकलेन त-लन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी [पृ-थ्वी] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements. -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre; (see App I.). —Comp. —ईशः, —पतिः, —पालः, —सूत्र *m.* a king, sovereign. —स्वातः a cavern. —गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. —गृहः a cave, grotto. —जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. —थरः a mountain.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पृदाकुः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (विषक.).)

पुशन *a.* Ved. Clinging, attached to. —नं Clinging to, attachment.

पुश्नि (णि) *a.* [सुश् -निं किञ्च पुशोः सलोपः Un. 4. 52] 1 Short, small; dwarfish. —2 Delicate, feeble. —3 Diversified, spotted. —4 Various, diverse (Ved.). —श्रिः A dwarf. —श्रि *f.* 1 A ray of light. —2 The earth. —3 The starry sky. —4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —5 The earth. —6 A cloud. —7 Milk. —Comp. —गर्भः, —धरा, —भद्रः, epithets of Krishna. —रुगः 1. an epithet of Krishna. —2. of Ganesa.

पुश्नि (णि) का, पुश्नी (णी) *N.* of an aquatic plant.

पुष् 1 *A.* (पुशेति) 1 To sprinkle. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To give. —4 To vex, pain, weary.

पुष् *a.* 1 Spotted, variegated. —2 Sprinkling. —*m.* The spotted antelope. —*n.* A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). —Comp. —अंशः, —अश्वः 1. wind, air. —2. an epithet of Siva. —आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. —पतिः (पुष्तापतिः) wind. —बलः *N.* of the horse of wind.

पुषत *a.* [पुष्-अतच् किञ्च] Spotted. —तः 1 The spotted antelope. —2 A drop of water; पुषतैरपां ज्ञमयता चरजः Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. —3 A spot, mark. —4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vāyn. —Comp. —अश्वः air, wind.

पुषत्कः an arrow; तदुपोद्वेश नभश्चरैः पुषत्कः Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Vb. 1. 1; धनुर्धरा हस्तवतां पुषत्काः R. 7. 45.

पुषतिः A drop of water; पयःपुषंतिभिः स्पृष्टा वतिवाताः ज्ञनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पुषभाषा = पुषभाषा *q. v.*
पुषाकरा A small stone.
पुषातकैः Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पुषोदरः Wind, air (The word is supposed to be compounded of पुषत् and उदर, tho't of पुषत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds); पुषोदरादित्वात् साधुः; see Gana to P. VI. 3. 109.

पुष्ट *p. p.* [पुष्-प्रच्छ-वा क] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned, —2 Sprinkled.

पुष्टिः *f.* 1 Inquiry, interrogation. —2 Ved. A rib. —3 Touch. —4 A ray of light.

पुष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain.—2 An elephant.

पुष्ट [पुष्-प्रच्छ-वा यक् निं; Un. 2. 12] 1 The hack, hinder part, rear. —2 The back of an animal; अश्वपुष्ट-मरुदः &c. —3 The surface or upper side; R. 4. 31, 12. 67; Ku. 7. 51; so अवनिपुष्टचारिणी U. 3. —4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.); Y. 2. 93. —5 The flat roof of a house. —6 The page of a book. (पुष्टेन, पुष्टे 'behind, from behind'). —Comp. —अनुग, —गामिन्, —यायिन् *a.* going behind, following; Pt. 1. 59. —अस्थि *n.* the back-bone. —उदय *a.* an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, i. e. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. —गोपः, —रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. —गृधि *a.* hump-backed. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —तल्पनं the exterior muscles on the hack of an elephant. —हृष्टिः 1. a crab. —2. a bear. —पातिन् *a.* following. —फलं the superficial contents of a figure. —भागः the back. —भांसं 1. flesh on the back; मरु पादयोः पतति खादति पुष्टभांसं H. 1. 81. —2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. °अद्, °अदन *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (—दं—दनं) back-biting; पुष्टमांसदनं तद्यत् परीक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra; see पुष्टमांस above. —यानं riding. —वंशः the back-bone. —वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. —वाह्य *m.*, —वाह्यः a draught-ox. —शय *a.* sleeping on the back. —शृंग *a.* a wild goat. —शृगिन् *m.* 1. a ram. —2. a buffalo. —3. a eunuch. —4. an epithet of Bhīma. पुष्टकं The back. (पुष्टके कृ 1. to put off, postpone. —2. to resign, give up, discard.)

पुष्टतम् *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पुष्टतोऽन्विष्यात् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; Eg. 11. 40. —2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पुष्टतः. —3 On the back. —4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly (पुष्टतः कृ means 1. to place on the back, leave behind. —2. to neglect, forsake, abandon. —3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; येनाशाः पुष्टतः कृत्वा नैराशमवलंभितं H. 1. 144; लज्जां पुष्टतः कृत्वा K. : पुष्टतो गम् to follow; पुष्टतो भू 1. to stand at the back. —2. to be disregarded.)

पुष्टय *a.* Relating to the hack. —उयः A back-horse. —उयः 1 A mare for draught. —2 An edge on the hack of the altar.

पृष्णिः *f.* 1 The heel. —2 A ray of light.

पु 3, 9 P. (विपति, पुनाति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-श्रति, परि-री-श्रु, पूर्ण; pass. पुशते; caus. पुशतेने desid. विपारि-री-श्रति, पु-पुशति 1 To fill, fill up, complete. —2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). —3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). —4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितृनपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. —5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. —2 The root of an elephant's tail. —3 A couch, bed. —4 A cloud. —5 A louse.

पेचकिन *m.*, पेचिलः An elephant.

पेजुवः The wax, of the ear; see पिजुवः.

पेटः (—टा-टी-उं also) 1 A bag, basket. —2 A chest. —3 A multitude. —4 A retinue, train. —उः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. —2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटि A small bag, a basket.

पेटा A large bag.

पेष 1 P. (पेषति) 1 To go. —2 To grind. —3 To embrace.

पेत्वं 1 Nectar. —2 Ghee. —स्वः A ram (?).

पेय *a.* [पा-पाने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. —2 Sapid. —यं 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 A drink, beverage. —यः 1 Rice-gruel. —2 A drink mixed with a small quantity or boiled rice.

पेयुः 1 The sea. —2 Fire. —3 The sun.

पेयुष-यं 1 Nectar. —2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तरात्रमस्तयाः क्षीरं पेयुषमुच्यते Hārāvalī; Ms. 5. 6. —3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument; Bk. 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The ocean. —4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake or tremble.

पेलः 1 Going. —2 A small part. —लं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; धनुषः पेलवपुष्पापन्नः Ku. 4. 29; 5. 4; 7. 65. —2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिबाधापेलवैरगैः S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेशः Form, shape.

पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश (व-स)ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; सुवचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent. -6 Decorated, adorned. -ल Beauty. -लः N. of Vishnu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः -शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. -5 The foetus shortly after conception. -6 A bad on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. -कोशः -वः a bird's egg.

पेष् 1 *A.* (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [पिष्ट-वञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding.
पेषणं [पिष्ट-लृट्] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.*, पेषणी, पेषकः A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेष् 1 *P.* (पेषति) To go, move.
पेष्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Destructive.

पे 1 *P.* (पायति) To dry, wither.

पेंगिः A patronymio of Yāska.

पेंजूषः The ear.

पेडर *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पिडं q. v.

पैठीनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पेंडिक्यं, पेंडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicency.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to Brahman; R. 15. 60. -हः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृत् आगतं पि-

तुरिदं वा ढञ्] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; पदमुद्धमजेन पैतुक् चिन्धेनास्य नर्वच यौवनं R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतुमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्त्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत (ची *f.*), पैतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैसल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (ची *f.*) [पितुरिदं अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्रं 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र्य in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

पैप्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [विशाचिन निर्वृत्तः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां च रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्च दमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -न्यं [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 56; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट *a.* (ही *f.*) [पिष्टत्वेदं अण्] Made of flour, or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैसी A spirituous liquor distilled, from meal; cf. गौरी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोगंड *a.* [पोः छन्दो गंड एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. Defarmed. -हः 1 A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अगोहंड.

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. -गलः 1 a kind of reed (नल). -2 a kind of grass (काश). -3 a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोटुलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोडुः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [पू-त्; Up. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cnb, colt, foal &c.; विष स्तन्यं पोतः Bv. 1. 60; सुग-पोतः शार्ङ्गलं Mu 2. 8; करिपोतः &c.; चीपोतः a young warrior; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराक्षितरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A foetus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -ह्वः a mariner, seaman. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the radder of a boat or ship. -वाणिज *m.* sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतु *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पू-ञ्] 1 Snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough-share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.

पोत्रिन् *m.* A hog, boar.
पोथकी Red pimples on the eyelids.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिदः The mast of ship.

पोषः [पु-ष्] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयितुः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported. &c.

पोषितृ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिव, पोषु *a.* [पु-ष्णि तृ च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पु-ष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -*Comp.* -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौश्वलीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौश्वलेयः The son of a harlot.

पौश्वल्य Harlotry, female incontinence; *Ms.* 9. 15.

पौसवर्तन See पुंसवर्तन.

पौस्र *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Fit for a man; *Bk.* 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. -स्त्रं Manhood, virility.

पौस्यं Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौगंड *a.* (डी *f.*) Boyish. -इं, -पौगंडकं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौंदरीक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or made of lotus flowers; *Mā.* 3. 16. -कः A kind of leprosy.

पौंडुर्यं A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौंड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarian mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma; पौंड्रं द्रुमो महाशैवं भीमकर्म ब्रह्मोदरः *Bg.* 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers) cf. *Ms.* 10. 44.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौतिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (की *f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son.

—वः A grandson, son's son. —त्री 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgā. —त्र The office of a Potri, *q. v.*

पौत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; अतिप्रियोसीति पौनरुक्त्यं *K.* 237; *R.* 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness: अभिष्यक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकापौनरुक्त्येन *V.* 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर्द् विशः अपत्ये अण्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. -2 Repeated, superfluities. —वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; *Y.* 2. 130; *Ms.* 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman; *Ms.* 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (री *f.*) [पुरे वसति शैबिको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civio. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. —रः 1 A townsman, citizen; (opp. जानपद); *Ku.* 6. 41; *Ms.* 27; *R.* 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. —रि The language of the servants in a palace. —रि A sort of grass (रोहिष). -*Comp.* -अंगना, -योषित् *f.*, -स्त्री a woman living in a town. —कारि public business; अर्थजातस्य गणनाबहुलतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमेवेति *S.* 6. —जनः, —लोकः 1. a citizen. -2. citizens, burghers. —जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (—द्वः *pl.*) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः *U.* 1. —बुद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. —सहयं fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौरिय *a.* (यी *f.*) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर *a.* (री) Derived from or sacred to Indra. —रि The inner mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पुरोर्वापत्यं अण्] Descended from Puru. —वः 1 A descendant of Puru; *S.* 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -3 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (वी *f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुरम्-भवायै त्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्या वा सुखयति मरुत्साधुसंवाहनाभिः *Mā.* 9. 25; पौरस्त्य-संज्ञामरुत् 9. 17; *R.* 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (णी *f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval -2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. —कः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas, a public reader of the Purāṇas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (वी *f.*) [पुरुष-अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to Puruṣa. —वः A weight which can be carried by one man. —वी A woman. —व 1 Human action, man's work. exertion, effort; शिघ्रगत्या पौरुषं *Bh.* 2. 88; वैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या *Pt.* 1. 361; 2. 81. -2 (*a*) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषभूषणः *R.* 15. 28; 8. 28. (*b*) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility; *Bg.* 7. 8. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Puruṣa.

पौरुषेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [पुरुष-उङ्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेयावैवदाः -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. —यः 1 Man-slaughter. (पुरुषघ्न). -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. —यं Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहूत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra; अस्याधिज्येष्ठद्विजं पौरुहूते च वज्रे *S.* 2. 15.

पौरोगवः A superintendent of the royal household ; especially of the royal kitchen.

पौरौडाशः A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पौरौडाशिकः A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पौरौधसं The office of a family-priest.

पौरौभाग्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness, त्रियोपभोगचिन्हेषु पौरौभाग्यं; निवाचरन् R. 12. 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमवुष्टितं पौरौभाग्यं S. 6. -4 Obtrusiveness.

पौरौहित्यं The office of a family-priest ; Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास *a.* (सी. *f.*) Relating to the full moon. -*मः* A ceremony performed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रि) -*सं* A day of full moon.

पौर्णमासी, **पौर्णमी** A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमः An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178 ; 4. 127.

पौर्व *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौर्वदे (दै)हिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former life ; Bg. 6. 43 ; Y. 1. 349.

पौर्वपदिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौर्वपर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वह्निक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पौर्विक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior ; जातिं स्मरति पौर्विकीं Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्यः 1 An epithet of Ravana ; पौलस्यः कथमन्यदारहरणे दोषे न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4 ; R. 4. 80 ; 10. 5. 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhis aka. -4 The moon.

पौलस्ती An epithet of Śūrapakṣā
पौलिः *m. f.* **पौली** *f.* A kind of cake.

पौलोम *a.* (मी. *f.*) Relating to or descended from Pulomom or Pulomā. -*मः* N. of Indra.

पौलोमी Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra ; आशीरन्या न

ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सदृशी भव S. 7. 28. -Comp. -*संभवः* an epithet of Jayanta.

पौषः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -*वी* The day of full moon in the month of Pausa ; R. 18. 32. -*द* 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

पौष्कर-रक (री. की. *f.*) Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus pool or pond.

पौष्कलः A species of grain.

पौष्कल्यं 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth -2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Promoting, growth or welfare. -2 Nonrishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. -*कं* A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revati.

पौष्प *a.* (स्पी. *f.*) [पुष्प-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers. floral, flowery. -*स्पी* 1 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकं Green vitriol.

प्याद ind. A patricle of calling (hol, holla).

प्याप् 1 *A.* (प्यायते, प्यान or पान) To swell, grow ; see प्ये below.

प्यान *a.* Fat, grown fat ; cf. पान.

प्यायन *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -*नं* Increase, growth.

प्यायित *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्ये 1 *A.* (प्यायते, पान) 1 To grow, increase, swell ; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overfill, surcharge. -*Caus.* (प्याययति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable ; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs, it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c. ; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M. :— (a) beginning, commencement ; (प्रयाणं प्रस्थानं, प्राङ्क) ; (b) length ; (प्रवालसूचिक) ;

(c) power (प्रभु) ; (d) intensity, excess ; (प्रवाद, प्रकथ, प्रच्छाया, प्रयुग) ; (e) source or origin ; (प्रभव, प्रपौत्र) ; (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction ; (प्रयुक्तमन्त्रं) ; (g) destitution, separation, being without ; (प्रोषिता, प्रपण-दुष्टः) ; (h) apart ; (प्रज्ञा) ; (i) excellence ; (प्राचार्यः) ; (j) purity ; (प्रसन्नं जलं) ; (k) wish ; (प्रायश्चित्त) ; (l) cessation ; (प्रशम) ; (m) adoration, respect ; (प्राजलः who respectfully folds his hands together) ; (n) prominence ; (प्रगत्, प्रवाल). In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

प्रकट *a.* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public. -3 Visible. -*इं ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, 'undisguisedly'. (प्रकटीकृतं to manifest, unfold, display ; ग्रन्थं च गृह्णति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72 ; Pt. 1. 31 ; प्रकटोद्भू 'to become manifest, appear'). -Comp. -*प्राति-वर्धनः* an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

प्रकटयति Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit ; Mā. 5. 11, N. 4. 151 ; Ratn. 4. 16. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

प्रकटित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथनं Announcing, narration.

प्रकंप 1 *A.* 1 To shake, quiver, tremble ; प्राकंपत भुजः सत्यः Rām. ; प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate (as sound). -3 To become loose, be loosened. -*Caus.* To shake, put in motion ; Bk. 15. 23.

प्रकंपः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour ; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्प्रासगाढप्रकंपा Suhhash. ; सशिरःप्रकंपः Si. 13. 42.

प्रकंपन *a.* Causing to shake. -*नः* 1 Wind, violent wind or gust ; प्रकंपनेनानुचक्रपिरे सुराः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a bell. -*नं* Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकंपित *a.* Swinging, shaking.

प्रकल 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

प्रकालन *a.* 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing. -*नः* N. of a Nāga. -*नं* Hurting, killing.

प्रकला A minute portion. -Comp.

—विष् *a. ignorant. (-m.) a merchant.*

प्रकांडः, -डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; *Sl.* 9. 45. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind; ऊरु-प्रकांडद्वितयेन तस्याः *N.* 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकांडः *Mv.* 4. 35; 5. 48. -डः The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See **प्रकांड** above; *Bk.* 5. 6.

प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. -2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; **प्रकामविस्तार** *R.* 2. 11; **प्रकामालोकनीयता** *Ku.* 2. 24. -मः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. -मं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममार्यं विशदः **प्रकामं** (अंतरात्मा) *S.* 4. 21; *R.* 6. 44; *Mk.* 5. 25. -2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. -3 Voluntarily, willingly; *Mu.* 1. 25. -मुज् *a.* eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; *R.* 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. -2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश 1 *A.* 1 To shine, gleam; look brilliant. -2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु गूढोत्तमान् प्रकाशते *Kath.* -3 To look or appear like. -*Caus.* 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं *S.* 1; *Sân.* K. 59. -2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. -3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् *Chân.* 20. -4 To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः *U.* 4. -5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कुरस्ते लोकमिमं रविः *Bg.* 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; **प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च** लोकालोक इवाचलः *R.* 1. 68; 5. 2. -2 Clear, visible, manifest; *Si.* 12. 56; *Bg.* 7. 25. -3 Vivid, perspicuous; *Ki.* 14. 4. -4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; *R.* 3. 48. -5 Open, public. -6 Cleared of trees, open; *R.* 4. 31. -7 Blown, expanded. -8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. -ज्ञः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. -2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. -3 Sunshine. -4 Display, manifestation; *Si.* 9. 5. -5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. -6 Expansion, diffusion. -7 Open spot

or air; **प्रकाशं** निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि *S.* 4. -8 A golden mirror. -9 A chapter or section (of a book). -10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. -ज्ञं Bell-mettle, brass. -ज्ञं *मौ.* 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिभूयामितो पत्तं प्रकाशं धनिको धनं *Y.* 2. 56; *Ms.* 8. 193; 228. -2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मगतं). -ज्ञे *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly. -2 Visibly. -3 In the presence of. -*Comp.* -आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. -आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining. (-*m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. -इतर *a.* invisible. -कर्तुं -कर्मन् *N.* of the sun. -क्रयः an open purchase. -नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेक्ष्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् *Mk.* 3. 7. -वंचकः an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शिक्षा *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. -2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. -3 Expressing, indicating. -4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. -5 Bright, shining, brilliant. -6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. -कः 1 the sun. -2 A discoverer. -3 An expounder. -4 A publisher. -*Comp.* -ज्ञात् *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता -त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. -2 Appearance, manifestation. -3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. -न्तं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. -2 Displaying, manifesting. -3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. -4 Announcement, declaration. -नः *N.* of Vishnu. -ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displaying manifested. -2 Published; brought out (as a book). -3 Illuminated; irradiated, enlightened. -4 Visible, evident, apparent. -तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. -यं Light.

प्रकाशन् *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुंचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप 4 *P.* 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at; निमित्तमुद्देश्यं हि यः प्रकुपयति धुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति *Pt.* 1. 283. -2 To be excited, gather strength, increase. -*Caus.* To provoke, irritate, exasperate; साधोः प्रकोपितस्त्रयाय मनो नायाति विक्रियाय *Subhāsh.*

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged,

incensed. -2 Excited. -3 Disordered deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. -2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation; उपदेशो हि मुखार्ण प्रकोपाय न ज्ञातये *Pt.* 1. 389. -3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकृति popular disturbance. -4 An attack. -5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. -नं-णं Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुल A handsome body.

प्रकुमांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकु 8 *V.* 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानन्नपि तरो देवात्यकरोति विनहितं *Pt.* 4. 35; *Ki.* 4. 30; *Mv.* 2. 13; *Bk.* 2. 36; *Rs.* 1. 6; *Ms.* 8. 51. 60; 8. 230; *Amaru.* 13. -2 To accomplish, achieve, effect. -3 To assault, outrage, insult; *Bk.* 8. 19. -4 To honour, worship. -5 To express, utter. -6 To place in front, mention first. -7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). -8. Ved. To induce. -9 To win, conquer. -10 To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; सुकाकलप्रकरभांजि सुहायहाणि *Si.* 5. 12; वाद्यप्रकरकलुषां वृष्टिं *S.* 6. 8; *R.* 9. 56; *Ku.* 5. 68. -2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. -3 Aid, assistance, friendship. -4 Usage, practice. -5 Respect. -6 Seduction, abduction. -रं Aloe-wood.

प्रकरण 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. -2 (a) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमस्यकरणमाश्रित्य *S.* 1. (b) A head or subject of treatment. (c) A province or department. -3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. -4 An opportunity, occasion. -5 An affair, a matter. -6 An introduction, prologue. -7 Relation. -8 Doing much or well. -9 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the सुच्छकटिका, मालतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लीकिकं कविकल्पितं। शृंगारोऽपि नायकस्तु विशेषमाधोऽथवा वीरिक्। साधारणकामार्थपरं धोरवशातकः॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, **प्रकरणो** A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—नाटिकेव प्रकरणिका साध्याहादिनायिका। समानवर्णना नेतुमैवेत्यत्र च नायिका॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode in-

serted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. -2 Theatrical dress. -3 An open piece of ground. -4 A place where four roads meet. -5 A kind of song. -6 The proper site of any magical operations.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमेन्त् Māl. 5. 20. -2 Sort, kind, variety, species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकार manifold; त्रिप्रकार, नामा &c. -3 Similitude. -4 Speciality, special property or quality; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा T. S. -5 Difference

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed. -2 Commenced, begun. -3 Appointed, charged. -4 Genuine, real. -5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankāra for उपमेय); संभाषनमथोपदेशा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -6 Important, interesting. -7 Wished, expected. -8 Original. -तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यातु किमेनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः 'come to the point.' -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. having the original sense. -2. true, real. (-र्थः) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः f. 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यद्गुरुं S. 1. 9; उष्णत्वमन्यातपसंप्रयोगात् शैत्यं हि यस्या प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः हरिरीणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते उपेः R. 8. 87; U. 7. 19; अपेहि दे अन्नभावात् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2. 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमाप्त् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौ रथा 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. -2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयतः सहते नान्यसमुच्चतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; कथं गत एव आत्मनः प्रकृतिः 1. 'natural character'; so प्रकृतिकृपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. -3 Make, form, figure; महाभुमावप्रकृतिः Māl. 1 -4 Extraction, descent; गोपालप्रकृतिरार्यकोस्मि Mk. 7. -5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्मा-श्रुपगतं स्य S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 23); यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. -6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -7 (In gram.) The radical or

crude form of a word to which essential terminations and other affixes are applied. -8 A model, pattern, standard (especially in ritualistic works). -9 A woman. -10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. -11 The male or female organ of generation. -12 A mother. -13 (In arith.) A co-efficient, or multiplier. -14 (In anatomy) Temperament of the humours. -15 An animal. -16 An artisan. -17 The Supreme Being. -pl. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. -2 The subjects (of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पाथिवः S. 7. 35; रूपतिः प्रकृतीस्वेक्षितुं R. 8. 18, 10. -3 The constituent elements of the state (सर्वांगानि), i. e. 1. the king. -2. the minister. -3. the allies. -4. treasure. -5. army. -6. territory. -7. fortresses &c.; and the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाम्य-मात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. 4. -4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull. on Ms. 7. 155 and 157). -5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sānkhya; see Sān. K. 3. -6 The five primary elements of creations (पंच महाभूतानि), i. e. पृथ्वी, अपू, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश. -Comp. -इक्षः king or magistrate. -कृपण a. naturally slow or unable to discern; Me. 5. -गुणः one of the three constituent qualities of nature; see गुण. -ज a. innate, inborn, natural. -तरल a. fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); Me. 6. -भाव a. natural, usual. (-वः) natural or original state. -मंडलं the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. -लयः absorption into the Prakriti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध a. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुभग a. naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ a. 1. being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. -2. inherent, innate, incidental to nature; R. 8. 21. -3. healthy, in good health. -4. recovered. -5. come to oneself. -6. stripped of everything, bare.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct. -2 A rite, ceremony. -3 The hearing of royal insignia. -4 High position, elevation. -5 A chapter or section (of a book); as in उणादिक्रिया. -6 (In gram.) Etymological formation.

-7 A privilege. -8 An introductory chapter of a work. -9 Rules for the formation of words.

प्रकर्ष 1 P. 1 To draw away, pull, attract. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To bend (as a bow). -4 To increase. -5 To draw or stretch out, prolong. -6 To place before or in front. -7 To harass, disturb, afflict, trouble. -Pass. To be enhanced or increased; U. 7. 8.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; बहुः प्रकर्षाद्बहुर्बहुः रघुः R. 3. 34; चर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. -2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षगतेन शोकसंतानेन U. 3. -3 Strength, power. -4 Absoluteness. -5 Length, protraction. -6 Speciality. -7 Universality. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

प्रकर्षकः An epithet of the god of love.

प्रकर्षणः a. Paining, harassing, troubling. -ज 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. -2 Ploughing. -3 Duration, length, extension. -4 Excellence, superiority. -5 Distraction. -6 Realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित a. 1 Drawn out or forth. -2 Stretched out. -3 Exceeded in profit (as the interest of a loan). -तं Profit on the pledge exceeding the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित्व a. Excellent, pre-eminent. प्रकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn forth or out. -2 Protracted, long, lengthy. -3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Distracted, disquieted. -6 Violent, strong, excessive.

प्रक 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणपौरजलिरिव Ve. 1. 2. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To issue forth, sprinkle.

प्रकीर्णः Scattering about, strewing. प्रकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed. -2 Spread, published, promulgated. -3 Waved, waving; Si. 12. 17. -4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. -5 Confused, incoherent; बहुवि स्वेच्छया कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते S. 2. 63. -6 Agitated, excited. -7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकंड of Bhaṭṭikāvya. -8 Expanded, opened. -9 Standing alone. -ज 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. -2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules. -3 A chapter or section

of a book. -4 Scattering or throwing about. -5 Extent. -Comp. —केशी N. of Durgā.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. —कः, —कं 1 A chowrie, fly-flap (चामर); Si. 12. 17. -2 A tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses. —कः A horse. —कं 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. -2 A miscellaneous chapter. -3 A section, chapter or division of a book. -4 A case not provided by the Śāstras and to be decided by the judge or king. -5 Extent, length (of a book &c.).

प्रकृत 10 U. 1 To announce, proclaim, mention. -2 To name, call. -3 To praise, extol, laud.

प्रकीर्तन 1 Proclaiming, announcing. -2 Praising, extolling, lauding. —ना Mentioning, naming.

प्रकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed. -2 Declared, said to be. -3 Named, called. -4 Celebrated. -5 Explained. -6 Revealed.

प्रकीर्ति: *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Declaration.

प्रकल्प A. 1 To be fit or suitable for. -2 To happen, occur. -3 To be successful. —Caus. 1 To invent, devise, plan (schemes &c.). -2 To prepare, make ready, equip, accoutre. -3 To treat with respect. -4 To fix, settle. -5 To appoint, invest, install. -6 To fix, fasten, bind. -7 To further, advance, promote.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Made, done, formed. -2 Settled, allotted. -3 Formed or shed (as a tear). —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रकृत *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकेत *a.* Ved. One who knows. —तः 1 Appearance. -2 Intelligence, knowledge.

प्रकोप: Putrefaction, putridity. प्रकोष्ठ: 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; श्वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्र: Ku. 3. 41; कनकबलयग्रंशरिकप्रकोष्ठ: Me. 2; R. 3. 59; S. 6. 6. -2 The room near the gate of a palace; Mu. 1. -3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings) हनं पेशमं प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशत्वार्यः &c. Mk. 4. -4 A part of a door-frame.

प्रकोष्ठक: A room near the gate of a palace (= प्रकोष्ठ); तस्थुर्विनम्रशक्तिपाल-संकुले तद्वग्नद्वारवहिः प्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6. प्रखर *a.* Very sharp or violent.

—रः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. -2 A dog. -3 A mule.

प्रक्रम 1 U. 1 To go forward, proceed, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. -2 To go, set out, march forth. -3 To issue forth, depart. -4 To go across, pass. -5 To begin, commence (Atm.). (with inf.) प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3. 47; 2. 15; Kn. 3. 2; 5. 18. -6 To undertake, apply oneself to. -7 To behave towards (with loc.).

प्रक्रमे *a.* 1 A beginner. -2 Conquering, overcoming.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. -2 Space considered as a measure of distance. -3 Commencement, beginning. -4 (*a*) Stepping forward, proceeding. (*b*) Procedure, course; Mā. 5. 24. -5 The case in question. -6 Leisure, opportunity. -7 Regularity, order, method. -8 Degree, proportion, measure. -9 The reading of the Kramapāṭha. -Comp. —भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is: the same as भग्नप्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नाये निशाया नियतेर्विषयादस्तं गते हंत निशाया याता is an instance of the former, where गता निशाया would relieve the irregularity of expression; and विश्रम्भं कियतां ब्राह्मणतिसि-धुस्तासतिः पत्यले is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the lines विश्रम्भा रचयंतु शूकरपरा सुस्तासति पत्यले; see K. P. 7 under भग्नप्रक्रमता for further details.

प्रक्रमण 1 Stepping forward, proceeding. -2 Issuing. -3 Beginning.

प्रक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. -2 Gone, proceeded. -3 In hand, under discussion. -4 Surpassed. -5 Brave. -6 Previously mentioned. —तः 1 The outset of a journey. -2 The case or point in question.

प्रक्रीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. -2 Satisfied (वृत्त). -3 Moved with pity.

प्रक्षेपः Moistness, wetness.

प्रक्षेदन *a.* Moistening, wetting.

प्रक्लणः, प्रक्लणः The sound of a lute.

प्रक्षर See प्रखर.

प्रक्षरणं Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

प्रक्षाल 10 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse; पादौ-मुखं-हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. -2 To wipe away; (अयशः) तेवामनु-ग्रहेणाय राजन् प्रक्षालयत्सनः Mb. -3 To expiate, atone for.

प्रक्षालनं 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6. 48. -2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -3 Bathing. -4 Anything used for purifying. -5 Water for washing.

प्रक्षालित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Purified. -3 Expiated.

प्रक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To injure, destroy, spoil.

प्रक्षयः Ruin, destruction.

प्रक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting, declining. -2 Destroyed. -3 Expiated. -4 Vanished, disappeared. —ण The spot where one has perished.

प्रक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw, fling at, hurl. -2 To put into, throw at or in; नामेष्ट्यं प्रक्षिपेद्गौ Ms. 4. 53; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. -3 To insert, interpolate; इति सूत्रे कैश्चित्प्रक्षिप्तं Kaiyaṭa. -4 To put or lay before.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. -2 Thrown into; Mā. 5. 22. -3 Projected. -4 Interpolated, spurious; as in प्रक्षिप्तोऽयं श्लोकः.

प्रक्षेपः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Scattering upon. -4 Spurious insertion; interpolation. -5 The box of a carriage. -6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company. -7 Anything added to drugs in decoction.

प्रक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, hurling. -2 Pouring upon, throwing into. -3 Settling, fixing (as price &c.).

प्रक्षीबित *a.* Drunken, intoxicated.

प्रक्षुब्ध 7 U. To crush, bruise, pound; मित्रहृत्प्रचुकोद् गद्यागं चि-भीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

प्रक्षुण्ण *p. p.* 1 Crushed. -2 Pierced through. -3 Incited.

प्रक्षुब्ध 1 A., 4 P. 1 To be shaken or agitated. -2 To totter. -3 To be perplexed or confused.

प्रक्षोभणं Exciting, agitating.

प्रक्षेडनः —ता 1 An iron arrow. -2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रक्षेडित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रखर *a.* 1 Very hot; as in प्रखर-किरण. -2 Very acrid or purgent,

sharp. -3 Very hard or rough. -रः See प्रखर.

प्रख्या 2 P. 1 To report, announce, declare. -2 To praise, celebrate. -Pass. To be well-known or celebrated, be famous. -Caus. To celebrate, proclaim, announce, declare publicly, publish.

प्रख्य *a.* 1 Clear, visible, distinct. -2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अयुत, शशांक &c.

प्रख्य 1 Perceptibility, visibility. -2 Renown, fame, celebrity; न्यव-सत्परमप्रख्यः संप्रत्येव पुरीमिनां Rām. -3 Disclosure. -4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp.); Y. 3. 10. -5 Look, appearance.

प्रख्यात *p. p.* 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. -2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. -3 Happy, pleased. -4 Recognised, acknowledged. -Comp. -भ्रांटे a commodity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king. -वत्क *a.* having a celebrated father.

प्रख्यातिः *f.* 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. -2 Praise, enlogium. -3 Perceptibility.

प्रख्यान 1 Reporting. -2 A report, information. -3 Perception.

प्रख्यापन 1 Publishing, making public. -2 Communicating. -3 Information.

प्रगंडः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रगंडी The outer wall (of a city).

प्रगम् 1 P. 1 To advance, proceed. -2 To set out. -3 To reach, attain.

प्रगत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or forward. -2 Separate, apart. -Comp. -जाडु, -जाडुक *a.* bandy-legged bow-legged.

प्रगमः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रगमन 1 Advance, 'progress'. -2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रगम above.

प्रगर्जनं Roaring, shouting.

प्रगल्भ 1 A. 1 To be bold or confident; या कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभिमियते प्रगल्भे Si. 1. 18; न मौक्तिक-च्छिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्भते कर्मणि टंकि-कायाः Vikr. 1. 16 'cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatcher'. -2 To be determined or resolute. -3 To be proud. -4 To be ready or able (with inf.).

प्रगल्भ *a.* 1 Bold, confident. -2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous; R. 2. 41. -3 Bold in speech, eloquent; उदयमलमा प्रतिहार-रणी R. 620 — 4 Bready-witted,

prompt. -5 Resolute, energetic. -6 Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. -7 Matured, developed, full grown, strong; प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30 (बोड-वाक्); Māl. 9. 29; U. 6. 35. -8 Skilful; K. 12. -9 Andacious, arrogant, officious, proud. -10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. -11 Illustrious, eminent. -लभा 1 A bold woman. -2 A shrew, scolding woman. -3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanor, possessed of no great modesty; of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad loc.* -4 An epithet of Durgā.

प्रगल्भता 1 Boldness. -2 Resolute-ness, energy. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 Eminence. -5 Perverseness.

प्रगल्भित *a.* 1 Arrogant. 2 Eminent, illustrious.

प्रगाढ *p. p.* 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. -2 Much, excessive, intense. -3 Firm, strong. -4 Hard, difficult. -हं 1 Privation. -2 Penance, bodily mortification. -हं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly. -2 Firmly. -3 Forcibly. -4 Proportionately.

प्रगाढ *m.* An excellent singer.

प्रगाथः A strophe, a combination of two verses (ऋ).

प्रगीत *a.* 1 Sung. -2 Singing. -3 Resonant with singing. -तं 1 A song. -2 A sing-song mode of reciting.

प्रगीति *f.* A variety of metre.

प्रगुण *a.* 1 Straight, honest, upright (tit. and fig.); बहिः सर्वाकार-प्रगुणमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; अमजयाप्रगुणां च करोत्यसौ तदुमतोऽनुमतः सचिदेयसौ R. 9. 49. -3 (a) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; Māl. 1. 16. (b) Efficient; 9. 45. -4 Skilful, clever. (प्रगुणीकृ means 1 To make straight, put in order, arrange. -2 To make smooth. -3 To nonrish, bring up.

प्रगुणनं Putting straight, arranging.

प्रगुणयति Den. P. = प्रगुणीकृ above.

प्रगुणित *a.* 1 Made oven or straight. -2 Made smooth.

प्रगुण्य *a.* 1 More, exceeding. -2 Excellent.

प्रगे *ind.* Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्यं रथाश्वेभ्योऽतिदिनां प्रगे गणो दृषाणामथ तोरणादहिः Si. 12. 1; सायं स्नायाश्चोत्था Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. -Comp. -तन *a.* to be performed in

the morning. -निश-शय *a.* who is asleep at day-break.

प्रगोपनं Protection, preservation.

प्रगथनं Stringing together, weaving.

प्रग्रह 9 U. 1 To take, hold, seize, grasp. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To curb, restrain. -4 To stretch forth extend -5 To favour, behave friendly with. -6 To keep separate (as the प्रग्रह vowels). -7 To offer. -8 To unite with. -Caus. To receive, accept.

प्रग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Held forth or out. -2 Received, accepted. -3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संघि); see प्रग्रह below.

प्रग्रह 1 A vowel which is not liable to the rules of Sandhi or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईहृदेद्-द्विवचनं प्रग्रहः P. I. 1. 11. (i. e. the final ई, उ and ए of the dual terminations of a word or any grammatical form). -2 Remembrance. -3 A sentence.

प्रग्रहः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. -2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. -3 The commencement of an eclipse. -4 (a) A rein, bridle; धृताः प्रग्रहाः अवतरन्वायुष्मान् S. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) A whip, lash, scourge. -5 A check, restraint. -6 Binding, confinement. -7 A prisoner, captive. -8 Taming, breaking (as an animal). -9 A ray of light. -10 The string of a balance. -11 A vowel not subject to the rules of Sandhi or euphony; see प्रग्रह. -12 N. of Vishṇu. -13 The arm. -14 A leader, guide. -15 Kindness, favour. -16 The *Karnikāras* tree.

प्रग्रहणं 1 Taking, seizing, grasping. -2 The commencement of an eclipse. -3 A rein, bridle. -4 A check, restraint. -5 Hindering, confining. -6 Offering. -7 Guiding.

प्रग्रहाः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Bearing, carrying. -3 The string of a balance. -4 A rein, bridle.

प्रग्रीवः -वं 1 A painted turret. -2 A wooden fence round a building. -3 A window. -4 A stable. -5 The top of a tree. -6 A pleasure-house.

प्रघट 1 A. 1 To be busy with, be occupied in; Bk. 21. 17. -2 To begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77.

प्रघटकः, प्रघटकाः A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रघटा The first elements or rudiments of a science. -Comp. -विद् *m.* a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रचणः (नः), **प्रचणः** (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house-portico. -2 A copper-pot. -3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रचस *a.* Voracious, gluttonous. —सः 1 A demon. -2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रचातः 1 Killing. -2 A combat, battle.

प्रचुणः A guest (v. l. for प्राचण or प्राचूण q. v.)

प्रचूर्ण *a.* 1 Wandering, roaming. -2 Turning round. —र्णः A guest; see प्राचूर्ण.

प्रचोषः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Uproar.

प्रचक्रं 1 An army in motion. -2 A foregoing army.

प्रचक्ष 2 A. 1 To say, speak, lay down; स्वजनान्ध किलानिर्गतं दृष्टिं प्रेतामिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To consider, regard, deem. -4 To name, call; योऽस्वात्मनः कारुण्यं तं क्षेत्रं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12; 2. 17; 3. 28; 10. 14.

प्रचक्षस् *m.* 1 The planet Jupiter. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रचंड *a.* 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous. -2 Strong, powerful, fierce. -3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). -4 Furious, wrathful. -5 Bold, confident. -6 Terrible, terrific. -7 Intolerable, unbearable. —ऽः A species of oleander. —Comp. —आतप. fierce heat. —घोण *a.* large-nosed —हर्ष *a.* having a hot or burning sun; Rs. 1. 1, 10.

प्रचंडता-त्वं 1 Violence, impetuosity. -2 Boldness.

प्रच(चा)य See under प्रचि.

प्रचर 1 P. 1 To walk about, stalk forth. -2 To go or issue forth, appear. -3 To roam, wander over. -4 To reach, arrive at. -5 To spread, circulate, be prevalent or current. -6 To prevail (as a custom). -7 To undertake, set about (anything), proceed to work; Ms. 9. 284. -8 To do, perform. -9 To behave, act towards, treat. -10 To be engaged in. -11 To thrive, prosper. —Caus. 1 To cause or allow to roam. -2 To turn out to graze. -3 To make public.

प्रचारः 1 A road, path, way. -2 A custom, usage.

प्रचरणं 1 Going forth, proceeding. -2 Being current, circulating. -3 Undertaking, beginning. -4 Employing, using. —णी A wooden-ladle.

प्रचारित *p. p.* 1 Gone forth &c. -2 Practised, followed, pursued (as a profession).

प्रचारः 1 Going forth, ranging, walking about, wandering; Ku. 3. 41. -2 Appearance, coming in, manifestation; U. 1; Mu. 1. -3 Currency, prevalence, use, being used or applied; विलोक्य तैरप्यधुना प्रचारं Trik. -4 Conduct behaviour. -5 Custom, usage. -6 A playground, place of exercise. -7 A pasture-ground, pasturage; Y. 2. 166. -8 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रचारित *a.* 1 Allowed to wander. -2 Made public or known, become current.

प्रचारित्व *a.* 1 Wandering. -2 Showing itself, appearing. -3 Proceeding with, behaving.

प्रचल 1 P. 1 To shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. -2 To go, walk, move on; set out, start off, depart. -3 To start up, spring up. -4 To be affected, disturbed or agitated. -5 To prevail, be current. -6 To swerve, deviate from (able). —Caus. 1 (चल°) To shake, stir up. -2 (चल°) To move, set in motion.

प्रचल *a.* 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous; Ku. 5. 35; Mā. 1. 38. -2 Current, prevailing, customary. -3 Going well or widely.

प्रचलनं 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Retreat, flight. -3 Circulation, currency.

प्रचलित (प्रचलत्) *a.* 1 Shaken, moved, set in motion. -2 Moving about; U. 2. 29. -3 Wandering, roaming. -4 Having set out or proceeded. -5 Customary, recognized or received as authority. -6 Current, prevalent.

प्रचलनं Stirring, shaking, a stir; किं इदमर्थप्रचलनेन Pt. 5 'why discuss this matter in vain.'

प्रचलाकः 1 Archery. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A snake. —का Ved. A violent shower of rain.

प्रचलाकिन *m.* A peacock; U. 2. 29.

प्रचलायित *a.* Rolling about, tossing. —न्ते Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute.

प्रचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather. -2 To add to, increase, develop; to enhance, augment. -3 To cut down. —Pass. 1 To grow, be developed; प्रचियमानावप्यराजसां R. 3. 7. -2 To increase, multiply, thrive, prosper; अपि प्रचीयते इडिलाभाः Mu. 1.

प्रच(चा)यः 1 Collecting, gather-

ing (as flowers). -2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Growth, increase. -4 Slight union. -5 The natural accentless tone (रक्थुति). -6 The common difference of terms in a progression.

प्रचयनं Collecting, gathering.

प्रचायिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in tuft. -2 A female who gathers.

प्रचित *p. p.* 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. -2 Amassed, accumulated. -3 Covered, filled. -4 Accentless (अनुदात्त).

प्रचुद् 10 U. 1 To impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. -2 To drive or urge on, push on. -3 To excite, inspire, encourage, incite, stimulate. -4 To enjoin, direct, prescribe. -5 To request, ask. -6 To fix, settle, determine. -7 To proclaim, announce.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging; inciting. -2 Instigating

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving on ward, urging, inciting. -2 instigating, setting on. -3 Ordering, enjoining, prescribing. -4 A rule, precept, order, commandment. -5 Saying. -6 Sending, despatching.

प्रचोदित *p. p.* 1 Urged, incited. -2 Instigated. -3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ms. 2. 191. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Deceit, determined. -6 Announced.

प्रचोदित्व *a.* Driving on, urging &c. —नी A prickly nightshade.

प्रचुर *a.* 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; नित्यपयसा प्रचुरनित्यधनायमा च Bh. 2. 47; Si. 12. 72. -2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरपुरंदरधृष्टः Glt. 2. -3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. —रः A thief. —Comp. —पुष्पः *a.* populous. (—वा) a thief.

प्रचुरता —त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Multitude, quantity.

प्रचुरीकरणं Adding to, increasing. **प्रचुरीकृत** *a.* Augmented, increased. **प्रचुरीक्ष्** 1 P. To become plentiful, increase.

प्रचेतस् *m.* 1 An epithet of Varna; Ku. 2. 21. -2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतु *m.* A charioteer, coach-man. **प्रचेलं** Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रचृ 6. P. (प्रचृति, प्रचृष्ट, अप्राक्षीद्, प्रक्षयति, प्रृष्ट, प्रृष्ट; caus. प्रचृयति, pass.

पृच्छते *desid.* पिप्रच्छति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); पप्रच्छ रामो रमणो-भिलाषं R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5; Bg. 2. 7; बाह्यं कुशलं पृच्छेत् Ms. 2. 127; so महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192; कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वं विद्युक्तः Ms. 104; R. 1. 58. -2 To ascertain, learn by inquiry. -3 To seek, seek for.

प्रच्छन्-त् A question, inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; (वन्) प्रच्छाद-यद्भेयात्मा नीहारेण चंद्रमाः Mb. -2 To bide, conceal, disguise, keep secret; प्रच्छादय स्वां गुणान् Bh. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन् 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. -3 To clothe oneself, put on clothes. -4 To stand in the way, become an obstacle.

प्रच्छद् n. Ved. 1 Food. -2 A cover. प्रच्छदः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पदः bed, clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, wrapped, enveloped. -2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. -3 Concoaled, hidden. -4 Clothed, clad. -ञ्ज 1 A private door. -2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -ञ्ज ind. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -तस्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छेदक a. Concealing, covering (at the end of comp.) -कः The song of a wife deserted by her husband (containing a covert description of her sorrows).

प्रच्छादन् 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पदः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित p. p. 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. -2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छेदन् 1 Vomiting. -2 Emitting, sending forth. -3 An emetic.

प्रच्छदिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छान् 1 Sacrificing. -2 Making ore.

प्रच्छायं [प्रच्छा छाया यत्र] Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छायुलभनिद्रा दिवसः परिणामरन्गी-पाः S. 1. 3; M. 3.

प्रच्छिल a. Dry, waterless.

प्रच्यु 1 A. 1 To move away, go away, withdraw, retreat. -2 To fall off from, drop down, fall down. -3 To forsake, abandon (as religion). -4 To be ejected or driven, be dislodged, be deprived of, lose (with abl.). -5 To flow out, stream forth,

-6 To drive, urge on. -Caus. 1 To move, shake. -2 To displace, dislodge, eject, expel. -3 To cause to fall, ruin.

प्रच्यवः 1 Fall, ruin. -2 Improvement, advancement, growth. -3 Withdrawal.

प्रच्यवन् 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation. -3 Oozing, dropping (स्रव्णे).

प्रच्यवन् 1 Causing to give np. -2 A means of removing, a sedative or palliative.

प्रच्युत p. p. 1 Fallen off or from -2 Strayed, deviated. -3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. -4 Displaced, ejected. -5 Banished, expelled. -6 Routed, put to flight.

प्रच्युतिः f. 1 Departing, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; नित्यं प्रच्युतिशंकया क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोदामहे Sānti. 4. 20. -3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, come into existence. -2 To grow, arise, spring up. -3 To bring forth, be delivered of. -4 To beget, generate, produce in general. -Caus. 1 To beget, generate. -2 To cause, produce. -3 To bring forth, bear.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. -2 The impregnation of cattle. -3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96. -4 A generator, progenitor.

प्रजनन a. (नी f.) Producing, generating, procreative. -नं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. -2 Production, birth, delivery. -3 Semen. -4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). -5 Offspring. -6 Pregnancy of cattle (उपसर).

प्रजनिका A mother.

प्रजनिष्णु a. 1 Procreative, productive. -2 Growing, standing (as corn).

प्रजनुकः The body.

प्रजनुः f. The vulva (Ved.)

प्रजा (Changed to प्रज् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or दुस् ; see R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. -2 Offspring, progeny, issue; children, brood (of animals); प्रार्थयत काशितां R. 2. 73; प्रजायै गृहमेधिनां R. 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so वक्तव्य प्रजा, सर्वजा &c. -3 Posterity, descendants. -4 A creature. -5 Subjects, people, mankind; जनदुः सप्रजः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयिस्वा S. 5. 5 (where प्रजा has sense 2 also);

R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. -6 Semen. -Comp. -अय्यः 1. an epithet of the sun. -2. of Dakṣha. -अंतकः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45.

-ईप्सु n. desirous of progeny. -ईशः, ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पतिः f., -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम a. desirous of progeny. -कारः author of the creation. -तंतुः a line of descendants, lineage, race -द a. 1. granting progeny. -2. removing barrenness. -दानं silver. -द्वारं N. of the sun. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. -2. a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 48; 10. 83. -निषेकः 1. impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -2. offspring. -पः a king. -पतिः 1. the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 121. -2. an epithet of Brahmā; अस्याः सर्वविधौ प्रजापतिर्ब्रह्मद्वोऽहं कांतिमदः V. 1. 9. -3. an epithet of the ten lords of created beings first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 34). -4. an epithet of Viśvakarman, the architect of gods. -5. the sun. -6. a king. -7. a son-in-law. -8. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -9. a father, progenitor. -10 the penis. -11. a sacrifice. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालिः, -पालिः an epithet of Śiva. -पाल्यं royal office. -वृद्धिः f. increase of progeny. -वृज् m. an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित a. beneficial to children or people. (-ते) water,

प्रजात p. p. Born, produced &c. -ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः f. 1 Procreation, production, propagation. -2 Delivery. -3 Procreative power. -4 Travail, labour.

प्रजायिन् a. 1 Being about to produce or bring forth. -2 Bearing, bringing forth (अभिरूढः, वरिष्ठः &c.).

प्रजावत् a. 1 Having subjects or children. -2 Pregnant. -3 Abounding in progeny, prolific. -ती 1 A brother's wife (भ्रातृजाया) 2 प्रजावती दौहद्वंशसिनी ते R. 14. 45; 15. 13 -2 A matron, mother. -3 An elder brother's wife.

प्रजल् 1 P. 1 To speak, say, tal.; Ku. 1. 45. -2 To call. -3 To proclaim. -4 To prattle, chatter.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अह्येष्यमिदं प्रजा योववीतणमुप्रजा । प्रियस्य कौशलोद्वारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजलपन् 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजल्पित a. Talked, prattled. -तं Talk.

प्रजविन् See under प्रज्.

प्रजायु 2 P. 1 To keep watch, be awake, wake. -2 To lie in wait for.

प्रजागरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; स राजाविरमानि दिवसानि प्रजागरकृतो लक्ष्यते S. 3; प्रजागराखिलिभूतस्तस्याः स्वमे समागमः S. 6. 21. -2 Vigilance, carefulness. -3 A guardian. -4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रजु 1 U. 1 To push or drive onward, impel, urge on. -2 To hasten forward. -Caus. To shoot, dart.

प्रजवः Ved. Haste.

प्रजवन a. Swift, fleet; U. 5. 1.

प्रजविच् a. Rapid, swift, speedy. -m. An express, a courier.

प्रज्ञा 9 P. 1 To know, know about, be acquainted with. -2 To be aware of, find out. -3 To discern, distinguish. -Caus. (प्रज्ञयति) 1 To show, point out (as way). -2 To discover. -3 To call, summon, invite.

प्रज्ञ a. 1 Wise, intelligent, learned. -2 (At the end of comp.) conversant with. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

प्रज्ञतिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement. -2 Teaching, informing, communicating. -3 A doctrine. -4 Intellect.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; आकारसद्गुणः प्रज्ञाः प्रज्ञयाः सद्गुणमयः R. 1. 15; शब्दं निर्हति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं च यज्ञश्च इति ॥ Subhāsh. -2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. -3 Device or design. -4 A wise or learned woman. -5 N. of the goddess Sarasvatī. -Comp. -अक्षुस् a. blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (-m.) an epithet of Dhṛitarāshṭra. (-n.) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -वाद्ः a wise saying. -बुद्ध a. old in wisdom. -सहय a. intelligent, wise. -हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Distinguished, discerned. -3 Distinct, clear. -4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञान a. Prudent. -नं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 Discernment, judgment.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिव (नी. f.), प्रज्ञिल a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्ञावत् a. wise, intelligent.

प्रज्जु a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged; (10 प्रज्).

प्रज्वल 1 P. 1 To burn brightly, blaze up, shine; रणागानि प्रज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To catch fire, be in flames, blaze up. -3 To be kindled (as anger), to be incensed or wrathful. -Caus. (°ज्ज्वा-लयति) 1 To kindle, set on fire. -2 To brighten, illumine, irradiate.

प्रज्वलनं 1 Blazing up, flaming, burning. -2 Kindling.

प्रज्वलित p. p. 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, shining. -3 Burnt. -नं Burning.

प्रहीनं 1 Flying in every direction. -2 Flying forward; see under हीन. -3 Taking flight.

प्रण a. Old, ancient.

प्रणखः The point of a nail.

प्रणद् 1 P. To sound, resound. echo; कल्यादाः प्रणद्धं चोराः Mb; शिवाः प्रणद्धंति &c.

प्रणद्धं Sounding, a sound.

प्रणद्धि a. 1 Sounding. -2 Humming, buzzing (as a bee).

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. -2 Roaring, a roar. -3 Neighing, braying. -4 A murmur of rapture; a burst of applause; huzza. -5 A cry for help. -6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणम् 1 P. To bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to, be humble (with acc. or dative); न प्रणमंति देवताभ्यः K. 108; तौ भक्तिप्रवणेन चेतसा प्रणमाम K. 228; Ku. 7. 27; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्, 'to fall down on the eight limbs'; see अष्टांग; दंडवत् प्रणम् 'to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points'; cf. दंडप्रणाम). -Caus. (प्रणमयति) 1 To cause to bow down; तामाचिताभ्यां कुलदेवताभ्यः कुलप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय्य माता Ku. 7. 27. -2 To bend, incline.

प्रणत p. p. 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. -2 Bowing to, saluting. -3 Humble. -4 Skilful, clever. -5 Crooked.

प्रणतिः f. 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; तव सर्वविधेयवर्तिनः प्रणतिं विभ्रति के न मूर्खतः Si. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. -2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स ददर्श चेतसनाचरितं प्रणतिं बलीयसि समुद्रिकीं Ki. 6. 5; निजितेषु तरसा तरस्विनां शङ्खु प्रणतिरेव

कतिर्य R. 11. 89. -3 Inclination, bending, stooping.

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. -2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow (used with dat.); as in साष्टांगप्रणाम; Kn. 6. 91; मूर्ध्ना प्रणामं ब्रह्मध्वजाय चकार 3. 62; अस्मै प्रणाममकरवक् K. 142. -Comp. -अञ्जलिः a respectful salutation with the hands folded together; Ku. 4. 35; for अष्टांग see अष्टांग.

प्रणश 4 P. 1 To perish, die; स्मृति-अंशाद्बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्मणश्चाति Bg. 2. 63; Bk. 3. 14. -2 To vanish, disappear. -3 To escape.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki. 14. 9. -2 Death, destruction; भर्तुः प्रणाशाद्य शोचनीयं R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन a. Destroying, annihilating, removing. -नं Destruction, annihilation; प्रणाशनाय प्रबलस्य विद्विषा R. 3. 60.

प्रणष्ट p. p. 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. -2 Lost; Pt. 4. 35. -3 Perished, dead. -4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated. -5 Escaped.

प्रणयः 1 The sacred syllable Om; आसीन्महीक्षितामायः प्रणयश्चन्द्रसामिव R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. -2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). -3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस a. Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणादी 1 Intervention, interposition, medium. -2 Ved. A water-course, drain.

प्रणय्य a. 1 Dear, beloved. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward. -3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. -4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (विरक्त).

प्रणालः—ली, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णा नयनपयसा चक्रवातेः प्रणाली Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. -2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः—शनं See under प्रणम्.

प्रणिसित a. Kissed.

प्रणिधा 2 U. 1 To place, put or lay down; prostrate; प्रणिहितशिरसं वा कान्ता द्रोपराधं M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं Bg. 11. 44. -2 To set, put in, inlay or incurve; यदि मणिप्रणयिणी प्रणयति Pt. 1. 65. v. 1. -3 To apply, fix upon, direct towards; भर्तुः प्रणयितेक्षणं R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. -4 To stretch out, ex-

tend ; मामाकाशप्रणिहितधुने निर्दयाश्ले-
बहेतो Me. 106 ; नीर्षी प्रति प्रणिहिते तु
करे प्रियेण सख्यः शपाति यदि किंचिदपि
स्मरामि K. P. 4. -5 To send out (as
spies). -6 To place or lay in
the front. -7 To include, enclose.
-8 To employ, use ; U. 5. 13. -9
To resolve. -10 To think.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing,
application, use. -2 Great effort,
energy. -3 Profound religious me-
ditation, abstract contemplation ;
R. 1. 74 ; 8. 19 ; V. 2. -4 Respect-
ful behaviour towards (with loc.).
-5 Renunciation of the fruit of
actions (कर्मफलत्याग). -6 Entrance,
access. -7 (With Buddhists) A
prayer, an entreaty.

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out.
-2 Sending out spies. -3 A spy, an
emissary ; Ku. 3. 6 ; R. 17. 48 ;
Ms. 7. 153 ; 8. 182. -4 An attend-
ant, a follower. -5 Care, attention.
-6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिधेयं 1 Sending spies. -2 Em-
ploying, using,

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied.
-2 Deposited. -3 Outstretched,
stretched forth ; Me. 105. -4 Con-
signed, delivered, entrusted. -5
Having the attention fixed upon
one object, with the mind concen-
trated, intent. -6 Determined, decid-
ed. -7 Cautious, wary. -8 Obtain-
ed, attained. -9 Spied out. -10
Acknowledged ; admitted. -11 Ap-
plied, directed.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपत् 1 P. To bow down to, fall
prostrate before, bow respectfully
to, salute (with acc. or dat.) ; प्रणि-
पत्य ह्यरास्तस्मै शमयिष्ये सुरद्विषा R. 10.
15 ; वागीशं वारिभरद्व्याभिः प्रणिपत्योपत-
स्थिरे Ku. 2. 3 ; 3. 60.

प्रणिपतने, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at
one's feet, prostration, submission ;
R. 4. 64. -2 Obedience, salutation,
reverential bow ; Ku. 3. 61, 4:35 ;
R. 3. 25. -Oomp. —पुःसरं, —पूर्वकं
ind. with an obeisance. —प्रतीकार *a.*
averted or counteracted by prostra-
tion. —रसः a magical formula pro-
nounced over weapons. —शिक्षा
teaching (one) to salute.

प्रणी 1 P. 1 To lead out or forth
(as an army), conduct ; वानरद्वेजं प्र-
णीतान् (बलेन) Rām. -2 To offer,
give, present ; अर्घ्यं प्रणीय जनकारम-
जा Bk. 5. 76. -3 To bring to, act
(as fire) ; Pt. 3. 1. -4 To conse-
crate by reciting sacred Mantras,
hallow, consecrate in general ; विधा
प्रणीतो ऋतुनः Hariv. -5 To indict

(as punishment) ; Ms. 7. 20 ; 8.
238. -6 To lay down, teach, promul-
gate, institute, prescribe ; स एव धर्मो
मनुना प्रणीतः R. 14. 67 ; भवत्प्रणीतमा-
चारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. -7
To write, compose (as a work) ;
प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4 ; उत्तरं राम-
चरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. -8
To accomplish, effect, perform, bring
about ; N. 1. 15, 19 ; Bh. 3. 82. -9
To lead or reduce to any condition.
-10 To show, display. -11 To direct
fix or turn towards (as the eyes).
-12 To show affection or love, love.
-13 To throw, cast, discharge. -14
To remove, destroy. -15 To draw in
the breath (Atm.).

प्रणयः 1 Rapousing, seizing (as in
marriage) ; Māl. 6. 14. -2 (a) Love,
affection, fondness, attachment,
liking, regard ; साधारणोयमुभयोः प्रणयः
स्मरस्य V. 2. 16 ; साधारणोयं प्रणवः S.
3 ; (where in both cases a sense 6
may do as well) : S. 6. 7 ; 5. 23 ;
Me. 105 ; R. 6. 22 ; Bh. 2. 42. (b) A
wish, desire, longing ; Ku. 5. 85 ;
Māl. 8. 7 ; S. 7. 16. -3 Friendly
acquaintance or regard, friendship,
intimacy ; Māl. 1. 9. -4 Familiarity,
confidence, trust ; मया गृहीते सल्लि-
नेन कृता प्रणयाः S. 5. -5 Favour, kind-
ness, act of courtesy ; अलंकृतोऽस्मि
स्वयंग्राहप्रणयेन भवता Mk. 1 ; 1. 45. -6
An entreaty, request, solicitation ;
तच्छ्रुतायादाग नार्हसि त्वं संयधिना मे प्रणयं
विहंतुं R. 2. 28 ; V. 4. 13. -7 Rever-
ence, obeisance. -8 Final beautytude.
-9 A leader. -10 Conduct, guidance.
(प्रणयेन confidentially, candidly ;
without reserve or ceremony ; प्रणया-
त् openly, frankly). -Oomp. —अपराधः
an offence against friendship or love.
—उन्मुख *a.* 1. disposed or about to
declare one's love ; M. 4. 13. -2.
impatient through love. —उपेत *a.*
candid, frank. —कलहः a lover's
quarrel, a knock or feigned quarrel ;
नाट्यन्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहद्विप्रयोगोपात्तः Me.
(considered spurious by Malli.).
—कुपित *a.* angry through love, feign-
ing anger ; Me. 105. —कोपः feigned
anger of a mistress towards her
love, coquettish anger. —प्रकर्षः ex-
cessive love, intense attachment.
—भंगः 1. breach of friendship. -2.
faithlessness. —वचनं expression of
love. —विमुख *a.* 1 averse from love.
-2. disinclined to friendship ; Me. 27.
—विहतिः, —विघातः non-compliance, re-
fusal (of a request &c.). —सृष्ट *a.*
inspired by love ; Māl. 5. 7.

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. -2
Conducting, conveying. -3 Carrying
out, executing, performing ; Ku. 6.

9. -4 Writing, composing. -5 De-
creeing, sentencing, awarding ; as
देवस्य प्रणयनं. -6 Bringing forward,
adducing. -7 Distributing.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affec-
tionate ; R. 10. 57. -2 Candid,
frank. -3 Earnestly desirous of,
longing for ; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मुग
तृष्णिकायां S. 6. 16.

प्रणयिता Love, attachment ; (श्रीः)
मूर्खान्हेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामस्यतद्वि-
स्वपि Mu. 3. 5.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate,
kind, attached ; Māl. 3. 9 ; 6. 30.
-2 Beloved, dearly loved. -3 Desir-
ous of, longing for, fondly solicit-
ous of ; अंकाश्रयप्रणयिनस्तनयान्वहंतः S.
7. 17 ; Me. 3 ; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. -4
Familiar, intimate. —*m.* 1 A friend,
companion, favourite ; Ku. 5. 11.
-2 A husband, lover. -3 A suppli-
cant, humble petitioner, suitor ; स्वर-
थार्तं सतां युद्धता प्रणयैकियैव V. 4. 15 ;
1, 2. -4 A worshipper ; devotee ;
Ku. 3. 66. —नो 1 A mistress, beloved,
wife. -2 A female friend.

प्रणयका 1 A leader or commander
(of an army). -2 A guide, head,
chief.

प्रणित *p. p.* 1 Put forward, ad-
vanced, presented. -2 Delivered,
given, offered, presented. -3 Brought
into, reduced to. -4 Executed, effect-
ed, performed. -5 Taught, prescrib-
ed. -6 Cast, sent, discharged. -7
Brought to, set. -8 Written, compos-
ed. -9 Set aside, removed. -10
Agreeable or pleasing. -11 Indicted
(as punishment) ; see प्रणे above.
—तः Fire consecrated by prayers.
—ता A sacrificial vessel. —तं Any-
thing cooked or dressed, such as a
condiment.

प्रणितिः *f.* Ved. 1 Conduct, guid-
ance. -2 Favour.

प्रणेतु *m.* 1 A leader. -2 A maker,
creator. -3 The promulgator of a
doctrine, expounder, teacher. -4 An
author.

प्रणेत्य *a.* 1 To be guided or led,
tractable, yielding, submissive, obe-
dient. -2 To be executed, or ac-
complished. -3 To be settled or
fixed.

प्रणु 2, 6 P. 1 To praise. -2 To
mutter the sacred syllable Om. -3
To roar, bellow. -4 To resound.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, landed.

प्रणुद् 6 P. 1 To dispel, drive off,
remove ; Si. 9. 71. -2 To push or
thrust forward, push on. -3 To drive,
stir, set in motion. -4 To scare way,
frighten away. —Caus. 1 To prompt

incite, urge forward. -2 To push away. -3 To request or ask any one. प्रणुत् *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. -2 Scared away.

प्रणुत् *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. -2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away. -4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, despatched.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing
प्रणोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रणेजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

प्रतृ 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse; कृत्यतस्त्वं विभवेयंशंसि कवयो विदुः प्रतृष्वन्ति नः Bk. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show, display, exhibit; तद्वरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्विचस्यस्व प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). -7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. -त *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लताः प्रतानोद्भूयन्ति स कैशैः R. 2. 8; S. 7. 11. -2 A creeper, low spreading plant. -3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy. -5 Extension.

प्रतानिच् *a.* 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots of tendrils. -नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or स्वी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 20. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनु तपसा K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप 1 P. 1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illumine. -4 To hake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. -Caus. 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism;

प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् ब्यानसो विशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat', also); 4. 30. -6 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. -नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. -नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. -म. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

प्रतापिच् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतप्त 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतप्तकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतर्क 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. -2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition.

प्रतर्कणं 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतलं One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. -लः The open hand with fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). -2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) opposite, of the opposite side; प्रतिबल Ve. 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिद्विपाः Mu. 2. 13; (c) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to तो दंपती स्वं प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विचक्रुः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा पायाद्विद्युत् प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुर्दुस्तं प्रति राक्षसेन्द्रं Hām.; यथावजः प्रयारिसेत्यमेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to a match for; एवं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समसिद्धस्ततो गंगां शृंगवेरपुरं प्रति Rām.; गंगां प्रति; (e) at the time,

about, during; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb. कालयुनं वाद्य चैत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यद्वन्न मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिंचति Sk.; (h) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संशयितरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरागं प्रति कु केनापि विप्रलब्धास्ति Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति S. 5. 18; मंदोत्सुक्योस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; स्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं 5. 81; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 29; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of; (k) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with ahl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रदुष्टः कृष्णात्प्रति Sk.; संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तेः प्रत्ययुतं शंभेरः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayibhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसेवत्सरं 'every year'; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c. (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्निश्लभा ह्यते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सूप्रमति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). -Comp. -अक्षरं *ind.* in very syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरं लपमयप्रबंधं Vās. -अग्निं *ind.* towards the fire. -अंगं 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. -2. a division, chapter, section. -3. every limb. -4. a weapon. (-नं) *ind.* 1. on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिगितः Gtt. 1. -2. for every subdivision. -3. in each case (in grammar). -अनंतरं *a.* 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. -2. standing nearest (as an heir). -3. immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनंतरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. (-रं) *ind.* 1. immediately after. -2. next in succession. -अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. -अनीक *a.* 1. hostile, opposed, inimical. -2. resisting, opposing. (-कः) an enemy. (-कं) 1. hostility, enmity, hostility

attitude or position ; न शक्ताः प्रत्य-
नीकेषु स्थातुं मम सुरासुराः Rām. -2. a
hostile army ; यस्य सूरामहेष्वासाः
प्रत्यनीकता रणे Mb. ; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्य-
नीकेषु योधाः Bṛ. 11. 32 (प्रो may have
here sense 1 also) . -3. (in Rhet.) a
figure of speech in which one tries
to injure a person or thing connect-
ed with an enemy, who himself can
not be injured ; प्रतिपक्षमक्षेपेन प्रति-
कर्तुं तिरस्क्रिय । या तदीयस्य तत्तत्तुल्ये प्रत्य-
नीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an
opposite conclusion. —अंत a. con-
tiguous, lying close to, adjacent,
bordering. (-तः) 1. a border, front-
ier ; R. 4. 26. -2. a bordering
country ; especially, a country occu-
pied by barbarians or Mlechchhas.
‘देशः a bordering country. ‘पर्वतः
an adjacent hill ; पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वतः Ak.
—अपकारः retaliation, injury in re-
turn ; शास्त्रेत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण
दुर्जनः Kn. 2. 40. —अर्ध ind. every
year. —अमित्र a. hostile. (-त्रः) an
enemy. (-त्रं) ind. towards an
enemy. —अर्कः a mock sun. —अवयवं
ind. 1. in every limb. -2. in every
particular, in detail. —अवर a. 1.
lower, less honoured. -2. very
low or degrading, very in-
significant. —अश्मन् m. red chalk.
—अहं ind. every day, daily ; day by
day ; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी
Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard,
sheath. —आघातः 1. a counter stroke.
-2. reaction. —आचारः suitable con-
duct or behaviour —आत्म ind. singly,
severally. —आत्मक a. belonging
to oneself. —आत्म्य similarity with
oneself. —आदित्यः a mock sun.
—आरंभः 1. recommencement, second
beginning. -2. prohibition. —आशा
1. hope, expectation ; Māl. 9. 8. -2.
trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a replay, re-
joinder. —उलूकः 1. a crow. -2. a
bird resembling an owl. —एकं ind.
in each Rik. —एक a, each, each one,
every single one. (-कं) ind. one,
by one, one at a time, severally ;
singly, in every one, to every one ;
oft. with the force of an adjective ;
निवेशे दृष्टकारणं प्रत्येकं च सतं मनः R.
12. 9 entered the mind of every
good man ; 12. 3 ; 7. 34 ; Ku. 2.
31 —कंचुकः an adversary. —कंठं ind.
1. severally, one by one. -2. near
the throat. —कश a. not obeying the
whip. —क्यायः 1. an effigy, image,
picture, likeness. -2. an adversary,
Ki. 13. 28. -3. a target, butt, mark.
—कितवः an opponent in a game.
—कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a
moat, ditch. —कूल a. 1. unfavour-
able, adverse, contrary, hostile, op-
posite, प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विकल

रवमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6 ; Kn. 3. 24.
-2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant,
disagreeable ; अप्यक्षुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा
Ku. 1. 45. -3. inauspicious. -4. con-
tradictory. -5. reverse, inverted. -6.
perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn.
‘आचरणं, ‘आचरितं any offensive or
hostile action or conduct ; R. 8. 81.
‘उक्तं -क्तिः f. a contradiction. ‘कारिन्,
-कृत्, -चारिन्, -वृत्तिः a. opposing. ‘दर्शन
a. having an inauspicious or ungra-
tious appearance. ‘प्रवर्तिन्, -वर्तिन् a.
acting adversely, taking an adverse
course. ‘भाविन् a. opposing, contra-
dicting. ‘वचन् disagreeable or un-
pleasant speech. ‘वादः contradiction.
(प्रतिकूलता, स्व adverseness, opposi-
tion, hostility. प्रतिकूलयति ‘to op-
pose’). —कुल ind. 1. adversely,
contrarily. -2. inversely, in inverted
order. —क्षण ind. at every moment
or instant ; constantly ; Ku. 3. 56.
—गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं ind.
in every limb. —गिरिः 1. an opposite
mountain. -2. an inferior mountain.
—गृहं, -गेहं ind. in every house. —ग्रामं
ind. in every village. —चंद्रः a mock
moon. —वर्ण ind. 1. in every
(Vedio) school or branch, -2. at
every footstep. —छाया 1. a reflected
image, reflection, shadow. -2. any
image, picture. —जंघा the forepart
of the leg. —जिह्वा, -जिहिका the
soft palate. —तत्र ind. according to
each Tantra or opinion. —तत्रसिद्धांतः
a conclusion adopted by one of the
disputants only ; (वादिप्रतिवायेकतरमात्रा-
मुपगतः). —त्रयं ind. for three days
at a time. —वृद्ध a. Ved. disobedient.
—दिनं ind. in every day ; Me. 58.
—दिशं ind. in every direction, all
round, everywhere. —देश ind. in
every country. —वेहं ind. in every
body. —दैवतं ind. for every deity.
—द्वंद्वः 1. an antagonist, opponent,
adversary, rival. -2. an enemy. (-द्वं)
opposition, hostility. —द्विह्य a. 1.
hostile, inimical. -2. adverse (प्रतिकूल)
; Ki. 16. 29. -3. rivalling, vying with ;
S. 4. 4. (-म) an opponent, adversa-
ry, rival ; R. 7. 37 ; 15. 25. —द्वारं
ind. at every gate. —धुरः a horse
harnessed by the side of another.
—नप्त m. a great-grandson. —नव a.
1. new, young, fresh. -2. newly
blown or budded ; Me. 36. —नाडी
a branch-vein. —नायकः the adversary
of the hero of any poetic composi-
tion ; as राजा in the Rāmāyaṇa,
शिष्यपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. —पक्ष
a. like, similar. (-क्षः) 1. the opposite
side, party or faction, hostility. -2.
an adversary, enemy, foe, rival ;
प्रतिपक्षकामिनी ‘a rival wife’ ;
B.v2. 64 ; Vikr. 1. 70, 73 ; प्रतिपक्षम-

शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10 ; often used
in comp. in the sense of ‘equal’ or
‘similar’. -3. a defendant or respond-
ent (in law). —ता 1. hostility,
opposition. -2. obstacle. —पक्षित a.
1. containing a contradiction. -2.
nullified by a contradictory premiss ;
(as a *hetu* in न्याय) ; of. सत्यतिपक्ष.
—पक्षिन् m. an opponent, adversary.
—पथं ind. along the road, towards
the way ; प्रतिपथगतिरासीद्दिग्दर्शी-
कृतांगः Kn. 3. 76. —पदं ind. 1. at
every step. -2. at every place,
everywhere. -3. expressly. -4. in
every word. —पाणः 1. a stake. -2.
a counter-pledge. -3. a counter-stake.
—पादं ind. in each quarter. —पात्रं
ind. with regard to each part, of
each character ; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतं यत्नः
S. 1 ‘let care be taken of each
character’. —पादयं ind. in every
tree. —पाप a. returning sin for sin,
requiting evil for evil. —पुं (पुं) रूपः
1. a like or similar man. -2. a sub-
stitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4.
the effigy of a man pushed by
thieves into the interior of a house
before entering it themselves (to
ascertain in any body is awake). -5.
an effigy in general. (-पुं) ind. man
by man, for each man. —पुस्तकं a
copy of an original manuscript. —पु-
ष्यं ind. every forenoon. —प्रभातं ind.
every morning. —प्राकारः an outer
wall or rampart. —प्रियं a kindness or
service in return ; R. 5. 56. —बन्धुः
an equal in rank or station. —बल a.
1. able, powerful. -2. equal in
strength, equally matched or power-
ful. (-लं) 1. a hostile army ; अब्र-
ज्वालावलीदधतिबलजलधरं तत्तैर्वायमाणे Ve.
3. 5. -2. strength. —बहुः the fore-
part of the arm. —विं (विं) वः, -वं 1.
a reflection, reflected image, Ku.
6. 42 ; Si. 9. 18. -2. an image, a
picture. —बीजं a rotten seed. —भट
a. vying with, rivalling ; चटपतिभट-
स्तनि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1. a rival, an
opponent. -2. a warrior on the op-
posite side ; समालोक्याजौ स्वं विदुयति
विकल्पान् प्रतिभटः K. P. 10. —भय a.
1. fearful, formidable, terrible,
frightful. -2. dangerous ; Pt. 2.
166. (-यं) a danger. —मंडलं 1. a se-
condary disc (of the sun &c.). -2.
an eccentric or bit. —मंदिरं ind. in
every house. —मल्लः an antagonist, a
rival ; N. 1. 63 ; पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्ल &c.
Māl. 5. 22. —माया a counter-spell
or charm. —मार्गं ind. back, backwards.
—माला capping verses (Mar. मंडी).
—मासं ind. every month, monthly.
—मित्रं an enemy, adversary. —मुख
a. 1. standing before the face, facing,
प्रतिमुखगत Ms. 8. 291. -2. near, pre-

sent.-(खं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe ; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. (खं) *ind.* 1. towards. -2. in front, before. —सुद्धा a counter-seal. —सुहृत् *ind.* every moment. —नृतिः *f.* an image, a likeness. —यूथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. —रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot) ; दौर्घ्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19. —राजः a hostile king —रात्रि *ind.* every night. —रूप *a.* 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in. -2. beautiful. -3. suitable, proper. (-रं) a picture, an image, a likeness. —रूपक *a.* resembling, similar (at the end of comp.) ; चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवाचिः S. 1. (-कं) 1. a picture, an image. -2. a forged edict. -3. a reflection. —लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. —लिपि *f.* a transcript, a written copy. —लोम *a.* 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse (opp. अनुलोम). -2. contrary to oaste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). -3. hostile. -4. low, vile, base. -5. left (वाम). -6. obstinate, perverse ; अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽ-प्रतिलोमः संवृत्तः S. 7. -7. disagreeable, unpleasant. (-मं) any injurious or unpleasant act. (-मं) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, inverted. 'ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes. i. e. born of a mother; who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ms. 10. 16, 25.) —लोमक *a.* reverse, inverted. (-कं) inverted order. —वत्सर *ind.* every year. —वत्स *ind.* in every forest. —वर्णिक *a.* similar, corresponding. —वर्धिन् *a.* being a match for. —वर्ष *ind.* every year. —वस्तु *n.* 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. -2. anything given in return. -3. a parallel. उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata :—प्रतिवस्तुमा तु सा । सामान्यस्य द्विकस्य यत्र बाधवद्भेदो स्थितिः K. P. 10 ; e. g. तपेन आजते सूर्यः शूरश्रपेन राजते Chandr. 5. 48. —वातः a contrary wind. (-तं) *ind.* against the wind ; चीनाशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —वारणः a hostile elephant. —वासर *ind.* every day. —वितपं *ind.* 1 on every branch. -2. branch by branch. —वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. —विषं an antidote. (-वा) a hirc tree. —विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. —वरिः an opponent, antagonist. —वीर्यं being equal to or a match for. —वृषः a hostile bull. —वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. —वेशः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood.

-2. a neighbour. —वेदिन् *n.* a neighbour's house. —वेद्यः a neighbour. —वैरं requital of hostilities, revenge. —शब्दः 1. echo, reverberation ; वसुधाधरकंदराभिर्षर्पि प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरेर्भिनन्त नागम् V. 1. 16 ; Ku. 6. 64 ; R. 2. 28. -2. a roar. —शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon. —शाखं *ind.* for every branch or school (of the Veda). —शाखा a side-branch. —संवत्सर *ind.* every year. —सम *a.* equal to, a match for. —सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. —सामंतः an enemy. —सायं *ind.* every evening. —सूर्यः, —सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. -2. a lizard, chameleon ; U. 2. 16. —सेना a hostile army. —स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. —स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. —हस्तः, हस्तका a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy ; आश्रितानां भृत्यौ स्वामिनेवायां धर्मसेवने । पुत्रस्थोत्पादने चैव न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः II. 2. 33.

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kārshāpāṇa, q. v.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger (वाताहर).

प्रति(ती)काशः 1 A reflection. -2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', 'resembling' ; वृद्धाप्रकृतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुञ्चित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8. U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return ; पूर्वं कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः Bām. -2 To remedy, cure ; व्याधिमिच्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र च Mh. -3 To give back, restore, replace ; Ms. 9. 225. -4 To retaliate ; R. 12. 94. -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation. प्रतिकर्तव्य, —कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt, &c.). -2 To be counteracted. -3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). —ई Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिकर्तु *a.* (र्त्वि *f.*) Requiring, compensing. —m, An-opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. -2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. -3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet ; (उच्यते) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रमिरे समये हि सर्वमुपकारिकृतं Si. 9. 43 ; 5. 27 ; Ku. 7. 6. -4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रति(ती)कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. -2 Revenge, retaliation, re-

tribution. -3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy ; विकारं खलु परमाथेताऽज्ञात्वाऽनारभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3 ; प्रतीकारो बाधेः 'सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. -4 Opposition, obstruction. -5 Help. -6 A kind of treaty where one party requites the services of the other. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. —विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment ; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. -2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. -2 Counteracted remedied. —तं 1 Recompense. -2 Opposition.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. -2 Return, requital. -3 A reflection, reflected image. -4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image ; R. 8. 92 ; 14. 87 ; 18. 53. -5 A substitute. -6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. -2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. -3 Counteracting, remedying, removal ; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17 ; R. 15. 4. -4 Opposition. -5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. -6 Protection. -7 Help, succour. -8 A fence.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. -2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिक्रोधः, प्रतिकोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. -2 (With Buddhists) A confession. प्रतिकृष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant. प्रतिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. -2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. -3 Abused, reviled, traduced. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hurt, injured. -6 Despised, slighted. -7 Falsely accused. —तं Medicine.

प्रतिक्षेपः, प्रतिक्षेपणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. -2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. -3 Contest.

प्रतिक्षुप्त Sneezing.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. -2 To return.

प्रतिगत p. p. Flying backward, and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमन Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित p. p. Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. -2 (fig.) To resist, oppose; अयोद्धयः प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधरप्रतिग्रहीतमेन M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिग्रहाति Pt. 2; अमोघः प्रतिग्रहतावर्षाद्युपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; 2. 22. -3 To receive or accept as a present. -4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; to attack, assault; प्रतिग्रहाह कालिगस्तमर्षैर्जसाघनः R. 4. 40; 12. 47. -5 To take in marriage, marry; Ms. 9. 72. -6 To obey, conform or listen to. -7 To resort to, betake oneself to. -8 To eclipse. -9 To assent to, admit. -10 To occupy, take possession of. -11 To deprive (one) of. -12 To welcome, receive. -13 To eat, drink. —Caus. 1 To cause to accept, give, present. -2 To allow to take or retain; सुष्टं प्रतिग्रहयता स्वमर्थे पात्रीकृते दस्तुरिवाति येन S. 5. 20.

प्रतिग्रहीत p. p. 1 Taken, received, accepted; स्वमर्थे पात्री इति प्रतिग्रहीतः S. 2; प्रतिग्रहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. -2 Admitted, assented to. -3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting. -2 Receiving or accepting a donation. -3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. -4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmaṇas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. -5 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. -6 A receiver (of a gift). -7 Kind or friendly reception. -8 Favour, grace. -9 Marrying. -10 Listening to. -11 The rear of an army. -12 A spitting-pot. -13 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिग्रहण 1 Receiving presents. -2 Reception. -3 Marrying. -4 A vessel.

प्रतिग्रहीन् m. A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीतृ m. 1 A receiver. -2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्रहाह 1 Accepting gifts. -2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्रहक-हिन् a. One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्रहा a. Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिष a. Hostile, adverse. —यः

1 Opposition, resistance. -2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. -3 Anger, wrath. -4 Fainting. -5 An enemy.

प्रति(ती)घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 A counterblow, blow in return. -4 Rebound, reaction; Kn. 2. 49. -5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिन् a. 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. -2 Interrupting, obstructing; U. 5. 29. v. l. -3 Repelling, warding off. -4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. -5 Reacting. -6 Dazzling; Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. -2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्न The body.

प्रतिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To make visible, bring to light. -3 To expect.

प्रतिचक्षण 1 Viewing. -2 Making visible. -3 Look, view.

प्रतिचरित a. Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिन्तनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, envelop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To enow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obscure.

प्रतिच्छदन् A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छदः, प्रतिच्छदकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped; Pt. 1. 394. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजन्य a. Ved. Hostile, adverse.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजागरणं Watching, guarding.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 9 A. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow; हरचापारोपणेन कन्यादानं प्रतिजानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To ob-

serve, learn, discern. -8 To propose. -9 To remember with regret.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; वैवाचीर्णः प्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्त्वा जनेनैव नितो-तदुत्तरं नदीं प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गरीयसीं Si. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्याय; (पूर्वतो वह्निमान् is the usual instance). -5 A plaint, an indictment. —Comp. —अंतरं (in logio) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. —पत्रं, —पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. —भंगः breach of promise. —विरोधः 1. breaking an agreement, acting contrary to promise. -2. denial of a logical proposition. —विवाहित a. betrothed. —संन्यासः 1. breaking a promise. -2. (in logio) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात p. p. 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. —अर्थः A promise. —Comp. —अर्थः a statement.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or adducing.

प्रतिज्ञेय a. To be promised &c. —यः A panegyrist, bard.

प्रतितरः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदा 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, restore; Ch. P. 35. -3 recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिदत्त p. p. Returned, restored.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिद्वेय a. To be returned &c. —यं 1 Apawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिब्न् m. 1 A day. -2 the sun.

प्रतिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

प्रतिदृष्ट p. p. 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present. -5

To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To :draw near, approach (as the night) ; (mostly Vedic in these senses).

प्रतिधा A draught.

प्रतिधानं 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिनिधिः Food.

प्रतिधावनं Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त p. p. Down-cast.

प्रतिनन्द् 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. —Caus. To fill with noise, make resonant ; Sānti. 2. 17 ; Ra. 3. 14.

प्रतिनादः An echo, a reverberation (also प्रतिनिन्द in this sense).

प्रतिनादित a. Resounding, echoing.

प्रतिनन्द 1 P. 1 To bless ; तौ शुभ-रूपत्वा च प्रीत्यां प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57 ; Ms. 7. 146 ; Ku. 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly ; प्रतिनन्द स सतां, पूजां Mb. ; Ms. 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully ; Ku. 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. —Caus. To delight, gratify.

प्रतिनन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks-giving.

प्रति(न्ती)नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधा 3 U. 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute ; सोऽभवत्प्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11. 13, 1. 81 ; 4. 54 ; 5. 63 ; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, viceroy. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety. -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियत a. Settled, predestined.

प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिर्जित p. p. 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्दिश्य a. That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it ; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7 ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्तत्र एवास्तमेति च, where ताम्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिर्यातनं 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट a. Perverse, obstinate, hardened. —Comp. —मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead ; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमारधियत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

प्रतिवृत् 6 U. To ward off, repel, repulse.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to ; उमाशुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विंश्र्यां प्रतिनिवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.) ; इतः पथानं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 ; प्रतिपत्स्ये पदवीमहं तव Ku. 4. 13. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain ; Si. 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake, सहितस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपदे सकलान् युगानपि R. 8. 5, 13 ; 4. 1, 41 ; 11. 34 ; 12. 7 ; 19. 55 ; Bg. 14. 14 ; Si. 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to ; Si. 15. 22 ; 16. 24. -6 To recover, re-obtain, regain ; receive ; S. 6. 30 ; Ku. 4. 16 ; 7. 22. -7 to admit, acknowledge ; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मतासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95 ; S. 5. 23 ; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपक्षं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize ; सुमंत्र-प्रतिपत्तरश्मिभिः R. 14. 47. -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon ; तद्भुव्यर्हणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थसुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand ; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18 ; कार्यं त्वया न प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14 ; R. 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent ; तथेति प्रतिपत्ताय R. 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe ; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 ; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance' ; शासनमहेतां प्रतिपद्यन्ते Mu. 4. 18 'act up to or obey.' -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.) ; स कालयवनश्चापि किं कृष्णे प्रत्यपद्यत Hariv. ; स भवान् मातृपितृवदस्मासु प्रतिपद्यतां Mb. ; कथमहं प्रतिपत्स्ये S. 5 ; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपत्तुमस्मांते Mb. -14 To give or return (as reply) ; कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे Mu. 6 ; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपत्स्यत इति S. 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of. -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (-Caus.) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart ; अधिष्यः प्रतिपाद्यमात्मनिशं प्राप्तेति वृद्धिं परां Bh. 2. 16 ; Ms. 11. 4 ; युगवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. -2 To substantiate, prove, establish by proof ; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect,

accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach. -10 To appoint, to, install (loc.). -11 To prepare, get ready.

प्रतिपत्तिः f. 1 Getting, acquirement, gain ; चन्द्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः ; स्वर्गं &c. -2 Perception, observation ; consciousness, (right) knowledge ; वागर्थ-प्रतिपत्त्ये R. 1. 1 ; तयोरेवेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99 ; युगिनामपि निजस्व-प्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance ; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखो Bk. 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure ; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र M. 4 ; Ku. 5. 42 ; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिः सैव R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with ; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्त्ये R. 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination ; व्यवसाय प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence ; कर्मसिद्धावाशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4 ; S. 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour ; सामान्य-प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृष्ट्या त्वया S. 4. 16 ; 7. 1 ; R. 14. 22 ; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. —Comp. —दक्ष a. knowing how to act. —पटहः a kind of kettle-drum. —भेदः difference of view. —विशारद a. knowing how to act, skillful, clever.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् a. 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद् f. 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank. —Comp. —चन्द्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people ; प्रतिपच्चन्द्रनिर्भोयमात्मजः R. 8. 65. —सूर्यः a kind of kettle-drum. प्रतिपदा-वृत्ति The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष p. p. 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to ; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt,

understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated; Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

प्रतिपादक *a.* (*दिका f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing. -6 Repeated action, practice. -7 Commencement. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

प्रतिपादयितु *m.* 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपादुक *a.* 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

प्रतिपाल *Caus.* 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. प्रतिपालनं 1 Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising.

प्रतिपालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, cherished. -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपानं Water for drinking.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूज् 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute respectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

प्रतिपूजनं, पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूजित *p. p.* 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

प्रतिपू *Caus.* 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानं 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (where in the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); तुल्यकार्या कर्तरे इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याजकादिभिश्च) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

प्रतिप्रस्थातु *m.* An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryū.

प्रतिप्रस्थानं Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्लवनं Leaping back.

प्रतिफल 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

प्रतिफलः, -प्रतिफलनं 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफलित *a.* 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

प्रतिफलक *a.* Blossoming. full-blown.

प्रतिबंध 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवस्त्रां (घेहुं) R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7-91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिमयानि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75; बहलाहुरामकुर्वन्विदुषप्रतिबद्धमध्यमिव विन्वत्यं Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, binder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाभ्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; मैनमेतरा प्रतिबध्नीतं S. 6.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved. -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as five in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमश्नुना R. 8. 80; Mv. 5. 4. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappoint-

ment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (*धिका f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. -कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधवत् *a.* Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

प्रतिबंधित *a.* 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obstructed.

प्रतिबंधिः -धी *f.* 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधिः *m.* also in this sense).

प्रतिबाध 1 A. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबाधित *a.* Obstructing. -*m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिबिम्बनं 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison; दृष्टान्तः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिम्बनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिम्बयति Den. P. To reflect.

प्रतिबिम्बित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुद्ध 4 A. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. -2 To perceive, be conscious, know. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse, from sleep; प्रियया प्रतिबोधयमानमपि सुप्तं (हृत्-हृदयं) S. 6. 6. -2 To inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; भावितात्मा शुभो भर्तुरर्थेन प्रत्यबोधयत् R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. -3 To charge or entrust with.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake; प्रतिबुद्धपि किं करिष्यामि S. 4; Mā. 4, Ms. 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Opened, blown; अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चूतप्रसवोऽबन्धनमंगसुरभिर्भवति S. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तदबोधितुमर्हसि प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाशु मे R. 8. 54; अप्रतिबोधशायिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्यः S. 5. 22. -5 Recollection; संमोहः स्मृत्तिविस्मयनीयो न प्रतिबोधः S. 5.

प्रतिबोधक *a.* 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing.

प्रतिबोधन *a.* Awakening. —नं 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभञ्ज 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share). -2 To fall to one's share.

प्रतिभागः 1 Division. -2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth part; cf. S. 5. 4; Ms. 8. 307.

प्रतिभा 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभात्यय वनानि केतकिनां Ghaṭ. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear; श्रीरत्नसुदिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38; 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of; as in नोत्तरं प्रतिभाति मे. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper; Pt. 3.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 27; Yikr. 1. 18, 23. -4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रज्ञा नवन्वोमेवशालिनि प्रतिभा मता). -5 An image, reflection. -6 Audacity, impudence. -7 Suitableness, agreeableness. -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* 1. endowed with genius, intelligent. -2 audacious, bold. —सुख *a.* hold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1. darkness. -2. absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. -2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. -2 Intellect or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. -3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावबोधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वं Māl. 3. 11; दमघोषसूतेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानय Si. 16. 1. -4 Confidence, boldness, audacity.

प्रतिभानवत् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright. -2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold. -4 Intelligent.

प्रतिभावत् *n.* 1 Bright. -2 Intelligent, shrewd. -3 Confident, hold. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाष 1 A. 1 To speak in return, reply or answer; Bk. 5. 39. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after one, speak after hearing. -4 To name, call; कामिनि तामुपगीति प्रतिभा-

षते महाकवयः Srut. 6. -5 To address or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear or look like. -3 To become clear, manifest oneself. -4 To be reflected.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, or flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव K. P. 10. -2 A look, appearance. -3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To break through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To disclose, betray. -3 To reproach, abuse, censure; प्रतिभिद्य कांतमपराधकृतं Si. 9. 58; R. 19. 22. -4 To reject, disown. -5 To touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35.

प्रतिभिज् *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. -2 Closely connected with. -3 Divided.

प्रतिभेद् 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Discovery.

प्रतिभेद्नं 1 Piercing, penetrating. -2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3 Putting out (as the eyes). -4 Dividing.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; सौभाग्यलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 3, 4 A. To compare, liken.

प्रतिमा *m.* Ved. A creator, maker. —*मा* 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. -2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'like, similar, or equal to'; देवप्रतिम, अप्रतिम &c.; युरोः कृशाद्यप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49. -3 A reflection, reflected image; मुखमिदुरुज्ज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुदृशामविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. -6 A synhol. -Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol. —चंद्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिमंडुः, प्रतिमाज्ञाशक्तः. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. -2 An image, idol. -3 Likeness, similitude, similarity; Māl. 9. 3. -4 A weight. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; पृथुप्रतिमानभाग &c. Si. 5. 36. -6 A reflection. -7 A picture. -8 Ved. An adversary.

प्रतिमित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

प्रतिमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release, set free; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अमुं तुरंगं प्रतिमुक्तमहर्षि 3. 46. -2 To put on, wear, accoutre or arm oneself with. -3 To quit, leave, abandon. -4 To throw, cast, or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a debt.). -6 To return, restore. -7 To fasten, bind. -8 To assume a form. —*Caus.* 1 To liberate, release. -2 To rescue, save, deliver.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened. -3 Armed, accoutred. -4 Liberated, released. -5 Restored, returned. -6 Flung, hurled. -7 Thrown, cast.

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. -2 Requit, al, titillation, retribution; वैरप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. -3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try. —*Caus.* 1 To restore, return. -2 To retaliate, requite.

प्रतियत्न *a.* 1 Troubling about. -2 Active, vigorous. —*त्नः* 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. -2 Preparation, elaboration; Si. 3. 54. -3 Making complete or perfect. -4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो युगांतराद्यनं प्रतियत्नः Kāsi. on P. II. 3. 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Opposition, resistance. -7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. -8 Making captive, taking prisoner. -9 Favour. -10 Acting well or properly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियानं Requit, retaliation; as in वैरप्रतियानतः.

प्रतियातना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतियात 2 P. To go back, return R. 1. 72; 15. 18; 8. 91.

प्रतियात *a.* Resisted, opposed.

प्रतियानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियुध् 4 A. To encounter in fight, oppose.

प्रतियुद्धं, प्रतियोधनं Fighting against. प्रतियोधः, प्रतियोधिक, प्रतियोद्धु *m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 Contradiction. -4 Co-operation. -5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिक *a.* Antithetical, correlative, relative.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. -2 Related or corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyāya; as a वद is the प्रतियोगी of वदभावः; (यस्याभावो

विषयते स प्रतियोगी). -3 Co-operating with. -4 Equally matched. —m. 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; दृढत्वशेषं प्रतियोगिनो विक्र. 1. 117. -2 A counter-part, match. -3 A partner, an associate. -4 An object dependent upon another. -5 A counter-part, counter-entity; प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनज्ञानविषयत्वमभावलक्षणम्. प्रतियोगिता-त्वं 1 Opposition. -2 Dependent existence. -3 Being a counter-part.. -4 Partnersbip, co-operation.

प्रतिरक्षणं -रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरंभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः -4 Quarrel, contest. -2 Echo. -3 Ved. Life (प्राण).

प्रतिरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop; oppose, resist. -2 To blockade, besiege. -3 To impair, disable. -4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide, conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध p. p. 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3 Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade. -3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5 Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्-द्ध a. 1 Obstructing. -2 Besieging. —m. 1 An opponent. -2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिरुध् 1 A. 1 To recover, regain. -2 To get, obtain.

प्रतिरुध् 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिरुध् Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply, answer, reply to; न चेद्वहस्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 40; R. 3. 47.

प्रतिवचनं 1 An answer, reply; पर-भुतविरुद्धं कालं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभि-सिद्धं S. 4. 9. -2 An echo. -3 A dependent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवचस् n. 1 An answer. -2 An echo.

प्रतिवाक्य a. Answerable. —क्यं A reply.

प्रतिवाच् f. 1 An answer, reply; प्रतिवाचमवृत्तं केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्विभुज्ने Si. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3 Barking in return (as adog).

प्रतिवद् I P. 1 To speak in reply, answer; मियवद्: प्रत्यवदस्सुरेश्वरं R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To repeat.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. -2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् a. 1 Answering, replying. -2 Contradicting. —m. 1 A defendant, respondent (in law). -2 An opponent in general.

प्रतिवष् 1 P. 1 To sow. -2 To plant or fix in, implant; U. 3. 46; Mā. 5. 10. -3 To set, stand (as with jewels); see प्रत्युद्.

प्रतिवापः Addition of substances to medicines either during or after decoction.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः f. An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding off, keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् a. (नी f.) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —m. A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविद् 1. 2 P. To acknowledge, receive. —II. 6 P. To get, obtain. —Caus. 1 To communicate, inform. -2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 To restore.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अर्थवाद एषः । दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयत U. 1; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्गेण Mu. 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, prepare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To doom, condemn; U. 4.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, counterworking, taking steps against. -2 Arrangement, array. -3 Prevention. -4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A remedy, means of counteracting.

प्रतिवाशिष्ट a Most excellent.

प्रतिवशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood. —Comp. —वासिन् a. living in the neighbourhood. (—m.) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् a. (नी f.) A Neighbouring, दृष्टिं हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्दूहे दास्यसि S. D. Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवर्द्धित p. p. Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह p. p. Drawn out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. -2 A multitude, collection. प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयन The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित a. One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनया च किलास्मै प्रतिशयिताय स्वमे समादिष्ट Dk. 122.

प्रतिशापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. -2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. -3 Counter-manding. -4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिशासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशास्तिः f. Sending on an errand.

प्रतिशिष्ट p. p. 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन a. Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. -2 A house, dwelling, residence; Y. 1. 210; Ms. 10 51. -3 An assembly. -4 A sacrificial hall. -5 Help, assistance. -6 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise (with lat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुवीरस्त्वदीप्सिते R. 14. 29; 2. 65; 3. 67. 15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. -2 Promising, assenting; agreeing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः f. 1 A promise. -2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत p. p. Promised, agreed, assented to. —तं A promise.

प्रतिषिध् 1 P. or Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206; R. 8. 23. -2 To forbid, prohibit; दृष्टं प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत्कृतवान् पंक्तिरथो विलिख्य यत् R. 9. 74.

प्रतिषिद्ध p. p. 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. -2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping off or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. -2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. -3 Denial, refusal. -4 Negation, contradiction. -5 A Negative particle. -6 An exception. —Comp. —अश्रं, —उक्तिः f. words of denial, refusal;

S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained:—न जातु-
नाकिदिोस्ते युनेन प्रतिगर्हितु । कलङ्किने जडस्ये-
ति प्रतिषेधोपमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेधः. a. 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. —2 Preventive. —m. A hinderer, prohibitor.
प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. —2 Prohibition. —3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, प्रतिष्कसः. A spy, messenger, an emissary.
प्रतिष्कशः 1 A spy, emissary. —2 A whip.

प्रतिष्कषः. A whip, leather-thong.
प्रतिष्ठप. p. p. Obstruted, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्ठमः. Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle ; बाहु-
प्रतिष्ठमविहङ्गमन्युः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 P. 1 To stand firm, be established. —2 To be supported. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To stay, abide, be situated. —Caus. 1 To place firmly on, station. —2 To set up, erect, establish. —3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne). —4 To entrust with, consign to. —5 To offer, present.

प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 Famous. —2 Standing firmly (Ved.).

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position ; अपौरुषेयाप्रतिष्ठा Māl. 9 ; S. 7. 6. —2 A house, residence, home, habitation ; R. 6. 21 ; 14. 5. —3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis ; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुज्येष्ठे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25 ; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7 ; वंशः प्रतिष्ठा नीतः K. 280 ; Si. 2. 34. —4 Basis, foundation, site ; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. —5 A prop, stay, support ; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament ; स्यक्ता मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 23 ; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलरूप नः 3. 21 ; Ku. 7. 27 ; Mv. 7. 21. —6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority, Mn. 2. 5. —7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity ; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (= U. 2. 5). —8 Installation, inauguration ; Mu. 1. 14. —9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire) ; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठः S. 5. 6. —10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. —11 A receptacle. —12 The earth. —13 The consecration of an idol or image. —14 A limit, boundary. —15 The foot.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. —2 Site, situation, position. —3 A resting-place. —4 The foundation of a

city. —5 A leg, foot. —6 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race ; cf. V. 2. —7 N. of a town on the Godāvari and capital of Sālivāhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनं 1 Placing, locating. —2 Installation, inauguration. —3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol.

प्रतिष्ठापयितु m. A founder.

प्रतिष्ठित p. p. 1 Set up, erected. —2 Fixed, established. —3 Placed, situated ; Pt. 1. 81. —4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. —5 Completed, effected. —6 Prized, valued. —7 Famous, celebrated. —8 Settled, determined. —9 Comprised, included. —10 Established in life, married. —11 Endowed. —12 Applied, applicable. —13 Conversant with. —14 Secured, got, acquired. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रतिष्ठिति f. Ved. 1 Standing firmly. —2 A station, position.

प्रतिस्निह f. An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.
प्रतिस्नेदक a. Giving detailed information about.

प्रतिस्स्थानं Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिस्संह 1 P. 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in ; तस्माद्युक्तसंधानं प्रतिस्सहर सायकं S. 1. 11 ; R. 3. 64. —2 To retract, take back. —3 To compress, reduce in bulk. —4 To change.

प्रतिस्सहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. —2 Diminution, compression. —3 Comprehension, inclusion. —4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिस्सह्य p. p. 1 Taken back, withdrawn ; एष प्रतिस्सह्यः S. 1. —2 Comprehended, included. —3 Compressed.

प्रतिस्सक्रमः 1 Re-absorption. —2 Rejection (प्रतिच्छया).

प्रतिस्सख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिस्सगक्षिका A cloak to keep off dust.

प्रतिस्सगिन् a. Clinging or adhering to, attached to.

प्रतिस्सचरः 1 Moving backwards. —2 Re-absorption. —3 Especially re-absorption (of the world) back into Prakriti. —4 A place of resort, haunt.

प्रतिस्सदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिस्संधा 8 U. 1 To re-adjust. —2 To aim at, direct. —3 To conceive, comprehend. —4 To be, fasten. —5 To put on, wear. —6 To restore, return. —7 To compose oneself. —8 To fit (as an arrow to the bow-string.)

प्रतिस्संधानं 1 Joining together, uniting. —2 The period of transition between two ages. —3 A means, remedy. —4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. —5 Praise.

प्रतिस्संधिः 1 Rennon. —2 Entering into the womb. —3 The period of transition between two ages. —4 Stop, cessation (उपरम).

प्रतिस्समाधानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिस्समासनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. —2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिस्सर a. Dependent, subject.

—रः —रं 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. —2 An ornament. —3 A watch, guard. —रः 1 A servant, follower. —2 A bracelet, marriage-string ; स्रस्तरगप्रतिस्सरेण करेण पाणिः (अग्रहण) Ki. 5. 33 (= हौतुकस्र) ; Māl. 5. 18. —3 A garland, wreath. —4 Day-broak. —5 The rear of an army. —6 A form of incantation. —7 Healing or dressing a wound. —र 1 A female servant. —2 A thread, fillet.

प्रतिस्सर्गः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). —2 Dissolution. —3 Continued creation out of primitive matter.

प्रतिस्साधानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिस्सृ 1 P. 1 To go back, return. —2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail ; वैश्यः प्रत्यस्रष्टेवं मत्तो मत्तमिव द्विपं Hariv. —Caus. 1 To push backwards, replace ; कनकचलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिस्सार्थे S. 3. 13. —2 To repel, drive away or back.

प्रतिस्सरणं Leaning or resting upon.

प्रतिस्सरणं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. —2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिस्सीरा A screen, curtain, wall of cloth.

प्रतिस्सृ p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. —2 Celebrated. —3 Repulsed, rejected. —4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to धरणि).

प्रतिस्सनात p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिस्सनेहः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्सन्दनं Throbbing.

प्रतिस्सर्षा Rivalry, emulation.

प्रतिस्सर्षिन् a. Rival, o.vious of. —m. A rival, competitor.

प्रतिस्सवनः, प्रतिस्सरः 1 An echo, reverberation ; Si. 13. 31. —2 A focus.

प्रतिस्सृ 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return ; (तं) विष्पंत्युद्धतसदाः प्रति-

हंतुमीषु: R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्थेवाप्रतिहतयः सैकं सेतुमोषः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविद्राः क्रियाः समबलौक्य S. 1. 13; Me. 20; Kn. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse. -4 To remove, destroy; यद्यत्पारं प्रति- जहि जगन्नाथ नम्रस्य तन्मे Mā. 1. 3. -5 To counteract, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow.

प्रतिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed; S. 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen, overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -Comp. -मति *a.* hating, disliking.

प्रतिहति: *f.* 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहतिं ययुरज्जुनसुदयः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

प्रतिहननं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहिसितं Requital of an injury.

प्रतिहित *p. p.* Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिहृ 1 P. 1 To heat back. -2 To avoid, shun.

प्रतिहरणं 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

प्रतिहर्तु *m.* 1 One who heats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgātri. *q. v.*

प्रति (ती) हारः 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, door-keeper. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. -री A female door-keeper. -Comp. -धूमि: *f.* the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहारणं Entrance, permission to enter a door.

प्रतिहार्यं Juggling, jugglery.

प्रती (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतीयाय गुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सेवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहिर्द फलैः Ki. 2. 20; Si. 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोर्य वटः इयमं इति प्रतीतः R.

13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं मियां (वृक्षे) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. -*Pass.* 1 To be recognised or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). -*Caus.* (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince, inspire confidence; एष विवाद एष प्रत्याययति S. 7; 5. 31; ता स्व-चारित्र्यमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as named. -7 Well-known, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (a) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (b) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीति: *f.* 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुता-प्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतीक *a.* 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. -कं 1 An image. -2 Month, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीकार = प्रतिकार *q. v.*

प्रतीकाश = प्रतिकाश *q. v.*

प्रतीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संपत्स्यते वः कामेयं कालः कथित्यतिशयता Kn. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77.

प्रतीक्ष } *a.* Expectant, waiting
प्रतीक्षक }
प्रतीक्षिन् }

प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c.).

प्रतीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected.

प्रतीक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 108.

प्रतीघात = प्रतिघात *q. v.*

प्रतीची The west. -Comp. -ईश N. of Varna.

प्रतीचीन *a.* 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

प्रतीच्य *a.* 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीत *a.* Given back, restored.

प्रतीषकः N. of a country called विदेह *q. v.*

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप *a.* [प्रतिगतः आगो यत्र, प्रति-अप् अच्, अप ईप् च] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प-दीपपवनादि वेकुं R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing. -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -रः N. of a king, father of Santanu and grand father of Bhishma. -यं N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनं । त्वद्वेक्षणमनं पश्यं त्वद्वक्त्रमदृशो विभुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -यं *ind.* 1 On the contrary. -2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; भर्तुर्वि-प्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17. -Comp. -ग *a.* 1. going against. -2. adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जातु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58. -गमनं, -गतिः *f.* retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -तरुणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -इक्षिनी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. -2. a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विप्राकिञ्च *a.* producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Mā. 5. 26.

प्रतीपक *a.* Hostile, opposed &c. प्रतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to. प्रतीपायते Den. A. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीरं A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहाम &c. See प्रतीवेश &c.

प्रतीवेशिन् *a.* See प्रतीवेशिन्.

प्रतीष् 6 P. 1 To receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीष्य S. 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एष माधवीमंडपः स्वागतैर्नैव नौ प्रतीच्छति S. 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; एष खलु त्वां प्रतीच्छति V. 2.

प्रतीष्ट *p. p.* Accepted, received &c.

प्रतीहासः A fragrant oleander.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. -2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुद् 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound. -*Caus.* 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशमवेक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

प्रतुद् 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking. प्रतोदः 1 A goad. -2 A long whip. -3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुष्टिः *f.*, प्रतोषः Gratification satisfaction.

प्रतूर्ण *a.* Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतृ 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. -*Caus.* 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्य S. 5; किंत्वेवं कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तत्त्वं विज्ञानक्षयि Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

प्रतारः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः -प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. -*गृह* Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, rogues, deception, hypocrisy; यदीच्छसि वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मणा । उपाश्रयतां कलौ कल्पलतादेवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रतोली A street, mainroad, principal street through a town; प्रापत्तोलौमत्तुलप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रत *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रदा.

प्रतन *a.* 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक् *ind.* 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against. -3 Westward, to the west of (with *abl.*). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष *a.* [अक्षः प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिहाः S. 1. 1. -2 Present, in sight, before the eye. -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express. -7 Corporeal. -*क्षं* 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इन्द्रियार्थसन्निकर्षजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of, -2 Openly, publicly. -3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight. -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally, so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of, before the eyes of). -*Comp.* -कृता (*i. e.* कृद्) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शनं ocular evidence, direct proof. -दर्शनः, -दर्शिन् *m.* an eye-witness. -दृष्ट *a.* personally seen. -परीक्षणं personal examination. -प्रमा correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं 1. ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2. an organ of perception. -फल *a.* having evident or visible consequences. -भूत *a.* manifested. -भोगः enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. -वादिन् *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहित *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined. -सिद्ध *a.* determined by ocular proof.

प्रत्यक्षता -त्वं 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness.

प्रत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. -*m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षीकृ 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजर्षेणदत्तं प्रत्यक्षीकरिणामि S. 6; तद्देवः पत्रारुद्धं प्रत्यक्षीकरातु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुसुमज्ञानेन न प्रत्यग्रं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. -*Comp.* -वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यंच्, प्रत्यच *a.* (प्रतोच्ची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यंची also) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, sub-

sequent. -4 Averted, turned away, turning back; Pt. 3. 181. -5 Westward, westerly. -6 Inner; interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. -*m.* 1 The individual soul. -2 Future time. -*Comp.* -अक्षं (प्रत्यगक्षं) an inner organ. -आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. -आनन्द *a.* inwardly joyful. -आशापतिः (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction,' an epithet of Varuṇa. -उदच् *f.* (प्रत्यगुदच्) the north-west. -चेतन *a.* 1. whose thoughts are turned upon himself. -2. intelligent. (-नः) 1. the Supreme soul. -2. the soul. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यगदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. -दृश् *f.* (प्रत्यगदृश्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -धामन् *a.* internally illuminated. -मुख *a.* (प्रत्यगमुख) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. -स्रोतस् (प्रत्यगस्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यंचित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9. U. 1 To recognize. -2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञमिव मामवलोक्त्य Māl. 1. 25.

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; so the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायदर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभिमुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवद् *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्याभिसकंदनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मुद्घः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संजातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. -2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; चलच्चक्षुषि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. -3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. -4 Surety, certainty. -5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययात् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. -6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. -7 Celebrity, fame, re-

noun. -8 A termination, an affix or suffix; *Si.* 14. 66. -9 An oath. -10 A dependant. -11 A usage, practice. -12 A hole. -13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -14 An assistant or associate. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 (With Buddhists) A co operating cause. -17 An instrument, a means of agency. -18 Religious contemplation. -19 A house-holder who keeps a sacred fire. -Comp. -कारक-कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-ण) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. -2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ 10 *A.* 1 To oballenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीताबुधः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राक्षसं Bk. 6. 25. -2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थे *a.* Useful, expedient. -र्थ 1 A reply, an answer. -2 Hostility, opposition. -*ind.* At every object, in every case.

प्रत्यर्थकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि भवत्योरीश्वरनियोगप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. -2 Emulating. -3 Contradicting. -*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. -2 A rival, equal, match; चन्द्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. -3 (In law) A defendant; स धर्मस्थसखः शब्दार्थप्रत्यर्थिनो र्वयं R. 17. 39; *Ms.* 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -4 An obstacle or impediment. -Comp. -भूत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यर्पणविधिः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवमर्शः -र्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating or drinking; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवस्कन्दः -दने (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 *A.* 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, act hostilely, object to (in argument); अत्र केचित्प्रत्यवस्थितिरिति S. B.; Bv. 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थातु *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थानं 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 *Status quo.*

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवधायः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; *Ms.* 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness; अद्युत्ति तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवधायस्य मन्वते Jābāli. -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष 1 *A.* 1 To look 'into, inspect, examine; प्रत्यवेक्षतोः प्रमद्वन-भूमयः S. 6. -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौरकार्यमार्येण S. 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्ष्णा Taking care of, regard for, looking after; R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित *a.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced (as a step in legal proceedings).

प्रत्याक्षेपक *a.* (विका *f.*) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. *P.* 1. To deny (as a fact). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass; M. 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्याख्यानं 1 Repulse, rejection. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम 1 *P.* To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः *f.* Coming back; return. प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनं 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 *U* 1 To take back. -2 To recall, revoke.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिश 6 *P.* 1 (*a*) To reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिशविशेषमन्त्रनिधिः S. 6. 5. (*b*) To repulse; प्रत्यादिदेशेनभाषमाण R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person); कामं प्रत्यादिष्टो स्मरामि न परिग्रहं मुनेस्तनया S. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back ground; R. 1. 61; 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe,

enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -7 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, thrown into the shade. -6 Warned, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यादेश 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशात् खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि *Ms.* 114; 95; S. 6. 8. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूप-गवितायाः भियः V. 1; K. 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly, divine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Aversion from or indifference to wordly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्याम्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism, i. e. निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. -2 Setting (of the sun). -न-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent. प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ *q. v.*).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त *p. p.* Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासक्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). -2 Close contact. -3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्न *p. p.* 1 Proximate, near, contiguous. -2 Imminent. -Comp. -मरण-मृदु *a.* at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यास (सा) रः 1 The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहृत *a.* Distracted, repelled
प्रत्याहृताको निरिग्रहभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याहृ 1 P. 1 To take back again
bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw,
draw back. -3 To utter (a speech).
-4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking
back, recovery. -2 Withholding.
-3 Restraining the organs of
sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, march-
ing back, retreat. -2 Keeping back,
withholding. -3 Restraining the
organs. -4 Dissolution of the world.
-5 (In gram.) The comprehension
of several letters or affixes into one
syllable, effected by combining the
first letter of a Sūtra with its final
indicatory letter, or in the case of
several Sūtras, with the final letter
of the last member; thus अण् is the
प्रत्याहार of the Sūtras अङ्गण् ; अच्
(vowels) of the four Sūtras अङ्गण्,
काल्क, एओङ्, ऐओच् ; हल् of the
consonants; अल् of all letters. -6
Abridgment.

प्रत्याहृत *a.* 1 Got back, recovered.
-2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in
return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः *f.* A replay, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः ॐरणे Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीव 1 P. To revive, return
to life. —*Caus.* To restore or bring
to life.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to
life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2
Coming to life.

प्रत्युत्त *ind.* 1 On the contrary ;
कृतमपि महोपकारं यय ह्व पीत्वा निरात-
कः । प्रत्युत्त इत्तं यतते काकोदरसोदरः खलो
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -2 Rather, even. -3
On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रातिः *f.* 1 An
undertaking. -2 Preparations for
war. -3 Marching out to attack an
enemy. -4 A secondary act or
effort tending to a main object. -5
The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2
Making preparations for war. -3
Rising from one's seat (as a mark
of respect) to welcome a visitor ;
Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations
for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or
encounter (a friend, foe &c.).

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, re-
generated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick.
-3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Pre-
sent, existing at present. —*अं* Multi-
plication. —*Comp.* —*मति* *a.* 1. pos.

sessed of presence of mind, ready-
witted. -2. bold, confident. -3. sub-
tle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter-illustration,
an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गम 1 P. 1 To go forth or
advance towards to meet (as a mark
of respect) ; प्रत्युद्गमामातिथिमातिथेयः ।
R. 5. 2 ; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः ।
हुने निकुंजे मियः Gtt. 11 ; Bv. 3. 3. -2
To advance or march towards.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's
seat as a mark of respect to greet or
welcome a guest ; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः
सत्तेन्या R. 13. 64 ; 12. 62. -2 Gone
forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.* प्रत्युद्गतः, प्रत्युद्गमं Go-
ing out or rising from one's seat to
meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of: gar-
ments ; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Kn. 7.
11 (v. 1. for 'प्रत्युद्गमनीय') ; see
उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धरणं 1 Recovering, re-ob-
taining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, coun-
terpoise. -2 An effort or measure
against, counteraction ; Bh. 3. 88.
v. 1.

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up
again, rebounding.

प्रत्युपकृ 8 U. 1 To require a fav-
our, render a service in return. -2
To repay.

प्रत्युपकारः ॥ Returning a service
or kindness, requital of an obliga-
tion, service in return. -2 Mutual
assistance.

प्रत्युपक्रिया Return of service.

प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return ; Ku.
1. 34.

प्रत्युपपन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युपमानं 1 A counterpart of a
resemblance. -2 A pattern, model.
-3 A counter-comparison ; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, re-
covered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनं Besetting any
one in order to bring him to com-
pliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानं Vicinity, neighbour-
hood.

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering.
-2 Giving back, restoring.

प्रत्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with,
studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, im-
planted, firmly fixed or lodged ;
Mā. 5. 10 ; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युत्पत्, -प्रत्युत्पत् *n.* Morning, day-
break, dawn.

प्रत्युत्पत्, -पत् Day-break, morning

dawn ; प्रत्युत्पत् स्फुटितकमलामोक्षमैत्री-
कषायः Me. 31 ; महत्येव प्रत्युत्पत् S. 2.
—*पः* 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the
eight Vasus.

प्रत्युत्पत् *n.* Day-break, morning,
dawn.

प्रत्युह 1 U. 1 To oppose, resist. -2
To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To
reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass.
-5 To offer, present.

प्रत्युहः Impediment, obstacle, hind-
rance ; विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युहा सर्प-
कर्मणा H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1. 1 A. (प्रथते, प्रथित) 1 To in-
crease (wealth &c.). -2 To spread
abroad (as fame, rumor &c.) ; तथा
यशोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. -3 To be-
come famous or celebrated ; अतस्तदा-
ख्यया नीधि पावनं भुवि पथे R. 15. 101 ;
अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुत्रोत्तमः
Bg. 15. 18 ; Si. 9. 16 ; 15. 23 ; Ku.
5. 7 ; Me. 24 ; R. 5. 65 ; 9. 76. -4
To appear, arise, come to light ; अमो
द्यतासां मदनां दु पथे Ki. 8. 53. -5 To
occur (to mind). -II. 10 U. (प्रथयति-
ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread abroad, pro-
claim ; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयति गुणो-
त्कर्षः Drl. S. 12 ; Bk. 17. 107. -2 To
show, manifest, display, evince, in-
dicate ; परमं यदुः प्रथयतीति जयं Kl. 6.
35 ; 5. 3 ; Si. 10. 25 ; Ratn. 4. 13 ;
S. 3. 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, en-
hance, augment, stretch ; Bh. 2. 45.
-4 To disclose. -5 To spread, extend.
-6 To throw, cast.

प्रथनं [प्रथयत्युद्] 1 Spreading, ex-
tension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing,
projecting. -4 Showing, evincing,
displaying. -5 A place where any-
thing is spread. -6 Celebrating, pro-
claiming.

प्रथस् *n.* Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [प्रथ-त्] (Nom. pl. *m.*
प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost ;
R. 3. 44 ; H. 2. 39 ; Ki. 2. 44. -2
First, chief, principal, most excel-
lent or eminent, matchless, incom-
parable ; Si. 15. 42 ; Ms. 3. 147. -3
Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4
Prior, previous, former, earlier ;
प्रथममुक्तपेक्षया Me. 17 ; R. 10. 67.
-5 (In gram.) The first person
(= third person according to Euro-
pean phraseology). —*म* 1 The first
(third) person. -2 The first con-
sonant of a class. —*न* The nomi-
native case. —*मं* *ind.* 1 First, firstly,
at first ; Ku. 7. 24 ; R. 3. 4. -2
Already, previously, formerly ; प्र-
थमोदितं aforesaid ; R. 3. 68. -3 At
once, immediately. -4 Before ; यात्रा-
ये चोद्यमास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4.
24 ; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चात्तं चरमं चैव संवि-
शेत् Ms. 2. 194 -5 Newly, recently.

प्रथम—नंतर or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards ; प्रथमात् firstly, for the first time ; प्रथमतः 1 at first, firstly ; -2 previously ; -3 immediately ; -4 before, in preference to (gen.). -Comp. —अर्धः —the first half. —आगमिन् *a.* first mentioned. —आदेशः placing at the beginning. —आश्रमः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmana ; i. e. Brahmacharya. —इतर *a.* 'other than first', the second. —उदित *a.* first uttered ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमादितं बचः R. 3. 25. —उत्पन्न *a.* first-born. —कल्पः 1. the best course to adopt. -2. an excellent suggestion or idea. —कल्पित *a.* 1. first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance. —कुसुमः white marjoran. —गर्भ *a.* pregnant for the first time. —ज *a.* 1. first horn. -2. original, primary. —दर्शनं first sight. —दिवत्तः the first day ; Me. 2. —पुरुषः the first person (= the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). —मंगल *a.* highly auspicious. —यौवनं early youth or age, youthful state. —वयस् *n.* early age, youth. —विष्ठा Ved. a first wife. —विरहः separation for the first time. —वृत्तान्तः antecedents, former circumstances. —वैयाकरणः 1. the most distinguished grammarian. -2. a beginner in grammar. —साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. —सुकृत former kindness or service.

प्रथमक *a.* First, foremost.

प्रया Fame, celebrity ; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. -2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared ; प्रथितयज्ञां भासकाविसौमित्र-कविमिश्रादीनां M. 1. -3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. -4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known ; Pt. 1. 24 ; Ku. 5. 7. -5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. -6 Spread, stretched. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रथितिः *f.* Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् *m.* Breadth, 'greatness, extension, magnitude ; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Rk. 4. 17 ; (गुणाः) पारंभक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमायुः R. 18. 49.

प्रथिधिः *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broadest, (superl. of पृथ्वा *q. v.*).

प्रथीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Large, wider, broader ; (compar. of पृथ्वा *q. v.*).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread. —युः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रदक्षिण *a.* 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. -2 Respectful, reverential. -3 Auspicious, of good omen. —णः, —णः, —णः Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a riverent salutation made by walking in this manner ; Ku. 7. 79 ; Y. 1. 232. —णं *ind.* 1 From left to right. -2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. -3 In a southern direction, towards the south ; Ms. 3. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृत or प्रदक्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect ; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योहुताग्निम् S. 4 ; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताग्निम् R. 2. 71). -Comp. —अक्षिप्त *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right ; प्रदक्षिणावर्धितवित्तप्रादादे R. 3. 14. (*f.*) flames turned towards the right ; R. 4. 25. —आवर्त, —आवृत्त *a.* turned towards the right. —क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards oneself as a mark of respect ; R. 1. 76. —पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदरः 1 Rending, tearing. -2 (*a*) A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm ; U. 2. 16. (*b*) Breach, hole. -3 The dispersion of an army. -4 An arrow. -5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, प्रदृतिः *f.* Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदव्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह 1 P. 1 To burn. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment. -4 To trouble, tease. —Pass. To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदग्ध *p. p.* Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present ; स्वं प्रागहं प्रादिषि नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95 ; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273 ; Y. 2. 90. -2 To impart, teach (as learning) ; Bh. 2. 15. -3 To give, give away ; yield. -4 To give up, deliver. -5 To give away in marriage. -6 To sell ; Pt. 1. 13. -7 To deliver up, restore.

प्रदा *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.). Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding ; सुखं, तापं, सत्यं &c. -2 Liberal, bountiful. —दा A gift.

प्रदातृ *m.* 1 A giver, donor. -2 A liberal man. -3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. -4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering ; वर, अग्नि, काष्ठ &c. -2 Giving away in marriage ; वै-खानसं किमनया व्रतमाप्रदानाद्व्याधारेणधि मदनय निवेदितव्यं S. 1. 27. -3 Imparting, instructing ; विद्या°. -4 A gift, donation, present. -5 A glad. -6 An oblation. -Comp. —दूरः a very magnificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदायिन्, प्रदायक *a.* Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदेय *a.* 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c. ; R. 5. 18, 31. -2 To be given in marriage ; इमे अपि प्रदेये S. 4.

प्रदिग्ध *a.* Ancient, old.

प्रदिष्ट 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign ; तस्याधिकार-पुरुषैः प्रणतैः प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63 ; 2. 39. -2 To tell, mention, communicate ; Bg. 8. 28 ; Bk. 4. 5. -3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon ; विद्ययोः पथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9 ; 7. 35 ; निश्चादोऽपि प्रदिष्टासि जलं याचितश्चात केयः Me. 114 ; Ms. 8. 265. -4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. -5 To signify, declare, make known. -6 To urge on, incite.

प्रदिष्टा *f.* 1 Pointing out. -2 An order, direction, command. -3 A direction, quarter. -4 An intermediate point of the compass, such as नैऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. -2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district ; पितुः प्रदेशस्तत्र देव-सूत्रम् Kn. 5. 45 ; R. 5. 60 ; ५० कंठं, तालुं, हृदयं, &c. -3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. -4 Decision, determination. -5 A wall. -6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. -2 Advice, instruction. -3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (शि) नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger. -2 The corresponding toe.

प्रदिह 2 U. To heemear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिध *p. p.* Besmeared, beaube-d, anointed. —यं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदेहः 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. -2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदीप 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly —Caus. 1 To kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीप 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अथैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Kn. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो ह्यतिदिलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्य-प्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक a. 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating. —कः, -प्रदीपिका A small lamp.

प्रदीपन a. (नी f.) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exciting. —नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —ना A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमासीविषे Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.). -Comp. —प्रज्ञ a. of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्तिः f. Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; Pt. 4. 57. —Caus. 1 (a) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (b) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Wicked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदुषणं i Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदुषित p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष a. Bad, corrupt. —वः 1 (a) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (b) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमःस्वभावास्तेऽप्यस्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); वज्रः सुंदरीजनमनःस्त्रोषप्रदोषः Gtt. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Ms. 1. 12. -Comp. —आगमः nightfall. —कालः-समयः-वेला evening-time, nightfall. —तिमिरं even-

ing darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे स्वे Mk. 1. 35. —रमणीय a. delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक a. Born in the evening.

प्रदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at, look upon. —Pass. 1 To become visible. -2 To look, appear. —Caus. 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक a. 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 Teaching, informing, instructing. —कः 1 A prophet. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शनं 1 Look, appearance; as in घोरप्रदर्शनः. -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Prophesying.

प्रदर्शित p. p. 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. -2 Made known. -3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared. -5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युत् 1 A. To shine forth. —Caus. To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्युतित a. Illuminated, lighted up. प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य मियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रद्युः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood.

As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Krishna and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रदाणक a. Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

प्रदु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with aoc. or abl.) रणमद्वजंति चलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. —Caus. To put to flight, rout.

प्रद्व a. Fluid, liquid. —वः Running. प्रद्वः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रदाविन a. 1 Running away; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्वार् प्रद्वार A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष, प्रद्विषत् a. 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधानं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहिता प्रधानाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महीधृत Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं सत्र-प्रधानपिष्टुनं कौरवं तद्वज्रेणाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mu. 6. 33; V. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधानं 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान a. 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमाय, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Me. 7. 203. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नादृशशास्त्रं M. 1.; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; गुणेश्च तैस्तेर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 78. -2 The first mover, originator or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अनाद-स्त्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धिमित्याह S. B.; see प्रवृत्ति also. -3 The principal member of a compound. —नः, —नं 1 The prin-

cipal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp —अभि 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अमरत्वा the prime-minister, premier. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —उत्तम *a.* 1. eminent, most illustrious. -2. warlike, brave. —कर्मेन् *n.*, कार्ये 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. —धातुः the chief element of the body, i. e. semen virile. —पुरुषः 1. the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.) ; Pt. 3. 138. -2. an epithet of Siva. —भास्व *a.* 1. most distinguished. -2. receiving the chief share. —मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. —वासस् *n.* a principal garment, (du) he two chief garments. —वृष्टिः *f.* at heavy shower of rain. —शिष्ट *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance.

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal.

प्रधानता स्त्वं = प्राधान्य *q. v.*

प्रधाव् 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. —Caus. To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावन Air, wind. —नं Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel ; Si. 15. 79 ; 17. 27. -2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. —*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रधुतिर् *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed. —ता 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधु 10 U. or Caus. 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To hear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a.* (जी *f.*) Preserving, keeping.

प्रधुष् 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower, overcome. —Caus. 1 To assail, attack ; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate (a woman). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रध्वः 1 Assaulting, attacking ; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रध्वक् *a.* 1 Attack, assailing. -2 Tronbling, harassing.

प्रध्वेण-णा 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रध्वित् *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty arrogant.

प्रधुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रध्मा 1 P. 1 To blow (as a conch) ; संखो प्रध्मतुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रध्मापन A remedy for assisting perspiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रध्यानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंस 1 A. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed. —Caus. To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रध्वंसा Utter destruction, annihilation. —Comp. —अभावः ' non-existence caused by destruction ', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वंसनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रध्वन्तु *m.* The son of a grandson, a great-grand-son.

प्रध्वन्तु See under प्रध्वन्तु.

प्रध्नायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रध्नालः-ली *f.* See प्रध्नाल and प्रध्नाली.

प्रधिघातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रधुत् 4 P. To dance. —Caus. To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रधुतिर् *p. p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रधुत्त *a.* Dancing. —न्तः A dance.

प्रध्वक्षः The extremity of a wing (as of an army).

प्रध्वस्वः 1 Display, manifestation ; रामायणः प्रध्वस्वः K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension ; Si. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolivity, diffuseness, copiousness ; अलं प्रध्वस्वेन. -5 Manifolddness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud. -9 The visible world

or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. —Comp. —वृद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. —अवचनं a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रध्वञ्च *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रध्वञ्चनं 1 Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रध्वञ्चयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display ; प्रध्वञ्चय प्रध्वञ्चनं Gt. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रध्वञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रध्व 1 P. To repeat aloud. —Caus. To teach, explain, expound.

प्रधातकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of work.

प्रध्वणः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रध्वत् 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away. -2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. —Caus. 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

प्रध्वतनं 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रध्वतित *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

प्रधातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall ; मनोरथानामस्तदप्रधातः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. -3 sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down ; R. 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रधातः. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in धर्मप्रधातः. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. —Comp. —अध्व *n.* water falling from a rock.

प्रधातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रधातिन् *m.* A precipitous mountain cliff.

प्रपथ *a.* Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. —थः 1 A long

journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

प्रपद्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pūshan.

प्रपद् 4 A. 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (*a*) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach ; तां जन्मने शैलबधूं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21 ; (क्वितीक्ष्णं) कौत्सः प्रपेदे चरतेतुशिष्यः R. 5. 1 ; Bk. 4. 1 ; Ki. 1. 9 ; 11. 16 ; R. 8. 11. (*b*) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit ; शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपत्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition ; रेणुः प्रपेदे पायि पकभावं R. 16. 30 ; युद्धतर्कणात्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 31 ; 5. 24 ; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपञ्चोस्मि S. 5 ; ऋषिनिर्करेरिति संशयः प्रपेदे Bv. 4. 33 ; Amaru. 27. -4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to ; partake of, share in ; सहकारं न प्रपेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21 ; कांतं वयुर्गोमचरं प्रपेदे R. 5. 51. -5 To behave or act towards, deal with ; किं प्रपद्यते वैदर्भः M. 1 ' what does he propose to do ' ; पद्मयो मयि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to ; Y. 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

प्रपद् 1 The forepart of the foot. -2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपदनं Entrance.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to ; इयं प्रपक्षा तपसे तपोवनं Ku. 5. 59 ; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to ; शिष्यस्तेहं शाशि मां त्वां प्रपक्षं Bg. 2. 7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of ; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपक्षस्तन्मभिः S. 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -8 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. -Comp. -पाला an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

प्रपाद्: Ved. Miscarriage.

प्रपन्नाढः See प्रपुनट.

प्रपणी *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree ; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). -णी A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Fight, retreat.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Rout-ed defeated.

प्रपलायित् *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers ; व्याख्यास्थानान्यमलसालिला यस्य कूपः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern ; Ms. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. -Comp. -पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers ; Vikr. 1. 89 ; 13. 10. -वनं a cool grove.

प्रपाकः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.) -2 Inflammation.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपाथः A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं 1 Drinking. -2 The underpart of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपालनं Protecting, guarding.

प्रपालित् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

प्रपितामहः 1 A: paternal great-grandfather. -2 An epithet of Kṛishṇa ; Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman. -4 Of the Supreme spirit. -ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-nuncle.

प्रपीड 10 U. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To check, suppress, restrain.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

प्रपीत(न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुत्रः A grandson.

प्रपुना(ना) टः -डः N. of a tree (चक्रमृद).

प्रपूर्वगः 1 The Supreme being. -2 N. of the two Āsins.

प्रपुष्पित *a.* Flowing, blooming.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपू 9 P. To fill up, complete. -Pass. To be filled or completed ; be fulfilled.

प्रपूरक *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying ; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपौत्रः A great-grandson ; Y. 1. 78. -त्री A great-grand-daughter.

प्रप्रायणं Swelling.

प्रफर्वा *Ved.* A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way ; a lewd girl (?).

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown ; लोभद्रुमं साधुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29. (v. l. for प्रहृ)

प्रफुल्लितः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming ; न हि प्रफुल्लः सहकारमेव वृक्षांतरं कांक्षति वपट्पद्माली R. 6. 69 ; 2. 29 ; Ku. 3. 45 ; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -Comp. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबंध 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check. -3 To compose, put together, arrange.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रबद्ध *m.* An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession ; निष्क्रेदमाप युवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239 ; क्रियाप्रबंधाद्यमवधारणां R. 6. 23 ; 3. 58 ; Māl. 6. 5. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse ; अलङ्कितार्थसंबंधः प्रबंधो बहुधाहाराः Si. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition ; प्रथितयशसां भासकविशोभिलकाविविभ्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1 ; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध &c. Vās. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme ; as in कपटप्रबंधः. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact, प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकासराणां प्रज्ञाः कथां विदुः. -वर्षा continuous or incessant rain.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबध्नः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब(व) हं *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valourous (as a man) ; R. 3. 60 ; Rs. 3. 23. -2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great ; प्रबलतमसामेवंमायाः क्षुभेषु हि वृत्तयः S. 7. 24 ; प्रबलदुष्टोवातयाः सुखेन M. 4. 2 ; प्रबली वेदनां R. 8. 50. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. -ला 1 N. of a Dāitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव). -लं ind. Exceedingly, much.

प्रबलति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रबाध 1 A. 1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt ; समुच्छिन्नानेव तरुं प्रबाधते (प्रभंजनः) H. 1 ; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over ; कथं च देवं शक्यते पौरुषेण प्रबाधितुं Mh. -4 To throw down, destroy. -5 To repel, repulse.

प्रबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. —2 Harassing, oppressive. —3 Keeping off or back. 4 Refusing, rejecting.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. —2 Refusing, denying. —3 Keeping off.

प्रबाधित *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. —2 Pressed forward, driven onward.

प्रब(व)हिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रबा(वा)ल, -लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि...प्रवालमासामनुबंधि वीर्यां Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. —2 Coral. —3 The neck of the Indian lute. —लः 1 A pupil. —2 An animal. —Oomp. —अमंतकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree. —2. the coral tree. —वक्षः a red lotus. —फलं red sandal-wood. —भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The fore arm.

प्राह्वं *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. —2 At the same time.

प्राहुकं *ind.* 1 On high. —2 At the same time.

प्रबुध 4 *A.*, 1 *P.* 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुध इव सुतं S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30. —2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; सधेऽस्मिन् स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुधां न सुतां Me. 90. —3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. —Caus. 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्राबोधयन्नुवसि वारिभरदारवाचः R. 5. 65; 56. —2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमस्यनेन्द्रप्रथमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. —3 To cause to expand or open; (पदानि) प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वदुर्ध्वैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16. —4 To instruct, teach; explain. —5 To persuade, induce. —6 To stimulate, excite.

प्रबुध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. —2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. —3 Knowing, conversant with. —4 Full-blown, expanded. —5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm). —6 Enlivened, lively.

प्रबुधः A great sage.

प्रबोधः 1 Awakening (fig. also), a wakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाय सुदृष्टाय R. 12. 50; मोहादभूत्कदतरः प्रबोधः 14. 56. —2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). —3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चिरप्रबोधाय संभावितं धर्मासनमध्यासितं S. 6. —4 Vigilance, watchfulness. —5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधवेदोदयः R. 5. 65. —6 Consolation. —7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

—8 Explaining. —Oomp. —उत्सवः N. of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika.

प्रबोधकः A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी *f*) Awakening, rousing. —नं 1 Waking. —2 Awakening, rousing. —3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; U. 6. 41. —4 Knowledge, wisdom —5 Instructing, advising. —6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. —7 Refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रबोध(धि)नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārttika on which Vishnu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. —2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. —3 Convinced, persuaded.

प्रब 2 *P.* 1 To proclaim, announce. —2 To exclaim, shout. —3 To say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. —4 To praise, laud. —5 To read before. —6 To describe.

प्रभञ्ज 7 *P.* 1 To break down, shatter. —2 To stop, arrest, suspend. —3 To frustrate, disappoint. —4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभंगः 1 Breaking, crushing. —2 Destruction; complete defeat.

प्रभञ्जनं Breaking to pieces. —नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane; N. 1. 67; P. 1. 122.

प्रभद्रः The Nimba tree.

प्रभा 2 *P.* 1 To appear, seem. —2 To shine forth, gleam. —3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. —4 To illuminate, enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशिसूर्ययोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Rs. 1. 20; Me. 47. —2 A ray of light. —3 The shadow of the sun on a sun-dial. —4 An epithet of Dargā. —5 N. of the city of Kubera. —6 N. of an Apsaras. —Oomp. —करः 1. the sun; R. 10. 74. —2. the moon. —3. fire. —4. the ocean. —5. an epithet of Siva. —6. N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy called after him. —कीटः a fire-fly. —तरल *a.* tremulously radiant, न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातलात् S. 1. 26. —पल्लवित *a.* overspread or glowing with lustre; V. 5. 3. —प्ररोहः a ray or flash of light. —मंडलं a circle or halo of light; मङ्गलप्रभातमंडला चक्राक्षे Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. —लेपित *a.*

covered with lustre, omitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear or light. —तं Day-break, dawn; अक्षयोः प्रभातमासीत् S. 2.

प्रभानं Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभावत् *a.* Luminous, radiant, splendid.

प्रभागः 1 Division. —2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाष 1 *A.* 1 To speak to, address to; स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. —2 To proclaim; publish. —3 To disclose, reveal. —4 To expound, explain. —5 To prate, prattle.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभास् 1 *A.* 1 To shine. —2 To appear. —Caus. To illuminate, irradiate.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. —सः -सं N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārakā.

प्रभासनं Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभिद् 7 *U.* 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. —2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant); see प्राभिज्ज. —Pass. 1 To be broken to pieces. —2 To bud forth, open, expand (as flowers). —3 To split, divide.

प्रभिज्ज *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. —2 Broken to pieces. —3 Cut off, detached. —4 Budding, expanded, opened. —5 Changed, altered. —6 Deformed, disfigured. —7 Relaxed, loosened. —8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80. —9 Pierced, bored. —10 Different distinct. —जः An elephant in rut. —Oomp. —अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. —करद *a.* 'having the cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxicated.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. —2 Division, separation. —3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. —4 Difference, distinction. —5 A kind or sort.

प्रभेदक *a.* 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. —2 Distinguishing.

प्रभू 1 *P.* 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); लोभात् क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचिर्धैः प्रबभूव प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; पुरुषः प्रबभूव श्रौतस्मयेन सह त्विजां R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. —2 To appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. —3 To multiply, increase; see प्रभूत. —4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's

power; प्रभवति हि महिषास्वेन योगीश्वरीयं Mā. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K.; Pt. 1. 44. -5 To be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्यपि नात्रसंगमात्प्रभवस्यायुरपोहितं यदि R. 8. 44; कोन्यो हुतवहाद्गन्धुं प्रभविष्यति S. 4; S. 6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4; Pt. 1. -6 To have control or power over, prevail over, be master of (usually with gen., sometimes with dat. or loc.); यदि प्रभविष्याम्यात्मनः S. 1; प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः Mā. 4; तस्मैभवति अशुशासने देवी Ve. 2; विधिरपि न वेभ्यः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94. -7 To be a match for (with dat.); प्रभवति मल्लो मल्लाय Mth. -8 To be sufficient for, be able to contain; Kn 6. 59. -9 To be contained in (with loc.); युद्धः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11 To implore, beseech. -12 To extend beyond, surpass (Ved.). -13 To profit, avail. -Caus. 1 To increase, augment. -2 To provide more fully. -3 To recognize. -4 To gain power or strength. -5 To make powerful.

प्रभव *a.* 1 Excellent, distinguished. -2 Superior, powerful. -च 1 Source, origin; अनेतरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3; अकिञ्चनः सत्प्रभवः सत्संपत्ता 5. 77; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The source of a river; तस्या एव प्रभवमचलं प्राप्य गौरं तुषारिः Me. 52. -4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तमस्याः प्रभवमन्वाह S. 1. -5 The author, creator; Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birth-place. -7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (अभावात् *q. v.*). -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2; Ku. 3. 15. प्रभवन 1 Production. -2 Source, origin.

प्रभवितु *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु *a.* 1 Strong, mighty, powerful. -2 Pre-eminent, distinguished. -एतुः 1 A lord, master; परमप्रभविष्णवे रोचते S. 2; Ku. 6. 62. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाववानिच लक्ष्यते S. 1. -3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. -4, Regal power (one of the three Saktis *q. v.*). -5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R. 2. 61, 62; 3. 40; V. 1, 2, 5. -6 Magnanimity. -7 Extension, circumference. -Comp. -ज *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभावत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Majestic; S. 1.

प्रभावक, प्रभावन *a.* Prominent, influential.

प्रभावना Disclosing, revealing.

प्रभु *a.* (धु भू *f.*) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful. -2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नाकतोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमन्याहिंसाः R. 2. 62; समाधिभेदः प्रभवो भवति Ku. 3. 40. -3 A match for; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -4 Abundant. -5 Everlasting, eternal. -युः 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्द्विपुर्द्वि-वनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49. -2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. -3 An owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 Of Siva. -7 Of Brahmā. -8 Of Indra. -Comp. -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good horse. -भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. 5. 26; V. 4. 12; S. 7. 32. -2 Ownership.

प्रभुत् *p. p.* 1 1 Sprung from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect. -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Presided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. -Comp. -यव-संभन *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -वयत् *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभुता, त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्रभुति *f.* 1 Source, origin. -2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभुष्ण *a.* Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभृतिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. compounds; इन्द्रप्रभृतयो देवाः &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). -ind. From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शैशवात्प्रभृति पोषितां मियां U. 1. 45; Ku. 3. 26, R. 2. 38; अद्य प्रभृति henceforward; ततः प्रभृति, अतः प्रभृति &c.

प्रभ्रंश 1 A, 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, slip; प्रभ्रश्यमानभरणप्रसूता R. 14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of; प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To escape or free oneself from. -Caus. To throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from; प्रभ्रंशयां यो नहुषं चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभ्रंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभ्रंशयुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast, down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

प्रभ्रंशित *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -2 Broken. -हं A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभ्रष्टकं See प्रभ्रष्ट above.

प्रमद्य *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रमण (न) *a.* 1 Happy, cheerful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Thought out. -2 Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ-मथ 1, 9 P. 1 To churn; प्रमथमानो (सद्यः) गिरिणेव मूयः R. 13. 14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy; Mā. 4. 9, 9. 27. -7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. -Caus. To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horse. -2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) at tending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -Comp. -अधिपः-नाथः-पतिः an epithet of Siva. -आलयः bell.

प्रमथनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trampled down. -3 Slain, killed; Mā. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. -तं Butter-milk with out water.

प्रमथिन *a.* Destroying; Mu. 2. 20.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोजायितं स्वयां U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. -याः *m. pl.* Epithet of the fiends attendant upon Siva.

प्रमाथित *p. p.* 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled. -2 Ravished, seduced.

प्रमाथित्व *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीय-मायुधं M. 3. 2; Mā. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. -5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31. -*m.* N. of a year.

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to (with loc.) अतोऽर्थात् प्रमाद्यति प्रमदाद्यु विपश्चित् Ms. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do,

swerve or deviate from (with abl.); स्वधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while away (time).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, 'drunk'; कथं प्रमत्तः प्रथमं कृतमिव (न स्मरिष्यति) S. 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, negligent; inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). -4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.). -5 'Blundering. -6 Wanton, lascivious. -Comp. -गीत *a.* sung carelessly. -चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness.

प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inattentive, careless.

प्रमद *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. -द्वः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight, Si. 3. 54; 13. 2; Māl. 9. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -काननं, वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमदक *a.* Licentious, sensual.

प्रमद्वनं Amorous desire.

प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman; B. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. -3 The sing *virgo* of the zodiac. -Comp. -काननं, वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). -जनः 1. a young woman. -2. woman-kind.

प्रमद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्त्विति न शक्यं S. 6. 25; Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 (*a*) Fainting, swoon. (*b*) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment; Pt. 1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger; अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

प्रमादित्व *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2. -2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk.

प्रमनस् *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits; R. 3. 67.

प्रमन्यु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc); R. 7. 34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down. -नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure; जीणि पदानि प्रमाय. -2 To form, make, build. -3 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -4 To arrange, place in order. -5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of; न परोपहितज्ञ च स्वतः प्रभिमतिस्तुभवाद्भूतस्त्वयिः Si. 16. 40; अशक्योऽयमर्थः प्रमातुं H. 3. -6 To conjecture. -Caus. To afford or give proof.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perceptions. -2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard; ग्रन्थिष्वयं स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1. ' having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do) ' ; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं Ms. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 240; sometimes in pl.; वेदाः प्रमाणाः -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge; (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds : प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थोपपत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also). -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred authority. -12 Cause, reason. -13 Rule, sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial length of a vowel. -गः -गी A rule, standard, authority. -Comp. -अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. -अंतरं another mode of proof. -अभावः absence of authority. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (-ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva. -हृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. -पत्रं a written warrant, वरुचः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. -भूत ('गीभूत) *a.* autho-

ritative. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वचनं, -वाक्यं an authoritative statement. -शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2. the science of logic. -सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणक *a.* (At the end of oomp.) Measuring, extending to, as far as.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority; वैश्वविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3; H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a model. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रमाणिक *a.* Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an authority.

प्रमाणीकृ 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an authority; शासनं तदभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out; देवेन प्रमुणा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, take the consent of; Ku. 6. 1. -7 To take into account; U. 7. 5.

प्रमातु *a.* 1 Having a right notion, competent to judge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 Demonstrating.

प्रमापक *a.* Furnishing authority or proof. -कः An authority.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured. -2 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयां शक्तिं विद्वत् Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. -3 Known, understood. -4 Proved, demonstrated. -5 (At the end of oomp.) Of such and such extent or measure.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāpas or means of knowledge. -4 True inference or analogy.

प्रमेय *n.* 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. -दं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal grandfather. -ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमापयितु *m.* A murderer, killer.

प्रमिद् 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

प्रमेदित्व *a.* 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

प्रमी 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surmount, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss

(ones's way.) -7 To perish, die. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate &c.
प्रमीत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). —*तः* An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः *f.* Death, destruction, decrease.

प्रमीह *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुकिप्रमुखः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with, प्रतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —*स्त्रः* 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude. -3 The tree called Punnāga. —*खं* 1 The mouth. -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. (प्रमुखतश्च and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', opposite to'; Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon, forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unhind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.). —*Pass.* 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from —*Caus.* 1 To loosen, unhind. -2 To liberate, release.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Liberated, set free. -3 Resigned, renounced. -4 Cast, hurled. —*Comp.* —*कंठं ind.* bitterly.

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमुह 1 A. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted; R. 6. 86; Māl. 5. 23. —*Caus.* To gladden, delight, exhilarate; प्रमोद्य चातकान् Māl. 9. 41.

प्रमुह *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —*Comp.* —*हृदय a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमोदः 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदतृप्तैः सह वारयोवितां R. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61. -2 One of the eight perfections in the Sāṅkhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. —*नः* An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —*तः* An epithet of Kuberā.

प्रमोदिन् *a.* 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

प्रमुञ्च 9 P. 1 To take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60 -2 To steal away, rob.

प्रमुषित *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, unconscious. —*तः* A kind of riddle

प्रमुह 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or infatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

प्रमुग्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

प्रमुह *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; तिरपति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 41. -2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रमृत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. —*मृ* 1 Death. -2 Cultivation.

प्रमुञ्च 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (fig. also); स्वभावलोलेख्ययाः प्रमुञ्च R. 6. 41. -2 To wipe off, or away or out, blow out, efface; Mā. 1. 20.

-3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate; प्रणिपातलवनं प्रमादुकामा V. 3; सर्वथा प्रमार्जितं त्वया प्रमादुकाः खं S. 6. -5 To stroke or rub gently. -6 To prepare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate. **प्रमार्जनं** Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमुह *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c.).

प्रम्ले 1 P. 1 To fade, wither. -2 To be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To be languid or wearied. -4 To be dirty or foul, be soiled.

प्रम्लान *a.* 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty.

प्रयत् 1 A. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

प्रयत्नः 1 Evort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Per-

severing or continued effort; perseverance. -3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty' -4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नेऽपि गृहे दिन-इत्यति Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil.) Active effort of three kinds; प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवन्कारणम् । एवं प्रयत्नत्रैविध्यं तान्त्रिकैः परिदिशितम्. -7 Activity, action in general. (प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन-स्नात् &c. ind.) 1 With great effort, diligently. -2 Assiduously. -3 Hardly, scarcely. -4 Particularly, specially).

प्रयत्नवत् *a.* Assiduous, diligent, persevering.

प्रयम् 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with dat. of person). -2 To curb, check, restrain, control. -3 To deliver, restore. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge (as a debt).

प्रयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. -2 Zealous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Careful, prudent. —*तः* A holy or pious person.

प्रयतिः *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, oblation. -2 A gift, present. -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

प्रयामः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Dearth, scarcity, dearth (of water, corn &c.). -3 Length. -4 Competition of buyers on account of dearth.

प्रयस् 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To toil, labour.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 41. -2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A sacrifice.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रया 2 P. 1 To walk, go; व्रस्ताहुतं नगरवृत्तवर्षयासि Mk. 1. 27. -2 To walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go forth or out. -4 To advance, progress.

प्रयाण 1 Setting out, starting, departure. -2 A march, journey; मयि तावच्छुभं कथयतस्त्वयमाणाजुर्लभं Me. 13. -3 Progress, advance. -4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कामं पुरः शुक्रमिव प्रयाणे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning, commencement. -6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. -7 The hack of a horse. -8 the hinder

part of any animal. —Comp. —कालः, —समयः time of departure. —भंगः a break in a journey, halt ; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकं 1 A journey, march ; K. 118 ; 305. —2 Going, motion.

प्रयात p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. —2 Deceased, dead. —तः 1 An invasion. —2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापनं (न) 1 Sending. —2 Expelling, driving away.

प्रयापित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. —2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. —2 N. of Indra. —3 A horse. —4 N. of a celebrated place or pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangā and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad ; Ms. 2. 21 ; (said to be n. also in this sense). —Comp. —भयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, अयमपि च निरनस्तत्प्रयोधप्रयुक्तं R. 5. 74 ; सङ्गावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. —2 To appoint, employ, direct, order ; मा मां प्रयुज्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54 ; प्रयुक्त राज्ये बत दुष्करे स्वां 3. 51 ; Ku. 7. 85. —3 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं प्रयुज्ये न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6 ; 2. 70 ; 5. 35, 15. 8. —4 To move, set in motion ; मरुत्प्रयुक्ताः (बालताः) R. 2. 10. —5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on ; अथाभमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21 ; Bg. 3. 36. —6 To perform, do ; Ku. 7. 86 ; 17. 12. —7 To represent on the stage, act, perform ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्परणतिं प्रयोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 35 ; परिवादं प्रयोजानस्य मम Mu. 1. —8 To lend for use, pnt to interest (as money &c.) ; Ms. 8. 146. —9 To harness, yoke. —10 To appoint, invest, install (in an office). —11 To cast, hurl, throw (as a missile) ; direct ; प्रयुक्तमप्युपभितो ब्रूया स्यात् R. 2. 34. —12 To be fit, become. —13 To impose, inflict (with loc. or gen. of person). —Caus. 1 To use, employ ; Ms. 3. 112. —2 To exact (as interest). —3 to perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed —2 Used, employed (as a word &c.) ; Pt. 1. 202. —3 Applied. —4 Appointed, nominated. —5 Acted, represented. —6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on ; Pt. 1. 61. —7 Endowed with. —8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. —9 Lent or put to interest (as money). —10 Prompted, instigated, urged ; Ku. 1. 21 —11 Directed, hurled at —12

Shaken, set in motion. —13 Inflicted upon. —14 Connected with. —15 Thick, compact, closely nnited. —क्त A cause. —Comp. —संस्कारः a. polished (as a gem).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 52 Incitement, instigation —3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. —4 Consequence, result. —5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् f. Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. —2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्तृ a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). —2 One who performs or directs, an executor. —3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. —4 An author, an agent ; U. 3. 48. —5 One who acts or represents (a drama). —6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. —7 One who shoots (an arrow). —8 The agent of an action. —9 A reciter.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment ; as in शब्दप्रयोगः, अर्थ शब्दो धृति-प्रयोगः—अल्पप्रयोगः ' this word is generally or rarely used '. —2 A usual form, general usage. —3 Hurling, throwing, discharging (opp. संहारः) ; प्रयोगसंहारादिभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57. —4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting ; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1. नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 ' not seen acted on the stage '. —5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject) ; (opp. शास्त्रे ' theory ') ; तद्वन्नभवानिमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमुह्यतु M. 1. —6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. —7 An act, action. —8 Recitation, delivery. —9 Beginning, commencement. —10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. —11 A means, instrument. —12 Consequence, result. —13 Combination connection. —14 Addition. —15 (In gram.) A usual form. —16 Offering, presenting. —17 (a) Principal, loan bearing interest. (b) Leading money on usury —18 Appointment. —19 A sacred text or authority. —20 A cause, motive. —21 An example. —22 Application of magic, magical rites. —23 A horse. —Comp. —अतिशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage ; i. e. where the Sutrādhāra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus perform a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing ; the S. D. thus defines it :— यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्रवैशेष्ये प्रयोगाति-

शयस्त्वदा 291. निपुण a. 1. skilled in practice ; M. 3. —2 practically experienced.

प्रयोगतः ind. 1 By the use of, through the employment of. —2 In consequence of. —3 According to. —4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् a. 1 Using, employing. —2 Having an object in view. —3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रयोग्यः A horse.

प्रयोजक a. Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to ; inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c. —कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. —2 An author. —3 A founder, an institutor. —4 A money-lender. —5 A law-giver, legislator. —6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. —2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user) ; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1 ; बाले किमनेन वृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K. 144. —3 End, aim, object, purpose ; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मदीदृषि प्रवर्तते ; पुत्रप्रयोजना द्वाया पुत्रः पित्रप्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāshi. ; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. —4 A means of attaining ; Ms. 7. 100. —5 A cause, motive, occasion. —6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोजनवत् a. 1 Having or done with a particular object. —2 Selfish. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Caused, produced.

प्रयोज्य p. p. 1 To be used or employed. —2 To be practised. —3 To be produced or caused. —4 To be appointed. —5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). —6 To be set to work. ज्यः A servant, an employe. —ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुत a. 1 Joined, nnited. —2 Separated. —तं A million.

प्रयुत्सुः 1 A warrior. —2 A ram. —3 Wind, air. —4 An ascetic. —5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं A battle, fight.

प्ररक्षणं Protection.

प्ररूच 1 A. 1 To shine very much. —2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन a. Exciting or enticing. —नं 1 Exciting, or stimulating. —2 Illustration, explanation. —3 Seduction. —4 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people) ; अलोकसामान्यगुणस्वरूजः प्ररोचनार्थं प्ररुडीकृतश्च Mal. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्ररुत्तिपाठवर्थं in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world '). —5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. —6 Representation of the end as all but accomplish-

ed ; see S. D. 388 ; (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्रसूति *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्रसूह 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth ; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up (as a wound).

प्रसूह *f.* Ved. A shoot, branch.

प्रसूढ *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Born, sprung, produced ; यस्यायमंगात् कुतिनः प्रसूढः S. 7 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted ; as in प्रसूढमूलः. -5 Grown long ; as in प्रसूढकोशः, प्रसूढमधु.

प्रसूढिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting 'or growing up, germination ; as in यवाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. -2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also) ; प्लक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलविभेद R. 8. 93 ; कृष्णात् प्ररोहजटिलानिद मन्त्रिवृद्धात् 13. 71 ; Kn. 5. 60 ; 7. 17 ; 5. 60 ; U. 5. 2. -3 A scion, offsprings ; इराधेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4 ; Mv. 6. 25 ; नन्दप्ररोहः Mu. 1. 11. -4 A shoot of light ; कुर्वति सामंतशिखामणीनां प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजोति R. 6. 33. -5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrescence.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting. -3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्ररोहिन् *a.* 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated ; Ms. 1. 46.

प्रलप 1 P. 1 To speak, talk ; वचे वै वेदंति (वैवेदीति) प्रतिपदसुबुधु प्रलपितं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter, talk wildly or nonsensically ; प्रलपत्येव वैधेयः S. 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. -4 To call, invoke.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk ; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. —तं Talk ; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk ; Mr. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; उत्तराप्रलापोज्जितकुपे भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175 ; Ve. 5. 20 —Comp. —हन् *m.* a sort of oolliarium

प्रलापिन् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking ; इह अस्तं प्रलापिन् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलभ 1 A. To cheat, deceive ; cf. विप्रलभ.

प्रलभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलभने Deceiving, cheating.

प्रलब्ध *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down ; as in प्रलंबकोशः. -2 Prominent ; as in प्रलंबनासिकाः. -3 Slow, dilatory. —वः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anything hanging down. -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck. -5 A kind of necklace. -6 The female breast. -7 Tin or lead. -8 N of a demon killed by Balarāma. -9 A shoot of the vine-palm. 10 A cucumber. -11 A verse (गद्या). —Comp. —अहः a man with hanging testicles. झः, मधनः, —हन् *m.* epithets of Balarāma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending. **प्रलंबितः** Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलंबीकृ 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

प्रललाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलवः 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

प्रलवित्रं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रली 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into ; आत्मना कुतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयसे Ku. 2. 10 ; रात्र्याग्रे प्रलीयते तत्रैवाव्यक्तसंज्ञके Bg. 8. 18 ; Ms. 1. 54. -3 To vanish, disappear ; सह मेघेन तद्विलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -4 To be destroyed, to perish, die ; Māl. 9. 21.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution ; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69 ; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. -2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a kalpa), universal destruction ; Ku. 2. 8 ; Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction ; प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाय मांसवद्बो विक्रमुते वयं Mu. 5. 21 ; 1. 14 ; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope ; प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -6 (In Rhet.) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्गोदमिन्द्रियमूर्च्छनं Pratāparudra. -7 The mystic syllable om. —Comp. —कालः the time of universal destruction. —जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. —वहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. —प्रयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलुद 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow ; प्रलुदितमवनी वि-

लोक्य कुत्तं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

प्रलोठनं 1 Rolling (on the ground). -2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलुब्ध 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure ; seduce, entice. -3 To pollute (through lust). —Caus. To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement ; seduction.

प्रलोभनं 1 Attracting. -2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोभिन् *a.* 1 Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

प्रलोभ्य *a.* To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring.

प्रलून *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve ; आलिपन्मृत्तमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39.

प्रलेपक *a.* Anointing, smearing. —कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रवच 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address ; Pt. 1. 53. -2 To tell, relate announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

प्रवक्तु *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, deolbrer. -2 A teacher, expounder ; Ms. 8. 20 ; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रवचनं 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement ; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation ; Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing ; Ms. 3. 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines (in the form of a treatise). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Buddhists. —Comp. —पदु *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवगः, —प्रवंगः, प्रवंगमः A monkey, see वृवग, वृवंगः, वृवंगम.

प्रवट Wheat.

प्रवण *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (off. at the end of comp.), वंचनप्रवणः Ki. 3. 19. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on ; prone to, full of ; दुग्धिः प्राणत्राणप्रवणमतिभिः कैश्चिदधुना Bh. 3. 29 ; Si. 8. 35 ; Mu. 5. 21 ; Ki. 2. 44. -6 Favourably inclined or disposed to-

wards ; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready ; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. -10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. —ण 1 A place where four roads meet. —ण 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

प्रवणता 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणायति Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

प्रवणोक्तु 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over ; तपसा तपवणोक्तो हरः Ku. 4. 42.

प्रवत् *f.* Ved. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

प्रवत्स्यत् *a.* (ती or स्त्री *f.*) About to go on a journey. —Comp. —पति-का the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रवद् 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address ; Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. —Caus. 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

प्रवदन् Ved. A proclamation.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief ; अनुवाकप्रवादन्तु वरमयोः सार्व-लौकिकः Mā 1. 13 ; व्याधो मातुषं खाद-तीति लोकप्रवादं दुर्निवारः H. 1 ; Ratn. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance ; इत्यं प्रवादं युधि मंहारं प्रवक्तु रामनिशाग्रिहारी Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form (Ved.).

प्रवादक *a.* Playing on (a musical instrument).

प्रवादिन् *a.* Uttering a sound ; speaking, reporting.

प्रवद् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer ; Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

प्रवप *a.* Very fat.

प्रवपणं Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवपणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad ; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवयस् *a.* 1 Advanced in age, aged, old ; कल्पेन प्रवयस्त्वं विदुश्च U. 4 ; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, ex-

alted ; संकतके चिरवति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3 ; Ms. 10. 27 ; Ghaṭ. 16. -2 Eldest. —रः 1 A call summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras. —र N of a river falling into the Godāvari. —र Aloe-wood. —Comp. —वाहनी (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवरणं 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (with Buddhists) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रवर्ग्यः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्जनं The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

प्रवलाकिन् *m.* 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

प्रवत्स 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel ; विधाय वृत्तिं भायायाः प्रवत्सत्कार्यवाकरः Ms. 9. 74 ; R. 11. 4. —Caus. To banish, send into exile. प्रवत्सन् Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवासः (a) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence ; कुशा प्रवास-स्थकलत्रवेणी (वनितामण्डित्) R. 16. 4 ; S. 4. 3 ; U. 6. 38 ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 3. 94. (b) A temporary sojourn ; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन काश्यपेनादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. —Comp. —गत, —स्थ, —स्थित *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित *a.* Banished, exiled.

प्रवासिन् *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner ; Ku. 4. 10.

प्रवह 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along -2 To waft, carry or bear along ; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. -5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवहणं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). -2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current ; प्रवहस्ते वारं शिवमयमपारं विशतु नः G. L. 2 ; R. 5. 46 ; 13. 10, 48 ; Kn. 1. 54 ; Me. 46. -3 Flow, running water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. (प्रवह्युन्नितं means (lit.) making water in a stream ; (fig.) doing a useless action).

प्रवाहक *a.* Carrying off or forward. —कः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहन् 1 Driving forth. -2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रवाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faeces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाहिन् *a.* 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रवाहिः-ह्री Ses प्रहेलिका.

प्रवाकः A claimer.

प्रवाच् *a.* 1 Eloquent, oratorical ; (कुर्वते)जबानपद्मल्लोमार्थं प्रवाचः कृतिना गिरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrulous ; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचक *a.* 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

प्रवाचनं 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation.

प्रवाच्यं A literary production or composition.

प्रवार्ण The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः-णी *f.* A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p. p.* Exposed to stormy wind. —तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air ; प्रवातजननस्या देवी M. 4. -2 A strong or stormy wind ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरया S. 6. -3 An airy place ; Kn. 1. 46.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). -2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition. -4 A free-will offering (कायदान).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रविकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or strowed about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात *p. p.* 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचर् 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.

प्रविचरः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचल 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused.

प्रविचलित *a.* Moved, set in motion, shaken.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रवितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded. -2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारण 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. -2 Budding. -3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध *p. p.* Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविदुत *p. p.* Dispersed, sent to flight, scattered.

प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To decide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.

प्रविधानं 1 Thinking upon. -2 Doing.

प्रविध्वस्त *a.* 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.

प्रविपलः-लं A small part of a *vipala q. v.*

प्रविभज 1 P. 1 To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

प्रविभक्त *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतिषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तानि S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः Division, Distribution.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरल *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव दुर्लभपूकथाः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Out off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविविक्त *a.* 1 Very solitary, -2 Separated, detached.

प्रविद्वा 6 P. 1 To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3

To appear. -*Caus.* 1 To admit, introduce, usher; स्वरितं प्रवेशय U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.

प्रविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकारं S. 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं 1 Entrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The syringe of a clyster-pipe. (Proverb. चण्डुप्रवेशो ह्यसलप्रवेशः; cf. 'the thin end of the wedge').

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last) S. D. thus defines it: प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तोक्त्या नीचपात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयावर्तिन्यः शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेश्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण्ण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविषा A birch tree.

प्रविस्त (स्ता) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोदानय हरिवृतराणि नेतुं नैवान्यो जगति समीरणालवीण. Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 43.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14.

29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. -रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिपुरिषकोर्णी क्षिप्त वृक्षाः समेततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go forward, move on, proceed; स्वामित्वकयोरेवं वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise be produced, spring; Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); इतः प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पाथिवः S. 7. 35. -6 To act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चिद्वपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24; Ms. 3. 61. -*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. -2 Excitement, stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.

प्रवर्तक *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense).

-कः 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A prompter, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. -कं The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting. -5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. -ना Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66. -2 Founded, set up,

established. -3 Prompted, incited, instigated. -4 Kindled; R. 5. 37. -5 Censed, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active. -3 Cansing, effecting. -4 Using. -5 Arising from, flowing; S. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Begun, -commenced, proceeded with. -2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य S. 1. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. -तः A round ornament. -त्तं An action, undertaking.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुर्विधा Ku. 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये S. 4. 17. v. l.; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement; अकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्ति Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; सतां हि संवेदपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमंतःकरणप्रवृत्तयः S. 1. -22. 6 Conduct; behaviour, R. 14. 73. -7 Employment; occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. -8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). -13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4. V. 4. 20. -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. -Comp. -ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent. -निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. -पराङ्मुख *a.* averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. -मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृष्ट 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented. -Caus. To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धन् Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty,

arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष्ट 1 P. To begin to rain, rain. प्रवृष्टः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवृष्टं 1 Raining. -2 The first rain. प्रवृष्टिन् *a.* Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक *a.* heat, chief; choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेष्टः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेत् *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making know, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपथुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेलः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रव्यक्त *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रवृज् 1 P. 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, i. e. to become a *Sannyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. -Caus. To banish, send into exile.

प्रवृजन् 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

प्रवृजित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. -तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (मिथु) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant -तः 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. -त्तं Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रवृज्या 1 Going abroad, migration -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; Mā. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or मिथु) order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; प्रवृज्यां कल्पद्रुमा इव अभिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रवृज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). -Comp. -अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रवाक् *m.*, प्रवाजकः A religious mendicant, recluse. -जिका A female ascetic.

प्रवाजनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रवृश्चनः A knife for cutting wood.

प्रशंस् 1 P. 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिणा युवतिः प्रशंसते Gīt. 1; यज्ञवाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; प्रशंसितं निशाचरः Bk. 15. 65; R. 5. 25; 17. 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

प्रशंसक, प्रशंसिन् *a.* Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. -म. A panegyrist. प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं 'a complimentary or laudatory remark.' -2 Description, reference to; as in अस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -Comp. -उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Dandin; ब्रह्मगोष्ठ्युद्धवः पद्मश्रद्धः शंखशरीरवतः । तौ तुल्यौ स्वमुखेनेति सा प्रशंसोपमोच्यते । Kāv. 2. 31. -मुखर *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (e. g. a patron). -4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. -6 Guidance, instruction; rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्ति, 'a form of writing'.

प्रशस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस or ज्यायस, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशस्त्वन् *m.* The ocean.

प्रशस्वरी A river.

प्रशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशमं पावकाक्षं U. 6;

Pt. 3. 56. -5 To decay, wither away. —Caus. 1 To soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down; तमसात्प्रशमित-वनोद्भूतं Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to; तं (अपचारं) अन्विष्य प्रशमये; R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रशमयितुं पूर्वार्थि R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशमन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. —नं 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपलातिप्रशमनफलः संपदो ह्युत्तमानं Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधि-प्रशमनं. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56; (सखाये प्रति-पादं Kull; but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लब्धप्रशमनस्वस्थमयेनं स-सुपास्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. -2 Extinguished, quenched. -3 Atoned for, expiated; U. 1. 40.

प्रशान्त *p. p.* 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रशान्तरमणीयतोयान-स्य. -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्सर्वमेकपद एव मम प्रशान्तं Mā. 9. 36; प्रशान्तमखं U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' -5 Dead, deceased; (see शम् with प्र). —Comp. —आत्मन *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. —ऊर्ज *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated. —काम *a.* content. —वेष्ट *a.* resting ceased to work. —चक्षु *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation, abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशमः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

प्रशाख *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Boing in the 5th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet

are formed). —ल्ल A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशाख 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise; Bk. 19. 19. -2 To order, command; प्रशाधि यन्मया कावे Mark. P. -3 To rule, govern, be lord of; शां प्रशाधि गलितावधिकारं N. 5. 24; R. 6. 76; 9. 1. -4 To punish, chastise. -5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atin.); इदं कविष्यः पूर्वमेव नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with अ-प्र. v.).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. -2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. -2 Enjoining, exacting. -3 Government.

प्रशास्तु *m.* 1 A king, ruler, governor. -2 A director, adviser; Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिष्ट *p. p.* Ruled over, governed. प्रशिष्टः, प्रशिष्ट *f.* Ved. Command, order.

प्रशिथिल *a.* Very loose; S. 3. 9. प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरुपनीयमानमवेदि तत्संनद्धमिश्रधाम Sāṅkharadigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः *f.* Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्रोतनं Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः [प्रच्छ-भावे नञ्] 1 A question, query; an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अनामय-प्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health'. -2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. -3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. -4 A problem for solution or calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. -5 Inquiry into the future. -6 A short section of a work. -7 Basket-work. —Comp. —उपनिषद् *n.* N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. —ह्रिः-न्ती *f.* a riddle, an enigma —विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रश्नयः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्नविधिः *f.* Trust, confidence.

प्रश्रयः-प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समागतेः प्रश्रयनममूर्तिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23; सप्रश्रयं

respectfully, modestly. -2: Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रयिन्, प्रश्रित *a.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्रुत *a.* 1 Very loose or flaccid. -2 Spiritless, unnerve.

प्रश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined. -2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (शुक्तिवृत्त). —ह्रः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. -2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. -3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रश्लेषः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. -2 Euphonic coalition of vowels

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. -2 A by-stander.

प्रष्ट *a.* 1 Standing or: being in front; R. 15. 10. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; युद्धस्य प्रष्टः Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Si. 19. 30. —Comp. —बाहु *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रष्टोही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रसृ 1, 4 A. (प्रसृ-सृते) 1 To bring forth young. -2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. -2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation. —ने 1 Enumeration. -2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation, abstract contemplation; इहः प्रसंख्यान-परो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंगः A great multitude.

प्रसंज 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —Pass. 1 To cling to or adhere to. -2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense); इतरेतराश्रयः प्रसंज्यते, वैषम्यनेर्गुण्ये नेश्वरस्य प्रसंज्यते S. B. -3 To be attached to; तस्यामसौ प्राप्त-जत Dk.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. -2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. -3 Adhering or sticking to. -4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so दृष्टं, निद्रा &c. -5 Contiguous, near. -6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; Mā. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. -7 Got, obtained, gained. -8 Expanded, opened.

—क्त *ind.* Incessantly, continuously
Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. —2 Connection, union, association. —3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is अतिव्यक्ति *q. v.*). —4 Energy, perseverance; संसर्गे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. —5 Conclusion, deduction. —6 A topic or subject of discourse. —7 Occurrence of a possibility. —8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपपराये सूरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19; तस्याप्यापत्तकोमल-स्य सततं धूतप्रसंगेन *inter* Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. —2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्माद्व्यक्तिप्रसंगात् Mk. 4. Pt. 1. 251. —3 Illicit intercourse. —4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; भविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगे: Ku. 3. 47. —5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). —6 An occasion, incident; विविजय-प्रसंगेन K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन Mā. 1. —7 Conjunction, time, opportunity; Mā. 9. 5. —8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नैवेद्यजगतः कारणधूपयते कुतः वैद्व्यनैर्धूपप्रसंगात् S. B.; एवं चान-वस्थाप्रसंगा *ibid*; तस्याधुतरप्रसंगात् Tarka. k.; Ku. 7. 16. —9 Connected reasoning or argument. —10 A conclusion, an inference. —11 Connected language. —12 Inseparable application or connection (= व्याप्ति *q. v.*). —13 Mention of parents. —14 Introduction, insertion. —15 Gain. (प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. —2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. —3. occasionally, incidentally. —4. in course of; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). —Comp. —निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. —वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. —विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसंगिन् *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. —2 Dependent on, contingent on. —3 Occasional, incidental. —4 Secondary, subordinate.

प्रसज्य *a.* 1 To be attached to. —2 Applicable, boding good. —3 Contingent, possible. —Comp. —प्रतिषेधः 1. negation of a possible case or contingency. —2. a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

प्रसज्जनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. —2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसद् 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with *inf.*); तमालपत्रास्तरणसु रतं प्रसिद् श-श्वन्मलयस्थतीडु R. 6. 64. —2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्या-पयमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. —3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (*lit. and fig.*); दिशः प्रसदुर्मेकतो वजुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 35; प्रससा-दोदायार्धः कुंभयोनिहोजसः 4. 21. —4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —Caus. 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रण-म्य प्रणिधाय कार्यं प्रसादयेत् त्वामहसीशमी-ड्यं Bg. 11. 44; R. 1. 88; R. 3. 283. —2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. —3 To purify, make clear or pure; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. —2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Kn. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 21. —2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed गंगां शरजयति सिंधुपतिं प्रसक्तां Mn. 3. 9; गभीरायाः पयसि सतिश्वेतसीव प्रसक्ते Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Kn. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. —3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेदि मां कामदुषां प्रसक्तां R. 2. 63. —4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). —5 True, correct; प्रसक्तस्ते तर्काः V. 2; प्रसक्तपायस्ते तर्काः Mā. 1. —6 Settled down, tranquil. —ना 1 Propitiation, pleasing. —2 Spiritedness liquor. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (—m) N. of Vishṇu. —ईरा spirituous liquor. —कल्प *a.* 1. almost calm. —2. almost true. —सुख, —पद्वन् *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसादा 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुह दृष्टि-प्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्यप्रसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापो भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22. —2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. —3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. —4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); गंगा राघः पतनकलुषा युहतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; प्रासज्जिप्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. —5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one

of the three Gṇas according to Mammata, who thus defines it:— शुष्केष्वनाशिवत् स्वच्छजलवत्प्रसदस्य यः । आश्रित-व-न्यधसादसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8; यावद-यदकपत्वस्त्वयमर्थमर्थं प्रसादः or शुभमात्रा वाक्साध-कतलवद्वरमिव निवेद्यतां वदता प्रसादस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 44; S. D. 611 also. —6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. —7 A free gift, gratuity. —8 Any propitiatory offering. —9 Well-being, welfare. —Comp. —उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. —दानं a propitiatory gift. —पट्टा a turban of honour. —पराङ्मुख *a.* 1. withdrawing favour from any one. —2. not caring for any body's favour. —प्राज्ञं an object of favour. —स्थ *a.* 1. kind, propitious. —2. serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक, प्रसादिक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Gladdening, cheering. —4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (की *f.*) 1: Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; कलं कतसद्वृक्षस्य नद्यर्धधूपप्रसाद्विनं Ms. 6. 67. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Cheering, gladdening. —ना A royal tent. —नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. —2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. —3 Pleasing, gratifying. —4 Propitiating, courting favour. —ना 1 Service, worship. —2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. —2 Appeased, propitiated. —3 Worshipped. —4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसादीक 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसभः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्धृताति P. 2. 30. —भं

ind. 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथेति हरति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. —2 Very much, exceedingly; तस्मादिमं गीतरागेण हरिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Rā. 6. 25. —3 Importunately; Bg. 11. 41. —Comp. —द्वमं subduing by force; S. 7. 33. —हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. —2 A net.

प्रसर्गः Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. —2 Emission, discharge.

प्रस(श)लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

प्रसव्य *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. —2 Turned towards the left. —3 Favourable.

प्रसह 1 A. 1 To bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसहमपरेणं प्रसहते U. 6. 14.

-2 To withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सायुगीनं तद्वर्तत प्रसहते कः Kn. 2. 57. -3 To exert oneself, attempt. -4 To dare, venture, be able. -5 To have power or energy; see प्रसह.

प्रस (स) ह m. Ved. 1 Force, violence. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रसह a. Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. —हः 1 A beast or bird of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey, —न 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2 Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeating, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an embrace.

प्रसह ind. 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवन्देष्टं कुरात् Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. -2 Exceedingly, much. -Comp. —चोरः a plunderer highwayman. —हरणं violent or forcible seizure, plundering.

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating. प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains).

प्रसाह Caus. 1 To advance, promote. -2 To accomplish, effect; perfect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain; Pt. 1. 2. -4 To overcome, subdue. -5 To dress, decorate, adorn, embellish.

प्रसाधक a. (पिका f.) 1 Accomplishing or perfecting. -2 Purifying, cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornamenting. —कः A valet-de-chambre, an attendant who dresses his master; R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधन 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. -2 Setting in order, arranging. -3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. -4 A decoration, ornament; means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13, 30. —नः, —नं, —नी A comb. -Comp. —विधिः decoration, embellishment. —विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविशेषः Pt. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालंबितममराव-मालिष्य R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

प्रसाधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. -2 Ornamented, decorated. -3 Proved.

प्रसित p. p. 1 Bonded, fastened. -2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. -3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्या वा प्रसितः Sk. 8.; R. 23. -4 Very clear. —चं Pus, matter.

प्रसिति f. 1 A net. -2 A ligament. -3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attack, assault. -5 A throw, shot. -6 Reach, extent. -7 A series, succession. -8 Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved. A flame -10 A track, path.

प्रसिद्ध 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or effected. -2 To succeed. -3 To be made known. -4 To be got or obtained. -5 To be established. -6 To be decorated.

प्रसिद्ध p. p. 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned; R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9. 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. -2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुतिः f. 1 Sleepiness. -2 Paralysis.

प्रसू-च्छ 1 P., 2, 4 A. 1 To beget, generate, produce. -2 To bring forth, be delivered of; पुत्ररत्नं प्रसाह.

प्रसवः 1 Begetting generation, procreation, birth, production. -2 Child-birth, delivery, confinement; as in आसक्तप्रसवा. -3 Offspring, progeny, young ones children; oft. at the end of comp.; केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. -4 Source, origin, birth place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविभूतिषु भू-रुहां विरक्तः Si. 7. 42; नीला लोप्रसवरजसा पांडितामानने श्रीः Me. 65; कुं-प्रसवविधिलं जीवित 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Mā. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product. -7 Ved. Extracting Soma juice. -8 Setting in motion. -9 A current, stream. -10 Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoining, ordering. -12 Assistance, help. -13 Pursuit, acquisition. -Comp. —उत्सुख a. about to be delivered or confined; प्रतिः प्रीतः प्रसयो-न्मुखी विषां दुर्वर्ज R. 3. 12. —युद्धं a lying-in chamber. —यन्त्रि a. productive, prolific. —चयनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. —वेदना, —स्पष्टा pangs of child-birth, throes. —स्थली a mother. —स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. -2. a nest.

प्रसवकः the Piyāla tree.

प्रसवने 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवतिः f. A woman in labour.

प्रसवितु m. A father, procreator; Pt. 4. 50.

प्रसवित्री A mother.

प्रसू a. Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; श्रीप्रसूधाधिवेत्तया Y. 1. 73. —f. 1 A mother; मातरपितरौ प्रसूजनयितारौ Ak. 'parents'. -2 A mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -4 A young shoot, tender grass.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Begotten, engendered. -2 Brought forth, born, produced. —तं 1 A flower. -2 Any productive source. —ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. -2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. -5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. -7 A product, production. -8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6 24. -9 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. -10 A mother. -Comp. —ज pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. —वयुः wind produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसून p. p. Produced, born. —नं 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रसूनस्या-गमः कुतः U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. -Comp. —इषुः, —वाणः, —वाणः epithets of the god of love. —वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. -2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसू 1 P. 1 To flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहिताया महानद्यः प्रसूस्तत्र चातकुत् Mb. -2 To go forth, advance; वेदानिलाग्रप्रसूता शु-जंगाः R. 13 12; अन्वेष्टव्यप्रसूते च मित्रगणे Dk. -3 To spread, spread round; कुशाद्रुः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति विज्ञो नैव नियतं K. P. 10; प्रसरति तुलामध्ये लब्धशुद्धिः क्षणेन (द्वाराभिः), Rs. 1. 25. -4 To spread, prevail, pervade; प्रसरति परिभाषी कंठ्यं देहवातः Mā. 1. 41.; भिस्वा भिस्वा प्रसरति बलात्कोपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. -5 To be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. -6 To be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु करणीयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S 4; प्रसरति मनः कार्परीरं Pt. 3. 180. -7 To prevail, begin, commence; प्रसृता चोत्सवः Ks. 16. 85. -8 To be long, be lengthened; V. 3. 22. -9 To grow strong or in tense; प्रसृततरं सख्यं Dk. -10 To pass away (as time). -11 To break

forth or out (as fire). —*Caus.*
1 To spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44.
2 To stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); कान्तः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरी युद्धति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20. —3 To—prend out or expose for sale; केदारः कर्णयुरिति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारितं कल्प्यं Sk.; Ms. 5. 129. —4 To open wide, expand (as eyes). —5 To publish, promulgate.

प्रसरः 1 Going forwards, advancing; S. 1. 29. —2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope; access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. —3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion dilation; Si. 9. 71. —4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 3. 35. —5 Prevalence, influence; S. 3. 10. —6 A stream, flow, torrent flood; पपात स्वर्गादुपसर इव हर्षश्चुनिकरः Gtt. 11. —7 A group, multitude. —8 War, battle. —9 An iron arrow. —10 Speed. —11 Affectionate solicitation. —12 (In medicine) Morbid displacement of the humours of the body. —13 Destruction, ruin.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. —2 Escaping, running away. —3 Spreading forth or abroad. —4 Surrounding an enemy. —5 Amiability. —6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः —णी *f.* Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. —2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. —3 Stretching out. —4 Spreading over the country for forage. —5 Opening (the mouth).

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. —2 Stretching out; as in प्रसारणं. —3 Surrounding an enemy. —4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. —5 The change of a semi-vowel (य, र and व्) into a vowel; see संप्रसारण. —6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.
प्रसारित *p. p.* 1. Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. —2 Stretched out (as hands). —3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. —2 Stretched out, extended. —3 Spread, diffused. —4 Long, lengthened. —5 Engaged in, attached to. —6 Swift, or quick. —7 Manifested, displayed; U. 6. 14. —8 Modest, humble. —तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —तः, तं A measure equal to two *palas*. —त The leg. —Comp. —जः a particular class of sons an adulterine (कुङ्गेलकस्य),

प्रसृतिः *f.* 1 Advance, progress. —2 Flowing. —3 the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *palas*); परिकीर्णा कश्चित्प्रसृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृत्वर *a.* Spreading about; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसृमर *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. —2 To let loose. —3 To sow, scatter. —4 To injure, hurt. —5 To dismiss, set aside.

प्रसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. —2 Hurt, injured. —ह्य A finger stretched forth or extended; (अयुल्यः प्रसृता यस्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः).

प्रसृप् 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed; Bk. 14. 20. —2 To spread, circulate (fig.); रुषिणं प्रसृपता Mb.; आलके विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृप्तः U. 1. 40. —3 To creep or crawl forth or along.

प्रसृपः Going to the part of the sacrificial enclosure called सद्म q. v.

प्रसृपणं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. —2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. —3 Entering the सद्म.

प्रसृपिन् *a.* 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. —2 Creeping along.

प्रसृकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. —2 Sprinkling, wetting. —3 Emission, discharge; Rs. 3. 6. —4 Vomiting. —5 Watering of the mouth or nose. —6 The bowl of a spoon or ladle.

प्रसृदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, —प्रसेवकः 1 A sack, bag for grain. —2 A leathern bottle. —3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसृङ् 1 P. 1 To leap forward. —2 To fall upon, attack. —*Caus.* To cross (a river &c.).

प्रसृङ्गनं 1 Springing across or leaping over. —2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. —नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रसृदिका Dysentery.

प्रसृक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth. —2 Fallen, dropped. —3 Defeated. —जः 1 An sutaot. —2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रसृकुदः An altar of a circular shape.

प्रसृल्ल 1 P. 1 To jostle; रघुः प्रसृल्लश्चाश्वः Pk. 14. 98. —2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter.

प्रसृल्लनं 1 Staggering. —2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तारः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. —2 A couch or bed in general. —3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. —4 A stone, rock. —5 A precious stone, gem. —6 A paragraph, section of a work. —7 A handful of *darbha* grass.

प्रस्तारण-णा 1 A bed, couch. —2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. —2 A bed of leaves and flowers. —3 A bed or couch in general. —4 A flat surface, level, plain. —5 A thicket, wood. —6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties. —7 A process in preparing minerals.

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रस्तीति-म *a.* 1 Making a noise sounded. —2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise. —2 To begin, commence; प्रस्तुयतां विवादवस्तु M. 1. —3 To cause, produce; Māl. 5. 9. —4 To say, relate, propound. —*Caus.* 1 To relate, allude to, tell; Māl. 3. 3. —2 To begin, commence.

प्रस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of praise. —2 A fit time or opportunity; see प्रस्ताव.

प्रस्तावा 1 Beginning, commencement. —2 An introduction. —3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाम-मात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. —4 An occasion, opportunity, time; season; fit or proper time; स्वराप्रस्तावोर्यं न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Māl. 9. 44; शिष्या-य ब्रूहतां प्रस्तुः प्रस्तावमदिशद् ब्रूया Si. 2. 68. —5 The occasion of a discourse subject, topic. —6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. —7 The prelude or introductory words of a *Sa'man*. —8 An introductory praise. (प्रस्तावे *ind.* on a suitable occasion seasonably. प्रस्तावेन 1. incident, ally, occasionally. —2. suitably). —Comp. —यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. —2 Beginning, commencement; आर्य-बालचरितप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 64. —3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general) प्रस्तावना इयं कथ-वाटकस्य Māl. 2. —4 Sounding forth. —5 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his

qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama ; (for definition, see आनुल).

प्रस्तावित *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. -2 Mentioned, referred to.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Begun, commenced. -3 Accomplished, done, effected. -4 Happened. -5 Approached. -6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. -7 Expected, desired. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Executed with effort or energy. -10 Made or consisting of. -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration ; अधुना प्रस्तुतमवल्लियत. -2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय ; see प्रकृत ; अपस्तुत-प्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. -Comp. -अंकुरः a figure of speech in which a reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind ; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतांकुर.

प्रस्तुतिः *f.* Ved. Praise, eulogium.

प्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart ; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60 ; Ku. 3. 22. -2 To advance, march towards. -3 To walk, move ; R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5 To be established. -6 To approach, come near. -Caus 1 To cause to retire. -2 To send away, dismiss, despatch ; तौ द्वंषती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70 -3 To drive away, banish, expel ; Ku. 6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on.

प्रथम *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in, as in वागप्रथम. -2 Going on a journey. -3 Spreading, expanding. -4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थे 1 A level expanse, level plain ; as in ओषधिप्रस्थ, ईन्द्रप्रस्थ &c. -2 Tableland on the top of a mountain ; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेश्चगनाभिर्गन्धि किञ्चित् कण्टकिज्जरमधुवास Ku. 1. 54 ; Me. 58 -3 The top or peak of a mountain ; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). -4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. -5 Anything measuring a *Prastha*. -Comp. -पुत्रः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपच *a.* Cooking a *Prastha*

प्रस्थान 1 Going or setting forth, departure, moving, walking ; प्रस्थानचिह्नवर्तितवलेचनार्थे S. 5. 3 ; R. 4. 88 ; Me. 41 ; Amaru. 31. -2 Coming to ; Ku. 6. 61. -3 Sending away, despatching. -4 Procession, march. -5 A march, the march of an army or assailant. -6 A method, ayatam. -7 Death, dying. -8 An inferior kind of drama ; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, despatching. -2 Appointment to an embassy. -3 Proving, demonstrating. -4 Using, employing. -5 Carrying off cattle. -न्य प्रस्थापनं Sending away, despatching.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, despatched. -2 Established, proved. -3 Urged, pushed on.

प्रस्थायित्व *a.* 1 Departing, going forth -2 Travelling, marching.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey ; (see स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. -2 A march, journey.

प्रस्नः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्निग्ध *a.* Very oily or greasy ; S. 1. 14.

प्रस्तु 2 P. To distil, pour forth.

प्रस्रवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation ; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream or flow (as of milk) ; R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -Comp. -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love ; U. 3.

प्रस्तुता The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पन्दनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्फुट 10 U. 1 To pierce through, cleave, split. -2 To expand, open.

प्रस्फुट *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). -2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). -3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्फोटनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. -2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Splitting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow. -5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8 Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रस्फुर 6 P. 1 To quiver, tremble. -2 To expand, be dilated ; प्रस्फुरन्मयनं Mb. -3 To spread far and wide ; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुट Subhash.

प्रस्फुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness.

प्रस्पन्द 1 A. 1 To flow forth, exude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away, run.

प्रस्पन्दः, -दन्तं Flowing forth, exudation ; trickling out, oozing.

प्रस्रवित्व *a.* Miscarrying.

प्रस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth or out, gush forth, ooze out -2 To pour out ; let flow.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, gushing, flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow, stream. -3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder ; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for प्रस्रवेन) अभिवर्षती वस्तालेकप्रवतिना R. 1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing scum of boiling rice. -वाः (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणे 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. -2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder ; (वृक्षकात्) घटत्तन-प्रस्रवणेर्ध्ववर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4 A spring, fountain ; समाविता प्रस्रवणेः समन्ततः Rs. 2. 16 ; Ms. 8. 248 ; Y. 1. 159. -5 A spout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine -णः N. of a mountain : जनस्थानमध्वनो गिरिः प्रस्रवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रस्रावि *a.* 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk ; R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing. -2 Urine. -3 = प्रस्रव (5) q. v.

प्रस्रुत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्व (स्वा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापक *a.* 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

प्रस्वापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked ; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्वादस् *a.* Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

प्रस्वारः Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable *om* (repeated at the beginning of a *Pāṭha* or lesson).

प्रस्विन्न *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, awesting. -2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay ; प्राचान्वित रक्षांसि येनात्मानं च नेमम । न प्रहणमः कथं पार्थ वद पूर्वपकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit ; गदाप्रहततनुः -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.) ; see प्रहत.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum) ; स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कुती R. 19. 14 ; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcome, de-

feated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहणे (ने) मि: The moon.

प्रहस 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile ; लस। प्रहसायभय, पुर्वद्वर R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock ; हसंतं प्रहसंयेता इवतं प्रहसति च SnubAsh. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up. प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke ; चिह्नं प्रहसनं U. 4. -3 Satire, satirical writing. -4 A farce a kind of low comedy ; S. D. thus defines it:—भाणवसपिंसंध्यगलास्यागांक्रैविनिर्मिता भवेत् प्रहसनं वुचं निर्यानां कविकल्पितं ॥ 533 *et seq.* ; e. g. कंदर्पकलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of jasmine (गुहिका or वासंती म. v.). -2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित p. p. Laughing. —तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहास 1 Violent or loud laughter. -2 Ridicule, derision. -3 Irony, satire -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Appearance, display ; Ve. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage ; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासित्व a. 1 Cansing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting. -3 Smiling with ; Mā. 9. 15. -4 Shining, resplendent ; Ku. 5. 37. -5 Satirical. —m. A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Rāvaṇa.

प्रहा 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish ; प्रहर्हति यदा कामात् Bg. 2. 55, 39 ; मोक्षमेतत् प्रहास्येते Rām. -2 To let go, cast, discharge ; प्रहृष्टा झलपट्टिगात्र Bk. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. —Pass. -1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear.

प्रहा Ved. A good throw at dice, gain.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting ; Si. 4. 55.

प्रहाणि f. 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहीण p. p. Left, quitted, abandoned. —ण Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot ; विनाशात्तस्य हृक्षस्य रस्तस्मै महोपलं प्रजिह्व R. 15. 21 ; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch ; हरिरस्ते हरिर्भी सुरा-नर्मा प्रजिह्व R. 8. 79 ; 11. 49 ; 12. 84 ; Bk. 15. 104.

प्रहाय Ved. A messenger.

प्रहि A well.

प्रहित p. p. 1 Placed, put forth. -2 Extended, stretched out. -3 Sent, despatched, directed ; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. -4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed. -6 Appropriate, suitable. —तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहुतः—तं An offering of food to all created beings (वृत्तज), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder ; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहुति f. Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रह 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat ; लक्ष्म्या प्रहरति 'kioks' ; R. 5. 58 ; Ku. 3. 70 ; Bk. 9. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.) ; आर्तत्राणाय वः शत्रून् न प्रहृतेमनागति S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62 ; 7. 59 ; 11. 84 ; 15. 3. -3 To attack, assault. -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). -5 To seize upon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.).

प्रहर The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours) प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहो-चचारितानि गामानवेत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. S.

प्रहरका 1 A watch. -2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, heating. -2 Casting, throwing. -3 Assailing, attacking. -4 Hurting. -5 Removing, expelling. -6 A weapon, missile ; वा (हर्षतो) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेश्वरस्य V. 1 ; R. 13. 73 ; Mk. 5. 12 ; Bg. 1. 9 ; Mā. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight. -8 A covered litter or car. -9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् m. 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तु a. or s. 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहर्ता 1 Striking, beating, hitting ; Y. 3. 248. -2 Wounding, killing. -3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump ; R. 7. 44 ; सुष्ठिमहार, तलमहार &c. -4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गमहार. -5 A kick ; as in पादमहार ; लक्ष्मिमहार. -6 Shooting. —Comp. —आर्त a. wounded by a blow. (—तं) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहत p. p. 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. —तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृ 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice ; न प्रहृवेत् मियं मात्त Bg. 5. 20 ;

11. 36. -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure. —Caus. To gladden, exhilarate, delight.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture ; युवः प्रहर्षः प्रहृष्टं नास्मि R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. —णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष (वि) जी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre ; see App. I.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष्ट p. p. 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). —Comp. —आश्चर्य, —चिच, —मनस्य a. delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. —रूप a. 1. looking pleased. -2. of a pleasing form.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहृष्टकं 1 A kind of pastry (पिष्टक). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat -2 A riddle ; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance ; Pt. 2. 44.

प्रहेलिः f. प्रहेलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विश्वमुल्लेखनः—यन्कीकृत्य कमर्थं स्वस्वार्थस्य गोपनात् । यत्र ज्ञातारानर्थो कथ्यते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आर्थी or शार्थी ; तरुणालिङ्गितः कंठे निर्नवस्यलमाश्रितः । गुल्फां सन्निधौर्षिके का कुजति युधुमुद्रः (where the answer is ईश्वरजलार्णवकुम्भः) is an instance of the former kind ; सद्गिरि-मध्यापि न वैरियुक्ता नितातरकाचसिरेष निर्वय । यद्योक्तवदित्यपि वैवृत्ती का नाम कतिपि विवेद-याशु ॥ (where the answer is सारिका) ; of the latter. Dapdīn, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका ; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रहासः 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रहृष्ट 1 A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. —Caus. To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

प्रहृष्ट p. p. Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रहृष्टि f. Pleasure, delight.

प्रहा (हा) वः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 N. of a son of the demon Hiranya-Kasipu. [According to the Padma-Purāṇa, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal

enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omnipresent, omni-scient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omnipresent how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall?" Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his fist (according to another account, Hiranya Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्लाद ह्ला देन *a.* Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. — *n.* Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाथेन: R. 4. 12.

प्रह्ला *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si 12. 56. — 2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly, down; एष प्रह्लास्मि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च न: Mv. 1. 47. 6. 37. — 3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्लाद्वनिर्बद्धो हि संतः R. 16. 80. — 4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. — **Comp.** — **अंजलि** *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रह्वयति Den. P. To make humble, subdue; तदीदृश्यं कापि ब्रजति विनयः प्रह्वयति ना U. 6. 11.

प्रह्वलिका See प्रह्वलिका.

प्रहायः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु *a.* [प्रकृत्या: अंशदोऽत्र] 1 High, tall, lofty of lofty, or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुमहायुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. — 2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15. — **युः** A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलये कले मोहादुद्रादुरिव शमनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक् प्रभाता-स्तो मन Bk. 8. 106; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवल-त्वेन Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; S. 5. 21. — 2 At first, already; प्रमन्यते प्रागपि कोशलं B. 7. 34. — 3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टं; Ms. 1. 71. — 4 In the east, to the east of; प्रम-त्वाक् पर्यंतः — 5 In front. — 6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कंधारात् — 7 At dawn or daybreak.

प्राकट्यं Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणीक *a.* (की *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अवाकरणीकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणीकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

प्राकरणीक *a.* (की *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राक्पिकः 1 A catamite. — 2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाश्यं ते विधुतिषु Ku. 2. 11. — 2 Willfulness. — 3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकारः 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. — 2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart; द्वितीयं हेम-प्राकारं कुर्वद्भिरिव वानरैः R. 12. 71; Pt. 1. 229.

प्राकाशयि *a.* 1 Fit for a wall. — 2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

प्राकाशः Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. — 2 A kind of ornament.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. — 2 Fame, celebrity, renown; प्राकाश्यं स्वयुजोऽयं युगिनो गच्छति किं जन्मना Pt. 1. 91.

प्राकृत *a.* (ता-सी *f.*) [प्रकृतेरयं प्रकृत्या निर्दोषो वा अणु] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified; स्वाताम-मित्रो मित्रं च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). — 2 Usual, common, ordinary. — 3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिभ्रममानमात्मानं न रुजस्ति K. 146; Bg. 18. 28. — 4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. — 5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.; प्राकृतो लयः 'reabsorption into Prakriti'. — 6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. — **तः** A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. — **तं** A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत् आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays); तद्भवस्त्वसंमो देशस्थित्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāv. 1. 33. also 34, 35; स्वमन्यस्मादुपज्ञानयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽस्ति Vb. 1. — **Comp.** — **अतिः** a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. — **उद्भासीनः** a natural neutral, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally.

— **उबरः** a common or ordinary fever. — **प्रलयः** complete dissolution of the universe. — **मित्रं** a natural ally, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural

enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [प्रकृत्या निर्दोषः टञ्] 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. — 2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्म-विद्याः Ku. 1. 30. — 2 Old, ancient, early. — 3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20; Kn. 6. 10. — **न** (or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) *n.* Fate, destiny.

प्राख्यं 1 Sharpness. — 2 Pungency. — 3 Wickedness. — 4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाधवत्तरं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. — 2 Pride, arrogance. — 3 Proficiency, skill. — 4 Development, greatness, maturity; बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्यं, तमप्रागल्भ्यं &c. — 5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतवचः शैलतनये K. P. 10. 'which has appeared'. — 6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्व नश्यत् विद्या शब्दं यथा काण्ड वश्य हस्ते (where प्रा may mean 'boldness' also); Mā. 3. 11. — 7 Pomp, rank. — 8 Resoluteness, determination. — 9 Impudence.

प्रागारः A house.

प्राग्रं The highest point. — **Comp.** — **तर** *a.* first, foremost; स्वमहतां प्राग्र-सरः स्मृतोऽस्ति नः S. 5. 15. — **हर** *a.* chief, principal; विश्वावसु प्राग्रहरः प्र-विज्ञैः Ku. 7. 40; R. 16. 23.

प्रागाटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्रयः *a.* Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राघारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुणः प्राघुणकः, प्राघुणिका, प्राघुण-कः, प्राघुणिकः A guest, visitor; चिराप-राधस्थितिर्मासलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राघुणिको ब-भूव Bv. 2. 66; अवनप्राघुणिकी कृता ज-नैः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्रांगः A small kind of drum (पणव).

प्रांगणं (नं) 1 A court, court-yard. — 2 A floor (as of the house). — 3 A kind of drum.

प्राञ्च, प्राञ्च *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. — 2 Eastern, easterly. — 3 Prior, previous, former. — **म** (pl.) 1 The people of the east. — 2 Eastern grammarians. — **Comp.** — **अग्र** *a.* (प्राग्रय) having the point turned towards the east. — **अभावाः** (प्रागभावाः) 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its pro-

duction. -2 (in law) non possession of property (that may be possessed). —अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) *a.* mentioned before. —अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state ; न ताहि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहोयसे Mā. 4 'you are none the worse for it'. —आगत (प्रागत) *a.* extending towards the east. —उक्तिः *f.* (प्रायुक्तिः) previous utterance. —उत्तर (प्रायुत्तर) *a.* north eastern. —उदेंच *a.* (प्रायुदेंच) north-eastern. —उदीची (प्रायुदीची) *f.* the north-east. —कर्मन् (प्राक्कर्मन्) *n.* 1. an action done in a former life. -2. a preliminary medical treatment. -3. a preliminary action in general. —काल (प्राक्कालः) *a.* former age. —कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. —कुल (प्राक्कुल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass) ; Ms. 2. 75. (-लं) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. —कृत (प्राक्कृत) an act done in a former life. —केवल *a.* (प्राक्केवल) manifested from the first in a distinct form —गमिन् *a.* (प्रागगमिन्) 1. going before, preceding. -2. a precursor, forerunner. -3. going eastward. —गर्णा (प्राक्गर्णा) the female organ of generation. —चिरं (प्राक्चिरं) *ind.* in due or good time before too late. —जन्मन् (प्राजन्मन्) *n.*, —जातिः (प्राज्जातिः) *f.* s. former birth. —ज्योतिषः (प्राज्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of country, also called Kāmarūpa. -2 The people of this country (pl.). (-वं) N. of a city. °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishnu. —दक्षिण *a.* (प्राग्दक्षिण) south eastern. —देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. —द्वार, द्वारिक *a.* (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. —न्यायः (प्राग्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata* ; आचारेणवसन्तो पुनर्लब्धये यदि । सोमियो जितः पूर्वं प्राग्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ —पदं (प्राक्पदं) the first member of a compound. —प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. —फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. —फ(का)ल्युनी (प्राक्फल्युनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, पुष्यो °भवः 1 the planet Jupiter. -2 N. of Brihaspti. —फाल्गुनः, फाल्गुन्यः (प्राक्फाल्गुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. —भक्तं (प्राग्भक्तं) taking medicine before meals. —भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1. the front. -2. the fore-part. —भाजः (प्राग्भाजः) 1. the top or summit of a mountain ; Mā. 9 15. -2. the front part, fore part or end (of anything) ; कंदर्पेवचंचंडात्कृतिभूत-प्राग्भाजभैरवैः Mā. 5 19. -3. a large quantity. heap, multitude, flood ; Bṛh 3. 129 ; Mā. 5. 29. —भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1. previous ex-

istence. -2. excellence, superiority. —मुख (प्राग्मुख) *a.* 1. turned towards or facing the east ; Ku. 7. 13 ; Ms. 2. 51 ; 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. —वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east ; R. 15. 61 (प्राचीनस्थूयो यज्ञशाला विंशः Malli. ; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). -2. a former dynasty or generation. —वृत्तं = प्राह्न्यायः q. v. —वृत्तांत (प्राग्वृत्तांत) a former event. —शिरस्-स, शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. —संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the morning twilight. —सवनं (प्राक्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. —स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward. (-f.) a river.

प्राची The east ; तनयमचिरात् प्राची-वार्कं प्रभूय च पावनं S. 4. 18. —Comp. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पूर्व the eastern horizon ; प्राचीमूले तदुभिव कलामात्रहोषो हिमांशोः Me. 89.

प्राचीन *a.* [प्राञ्च मवाचैल] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. -2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. -3 Old, ancient. —नः -नं A fence, wall. —नं *ind.* 1 In front. -2 Eastward (abl.). -3 Before. —Comp. —अग्र *a.* = —प्रागग्र q. v. —आचीतं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. —आचीतित्, उपवीत *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm ; Ms. 2. 63. —कल्पः a former kalpa q. v. —माय् an ancient story. —तिलकः the moon. —पनसः the Bilva tree. —बहिस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —सतं an ancient opinion.

प्राच्य *a.* [प्राचि भवः यत्] 1 Being or situated in front. -2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, preceding, previous. -4 Ancient, old. —च्याः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvati. -2 The people of this country. —Comp. —भावा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.

प्राच्यक *a.* Eastern, easterly. —प्राचंड्यं 1 Vehemence, passion. -2 Fierceness, horrible look ; प्राचंड्यं बहति नखायुधस्य मार्गः Mā. 3. 17. —प्राचिका 1 *a.* mosquito. -2 A female falcon. —प्राचीरं 'An enclosure, fence, wall. —प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः 1 A patronymic of Mann. -2 Of Dakṣha. -3 Of Vālmiki.

प्राह् *a.* (Nomi. sing. प्राह्-इ) Asking, inquiring, questioning ; as in शब्दप्राह्. —Comp. —विवाकः (प्राह्-विवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law ; Ms. 8. 79, 181 ; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A chariotcer, driver, coachman ; Ms. 8. 293.

प्राजनः -न A whip, goad ; त्यक्त-प्राजनरहिमरंकिततनुः पार्थाकितैर्मर्गैः Ve. 5. 10.

प्राजहितः The Gārhapatya fire, q. v.

प्राजापत्य *a.* [प्राजापतिर्वैश्वदेवश्च] 1 Sacred to Prajāpati. -2 Born of Prajāpati (Brahmā) ; Ku. 6. 34. -3 Belonging to Prajāpati ; R. 10. 52. —स्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faith fully together ; सहोभी चरता धर्ममिति वाचाभुभाष्य च । कन्यापदानमभ्यर्च्य प्राजापत्यो- विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30 ; or इत्युक्त्वा चरता धर्मं या दीव्येर्दृष्टिने । स कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) पाव्येत्तज्जः षट् षड्विंशत्यन्तहात्मना Y. 1. 60. -2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (प्रयाग) ; (also *n.*). -3 (with तिथि) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pausa. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A kind of fast or penance ; षड्विंशतस्त्रिंशं सयं ऋहमयाद्व्यापितम् । षड्विंशं परं च माश्वीनात् प्राजाप- त्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ -6 The heaven of the Manes (पितृलोक). —स्यं Giving away the, whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः -प्राजिच *m.* A hawk.

प्राजित् *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman ; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेशं The constellation Rohiṇi.

प्राज्ञ *a.* (ज्ञा or ज्ञी *f.*) [प्रज्ञ एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Intellectual. -2 Wise, learned, clever ; किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः U. 4. —ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man ; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न विभ्यति Ve. 2. 14 ; Bg. 17. 14. -2 A kind of parrot —ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. -2 A clever or intelligent woman. —ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned woman. -2 The wife of a learned man. -3 N. of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपत्नी). —Comp. —कथा a story about a wise man. —मन्त्र, -मानिष्य or प्राज्ञमानिष्य *a.*

fancying oneself to be wise, conceited.

प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many ; त्वं भवतु वि-
द्वैजाः प्राज्यवृद्धिः प्रजासु *S.* 7. 34 ; *R.*
13. 62 ; *Si.* 14. 25. -2 Great, large,
important ; प्राज्यविक्रमाः *Kn.* 2. 18 ;
अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तुणनिव परित्यज्य सहसा
G. L. 5. -3 Lofly.

प्रांजल *a.* 1 Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere. -2 Straight, erect.

प्रांजलि *a.* [प्रसूती अंजली येन] Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, **प्रांजलिन्** See **प्रांजलि**.

प्राण 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire, inhale air. -2 To live, be alive ; यवहं पुनरेव प्राणिमि *K.* 35 ; प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थं *Bk.* 4. 38. -3 Ved. To blow (as the wind).

प्राण *m.* = **प्राण** below.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. -2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Prāṇas being five ; प्राण, अपान, समान, ध्यान and उदान) ; प्राणैरुप-
क्रोशमलीनसैर्वा *R.* 2. 53 ; 12. 54 ; (इति प्राणो ग्रहेऽपानः समानो नाभिर्निर्दिष्टः । उदानः कन्ददेशस्थो ध्यानः सर्वशरीरगः) । -3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs) ; *Bg.* 4. 29. -4 Wind, air inhaled. -5 Energy, vigour, strength, power ; as in प्राणसार *q. v.* -6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). -7 The Supreme Spirit. -8 An organ of sense ; *Ms.* 4. 143. -9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life, a beloved person or object ; कोशः कोशवत् प्राणाः प्राणा प्राणा न सु-
पतेः *H.* 2. 92 ; अपरपतेर्विमर्शको बहिष्-
कराः प्राणाः *Dk.* -10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius ; inspiration. -11 Aspiration ; as in महाप्राण or अहमप्राण *q. v.* -12 Digestion. -13 A breath as a measure of time. -14 Gum-myrrh. -**Comp.** -अ-
तिपाताः killing a living being, taking away life. -अत्ययः loss of life. -अ-
धिक *a.* 1. dearer than life. -2. superior in strength or vigour. -अधिनाथ *a.* a husband. -अधिपः the soul. -अंता-
death. -अंतिक *a.* 1. fatal, mortal. -2. lasting to the end of life, ending with life. -3. dangerous. -4. capital (as a sentence). (-कं) murder. -अपहरित्व *a.* fatal, destructive to life. -अपानं-नी air inhaled and ex-
haled. -अपानः destruction of life, killing a living being ; *Bh.* 3. 63. -आचार्यः a physician to a king. -आत्मन् *m.*

the vital or animal soul. -आत् *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. -आवाधः injury to life. -आवाधः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation to the five Prāṇas. -ईशः -ईश्वरः 1. a lover, husband ; *Amar.* 67 ; *Bv.* 2. 57. -2. wind. -ईशा, -ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणं, -उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. -उपहारः food. -कर *a.* refreshing or reviving the spirits. -कुरुकुरु-चापा peril of life, a danger to life. -ग्रहः the nose. -घातक *a.* destructive to life. -ह्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying. -हिद् *a.* 1. murderous. -2. destruc-
tive. -हेद् *m.* murder. -ह्यागः 1. an-
cider ; वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिबुनवाक्येव-
भित्तिः *H.* 1. -2. death. -द्व *a.* life-
giving. (-द्वं) 1. water. -2. blood. (-द्वः) Vishnu. -दक्षिण gift of life ; प्राणदक्षिणां दत्ता to grant one his life'. -दंडः capital punishment. -दयितः a husband. -दातु *a.* 'life-giver', savi-
our, deliverer. -दानं 1. resigning life. -2. the gift of life, saving one's life. -दुरोद्धरं, -यूतं fighting for life. -द्वेषः an attempt upon any body's life. -धार *a.* living, ani-
mate, (-रा) a living being. -धारण 1. maintenance or support of life. -2. vitality. -3. a means of sup-
porting life. -नाथः 1. a lover, hus-
band. -2. an epithet of Yama. निग्रहः restraint of breath, check-
ing the breath. -पतिः 1. a lover, husband. -2. the soul. -रस्त्री the voice. -परिक्रयः staking one's life. -परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. -पद्, -दायक, -दायिन् *a.* re-
storing or saving life. -प्रयाण departure of life, death. -प्रियः 'as dear as life' a lover, husband. -भक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. -भास्वत् *m.* the ocean. -भृत् *a.* possessed of life, living, animate, sentient. (-मः) 1 a living being ; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद *R.* 2. 43. -2 N. of Vishnu. -भोक्षण snioide. -यमः = प्राणायाम *q. v.* -यात्रा 1. support of life ; 'maintenance, livelihood ; पिबिषातमात्रप्राणवात्रां भग-
वन् *Mā.* 1. -2. the act of breathing. -योनिः 1. the Supreme being. -2. wind. (-यः) the source of life. -रंधं -1. the month. -2. a nostril. -रोषः 1. suppressing the breath. -2. danger to life. -विनाशः, -विह्वलः loss of life, death. -विद्योगः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वृत्तिः *f.* a vital function. -व्ययः cost or sa-
crifice of life. -शरीरः the Supreme being. -संयमा suspension of death. -संज्ञा, -संकेतं, -संवेदः risk or danger

to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -संहिता a manner of reciting the Vedic text. -समन् *n.* the body. -सम *a.* as dear as life. (-मः) a hus-
band, lover. (-मा) a wife. -सार *a.* 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular ; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गात्रं) बिभर्ति *S.* 2. 4. -हर -हारिन् *a.* 1. causing death, taking away life, fatal ; पुरो मम प्राणहरो भविष्यति *Gīt.* 7. -2. capital. -हारक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an ani-
mate or sentient being. -2 Myrrh.

प्राणय *a.* Strong, powerful. -यः 1 Breathing. -यः Air, wind. -3 A sacred bathing place. -4 The lord of created beings.

प्राणनः 1 The throat. -2 Water. -नं 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life, living. -3 Producing life.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणती 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3 Hic-cough (हिका).

प्राणमय *a.* Living breathing. **Comp.** -कोशः the vesture of the vital airs ; see कोश.

प्राणवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with or having breath, living, animated ; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः *S.* 1. 1. -2 Strong, powerful.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive, animated.

प्राणिन् *a.* Breathing, living, alive. -*m.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature ; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः *S.* 1. 1 ; *Me.* 5. -2 A man. -**Comp.** -अंगं a limb of an animal. -जातं a whole class of animals. -यूतं gam-
bling with fighting-animals, (cock-
fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -पीडा cruelty to animals. -हिंसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणाय्य *a.* (टकी *f.*) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणित्यं Debt.

प्रातर *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn, early, in the morning. -2 Early on the morrow, the next or tomorrow morning. -**Comp.** -अहः the early part of the day, forenoon. -आशः morning meal, breakfast ; अपयथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम स्वात्मलं ययं *Bk.* 8. 98. -आशिन *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् *n.* -कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony ; a morning duty or rite (worship, prayer &c.) -कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. -नेयः a hard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage

in the morning with appropriate songs. —त्रिवर्ग (प्रातस्त्रिवर्ग) the river Ganges. —दिनं forenoon. —दोहः morning milk. —प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day. —भोक्तृ m. a crow. —भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. —संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1. the morning twilight. —2. the morning devotions or Sandhya adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. —समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. —सवः, —सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of Soma. —स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution. —होमः morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन a. (की f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरा ind. Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरा पत्रत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रमन् रवि Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्स्य a. Matutinal.

प्रातिः f. 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. —2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक a. (की f.) Opposed, opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकः संवत्सः Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्य Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन a. (नी f.) Suitable, against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञ The subject under discussion.

प्रातिदैवसिक a. (की f.) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष a. (की f.) 1 Contrary, adverse. —2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्य Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद a. (दी f.) 1 Forming the commencement. —2 Produced in, or belonging to the day called प्रतिपद q. v.

प्रातिपदिक a. Express, explicit. —कः Fi.c. —कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौरुषिक a. (की f.) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ a. (भी f.) 1 Relating to divination or genius. —2 Intellectual, mental. —अं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभाष्य Becoming bail or security, suretyship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt; अणीप्रातिभाष्येनातिष्ठ Dk.

प्रातिभासिक a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. —2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोभिक a. (की f.) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिलोभ्य 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 13. —2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). —2 A next-door neighbour (निर्ंतरगृहवासी Knll.).

प्रातिशास्त्र्य A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Prātisākhya, one for the Sākala branch of Rīgveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक a. (की f.) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own. —2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिह्वं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातिहार्य 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. —3 Working miracles. —3 A miracle.

प्रातीतिक a. (की f.) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीपिक a. (की f.) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यंतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas q. v.

प्रात्ययिक a. (की f.) 1 Confidential, trusty. —2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिदू or surety).

प्रात्यहिक a. (की f.) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमकल्पिकः 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैष). —2 A Yogi just commencing his course.

प्राथमिक a. (की f.) 1 Primary, first, initial. —2 Former, previous. —3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्रादक्षिण्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुस् ind. Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with भू, कृ and अस्).

प्रादुस् 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुर्गतीसमोदुः Ms. 1. 6; R 11. 15; प्रादुःप्रात्क इव जितः पुरः परेज Si. 8. 12.

प्रादुर्भू 1 P. 1 To become; manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. —2 To arise, come to light. —3 To become audible, be heard.

प्रादुर्भावः 1 Coming into existence, arising; वदुः प्रादुर्भावत् K. P. 10. —2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. —3 Becoming audible. —4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

प्रादुर्भूत a. Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, displayed.

प्रादुष्करणं Manifestation, making visible.

प्रादुष्यं Manifestation.

प्रादेशः 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger. —2 A spot, place, region.

प्रादेशन A gift, donation.

प्रादेशिक a. (की f.) 1 Having precedents, precedented. —2 Limited, local. —3 Significant. —कः The owner of a district.

प्रादेशिन a. A span long.

प्रादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्रादोष a. (की f.), प्रादोषिक a. (की f.) Relating to the evening.

प्राधनिकं A destructive weapon, any war-implement.

प्राधानिक a. (की f.) 1 Most eminent, or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. —2 Relating to or derived from Pradhāna, q. v.

प्राधान्य 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. —2 Ascendancy, supremacy. —3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', 'principally'; Bg. 10. 19).

प्राधीत a. Well-read, highly educated (as a Brāhmaṇa).

प्राध्ययनं Reading, studying.

प्राध्व a. [प्रह्वोऽश्वा अस् समासः] 1 Distant, remote, long. —2 Bent, inclined. —3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध). —4 Favourable. —ध्वः A carriage. —ध्वं ind. 1 Favourable, agreeably or conformably, suitably; सभाजने मे धुजमृध्वंवाहुः सस्येतरं प्राध्वमितः प्रयुक्ते R. 13. 43. —2 Crookedly.

प्रांतः [प्रह्वोऽश्वा] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रांतस्तंतीर्गर्भाः S. 4. 7. —2 Corner (as of the lips, eyes &c.); Mā. 4. 2; ओष्ठं, ज्वनं. —2 Boundary extremity. —4 Extreme

verge, end; यौवनप्रातः Pt. 4. -5 A point, tip. -6 The back part. -Comp. -ग a. living close by. -दुर्ग a. a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort. -विरस a. tasteless in the end -शून्य a. see प्रातरशून्य. -अथ a. one who inhabits the borders.

प्रातः ind. Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रातर [प्रकृष्टमंतरं यव] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. -Comp. -शून्यः a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.)

प्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; R. 17. 1. -2 To attain to, go to, reach; यथा महाह्रदं प्राप्य क्षित्ति लोहं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48; Bk. 15. 106; so आभ्रमे, नदीं, वने &c.; प्राप्यावन्तीन् Me. 30 -3 To stretch, extend. -4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake; Bk. 5. 96. -5 To result or follow (as a conclusion); परिच्छिन्नस्तारज्जीव इति प्राप्नोति S. B. -6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोष, वृद्ध &c.). -7 To suffer, endure. -8 To be changed into (in gram.). -9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey; सपर्ययीः प्रापयन्पथि सिंधवो नमः निष्कमाः Si. 2. 104; वसतिं प्रिय कमिनां प्रियास्त्वह्ने प्रापयितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32; Ve 3. 7, R. 14 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide; अभिमन्युतनयमसुप्रापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived.' -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप a. Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in दुष्प्राप.

प्रापक a. (पिका f.) [प्राप्-प्ठुल] 1 Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid. -4 Obtaining.

प्रापण 1-Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuring. -5 Reference.

प्रापित p. p. 1 Conveyed, conducted. -2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. -3 Caused to obtain. -4 Procured, got.

प्राप्त p. p. 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to. -3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -5 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9

Described (as a symptom). -10 Fixed, placed. -Comp. -अनुज्ञ a. one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart. -अपरिध a. guilty of an offence. -अर्थ a. successful. (-र्थः) an object gained. -अवसर a. 1. finding occasion or opportunity. -2 timely, seasonable. (-रः) a fit or suitable time. -उद्वृ a. one who has attained rise or exaltation. -कारिन् a. doing what is right. -काल a. 1. opportune, seasonable; suitable, see अप्राप्तकाल. -2. marriageable. -3. fated, destined. (-लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (-लं) ind. seasonably, opportunely, timely; Pt. 1. 63. -जीवन a. revived, restored to life. -दोष a. guilty. -पंचत्त्व a. resolved into the five elements, i. e. dead; of. पंचत्त्व. -प्रसव a. 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement; U. 7. 2. -बुद्धि a. 1. recovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2. instructed, enlightened. -भारः a. heast of hurden. -मनोरथ a. one who has obtained his desired object. -यौवन a. being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful. -रूप a. 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. -3. charming, attractive. -4 fit, proper, worthy. -व्यवहार a. come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. 'minor'). -श्री a. one who owes his rise (to another); Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 245.

प्राप्तिः f. 1. Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit; द्रव्यं, यज्ञः, सुखं, &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. -4 Finding, meeting with. -5 Range, reach. -6 A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 Fortune, luck. -9 Rise, production. -10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Sidhis q.v.). 11 Union, collection (संहति). -12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny; Pt. 2 123. -14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). -15 The successful termination of a plot (सुखगम). -Comp. -आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play); उपायापायार्थकाश्चां प्राप्तेप्राप्ता प्राप्तिर्भवति S. D. 6. -सप्त a. particular Jāti in Nyāya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्त्यप्त् pot. p. 1 To be got or obtained -2 Attainable, procurable; destined to be got; प्राप्त्यप्यर्थं लभते मनुष्यः Pt. 2. 105. -3 To be reached, attainable. -4 To be met with or found. -5 Proper, fit, suitable.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader; आढ्यादि प्रापणिकाद्वज्रं Si. 4. 11.

प्रावृत्त्यं 1 Ascendancy, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

प्रावा(वा)लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्रावोध (धि) कः 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभंजनं The lunar mansion Svāti.

प्राभंजनिः 1 An epithet of Hanūmant. -2 Of Bhīma.

प्राभवं Superiority, supremacy, predominance.

प्राभवत्यं Supremacy, authority, power; Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः 'A follower of Prābhākara, a follower of that school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक a. (की f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राधुतं प्राधुतकं 1 A present, gift. -2 An offering to a deity or to a king ((Nazerāpā). -3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक a. (की f.) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). -3 Authentic, credible. -4 Relating to a प्रमाण q. v. -कः 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Pramāṇas of the Naiyāyikas, a logician -3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authenticity. -3 Proof, evidence, authority. -Comp. -वादिन् a. one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक a. (की f.) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्रासाद्यं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3 Intoxication.

प्रासीत्यं 1 Deht. -2 Death.

प्रासोद (दि) क a. (की f.) Charming, enchanting, delightful; अहो प्रसोदिकं रूपं U. 6. 20 v. 1.

प्रायः [प्र-अय् घञ्, इ-अय वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. 2 Seeking death by fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like मास, उपवास &c.); see प्रायोपवेशन below. -3 The largest portion, ma-

majority, plurality; majority of cases.

-4 Excess, abundance, plenty. -5 A condition of life N. B.- At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (a) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्राय 'about to fall'; सुतप्राय: 'almost dead'; a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (b) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कष्टप्रायं शरीरं U. 1. शालिप्रायो देशः Pt. 3; कमलामोदप्राया बनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (c) like, resembling; वर्षशतप्रायं दिनं, अमृतप्रायं वचनं &c. -Comp —उपगमनं, उपवेक्षणं, -उपवेशनं उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्तुषतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94; प्रायोपवेशनसदृशं व्रतमारिधतस्य Ve. 3. 10. —उपेत a. abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. —उपविष्ट, -उपवेशित् a. fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. —दर्शनं an ordinary phenomenon.. —भव a. common, usually met with.

प्रायण 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. -2 The path of life. -3 Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. -4 Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय a. Introductory, initial, initiatory. —यं The first. —यः 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. -2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायज्ञश्च ind. Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशावर्धः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो हांगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि इव्यं विप्रयोगे वृणाद्धि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्, प्रायश्चित्तिः f. 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19; (प्रायो नाम तपः पोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमिति श्रियते। Hemadri). -2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. 1 Expiating, expiatory. -2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्सी a. One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय a. Expiatory.

प्रायश्च ind. 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वयुगेनूत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्वर्जति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांयावदः Bh. 2. 90. -2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तत्र प्राज्ञप्रसादाद्धि प्रायः प्राप्स्यामि जीविष्ये Mb. -3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण ind. 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहद्वयंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकरे विधौ हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमस्तुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24. -2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायाणिक a. (की. f.) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक a. (की. f.) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेयिन् m. A horse.

प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness piety.

प्रायोगिक a. (की. f.) 1 Applied. -2 Applicable.

प्रारम्भ 1. A. To begin, commence; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विप्रभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; see आरम्भ.

प्रारब्ध p. p. Begun, commenced. —ब्धं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. -2 Fate, destiny.

प्रारब्धिः f. 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 A post to which an elephant is fastened, or a rope for fastening him.

प्रारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रारम्भेयि त्रियामा तरुणयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Mál. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. -2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; फलाकुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव. R. 1. 20

प्रारम्भण Commencing, beginning.

प्रारोहः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्ररोह.

प्रार्ण A chief debt.

प्रार्थ 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. -2 To demand in marriage. 3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विप्रवत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; रत्नार्ति प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48; R. 7; 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. -4 To look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयस्व तथा सौतं Bk. 7. 48. -5 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अश्वानीकेन पवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थयतामिति R. 15. 5; 9. 56. -6 To petition, file a suit against.

प्रार्थक a. (थिका. f.) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्षंसे धनपति-पुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. -2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरवापेय खलु प्रार्थना S. 1; 2. 1; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7; 7. 2. -3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिद्वरमप्रार्थनामंतः पुरेभ्य कथेयत् S. 2; (the object is ex-

pressed by the loc., as in शकुंतलाय प्रार्थना). -Comp. —भंगः refusal of a request. —सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिर्ज्ञेयः R. 1. 42.

प्रार्थनीय pot. p. 1 To be prayed for or solicited -2 To be wished or desired. —यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रार्थयितु m. 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. -2 A suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady); लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियं S. 3. 14; Pt. 1. 138; एवं प्रार्थयिता विद्वंयते S. 2.

प्रार्थित p. p. 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. -2 Wished, desired. -3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. -4 Killed, hurt. -5 Required, wanted; sought for; Ku. 5. 46.

प्रार्थित् a. 1 Begging, requested. -2 Wishing, desiring; मंदः कवियज्ञः प्रार्थि गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. -2 Attack- ing, assailing.

प्रालंब a. Pendent, hanging down; प्रालंबद्विगुणितचामरप्रहासः Ve. 28. —बः 1 A kind of pearl-orna- ment. -2 A female breast. —बं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय साचीकृतचार्दवचनः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालंबेषु K. 52.

प्रालंबकं See प्रालंबं.

प्रालंबिका A kind of golden neck- lace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलं प्रालेयप्लवनेच्छया Git. 1; प्रालेयशीतमचलेश्वरमीश्वरोऽपि (अधिष्ठेते) Si. 4. 64; Me. 39. -Comp. —अग्निः, —शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himalaya; Me. 57. —अंशुः, —करः, —रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor, —लेशः a hail-stone.

प्रालवः Barley.

प्रालवणं a. A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावास a. (सी. f.) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक a. (की. f.) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथाप्रावीण्यं वरसेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. -2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. -2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra) -3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीयं An upper garment.
प्रावरः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district.
—Comp. —कीटः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छसि लब्ध्वाविशालं प्रावारकं सूचयतेहि युक्तं Mk. 2. 22; जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽनुषेधितः Mk. 1

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावृतः *p. p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened.—तः, —तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

प्रावृत्तिः *f.* 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. —2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रावृत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Secondary. —2 Well-informed. —कः A messenger.

प्रावृष् *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and श्रावण); कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृत्यं R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रावृद् प्रावृक्षिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षार इतेः प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —Comp. —अत्ययः (प्रावृड-त्ययः) end of the rainy season. —कालः, (प्रावृडकालः) the rainy season.

प्रावृषः —वा The rainy season; monsoon.

प्रावृषिक, प्रावृषीण *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —कः A peacock.

प्रावृषिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season. —जः A storm, stormy gale.

प्रावृष्य *a.* 1 Produced in or relating to the rainy season; सा किं क्षया जनयितुमिह प्रावृष्येन...वास्तिन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. —2 Abundant, copious, much (lit. coming in showers). —3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). —वृष्यः 1 The Kadamba tree. —2 The Kuṇḍaja tree. —वृष्यः Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. —2 The Kuṇḍaja tree. —इयं Lapis lazuli.

प्रावेण्यं A fine woolen covering.

प्रावेशन *a.* (नी *f.*) To be given or done on entering. —नः A workshop, manufactory.

प्रावेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage). —2 In the habit of entering.

प्राव्रज्यं, प्रावाज्यं 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. —2 Vagranoy, wandering habit.

प्राश 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. —2 To taste; Ma. 2. 62. —3 To enjoy, sport with. —4 To drink.

प्राश् *f.* Ved. Food.

प्राशः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 144; धूम° &c. —2 Food.

प्राशकः An eater.

प्राशनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting —2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. —3 Food.

प्राशनीयः *a.* Eatable, serving as food. —यं Food.

प्राशित *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —तं 1 An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राशितं पितृतर्पणं Ms. 3. 74. —2 Eating.

प्राशित्रं 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. —2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. —3 Anything eatable.

प्राशस्त्यं Excellence, praise-worthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राशाखं 1 The office of a Prasastri. —2 Government, rule.

प्राशु *a.* Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. —शुः 1 Eating. —2 One who eats Soma. —3 An enemy of Vritra.

प्राश्निक *a.* Containing questions. —कः 1 An examiner. —2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्राश्निकः M. 2; तद्भगवत्प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितत्वं M. 1.

प्रास् 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. —2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. —2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. —3 Insertion.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. —2 A die.

प्रासनं 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. —2 Throwing down.

प्रासिक *a.* Armed with a dart. —कः A lancer, spearman.

प्रास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. —2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रासंगः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिकः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. —2 Connected with, innate. —3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. —4 Relevant. —5 Seasonable, opportune. —6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्यः A draught ox.

प्रासादः [प्रसीदस्मिन् प्र+सद् आपारे वज्र दीर्घः] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुटीयति प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 64. 2 A royal

mansion. —3 A temple, shrine. —4 A raised platform for spectators. —Comp. —अंगनं the court-yard of a palace or temple. —आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace.

—कुक्कुटः a tame pigeon. —तलं the surface or flat roof of a palace.

—वृष्ठः a balcony on the top of a palace. —प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. —प्रस्तरः the flat roof of a house. —मंडना a kind of orpiment.

—शाचिन् *a.* sleeping in a palace. —शृंगं the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासादीय *a.* Palatial, splendid.

प्रासादीयति Den. P. To look upon (a hut &c.) as a palace; प्रासादीयति कुख्यां Sk.

प्रासादिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Given as a favour. —2 Kind, friendly, amiable; U. 6. 20. —3 Beautiful, lovely

प्रास्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) : Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhāminvilāsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनं 'prefatory remarks.' —2 Seasonable; opportune, timely. —3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand), अप्रास्ताविकी महत्वेना कथा Mā. 2.

प्रास्तुत्यं Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. —2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Weighing a *Prastha* q. v. —2 Bought for a *Prastha*. —3 Containing a *Prastha*. —4 Sown with a *Prastha*.

प्रास्त्रवण *a.* (नी *f.*) Derived from a spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राह्णेः The forenoon.

प्राहेतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to, or happening in the forenoon.

प्राहेतरी-नां *ind.* Very early in the morning.

प्रिय [प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क] (compar. प्रेयस्, superl. वेद) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बंधुप्रियां Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः Rām.; R. 3. 29. —2 Pleasing, agreeable; ताम्रचतुस्तरे प्रियमप्यमिष्टया R. 14. 6. —3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 8; प्रियारामा वैदेही U. 2. —4 Dear, expensive. —5 Ved

Customary, familiar, usual. —यः 1 A lover, husband; **क्रीणामाद्यं प्रणय-वचनं विप्रमोहि, विप्रेषु**: Me. 28. —2 A kind of deer. —य 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; **प्रिये चारु-शिले प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये** Gt. 10. —2 A woman in general. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 News, information. —5 Spirituous liquor. —6 A kind of jasmine. —यं 1 Love. 2 Kindness, service, favour; **प्रियमाचरितं लते स्वया मे** V. 1. 16; **मद्विषयार्थं प्रियासोः** Me. 22; **प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'**; Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 365, 193. —3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; **प्रियनि-वेद्यितारं** S. 4. —4 Pleasing—यं *ind.* In a pleasing or agreeable manner. —Comp. —अतिथि *a.* hospitable. —अन्नं dear food or provisions. —अपयः absence or loss of a beloved object. —अप्रिय *a.* pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.). (—यं) service and disservice, favour and injury. —अण्डुः the mango tree. —अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving love or kindness; U. 3. —2 amiable. (—ईः) N. of Vishnu. —अद्य *a.* fond of life. —आख्य *a.* announcing good news. —आख्यानं agreeable news. —आत्मन् *a.* amiable, pleasant, agreeable. —उक्तिः *f.*, —उदितं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. —उपपत्तिः *f.* a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उपभोगः enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. —इच्छिन् *a.* 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. —2. friendly, affectionate. —कर *a.* giving or causing pleasure. —कर्मन् *a.* acting in a kind or friendly manner. —कलत्रा a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. —काम *a.* friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. —कार *a.* 1 acting kindly, doing good to. —2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, —कारिन् *a.* acting or treating kindly. (—*m.*) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 4. 76. —कृत् *m.* 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor; —2. N. of Vishnu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. —जनिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. —जीव *a.* living long, long-lived. —तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —दर्श *a.* pleasant to look at. —दर्शन *a.* pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; **अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः** U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 10; **एवमस्तु-कोऽपि प्रियदर्शनो देवः** S. 6. (—*n.*) 1. a parrot. —2. a kind of the date tree. —3. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas;

R. 5. 53. (—*n.*) the sight of a beloved object; Pt. 1. 128. —दृशिन् *a.* looking kindly upon anything. (—*m.*) an epithet or king Asoka. —देवन *a.* fond of gambling. —धन्वः an epithet of Siva. —पुत्रः a kind of bird. —प्रसा-दनं procreation of a husband. —प्राय *a.* exceedingly kind or courteous; **प्रियप्राया वृत्तिः** U. 2. 2. (—यं) eloquence in language. —प्रायस् *n.* a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. —प्रेच्छु *a.* wishing to secure one's desired object. —भावंः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. —भाषणं kind or agreeable words. —भाषिन् *a.* speaking sweet words. —महन् *a.* fond of ornaments; S. 4. 8. —मधु *a.* fond of liquor. (—युः) an epithet of Balarāma. —रण *a.* warlike, heroic. —वक्तु *a.* flattering, a flatterer. —वचन *a.* speaking kind or agreeable words. (—नं) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 22. —वयस्यः a dear friend. —वर्णी the plant called प्रियंयु. —वस्तु *n.* a beloved object. —वाक् *a.* speaking kindly, affable in address. (—*f.*) kind or agreeable words. —वादिक् a kind of musical instrument. —वादिन् *a.* speaking kind or pleasing words a flatterer; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. (—नी) a kind of bird. —अवस् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —संवासः the society of a beloved person. —सखः 1 a dear friend. —2 The tree Khadira. (—स्त्री *f.*) a female friend, a lady's confidante. —सत्य *a.* 1 a lover of truth. —2 pleasant though true. —सन्देशः 1 a friendly message, the message of a lover. —2 the tree called चपक. —समागमः union with a beloved object or person. —सहचरि *a.* a beloved wife. —सहृद् *m.* a dear or bosom friend. —स्वप्न *a.* fond of sleep; R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद् *a.* Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. —वः 1 A king of bird. —2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. —2 The tree called नीप. —3 The creeper प्रियं. —4 A bee. —5. A kind of bird. —6 Saffron. —कं A flower of the *asana* tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार, a. 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; **प्रियंको मे प्रिय इत्यनन्दत् R. 16. 48. —2 Agreeable. —3 Amiable.**

प्रियंयुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); **प्रियंयुः प्रियंयुः प्रियंयुः** Mā. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of

poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक). —2 Long pepper. —यु *n.* Saffron.

प्रियतम *a.* Most beloved, dearest. —मः A lover, husband; **शिवावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाहुकारः** Me. 31, 70. —मा A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर *a.* Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -स्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. —2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्यु, प्रियंभाबुक् *a.* Become an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyāla; see प्रियाल. —ला A vine.

प्री 1 9. P. (प्रीणाति, प्रीणीतं, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; **प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः** Bk. 2. 68; **सख्यः पितृन् प्रिययुराणासु** Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104. 7. 64. —2 To be pleased, take delight in; **कञ्चिन् मनस्ते प्रीणाति वनचारे** Mb. —3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. —4 To be cheerful or gay. —Caus. (प्रीणयति-ते) To please, satisfy &c. —II. 4. A (प्रीयते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; **प्रकाममप्रीयत यज्वनां प्रियः** Si. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30. Y. 1. 245. —2 To feel affection for, love. —3 To assent, be satisfied. —III. 1. P. To please, gratify &c.

प्रीण *a.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. —2 Old. ancient. —3 Previous.

प्रीणनं *a.* Pleasing, gratifying. —नं 1. Pleasing, satisfying. —2 That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित *a.* Pleased, delighted.

प्रीत *p. p.* [प्री-कृतेरिति] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; **प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्रं वरं हृणीष्व** R. 2. 63; 1. 81, 12. 94. —2 Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. —3 Content. —4 Dear, beloved. —5 Kind, affectionate. —Comp. —आरामन्, —चित्त, —मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीतिः [प्री भावे क्तिच्] *f.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; **सुखना-लोकनप्रीतिः** Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 51; Me. 62. —2 Favour, kindness. —3 Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. —4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; द्यूतं, सुगया°. —5 Friendliness, amity. —6 Conciliation. —7. A symbolical expression for the letter य. —8 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati; (सपत्नी संजाता स्याः प्रीति-रिति श्रुत). —Comp. —कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. —कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. —पुत्रा N. of the wife of

अभिषद्. —तुव N. of cupid. —द्व a. inspiring love; giving pleasure, pleasing. (—द्वः) a jester or buffoon in a play. —द्वत् a. given through affection. (—द्वत्) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. —दानं, दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; तद्वत्सरोऽयं प्रीतिदायस्य Māl. 4; R. 15. 68. —धनं money given through love or friendship. —पात्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. —पुरोक्त a. affectionate, loving. —पूरी, —पूर्यकं ind. kindly, affectionately. —प्रदुख a. friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4. —भाक् a. enjoying friendship, loved. —मनस् a. 1. delighted in mind, pleased, happy —2. kind, affectionate. —नय a. arising from love or joy. —युक् a. dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. —वचस् n., वचनं a friendly or kind speech. —वर्धन a. increasing love or joy. (—नः) an epithet of Vishnu. —वादः a friendly discussion. —विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). —आहुं a sort of Śrāddha in honour of the Manes of both parents. —स्निग्ध a. moist or wet through love (as the eyes).

प्रीतिमत् a. 1 Fall of love or affection, loving, fond, affectionate. —2 Pleased, satisfied. —3. Content, glad. —4. Favourable.

पु 1 A. (प्रवृत्ते) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, spring. —Caus. To extend, reach as far as.

पुष् 1 1. P.; (शेषति पुष्ट) 1 To burn, consume. —2 To reduce to ashes —II. 9. P. (पुष्पाति) 1. To become wet or moist —2. To pour out, sprinkle. —3. To fill.

पुषित a. 1 Sprinkled, wetted. —2 Burning.

पुष्ट p. p. Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

पुषः 1 The rainy season. —2 The sun. 3 A drop of water (Sk.)

प्रे (प्र-इ) 2. P. 1 To go forward. —2 To arrive at, reach. —3 To go out of, depart from; धीरा प्रेरयास्माहोकादचरा भवति Ken. 4 (Hence) to die, depart life; प्रेष 'after death'; प्रेष below.

प्रेत p. p. [प्र-इ] Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाह् किलातिशयतं वृत्ति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. —तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are per-

formed. —2 A ghost, evil spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. —Comp. —अधिपः an epithet of Yama. —अन्नं food offered to the Manes —अस्थि n. the bone of a dead man. —धारिन् an epithet of Śiva. —आवासः a burial-ground, cemetery. —ईशः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. —उद्देशः an offering to the Manes. —कर्मन् n. —कुर्य, कुर्या obsequial or funeral rites. —गत a. dead. —गृहं a cemetery. —गोपः the keeper of the dead. —वारिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. —दाहः the burning of the dead, cremation. —धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. —नदी the river वैतरिणी. —नरः a goblin, ghost. —निर्यातकः, —निर्हारकः a man employed to carry out dead bodies. —पक्षः 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada when offerings in honour of the Manes are usually performed; cf. विपक्ष. —पटहः a drum beaten at a funeral. —पतिः Yama (the Indian 'Pluto'). —पुरं the city of Yama. —भावः, death. —भूमिः f. a cemetery. —मेघः a funeral sacrifice. —राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी) —राजः an epithet of Yama. —लोकः the world of the dead. —वनं a cemetery. —वाहित a. possessed by a ghost. —शरीरं the body of the departed spirit. —शुद्धिः f., —शौचं purification after the death of a relative. —आहुं an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. —हारः 1 one who carries out a dead body. —2 a near relative.

प्रेतिः f. 1 Death, dying. —2 Departure, flight. —3 Food.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य ind. Having departed (from this world), after death, in the next world; न च तत्रैव नो ह्यह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9. 26. —Comp. —जातिः f. position in the world to come. —नय a. enjoying the fruits of actions in the next world, —भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; तमापातं प्रेक्ष Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. —2 To look on, be a spectator; युष्माकं प्रेक्षमाणानां Ve. 3. —3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षण 1 Viewing, seeing. —2 A view, look, appearance. —3 The eye; चकितहारिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82. —4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. —5 A dramatic representation; प्रेक्षणावसाने V. 3. —6 A place where public exhibitions are held. —Comp —कूर्त the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकं A show, spectacle. प्रेक्षणिक्ता A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय pot p. 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at; visible apparent. —2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. 2; B. 14. 9. —3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; Si. 10 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. —2 A look, view, sight, appearance. —3. Being a looker-on. —4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. —5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. —6 Intellect, understanding. —7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation. 8 The branch of a tree. —Comp. —अ (आ) गारः —रं, —गृहं, स्थानं 1 a theatre or play-house. —2 a council-chamber. —कारिन् a. wise, prudent, circumspect; प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं सुकम्पायैः Ki. 18. 28. —समाजः an audience, a crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षात् a. Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित p. p. Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. —तं A look, glance.

प्रेक्षिन् a. (णी. f.) 1 Looking at, viewing. —2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully. —3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in युगप्रेक्षिणी.

प्रेक्ष्य = प्रेक्षणीय. q. v.

प्रेख् 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate. —Caus. To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेकः, —खं A swing.

प्रेक्षण a. Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. 9. 106. —ण 1 Swinging. 2 A swing. —3 A minor drama in one act, having no Śtrādhāra, hero &c; S. D. thus defines it: —गर्भावमर्षरहितं प्रेक्षणं हीननायकं । अद्भुतपारमेकात्मविश्रम्भप्रवेशकम् । निवृद्धसंकटवृत्तं सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रितं ॥ 574; c. g. बालिवय.

प्रेक्षा 1 A swing. —2 Dancing. —3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. —4 A kind of building or house. —5 A particular pace of a house.

प्रेक्षित p. p. Swing, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेखोल 10 U. (प्रेखोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेखोलः, प्रेखोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating; Māl. 9. 17. —2 A swing.

प्रेत, प्रेति, प्रेष &c. See under वे.

प्रेतवन् *m.* 1 Wind. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेस्ता 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Desire (in general). -3 Supposition, assumption.

प्रेष्ठ *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining wishing, seeking, longing for. -2 Aiming at. -3 Supposing, assuming. -4 Anxious to deliver.

प्रेमन् *m. n.* [प्रियस्य भावः इमानिच् प्रविशः एकाच्क्त्वात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Love, affection; तस्मैमेहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Gft. 11; Me. 44. -2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. -3 Sport, pastime. -4 Joy, delight, gladness. -*m.* 1 A jest, joke. -2 Wind, air. -3 An epithet of Indra. -**Comp.** -अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection, -सद्भिः *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. -पर *a.* affectionate, loving. -पातनं 1 tears (of joy). -2 the eye (that sheds them). -पात्रं 'an object of love, any beloved person or thing. -बंधः, बंधनं a bond or tie of affection. -भावः affection, love.

प्रेमवती A mistress or beloved.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेयस् *a.* (सी. *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय q. v.). -*m.* 1 A lover, husband. -2 A dear friend; Māl. 10. 24. -*m. n.* Flattery. -सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपरयः A heron (fond of offspring).

प्रेर *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move. -2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth; R. 4. 24. v. l. -3 To incite, instigate, set on. -4 To cast, direct (as eyes); नयने यत्प्रेरयात्तया S. 2. 2. -5 To throw, hurl. -6 To send forth, despatch. -7 To utter. -8 To ask.

प्रेरक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. -2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरणः -जा 1 Driving or urging on impelling, inciting, instigation. -2 Impulse, passion. -3 Throwing, casting; क्रीमूदानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टि Me. 68. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Order, direction. -6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form. -7 Activity, exertion.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted; Pt. 2. 144. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Ordered. -5 Directed, cast; तत्तस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23. -6 Touched. -तः An envoy, a messenger.

प्रेर्वन् *m.* Ved. The ocean. -*f.* (प्रेर्वी) A river.

प्रेव् I. 4 P. 1 To drive forward, drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast. -*Caus.* 1 To send forth, cast, hurl; Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch; किमर्थमुचयः प्रेषितः ह्युः S. 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). -II. 1 U. (प्रेषति-ते) To go, move.

प्रेवः 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेवक *a.* 1 Dispatching, sending. -2 Ordering.

प्रेवणः, -णा 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission.

प्रेषित *p. p.* 1 Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). -4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

प्रेष्य *a.* To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. -*व्यः* 1 A servant, menial, slave; Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. -*व्या* A female servant, handmaid. -*व्यं* 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. -**Comp.** -जनः Servants taken collectively. -भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage M. 5. 12. -*वधूः* 1 the wife of a servant. -2 a female servant, handmaid. -*वर्गः* the body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेष्ठ *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). -*हः* A lover, husband. -*ह्य* 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of प्र with प्र q. v.). -**Comp** -कदा a rite in which no mats are allowed. -कर्तुमा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. -द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gaṇa to P. II. 1. 72).

प्रेयं Being kind kindness, love.

प्रेयः 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दन).

प्रेषणिक *a.* Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

प्रेष्यः A servant, menial, slave; Ku. 6. 58. -*व्या* A female servant. -*व्यं* Servitude, slavery. -**Comp.** -भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

प्रोक्ष 6. P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्रागात्स्ये तथा आजे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. -*Caus.* To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice. -जी, प्रोक्षणिः *f.* Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating.

प्रोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

प्रोचंड *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

प्रोचारित *a.* sounding loudly.

प्रोचैस *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

प्रोच्छन्न *a.* 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

प्रोच्छ्रित *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.

प्रोज्ञासनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रोज्ञ 6 P. = उज्ज् q. v.

प्रोज्ञनं Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रोज्ञित *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रोच्छनं 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants

प्रोड्नी *a.* Flown up or away.

प्रोद, प्रोदि See प्रोद, प्रोदि.

प्रोट: A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रोत *p. p.* [प्र-वे-स्यन्-क्- संप्रसारणं] 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended, lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transfix; R. 9. 75. -5 Passed or come through; तद्विच्छिद्रमोतात् i. e. (चंद्रकिरणात्) विसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected. -तं A garment, woven cloth. -**Comp.** -उत्सादनं 1 an umbrella. -2 a cloth-house, tent.

प्रोतयति Den. P. To insert, infix.

प्रोत्कटः (i. e. धृत्यः) A favourite servant.

प्रोत्कंठ *a.* Lifting up or stretching, out the neck.

प्रोत्कर्षः Pre-eminence.

प्रोक्तुं A loud noise or uproar.
प्रोक्तुं *a.* Very high or lofty.
प्रोक्तुल *a.* 1. Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

प्रोत्सारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रोत्सारित *p. p.* 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

प्रोत्साहः 1 Zeal ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रोत्साहकः 1 An instigator, instigator. -2 (in law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोत्साहनं Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रोथ 1 U. (प्रोथति-ते) 1 To be equal to, he a match for, withstand (with dat.); यथोपास्मै न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 subdue, over. power. -5 To destroy, slay.

प्रोथ *a.* 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षांत-सुवकांत च प्रियं प्रोथयन्मुद्रयेत् Tv. -थः, -थी 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. -थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

प्रोथिन् *m.* A horse.

प्रोद्धत *a.* Projecting, prominent.

प्रोद्घुष 1 P. 1 To sound forth. -2 To fill with sounds or cries -**Caus.** 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

प्रोद्घुह *p. p.* 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.

प्रोद्घोषणं, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

प्रोद्दीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रोद्घोषः Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

प्रोद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

प्रोद्भूत *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.

प्रोद्यत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

प्रोद्वाहः Marriage.

प्रोद्भूत *p. p.* 1. Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.

प्रोन्मील 1 P. 1 To bloom, hlos-

som. -2 To come to light, appear. -**Caus** 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

प्रोन्मीलनं Disclosing &c.

प्रोह्यधित *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Request.

प्रोह्यखनं Scratching; marking.

प्रोषः Burning, combustion.

प्रोषित *p. p.* Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. -**Comp.** -मर्तुका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry She is thus defined in S. D. नानाकार्य. वशाद्यस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनोभवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोषितमर्तुका ॥ 119. -मरणं dying in a foreign country.

प्रो (प्रौ) घृ 1 A bull, an ox. 2-A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish (ही also). -**Comp.** -पदः the month भाद्रपद. (-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वभाद्रपदा and उत्तरभाद्रपदा. -पाद *a.* born under the above Nakshatra.

प्रोष्ण *a.* Burning hot, scorching

प्रो (प्रौ) ह *a.* 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. -हः 1 Reasoning, logic. -1 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A knot, joint.

प्रो (प्रौ) ढ *a.* [प्र + वह क बा वृद्धिः] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.); प्रोढपुष्पः कदम्बः Me 25; प्रोढतालीविपाण्डु &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up; वनेते हि मन्मथप्रोढसुहृदो निशीथस्य योवनश्रीः Māl. 9; Si. 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रोढः तमः कुब-कुतज्ञतयेव भद्रं Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. -4 Grand, mighty, strong. -5 Violent impetuous. 6- Proud; Mv. 2. 3. -7 Luxuriant. -8 Married. -9 Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.). -10 Raised or lifted up. -11 Controverted, discussed. -ढा A hold and grown up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोढ-शाङ्गवेदाला विज्ञता तरुणी मता ॥ पंचरंजना प्रोढा भवेद्भद्रा ततः परम् ॥ -**Comp.** -अंगना a bold woman; see above -उक्तिः *f.* a hold or pompous assertion. -पाद *a.* one whose feet are raised on a hench. -पुष्प *a.* having full-grown blossoms; Me. 25. -प्रताप *a.* of great or mighty valour. -यौवन *a.* advanced in youth. -वादः an arrogant or hold assertion, defiant speech.

प्रौढत्वं Sublimity or felicity; Māl. 1. 7.

प्रौ (प्रौ) ढिः *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15 -4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprise -**Comp.** -वादः 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a hold assertion.

प्रौढी 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. 2-To increase.

प्रौण *a.* Clever, learned.

प्रौष्ठपदः N. of the month Bhādra-pada. -नी The full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

पूकः Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अर्थाभिदं).

पूक्ष 1 U. To eat, consume.

पूक्षः [पूक्षते कटिः पूक्ष-कर्मणि-ञञ] 1 The Indian fig-tree; पूक्षमरोह इव सौधतले विभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. -2 One of the seven Dvipas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4 The space at the side of a door. -**Comp.** -जाता, सहोदवाचिका an epithet of the river Sarasvati. -तीर्थ, -प्रसवणं, -राज्य *m.* The place where the Sarasvati rises.

पूक्षं The fruit of पूक्ष.

पूह 1 A. (पूहते) To go, move.

पूी 9 P. (पूीवति) To go, move.

पूीहन् *m.* The spleen or its enlargement (पूीहन् also); Mv. 5. 19. -**Comp.** -अरिः N. of the fig tree. -उद्गरं enlargement of the spleen. -उद्गरिन् *a.* suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

पूीहा The spleen.

पु 1. A (पूवते, पुत) 1 To float, swim; किं नामैतत् मज्जत्यलान्नि यावा-णः पुवंत इति Mv. 1; क्लेशोत्तरं रागवशात् पुवंते R. 16. 60; पुवंते धर्मलघवो लोकेऽभ-सि यथा पुवाः Subhāsh. -2 To cross in a boat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13. 15. 46. -5 To plunge into bathe. -6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip. -11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -**Caus.** (पूवति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. -2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; येः क्षापयि-प्यतिः संमंततोऽमी Si. 3. 74, 7. 74. -5 To

cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel) WITH अभि 1. to over-flow. -2 to overwhelm, overcome.

हव a. [व-अच्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. -वः 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाश-येश्च शनैः पश्चात्कृतं सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 38; सर्वे ज्ञानहवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यासि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4. 194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. -5 A frog -6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope -8 An enemy -9 A sleep. -10 A man of a low tribe; a Chândāla. -11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree. -13 The Kârdava bird, a kind of duck, -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलकq.v.). -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17. Urging on, inciting. -Comp. -गः 1. monkey; R. 12. 70. -2. a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिरीष. -5 N. of the sun's Charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -गतिः a frog.

पूवकः [पु बाहु० अक] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Chândāla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

पूवगः 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

पूवगमः 1 A monkey; Si. 12: 55.

-2 A frog. -Comp. -हं दुः an epithet of Hanumat.

हवन a. [वृ-ल्यट्] Inclined, stooping down. -ने 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into; Mâl. 1. 119. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge -6 A declivity. 7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

हवाका A float, raft.

हविक a. [हवेन तरति टन] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

हावः [वृ-ल्यट्] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to overflowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 90; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

हावनं [वृ णिच् ल्यट्] 1 Bathing, ablation. -2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. -3 flood, deluge.

हावित p. p. [वृ णिच् क] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow -2 Deluged, inundated, overflowed. -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 26; Ki. 11. 36. -4 Covered with, smeared.

हावित् a. [वृ-णिनि] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. m. A bird.

हुतः p. p. [वृ क] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Batbed in (See वृ). -तं 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the

paces of a horse. -3 Bounding, vaulting. -Comp. -गतिः a hare. (-f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

हुतिः f. [वृ-भवे क्तिच्] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump, spring; as in संदूकहुति. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -4 Prolation or pretraction of a vowel.

हुत् I. 1, 4, 9, P. (घोषति, घुष्यति, घुष्णाति, घृष्ट) To burn, scorch, singe; sear; Ks. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (घुष्णाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. -2 To anoint. -3 To fill.

हुतिः 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

हुवः Burning, combustion.

हुष्ट p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

होषः Burning, combustion (also घोष).

होषण a. (णी f.) [घृष् क्यु] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes. तापीयिकं पुरारेस्तद्वत्तु मदनहोषणं लोचनं च; Mâl. 1. v. 1. -जं Burning, scorching (घोषणं v. 1).

हुस् 4. P. (वृष्यति) 1. To burn. -2 To share.

पूव 1 A. (वृषते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

होतः 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat devour.

प्सा 1 Food. 2 Hunger.

प्सात् p. p. 1 Eaten -2 Hungry.

प्सान् 1 Eating -2 Food.

पुष्ट a. 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

फ.

फ a. Obvious, evident. -फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. -2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. -3 Fruitfulness. -4 An increaser. -5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). -6 Increasing, expanding. -फा 1 Useless or idle speech (न.) also). -2 Heat. -3 Increase. -4 An

increaser. -फं 1 An angry, speech. -2 Blowing into, puffing up.

फक् 1 P. (फकति, फकित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. -2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3 To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion.

फकः A cripple.

फक्किता 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; फणिभाषित-भाष्यफक्किता विषया कुंडलनामभाषिता N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion. -3 A sophistical argument, sophism -4 A trick, fraud. -5 Logical exposition.

फद् ind. An onomatopoeic word

used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अस्त्राय फट्.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फटा also in this sense); निर्विषेणापि सर्पेण कर्तव्या महती फटा (फणा v. 1), विषं भवतु सा भूदा फटादोषो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. —2 A tooth. —3 A rogue, a cheat (कितव).

फडिंगा A cricket, locust or grass-hopper.

फण 1 P. (फणति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; रुद्रजुर्भेजिरे फेणुर्बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. —2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the *Caus.* of फण्). —*Caus.* (काणयति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid).

फण-गर [फण-अ] 1 The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विमकुतः पन्नगः फणं (फणां) कुरुते S. 6. 30; मणिभिः फणस्यैः R. 12. 12; Ku. 6. 68; बहुति ध्रुवनश्रेणि शेषः फणाफलकस्थितं Bh. 2. 35. —2 The expanded side of the nostril, (also फणं in this sense). —णः Ved. Scum. —*Comp.* —**आटोपः** the expanded hood (v. l. for फटाटोप); Pt. 1. 204. —**करः** a serpent. —**धरः** 1. a serpent. —2. N. of Siva. —**धृत्** m. 1. a serpent. —2. the number 'nine' (there being nine chief Nāgas). —**मणिः** a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent; Si. 9. 25. —**मंडलं** the rounded body of a serpent; करालफणमंडलः R. 12. 98; तस्करणामंडलोद्विर्भूमिण्योषितविग्रहं 10. 7.

फण(णा)वत् m. A snake in general. **फणिन्** m. [फणा अस्त्रस्य ङि] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्भिरतो यद्भूरलं फणिनः पुष्पासि परिमल्लोद्भूतेः Bv. 1. 12, 58; फणी मयूरस्य तले निविदति Rs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 2. 21. —2 An epithet of Rāhu. —3 An epithet of 'Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; फणिभाषितभाष्य-फल्लिका N. 2. 95. —*Comp.* —**इंद्रः**, **ईश्वरः** 1. an epithet of the serpent-demon Sesha. —2. of Ananta, the lord of serpents. —3. of Patanjali. —**केश(स)-रः** = नागकेशर. —**खलः** a quail. —**तस्मिन्** an epithet of Vishnu (who uses Sesha as his couch). —**पतिः** 1. an epithet of Sesha or of Vāsuki. —2. of Patanjali. —**पियः** wind. —**केनः** opium. —**भाष्यं** Mahābhāṣya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —**धृज्** m. 1. a peacock. —2. an epithet of Garuda. —**मुखं** a kind of spade used by house-breakers. —**ल-ता**, **बल्लो** betel-pepper.

फणिज्जकः Marjoram.

फडः The belly.

फल्कारिन् m. A bird.

फरं A shield; of. फलक.

फरुवकं A betel-box.

फर्करायते Deu. A. To glance about, dart to and fro, sparkle; गङ्गजलमात्रेण शफरो फर्करायते Udb.

फर्फरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —**कं** 1 A young shoot or branch. —2: Softness. —**का** A shoe.

फल I. 1. P. (फलति, फल, अफालत्, फलिष्यति, फलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; — **नाताफलैः** फलति कल्पतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; परावकाराय दुमाः फलोरे Subhāsh. विधातुर्ध्यापारः फलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; सौर्यस्यैव फलोनं पश्य विविधभेदांसि मञ्जीतयः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. —2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः फलितास्तेवति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न फलतुः क्षणदाचरणं (मनोरथाः) Bk. 1. 113; 12. 66; नवाकृतिः फलति नैव कलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. —3 To result, produce results or consequences; फलितमस्तकां कपटप्रवर्धन H. 1; फलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादप्रसादेन Māl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; खलः करोति दुर्वृत्तं दूतं फलति साधुषु H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. —4 To become ripe, ripen. —5 To fall to the lot of, befall. —6 To be useful. —II. 1 P. (फलति, फल or फलत in the first sense, and फलित in other senses) 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य मूधानमासाद्य पफालासिचरो हि सः Mb. —2 To shine back, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. —3 To go.

फल [फल्-अ] 1 Fruit (fig. also) as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30; R. 4. 33; 1. 49. —2 Crop, produce; कृषिफलं Me. 16. —3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अत्युरकटैः पापघुषुर्पैरिहेव फलमभ्युते H. 1. 83; फलेन ज्ञास्यति Pt. 1. न नवः प्रभुराफलोद्व्यात् स्थिरकर्म विरारम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. —4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); फलमयोपहासस्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37. —5 A deed, an act (opp. words); भुवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कठेन निजोपयोगितां N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. —6 Aim, object, purpose; परीक्षितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. —7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगतां वा विकलेन किं फलं Bv. 2. 61. —8 Profit or interest on capital. —9 Progeny,

offspring; R. 14. 39. —10 A kernel (of a fruit). —11 A tablet or board (शारिफल). —12 A blade (of a sword). —13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; barb; Mu. 7. 10. —14 A shield. —15 A testicle. —16 A gift. —17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). —18 Product or quotient. —19 Menstrual discharge. —20 Nutmeg. —21 A ploughshare. —22 Loss, disadvantage. —23 The second term in a rule-of-three sum. —24 Correlative equation. —25 The area of a figure. —26 The three myrobalans (त्रिकला). —27 A point on a die. —*Comp.* —**अद्गः** = फलान्तर q. v. —**अनु-ब्धः** succession or sequence of fruits or results —**अनुमेय** a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्ता इव R. 1. 20. —**अनुसरणं** 1. rate of profits. —2. following of reaping consequences. —**अंतः** a bamboo. —**अन्वेष्टिन्** a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). —**अपेक्षा** expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. —**अपेत** a. useless, unfertile, suproductive. —**अम्लः** a kind of sorrel. (—म्लं) tamarind. —**अशनः** a parrot. —**अस्थि** n. a cocoa-nut. —**आकांक्षा** expectation of (good) results; see फलपिक्षा. —**आगमः** 1. production of fruits, load of fruits; भवति नद्यास्तरवः फलागमः S. 5. 12. —2. the fruit season, autumn. —**आह्व** a. full of or abounding in fruits. (—ह्व) a kind of plantain. —**आरामः** a fruit-garden, orchard. —**आसक्तं** a. 1. fond of fruits. —2. attached to fruits, fond of getting fruit (of actions done). —**आहारः** feeding or living on fruits, fruit-meal. —**उच्चयः** a collection of fruits. —**उत्तमा** 1. a kind of grapes (having no stones). —2. = त्रिकला. —**उत्पातिः** f. 1. production of fruit. —2. profit, gain. (—त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written फलोत्पत्ति in this sense). —**उदयः** 1. appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आफलोदयकर्मणः R. 1. 5; 8. 22. —2. profit, gain. —3. retribution, punishment. —4. happiness, joy. —5. heaven. —**उद्गमः** appearance of fruits; S. 5. 12. (v. l.) —**उद्देशः** regard to results; see फलपिक्षा. —**उपजीविन्** a. living by cultivating or selling fruits. —**उपेत** a. yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. —**कामना** desire of fruits or consequences. —**कालः** fruit-season. —**केश-सरः** the cocoa-nut tree. —**केशाश-कः** the scrotum (covering of the testicles). —**खंडनं** frustration of fruits or results, disappointment.

—ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage.
 —ग्रहिः ग्रहनि *a.* (also फलग्रहि and फलेग्रहि) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्राव्यतां कलमुपैति पैतुं स्पामनोरधतरः फलग्रहिः Kir. K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. (—*m.*) a fruit tree.
 —ग्रहिष्णु *a.* fruitful. —ग्रहने a house built of wooden boards. —त्रयं, —त्रिकं the three myrobala (त्रिकला). —वृ, —दातृ, —प्रद *a.* 1. productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 143. —2. bringing in gain or profit. —3. giving a reward, rewarding. (—वृ:) a tree. —निवृत्ति *f.* final consequence or reward. —निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of consequences. —निवृत्तिः *f.* production of fruit. —परिणतिः *f.* परिणामः, —पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1. the ripening of fruit. —2. the fullness of consequences —पाकान्तं, —पाकावसानं an annual plant. —पातनं knocking down or gathering fruit. —पादयः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, —पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1. the giving of fruits. —2. a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्तिः *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. —प्रिया the Priyangu plant. —वंध्यः a tree barren of fruit. —वंधिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit. —भागः a share in any product of profit. —भागिनं, —भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit. —धूमि *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i.e. heaven or hell). —धृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences. —2. usufruct. —मरस्य the aloe plant. —योगः 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object; Mu. 7. 10. —2. wages, remuneration. —राजन् *m.* a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —विक्रयिन् *a.* a fruit-seller. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षका the bread-fruit tree. —शादवः the pomegranate tree. —शालिन् *a.* 1. bearing fruit, fruitful. —2. sharing in the consequences. —शैसि the Badara tree. —भेदः the mango tree. —संस्थ *a.* bearing fruit. —संपद् *f.* 1. abundance of fruit —2. success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. —2. a prosperous result. —स्नेहः a walnut tree —हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durḡā. —हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. —हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः कालया धुवनफलके क्रीडति माणिकारः Bh. 3. 39; घृतं, चित्रं &c. —2 Any flat surface; घुंस्यमानकपोल-फलकं K. 218; घृतमुद्युग्मं फलकैर्विबभुः Si. 9. 47, 37; of. तट. —3 A shield.

—4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. —5 The buttocks, hips. —6 The palm of the hand. —7 Frail, result, consequence. —8 Profit, gain. —9 Menstruation. —10 The head of an arrow. —11 The pericarp of a lotus. —12 A broad and flat bone (of the forehead). —Comp. —पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). —यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskaraśāhārya. —सक्य *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. —2 Armed with a shield. —*m.* 1 A wooden bench. —2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also).

फलतश्च *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनं [फलन्त्यु] 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. —2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. —2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. —3 Containing the result or end of a plot. —*m.* A fruit-tree. —ती The plant called ज्येष्ठ.

फलसः (शः) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहका A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. —2 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. —ता A menstruous woman. —तं A sort of perfume (शैल्य).

फलित् *a.* [फल अस्त्वै इति] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); घुस्विणः कलितश्चैव वृक्षास्तुभयनः स्मृतः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. —2 Advantageous, profitable. —*m.* A tree.

फलिन *a.* [फलिनश्च] Fruitful, bearing fruit; Māl. 6. 19. —का The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, फली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; of. R. 8. 61).

फलीकृ 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणं Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलीकृत *p. p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फल्यु *a.* [फल्यु उ य् च] Up. 1. 18] 1 Pitiless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो यावत्तमपारं फल्यु Pt. 1 —2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. —3 Small, minute. —4 Vain, unmeaning. —5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. —6 Untrue. —7 Beautiful, lovely. —ह्युः *f.* 1 The spring season. —2 The opposite leaved fig-tree. —3 N. of a river at Gayā. —4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. सुलाल) thrown by the Hindus

over one another at the Holi festival. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called Holi. —वाटिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्युता-स्वं Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance; Bh. 2. 9.

फल्युन *a.* 1 Red. —2 Born under the constellation फल्युनी. —नः 1 The month of Phālguna. —2 N. of Indra. —3 Of Arjuna.

फल्युनी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6. —Comp. —भवः the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाद *ind.* An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alnm.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. —2 Flour mixed with curds (करम).

फाणितं Raw sugar.

फांट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). —टः —टं An infusion, decoction; फांटमनायातसाध्यः कषाय-विशेषः Sk; फांटसिवाद्यपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary). —टं The first particles of butter produced by churning.

फांटका A decoction, infusion.

फांटे The belly.

फालः —लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. —2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सोमंतभाग); N. 1. 16. —3 A sort of spade. —4 A bundle. —5 The forehead (for माल). —लः 1 An epithet of Balarām. —2 Of Siva. —3 The citron tree. —लं 1 A garment of cotton. —2 A ploughed field. —Comp. —आहत *a.* ploughed, tilled. —कृत *a.* 1. tilled. —2. produced by cultivation. (—हं) a ploughed field. —गुतः N. of Balarāma.

फालखेला A quail.

फाल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, March). —2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet: — उत्तरायणं फाल्युनीन्यां नक्षत्रायामर्धं दिवा । जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्युने विष्टुः ॥ —3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. —Comp. —अर्जुनः 1. the month Chaitra. —2. The vernal season (वसंतकाल). —3 an epithet of नङ्गल and सहदेव.

फाल्युनालः = फाल्युन.

फाल्युनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्युन; भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिः 1 A wicked man. —2 Useless or idle talk. —3 Anger.

फिंगकः The fork-tailed shrike.

फिरंगः 1 The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans). -2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis.

फिरंगिन् *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European.).

कुः 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

कुः A bird.

कुः The expanded hood of snake.

कु(कू)त् *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; **कु(कू)त्** 1. to blow into (a liquid); **बालः पायसदग्धो दधयति कूट्कृत्य भक्षयति** H. 4. 103. -2 to scream aloud, cry, shriek. -*Comp.* -**करः** fire. -**काः**, -**कृत**, -**कृतिः** *f.* 1. blowing into. -2. hissing, whizzing. -3. the hiss of a serpent. -4. sobbing. -5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell. -**कृत** *a.* 1. blown into &c. -2. blown up (as a bubble). -3. screamed aloud. (-**क्त**) 1. sound of the a wind-

instrument. -2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

कुकु *ind.* An onomatopoeic word. -*Comp.* -**कारक** *a.* panting, gasping.

कुकुत्तः-सं The lungs.

कुकु *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crackling of fire.

कुल 1 *P.* (कुलति, कुलित) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand; *Māl.* 5. 23.

कुल *p. p.* (of कृ) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; **पुष्पं च कुलं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कांतिं प्रमदाजनानां** R. 6. 6; **कुलारविंदवदनां** Ch. P. 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. -3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay. -**ल्ल** A full-blown, flower. -*Comp.* -**तुवरी** alum. -**नयन**, -**नेत्र**, -**लोचन** *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy); *Pt.* 1. 135. (-**नः**) a kind of deer. (-**न**) a large, full eye. -**कालः** the wind raised in winnowing corn

कुलनं Inflating, filling with wind. **कुलितः** *f.* Blossoming, blooming.

व.

वः 1 N. of Varuṇa. -2 Water. -3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse; **वः पुमान् वरुणे सिंघौ भगे तोये गते तु वा । गन्धे तत्संतानं पुंस्येव पवने स्मृतः ॥**

वह् 1 *A.* (वहते, वहति) To increase, grow. -*Caus.* 1 To increase. -2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

वह्मिन् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

वह्मि *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल *q. v.*).

वह्मिषु *a.* -More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (compar. of बहुल *q. v.*).

वक्रः 1 The Indian crane. -2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). -3 N. of a demon killed by Bhīma. -4 N. of another demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -5 N. of Kubera. -**की** = वृत्ता *q. v.* -*Comp.* -**चरः**, -**वृत्तिः**, -**वतचरः**, -**व्रति-कः**, -**व्रतिन्** *m.* 'acting like a crane',

a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अथोद्यतिर्नैकृतिकः स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः । शठो मिथ्या-विनीतश्च वक्रव्रतचरो द्विजः *Mā.* 4. 196. -**जित्** *m.* -**निष्पदनः** epithets of 1. Bhīma. -2. of Kṛishṇa. -**पंचक** the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kārttika. -**यंत्र** a kind of retort. -**व्रतं** 'crane like conduct', hypocrisy. **वक्रुर** *a.* Horrible. -**रः** Lightning; thunderbolt.

वकुलः 1 A kind of tree, *Mimusops Elengi*, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); **काक्षरान्यो (केसरः or वकुलः) वदन्मदिरां दोहदच्छसनास्याः** *Me.* 78; **वकुलः सीधुगंधुषेकात् (विकसति)**; (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक). -2 A kind of drug. -**ल** The fragrant flower of this tree; *Bv.* 1. 54.

वकुल The Bakul tree.

वक्रुका 1 A small crane. -2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

कुलुरीकः 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

फेदकारः A shriek, howl.

फेणः-नः 1 Foam, froth; गौरी-वक्त्रधुकुरिचनं या विदधेयः केनैः *Me.* 50 : R. 13 11; *Mā.* 2. 61. -2 Foam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White otter-fish bone. -*Comp.* -**अयं** a bubble. -**अग्निः** N. of Indra; cf. **वसुवि**. -**आहार** *a.* living on foam. -**गिरिः** N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. -**पिंडः** 1. a mere bubble. -2. an empty idea, non-entity. -**वाहिन** *m.* a filtering cloth.

फेण(न)कः See फेन.

फेनि(न)ल *a.* Foamy, frothy; **फेनिलमधुराशि** R. 13. 2.

फेरः-फेरंडः A jackal.

फेरवः 1 A jackal; **कंदफेरवचंड-** **डाकृति** &c. *Māl.* 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal.

फेल् 1 *P.* (फेलति) To go, move.

फेलं, फेला, फेलिका, फेली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, ors.

वकोटः A crane.

वदुः 1 A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; **चाणक्यवदुः** &c.; see **वदुः**. -2 A young Brahmachārin. -*Comp.* -**मात्रः** a mere boy.

वदुःकरणं Investiture with the sacred thread.

वाटे (लि)शं A fish-hook; *Bh.* 3. 21.

वत् *ind.* A particle expressing:-

1 Sorrow, regret (alas !); **वयं वत् विद्वरतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका** *Māl.* 3. 18; **अहो वत् महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं** *Bg.* 1. 45. -2 Pity or compassion; **वत् वत् हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिहोले** *S.* 1. 10. -3 Addressing, calling; **वत् वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितान्तं** *G. M., R.* 9. 47. -4 Joy or satisfaction; **अहो वतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः** *Kn.* 3. 20. -5 Wonder or surprise; **अहो वत् महत्स्वप्नं** *K.* 154. -6 Censure. For the meanings of वत् with अहो see under अहो.

बद्ध 1 P. To be steady or firm.

बद्धरः [बद्ध र्थेयं अरु] 1 The jujube tree. — 2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plant. — 3 The cotton shrub. — 4 The fruit of jujube ; कर्कशमृदुशाम्लं सुवनतलं यत्प्रसादतः कवयः । पदंनि सूक्ष्ममयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1 : Bv. 2. 8. — 2 The pod of the cotton shrub. — 3 The berry used as a weight. — Comp. — कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. — पाचनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बद्धरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit ; अन्ये बद्धरिकाकारा बह्विधे मनीषाः H. 1. 94. — 2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Nārāyaṇa. — Comp. — आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikā.

बद्धरिः f. The jujube tree.

बद्धरी 1 The jujube tree ; see बद्धरायण. — 2 = बद्धरिका (2) above. — 3 The cotton shrub. — Comp. — छद्मः a kind of perfume. — तपोवनं the penance-grove at Budari Ki. 12. 33. — नाथः N. of a temple at Badari. — नारायणः N. of a place. — पत्रं a kind of perfume (लवणं). — फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. — वनं (वृक्षः) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. — वासा an epithet of Durgā. — शैलः a rock eminence at Badari.

बद्ध 1 A. (बन्धितः ; strictly the desiderative base of बन्ध् in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.) ; येनो बन्धितमानाः U. 1.

बधिर a. Deaf ; ध्वनिभिर्जन्य बधिर-रीकृतश्रुतः Si. 13. 3 ; Mr. 7. 149.

बधिरयति Den. P., बधिरिकृ 8 U. To deafen (fig. also) ; बधिरिताशेषादि-गतरालं K. ; Mv. 6. 30.

बधिरित a. made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् m. Deafness.

बन्दिन् See बन्दिन्.

बन्दिः - दी f. 1 Bondage, confinement. — 2 A prisoner, captive ; Ku. 2. 61.

बन्ध 9. P. (बन्धानि, बन्धन, अमोहीय, मंसयति, बन्धुः, बद्धः, pass. बध्यते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten, बन्धनं संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धोपि ; च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57 ; R. 7. 9 ; Ku. 7. 25 ; Bk. 9. 75. — 2 To catch, captive, imprison, ensnare, make, captive ; कमनिर्न स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14 ; बन्धित्वं बन्धे Bk. 2. 39 ; 14. 56. — 3 To chain, fetter. — 4 To check, stop, suppress ; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोटु &c. — 5 To put on, wear ; म ह बद्धामणिः पादे प्रभवामिति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72 ; बन्धुरंगुलिवाणि Bk.

14. 7. — 6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.) ; बन्धव चक्षुषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17 ; or बन्धाति नि चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. — 7 To fix or set upon, direct towards (as the eyes or mind), cast upon (with loc.) ; दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बद्धन् Mn. 1. 2 ; R. 3. 4 ; 6. 36 ; Bk. 20. 22. — 8 To bind or fasten together (as hair) ; Mu. 7. 17. — 9 To build, construct, form, arrange ; बद्धोमिनाकवनितापरिधुक्तं Ki. 8. 57 ; उपायबद्धकद्वयं भृगुकुलं S. 2. 6 ; तस्यां जालं बन्धुमते बन्धव R. 16. 5 ; 4. 38 ; 11. 35, 78 ; Ku. 2. 47 ; 5. 30 ; Bk. 7. 77. — 10 To put together, compose, construct (a poem, verse &c.) ; तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदलङ्घ्य रघुवामिनः सच्चरितं Vikr. 18. 107 ; श्लोक एव त्वया बद्धः Rām. — 11 To form, produce, hear (as fruit &c.) ; R. 12. 69 ; Ku. 5. 60. v. l. ; S. 6. 3. — 12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. — 13 To punish, chastise. — 14 To offer, sacrifice (as an animal). — 15 To shut, close, stop. — 16 To oppress, overpower. — 17 To join, unite. — 18 To produce, cause, effect. — 19 To strike (as root). — 20 To display, exhibit, show. (The senses of बन्ध are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; e. g. भुक्तुं बन्ध् to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown ; मुष्टिं बन्ध् to clench the fist ; अञ्जलिं बन्ध् to fold the hands together in supplication ; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बन्ध् to set the heart on ; प्रीतिं, मार्गं, रागं बन्ध् to fall in love with, be enamoured of ; सेतुं बन्ध् to construct or build a bridge ; वैरं बन्ध् to conceive hatred, contract enmity ; सख्यं, सौहार्दं बन्ध् to form friendship ; गोलं बन्ध् to form a globe ; मण्डलं बन्ध् to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle ; मौनं बन्ध् to maintain silence ; परिकरं, कक्षां बन्ध् to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything ; see the compounds under बद्ध also). — Caus. To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c. ; R. 12. 40.

बद्ध P. P. [बन्ध्-कर्मणि क] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. — 2 Chained, fettered. — 3 Captured, caught. — 4 Confined, imprisoned. — 5 Put or girt on. — 6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. — 7 Forged, built. — 8 Cherished, entertained. — 9 Combined, united. — 10 Firmly rooted, firm. — 11 Shut, stopped, closed. — 12 Inlaid, studded. — 13 Composed (as verses). — 14 Formed, contracted ; Ku. 1. 20. — 15 Manifested, displayed. — 16 Entangled, involved. — 17 Congealed, clotted, (as blood). — 18 Effected, caused, formed, produced ; बद्धं जालकं S. I.

30 ; 2. 6 ; U. 6. 17 ; Māl. 3. 7. — Comp. — अंगुलित्र, अंगुलिवाण a. having a finger-guard fastened. — अञ्जलि a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. — अनुराग a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or reuniting love for. — अनुशय a. 1. feeling repentant. — 2. of a fixed resolve. — आनन्द a. joyful. — आयुष a. accoutred with arms. — आशङ्क a. one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicions. — उत्सव a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. — उद्यम a. making united efforts. — कक्ष, कक्ष्य a. 800 बद्धपरिकर. — केसर a. 1. forming hair. — 2. having the filaments formed. — कोप, मन्त्र, रोष a. 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. — 2. suppressing or governing one's wrath. — गुदं a kind of obstruction of the bowels. — चित्त, मनस् a. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. — जिह्व a. tongue-tied. — क्षीर a. equipped with a quiver. — दृष्टि, नेत्र, लोचन a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. — धार a. continuously or incessantly flowing. — निश्चय a. firmly resolved, resolute. — नेष्टय a. attired in a theatrical dress. — परिकर a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins ; i. e. ready, prepared. — पुरीष a. having the bowels constipated. — प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made a vow or promise. — 2. firmly resolved. — प्रतिश्रुत a. resonant with echoes. — भाव a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.) ; हन्तं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. — भूः f. 1. the lowest floor. — 2. ground prepared for the site of a house. — मुष्टि a. 1. having a closed fist. — 2. close-listed, covetous. — मूल a. deep rooted, striking root firmly ; बद्धमूलस्य मूर्तं हि महेश्वरतोः शिष्यः Si. 2. 38. — मौन a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent ; अदृशत त्वच्चरणारविन्दविश्लेषदुःखादिबद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. — राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned ; Pt. 1. 123. — वसति a. fixing an abode. — वाच a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. — वेपथु a. seized with tremour. — वैर a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. — शिख a. 1. one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). — 2. one who is still in childhood, young. — सूतः a particular preparation of quicksilver. — स्नेह a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बंधः [बंध्-बन्] 1 A tie, bond (in general); आश्रयबंध &c. -2 A hair-band, fillet ; V. 4. 10 ; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of ; गजबंध R. 16. 2. -6 (a) Forming, constructing, arranging ; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्ये S. D. 6 (b) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing. हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविमयं धे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107 ; R. 6. 81. -8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining or folding together, combining ; R. 14. 13 ; अंजलिबंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. -12 Manifestation, display, exhibition ; R. 18. 52. -13 Bondage, confinement to his world (opp. मुक्ति which is ' complete emancipation from the trammels of the world ') ; बंध मोक्ष च या वेति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30 ; बंधोऽस्तु कस्य खलु मखदुखान् कुर्वत कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21 ; R. 13. 58, 18. 7. -14 Result, consequence. -15 A position, posture in general ; आसनबंधधरः R. 2. 6 ; Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Ratimanjari to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84). -17 A border, framework. -18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape ; e. g. खड्गबंध, पद्मबंध, सुरजबंध (vide K. P. 9. ad. loc.). -19 A sinew, tendon. -20 The body. -21 A deposit, pledge. -22 An embankment, throwing a bridge across (a river). -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. -करणं fettering, imprisoning. -तंत्रं a complete army containing the four necessary elements, i. e. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. -पारुष्यं forced or unnatural construction of words. -स्तंभः a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a hinder. -2 A catcher. -3 A band, tie, rope, tether. -4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, ravisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion (at the end of nm. compounds) ; ऋषे सद्गंधबंधकं Y. 2. 76. -कं Binding, confinement. -की 1 An unchaste woman ; न मे तस्या कौमारबंधक्या प्रयोजनं Māl. 7 ; Ve. 2. -2 A barlot, courtesan ; बलात् धृतोति मयेति बंधकीधाद्यर्थं K. 237. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman.

बंधन a. 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 (At the end of comp.) Dependent upon ; cf. निबंधन. -नं [बन्ध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying ; Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping ; विनम्रशाखासुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39 ; Pt. 5. 21 ; घटय सुजबंधनं Git. 10 ; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie (fig. also) ; R. 12. 76 ; आश्रयबंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining. -5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching. -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity ; as in बंधनागार. -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail ; त्वं कारयामि कमलोदबंधनस्थं S. 6. 19 ; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction ; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, injuring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower) ; S. 3. 6 ; 6. 17 ; U. 2. 9 ; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, muscle. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. -नं -नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread. -4 A change, fetter. -5 A bondage -Comp. -अ(आ)गारः -र, -आलयः a prison, jail. -ग्रंथि 1 the knot of a bandage. -2. a noose. -3. a rope for tying cattle. -पालकः, -रक्षिन् m. a jailor. -वेष्टनम् n. a prison. -स्थः a captive, prisoner. -स्तंभः a tying-post, a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied. -स्थानं a stable, stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित a. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

बंधिवः [बन्ध्-इव] 1 The god of love -2 A leathern fan (चर्मव्यजन). -3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः [बन्धनि मनः स्नेहदित्वा बन्ध्-उ] 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in general ; यत्र द्रुमा अपि द्रुमा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8 ; मातृबंधुनिवासिनं R. 12. 12 ; S. 6. 22 ; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother ; प्रवासबंधुः a brother-traveler ; धर्मबंधुः a spiritual brother ; S. 4. 9. -3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally ; (three kinds are enumerated ; आत्मन् personal, पितृ paternal, and मातृ maternal ; see these three words). -4 A friend (in general) ; as in बंधुकृत्य below ; oft. at the end of comp. ; मकरद्वंद्वबंधो Māl. 1. 38 ' a friend of (i. e. charged with) fragrance ' &c. ; 9. 13. -5 A husband ; वैदेहिबंधो हृदयं विदधे R. 14. 33. -6 A father. -7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बंधुजीव

q. v. -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally ; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt) ; स्वयमेव बन्धु बंधुनोद्धिर्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4 ; cf. सत्रबंधु. -11 Connection, relationship association in general. -Comp. -काम a. affectionate towards kinsmen. -कृत्यं 1. the duty of a kinsman ; स्वयं तु परिसमाप्तं बंधुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. -2. the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service ; कच्चिरत्नौ मयं व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. -जनः 1. a relative, kinsman. -2. kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. -जीवः, -जीवकः N. of a tree ; बंधुजीवमधुराधरपल्लवमुल्लसितस्मितशोभं Git. 2 ; R. 11. 24. -दुग्धः an abandoned wretch (दुग्ध). -दत्तं a kind of Strīdhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage ; Y. 2. 141. -प्रीतिः f. 1. love of a relative ; बंधुप्रीत्या Me. 49. -2. love for a friend. -भावः 1. friendship. -2. relationship. -वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. -हीन a. destitute of relatives or friends.

बंधुक 1 The tree called बंधुजीव. -2 A bastard. -का, -की An unchaste woman (see बंधकी)

बंधुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively) ; Māl. 6. 18 ; 9. 21 ; Ki. 1. 10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बंधुत्वं Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बंधुव्वा An unchaste woman.

बंधुमत् a. Having relations or kinsmen.

बंधुर a. [बन्ध्-उ-उच्] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven ; Si. 7. 34 ; Ku. 1. 42, U. 6. 25 ; Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed ; बंधुरगात्रि R. 13. 47 ; (= संततिगि). -3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely ; कथं नु तं बंधुरकोमलागुलि S. 6. 12 (where it may mean ' undulating ' also) ; समस्तशास्त्रसुतिबंधुरे सुखे K. 3. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. -रः 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drug. -4 An oil cake. -5 The vulva. -6 The बंधुजीव tree. -रा (m. pl.) Paroed corn or meal thereof. -रा An unchaste woman. -रं A diadem.

बंधुल a. [बन्ध्-उलच्] 1 Bent, curved, inclined. -2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. -ला 1 A bastard ; परमुहललितः पराजघुदाः परमुहललितः परांगनासु । परधननिरता दुःखेष्वाद्या गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the bandhulas themselves ;

to the Vidushaka's question भोः के यूरं बंधुला नाम ? -2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. -3 The tree called बंधूकः. v.

बंधूकः [बंधू-ऊक] N. of a tree ; तब करनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधूकसुनस्तबकरचितमेते शेखरं चित्रदीप Si. 11. 46 ; Ra. 3. 5. -कं A flower of this tree ; बंधूक-श्रुतिबंधोद्यमधरः Git. 10 ; Ra. 3. 25. बंधूरा [बंधू-ऊरा] 1 Undulating, uneven. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed. -3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely ; cf. बंधुर. -रं hole.

बंधुलिः [बंधू-लि] The बंधुजीव tree. बंधय [बंधू-यत्] 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned ; Y. 2. 243. -2 To be joined or bound together. -3 To be formed, knitted or constructed. -4 Detained, under arrest. -5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things) ; बंधयश्रमास्ते R. 16. 75 ; अवंधययस्ताश्च बंधुपुरत्र ते 3. 29 ; Ki. 1. 33. -6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. -7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. -Comp. -फल a. needless, vain, idle.

बंध्या 1 A barren woman ; न हि बंध्या विजानाति सुवीर्यसंबन्धेनान् Snhbāsh. -2 A barren cow. -3 A kind of perfume (बाल). -Comp. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, or -दुहितृ, -सुता &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman, i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist ; एष बंध्या-सुतो याति स्वपुत्रकृतशेखरः see स्वपुत्र. बन्धे A bond, tie.

बन्धवी An epithet of Durgā.

बन्धू a. [बंधू-द्वि] बन्धू-उ वा Un. 1. 21] 1 Deep-brown ; tawny, reddish-brown ; ज्वालाबन्धुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16 ; 19. 25 ; बन्धू बालारुणबन्धु बलकलं Kn. 5. 8. -2 Bald-headed through disease. -बुधः 1 Fire. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The tawny colour. -4 A man with tawny hair. -5 N. of a Yādava ; Si. 2. 40. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Of Vishnu. -8 The Chātaka bird. -9 A sweeper, cleaner. -10 N. of a country. -n. 1 A tawny or brown colour. -2 Any object of a brown colour. -Comp. -घातुः 1 gold. -2. red chalk (गेरूक), a kind of ochre. -बाहनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngadā. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishtira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Bahhruvahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king ; but when he read the writing on the plate on its

head, he knew that it belonged to the Paṇḍavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom ; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Bahhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrāngadā ; and having acknowledged Bahhruvahana as his true son, he resumed his journey].

बंधू 1 P. (बन्धति) To go, move. बन्धुरः A bee. बन्धुराली A fly. बन्धुः A kind of grain. बन्धू 1 P. (बन्धति) To go, move. बन्धुः A kind of grain (राजमाष). बन्धुटी 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष). -2 A harlot, prostitute. बन्धुणा A blue fly. बन्धुरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, block-head ; लघु रे बन्धुर H. 2. बंधुरः N. of a tree (Mar. बामळ) ; उपसर्पेन भवंतं बंधुरं वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बन्धुः Ved. A tip, point, knot. बन्धुः Ved. A socket of a tooth (?) बन्धू I. 1 A. (बन्धति) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -II. 10 U. (बन्धयति) To hurt, injure. -WITH णि to kill, destroy ; Si. 1. 29.

बन्धूः -ई [बन्धू-अङ्] 1 A peacock's tail ; द्विकोलादहोषवर्हाः R. 16. 14 ; (केलापारे) सति कुसुमसनाथे हरेवेष बन्धूः V. 4. 10 v. 1. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock) ; Me. 44 ; Ku. 1. 15 ; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf ; आपाङ्गुरं केतक-बन्धूमन्यः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. -भारः 1. a peacock's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बन्धुण, बन्धुः a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

बन्धुणं A leaf.

बन्धिः Fire. -n. The Kusa grass.

बन्धिः A peacock ; आवासवृक्षोन्मुख-बन्धिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17 ; 16. 14,

19. 37. -Comp -बाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes. -बाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. '] बन्धिन् m. [बन्ध अस्त्वर्थ इति] A peacock ; R. 16. 64 ; V. 3. 2 ; 4. 10 ; Ra. 2. 6. -Comp. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं a kind of perfume. -ध्वजा an epithet of Durgā. -यानः, -बाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

बन्धिष्ठ a. (superl. of बृहत्) Largest, strongest. -ष्ठं A kind of fragrant grass.

बन्धिस् m., n. [बन्ध कर्मणि इति] 1 Kusa grass ; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bod or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. -n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether. -Comp. -केशः, -ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire. -मुखः (बन्धिमुखः) 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a god, (whose mouth is fire). -मुष्मन् m. an epithet of fire. -सद्व (बाह्वद्व) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. (-m.) 1. the 'Manos (pl.). -2. a Pitri or deified progenitor.

बन्धिष्क a. Formed of or covered with sacrificial grass.

बन्धिष्मत् m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

बल I. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. (बलति) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. III. 10 U. (बलयति) To live. -IV. 10 A. (बालयते) To describe. -Caus. (बालयति) To nourish, support.

बलं [बल-अङ्] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence ; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops ; भवद्भीष्मद्रोणे धृत, राष्ट्रबलं कथं Ve. 5. 24, 43 ; Bg. 1. 19 ; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). -5 Body, figure-shape. -6 Semeu virile. -7 Blood. -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means ' on the strength of ', ' by means or virtue of ', बाहुबलेन जितः पीयबलेन &c. ; बलात् ' peforce', ' forcibly', ' violently', ' against one's will ' ; बलाजिज्ञा समायात Pt. 1 ; इन्द्रयमद्वये तस्मिन्बलं पुनर्बलेन बलात् Gīt. 7). -लः 1 A crowd. -2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna ; see बलराम below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अयं excessive strength or force. (-अयः) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring (Hemachandra). -अञ्जित the lute of Belarāma. -अटः a kind of beam. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अधिकर-णं the affairs of an army. -अध्यक्षः

-1. a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 189. -2. a war-minister. —अनुज an epithet of Krishna. —अन्वित *a.* endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. —अवलं 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; सम एव करोति बलवलं Si. 6. 44. —अश्वः an army in the form of a cloud. —अशक्तिः an epithet of Indra. —अवलेपः pride of strength —अज्ञः, —अज्ञः 1. consumption. -2. the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3. a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). —आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हस्तिशुङ्गी). —आहं water. —उत्तम *a.* of mighty strength; Pt. 2 40; 3. 114. —उप-एक, —उपेत *a.* endowed with strength, strong, powerful. —ओवः *a.* multitude of troops, numerous army; Si. 5. 2. —कर, कृत् *a.* strengthening. —क्षेत्रः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. —वकं 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host. —ज *a.* produced by power. (—जं) 1. a city-gate, gate. -2. a field. -3. grain, a heap or grain; Si. 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. narrow, pitn. -6. a pretty figure. (—जा) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of, jas nino. (Arabian). —दः an ox, a bullock. —द्वर्षः pride of strength. —देवः 1. air, wind. -2. N. of the elder brother Krishna; see बलराम below. —द्विष् *m.*, —निद्विष् *m.* epithets of Indra; बलनिद्विष्मर्षपतिं च तं R. 9. 3 —निग्रह *a.* weakening, enervating. —पतिः 1. a general, commander. -2. an; epithet of Indra. —प्रद *a.* giving strength, invigorating. —प्रमः N. of Robini, mother of Balarâm. —प्रम *a.* strong, powerful. (—प्रः) 1. a strong or powerful man. -2. a kind of ox. -3. N. of Balarâm q. v. below. -4. the tree called लोह. -5. N. of Ananta. (—द्रा) a maiden. —भिद्र *m.* an epithet of Indra; S. 2. —भृत् *a.* strong, powerful. —रामः 'the strong Râma', N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarâma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, killed upon

the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarâma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great, Bharatî war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revatî. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; see the quotation under हल]. —वर्धन *a.* invigorating, strengthening. —विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. —वसन्तं the defeat of an army. —शालिन् *a.* strong. —घृत्नः an epithet of Indra. —रथ *a.* strong powerful. (—रथः) a warrior, soldier. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. a camp; an encampment. -2. a royal camp. —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Balarâma. -3. phlegm. —हीन *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble. बलस *a.* [बलं क्षायत्यस्मात् से क] White; हिरवृत्तबलसमलक्षयत स्फुरितसुगममृच्छविकेतकं Si. 6. 34. —भः The white colour. —चम्प. —युः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; यथानस्ययुनाञ्जनमसदृशको बलसयुः Kāv. 1. 45. (given as an instance of the प्रसार quality of the Gaudîyas.) बलं Making strong, invigorating, strengthening. बलयति Den. P. To strengthen, invigorate. बलायते Den. A. To put forth strength. बलः An epithet of Indra. बलवत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -2 Stout, robust. -3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.) -4 Getting the upper hand, prelominent, prevailing; बलवानिद्विषयसो विद्वानसि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. -5 More important, of greater weight; लोकारावदो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -6 Accompanied by an army. —इन्द्र. 1 Strongly, powerfully, forcibly; पुनर्हितस्वाहल-बलिग्रह Ku. 3. 69. -2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवद्वि-गिद्विनानामप्यप्यस्य चेतः S. 1. 2 शीतार्ति बलवद्विषयैव नीरौ Si. 8. 62; S. 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. -2 Superiority, excellence. बला N. of a powerful love or inclination (taught by Visvâmitra to Râma and Lakshmana); तौ बलाति-बलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9 (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला.) बलाकः -का [Up. 4. 14] A crane; सेविष्यते नयनसुभगं खे भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9; Mk. 5. 18. 19. —का A mistress, beloved woman. बलाकिका A small kind of crane. बलाकिन् *a.* Abounding in cranes; कालिकेव निबिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 11; Kn. 7. 39. बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. -2 Ontrage, violence, force oppression, exaction; R. 10. 47; बलात्कारेण निर्वर्त्य &c. -3 Injustice. -4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt. बलात्कृत *a.* Forced, overcome. बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease). बलामिन् *a.* Consumptive. बलाहं Water. बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहक-च्छेदविभक्तगामकात्संशयानि च धातुमन्तं Kn. 1. 4. -2 A kind of crane. -3 A mountain. -4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. -5 One of the four horses of Vishnu. बलिः [बर्ह-] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering; (usually religious), नीवारवर्णि विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; U. 1. 50. -2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called यज्ञयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; see Ms. 3. 67, 91; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यातो बलिः सपदि मद्रुहद्वेदलीनं हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलसद्वर्जः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Me. 55; अञ्चितानि बलिर्कर्मयज्ञानि पुण्याणि S. 4. -4 Fragments of food left at a meal. -5 A victim offered to a deity. -6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव भूतवर्षं म तास्यो बलिसमर्पित R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307. -7 The handle of a chowrie. -8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Pralâda. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a

son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali who was noted for his liberality unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simply request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. छलयसि विक्रमये बलिपद्मवामन Git. 1; R. 7. 35; Me. 57. Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven *Chirajivins*; cf. चिरंजीविन्]. —लि: f. 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि q. v.). —2 The fold of skin in stout person or females. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —Comp. —कर a. 1. paying tribute. —2. offering sacrifices. —3 producing wrinkles. —करभः a sacrificial cake. —कर्मन् n. 1. offering oblations to all creatures. —2. the act of worshipping. —3. payment of tribute. —दान 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. —2. offering oblations to all creatures. —दत्तसिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —नन्दनः, पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Bāna, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः, —भोजनः a crow. —प्रियः the *Lodhra* tree. —चन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu. —सूत्र m. 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow. —3. a crane. —मंदिर्, —वेष्टमन्, —सङ्गन् n. the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —सुखः a monkey. —स्यकुल a. engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Me. 85. —इन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् a. [बलमस्यस्य इति] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16. 37; Ms. 7. 174. —2 Stout, robust. —m. 1 A buffalo. —2 A hog. —3 A camel. —4 A bull. —5 A soldier. —6 A kind of jasmine. —7 The phlegmatic humour. —8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बलिन, बलिभ See बलिन्-भ.

बलिदमः An epithet of Vishnu.

बलिमत् a. 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. —2 Receiving taxes. —3 Wrinkled.

बलिमन् m. Strength, might, power.

बलिष्ठ a. Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलन् or बलिन् q. v.). —इः A camel.

बलिष्णु a. Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अयमानिन्).

बलीयस् a. (सी f.) 1 Stronger, more powerful. —2 More effective. —3 More important (compar. of बलन् or बलिन् q. v.). —ado. Powerfully, very much; बलीयः खलुः भीती-स्मि S. 7.

बलूल a. Strong, powerful.

बलय a. [बलाय हितं यत्] 1 Strong, powerful. —2. Giving strength. —लयः A Buddhist mendicant. —ल्यं Semen virile.

बलिवर्द See बलीवर्द.

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिनः A scorpion,

बली(री)वर्दः A bull, an ox; मोरपत्यं पुमान् बलीवर्दः.

बलुवः 1 A cowherd; कुंजेष्वाकां-तवीरसिचयपरिचया बलुवाः संचरन्तु Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 8. —2 A cook. —3 The name assumed by Bhīma when serving as a cook at the court of Virāṭa. —वी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. —Comp. —युवतिः-ती f. a young cowherdess (गोत्री); हरिविरहाकुलबलुव-युवतिसखीवचनं पठनीयं Git. 4.

बल्वजः-जा A kind of coarse grass; Ms. 2. 43.

बल्हिकाः, बल्हीकाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

बवः The first Karana or astrological division of the day.

बष्कय a. Full-grown (as a calf).

बष्कय(यि)णी(नी) f. 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; M. 16. 92. —2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves).

बस्तः A goat. —Comp. —कर्णः the Sala tree. —गंधः a shrubby basil.

बहुल a. [बहु-कलत्रं नलोपमम्] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great; Strong; U. 1. 38; 3. 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. —2 Thick, dense. —3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहुलोज्ज्वलगूल Māl. 3. —4 Hard, firm, compact. —5 Harsh (as a sound). —लः A kind of sugarcane. —लः Large cardamoms. —Comp. —गंधः a kind of sandal. —त्वचः the white flowering *lodhra*.

बहिश् ind. 1 Out of, outside (with abl.); निवसन्नावस्ये पुराद्वहिः R. 8. 14; 11. 29. —2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. —3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानं Māl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94. —4 Apart, separately. —5 Beside, except. —Comp. —अंग a. outer, external. (—गं) 1. an external part. —2. an outer limb. —3.

property. —4. a stranger. —5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —इन्द्रियं an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —उपाधिः an external condition or circumstance; न खलु बहिर्गपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते Māl. 1. 24. —कुडीचरः a crab. —जेह् ind. out of doors, abroad. —चर a. outer, external, outward. बहिश्चराः माणाः Dk. (—रः) a crab. —देशः 1. a foreign country. —2. the outskirts of a village. —3. a place without a town or village. —द्वारं an outer door. —निःसारणं expulsion. —प्राणः 1. the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. —2. money. —भव a. external. —भवनं emanation. —भूत a. 1. expelled. —2. expired (time &c.). —3. inattentive, careless. —मुख a. 1. turning one's face away from. —2. averse from, indifferent to. —3. greatly devoted to external things. —4. coming out of the mouth. (—खः) a god or deity. —यात्रा, —यानं excursion, expedition abroad. —योग a. external. —लंब a. obtuse-angled. (—वः) an obtuse-angled triangle. —लापिका a kind of enigma. —विकारः syphilis. —वृत्ति f. an external aspect or appearance, Pt. 4. 87. —व्यसनं licentiousness; immorality, evil or lewd practices. —व्यसनिन् a. dissolute, lewd.

बहिष्क a. External, outer.

बहिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93. —2 To excommunicate.

बहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. —2 Expulsion from. —3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion; exclusion, —2 Excommunication.

बहिष्ठात् ind. On the outside, abroad.

बहु a. हु or ह्री f.; compar. भूयम्; superl. भूयिष्ठ 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु एतद्वि S. 4 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु पश्यमव Mn. 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. —2 Many, numerous; as in बहुश्र, बहुपकार. —3 Frequent, repeated. —4 Large, great. —5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंद. को देशः &c. ind. 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. —2 Some, what, nearly, almost; as in बहुतुंग. (किं बहुना 'why say much,' 'in short'; बहु मन्युं to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वरतं भावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. C. 20; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्वहुमता भव S. 4. 6; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35;

Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 84, 8. 12). -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अक्ष *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. —अप, —अप *a.* watery. —अपत्य *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. —2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (—त्यः) 1. a hog. —2. a mouse, rat. (—त्यः) a cow that has often calved. —अपाय *a.* exposed to many risks ; Pt. 2. 166. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. —2. having many objects. —3. important. —आश्वि *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door ; cf. कुटीक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —ऋच *a.* having many verses. (—ऋ) a term applied to the Rigveda. —ऋच *a.* having many verses. (—चः) one conversant with the Rigveda. —एनसू *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. —2. useful in many ways. (—रः) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. —2. a camel. (—री) a broom. —काल *ind.* for a long time. —कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूचः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —क्रमः a Krama of more than three words ; cf. क्रम. —सम *a.* patient ; Ku. 5. 40. (—मः) 1. a Buddha. —2. a Jainia deified saint. —गंध *a.* strong-scented. (—घं) cinnamon. —गंधदा musk. —गंधा 1. the Yūthikā creeper. —2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुग *a.* having many threads or qualities. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —संज्ञीक *a.* many-stringed. —तुणं anything much like grass ; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible ; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्वहुतुणं नरा Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्क, त्वक् *m.* a kind of birch tree. —द *a.* liberal, generous. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. —2. liberal, munificent. —वक्ष *a.* prudent, circumspect. —दक्षिण *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (—द्यः) wheat. (—द्यः) a cow yielding much milk. —दुश्चर *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दृष्ट *a.* very experienced. —दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. —2. full of crime or dangers ; बहुदोषादि क्षयैर M. 11 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धर the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —भाजः a conch-shell. —परनीकत polygamy. —पत्रः an onion. (—त्रं)

tal. (—त्री) the holy basil. —पद्-पाद्, —पाद् *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. —2. the Nimba tree —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (—रः) *ind.* in many ways manifoldly. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (—जः) 1. a hog. —2. the munja grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. —2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेमसी *a.* having many loved ones. —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (—लः) the Kadamba tree. (—ली) the opposite-leaved fig-tree —बलः a lion. —भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाविन *a.* garrulous, talkative. —भुजा an epithet of Durgā. —मेजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. —2. having many different opinions. —मतिः *f.* great value or estimation ; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem ; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9 ; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिणतो बहुमानः M. 1 ; V. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 31. (—नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —माय *a.* respectable, estimable. —माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous ; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गः a place where many roads meet. —मार्गा 1. N. of the river Ganges ; Ratn. 1. 3. —2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —मुख *a.* much, excessive ; अमृतं बहुमुखमनुतापं S. 6. —मूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (—तिः *f.*) the wild cotton-shrub. —मूर्धन *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —मूल्य *a.* costly, high priced. (—ह्यं) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. —युग *a.* abounding in deer —रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. —रस *a.* juicy, succulent. —राशि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms. —रूप *a.* 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. —2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (—रा) 1. a lizard, chameleon. —2. hair. —3. the sun. —4. N. of Siva. —5. of Vishnu. —6. of Brahmā. —7. of the god of love. —रूपक *a.* multiform manifold. —रेतसू *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (—म) a sheep. —लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. —वचनं the plural number (in gram.). —वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. —वारे *ind.* many times, often. —वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. —विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. —विघ्न *a.* provent-

ing many difficulties, attended with many dangers. —विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —वी (वी) —जं the custard apple. —व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —व्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice ; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः U. 11. (where it is also the name of the compound). (—हिः) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrīhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals), i. e. चक्रपाणि, शशिसेखर, पतिव्रत, चतुर्मुख, विनेत्र, दुग्धशर &c. —शत्रुः a sparrow. —शल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. —शिख *a.* having many points. —शृंगः an epithet of Vishnu. —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned ; H. 1. 1 ; Pt. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 36. —2. well-versed in the Vedas ; Ms. 8. 350. —संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (—तिः) a kind of bamboo. —सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (—रः) the Khadira tree. —सूः 1. a mother of many children. —2. a sow. —सूतिः *f.* 1. a mother of many children. —2. a cow that often calves. —स्वन *a.* vociferous. (—नः) an owl. —स्वामिक *a.* owned by many.

बहुक *a.* Dear bought. —कः 1 The sun. —2 The sun-plant (अर्क). —3 A crab. —4 A kind of gallinule. —5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुमतः *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुता *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, स्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. —2 Majority or plurality. —3 (in gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथि *a.* Much, long, many ; काले गते बहुतिथे S. 5. 3 ; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथिः यस्तिथयः Ki. 12. 2 —थं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places. बहुथा *ind.* In several ways.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously ; बहुधापरागमैर्निष्ठा: R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -3 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा कृ 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge. 1. -Comp. -आत्मक a' manifold in forms. -गत a. scattered.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बह्विध; *superl.* बहुल) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (a) Broad, wide, capacious; (b) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अभिनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Māl. 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं दुःखमतःपरं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष); मातृरास बहुलक्षणाविः R. 11. 15; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने सधुश्चमणेव शशाङ्करेण Kn. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. -ला 1 A cow. -3 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. -2 White-popper. -लं *ind.* Often, frequently; बहुलं उदासि-Comp. -आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका: (pl.) The Pleiades. बहुलितारत्नं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize; धृतेषु किं च कृणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing; threshing.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed; threshed.

बहुलीकृ 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रवन्नर्यां बहुलीभवति Pt 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide spread; बहुली भूतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6; पोरैषु सोढं बहुलीभवत्...सोढं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णनीये R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Booming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुलशब्द *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly plentifully; Me. 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चत्वार्षात्

दृष्टिं स्पृशति बहुलो वेपथुमतीं S. 1. 24; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly. बाकुलं The Fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाह् 1 A. (बाहते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहवः.

बाहवेय See बाहवेयः.

बाहव्यः See बाहव्यः.

बाहीरः A servant, hireling.

बाह *a.* (*compar.* साधिवस्; *superl.* साधिः) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. -हं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to question); चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एव ते निश्चयः; चंदन-बाह एव मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाहमेव दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुश्चमोर्ध्वं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलशिंदी *f.* also); विकचबाणदलावलयाधिकं रुचिरे रुचिरैश्चणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his Aryasaptasati v. 37 speaks in these terms of Bāṇa :—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखंडी तयावगच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमापुं बाणी बाणोःबभूवति ॥; so हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning. -णः, -णा The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. -Comp. -असनं a bow. -आवलिः-ली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Ravana's arrow. -गोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -तृणः, -धिः a quiver. -पथः the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow. -सुक्ति *f.*, -मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -संधानं the

fitting of an arrow to the bow-string' -सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. -सुता an epithet of Uśā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उषा. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton. -रः The cotton-shrub. -र 1 The jujube. -2 silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -रा The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बदरी मयः कङ्] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sāriraka Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -Comp. -सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. -संघः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध 1 A. (बाधते, बाधति) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वेवधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बावते Suhāsh. ; Me. 53; Ms. 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. -Caus. 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. -With -अभि 1. to hurt, injure. -2. to vex, harass, torment. -अर् to vex, torment, injure. -परि to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा [बाध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रज्या सह जुभते मदनबाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति S. 1. -3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4; Y. 3. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition. -6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेतुभ्रम or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. -धा Refutation. -Comp. -अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [बाध् पृष्ठ]
1 Tronbling, tormenting, oppressing.
-2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annul-
ling. -4 Suspending, contradicting,
invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5
Hindering. -कः A particular dis-
ease of women (कतुकाले प्रजननशक्ति-
प्रतिरोधकः)

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing. -2
Refuting, controverting. -नं [बाध्-
भावे ल्युट्] 1 Harassing, oppression,
annoyance, disturbance, pain; S. 1.
-2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspen-
sion. -4 Refutation, contradiction.
-5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Preclud-
ing. -ना Pain, trouble, anxiety,
disturbance.

बाधित *p. p.* [बाध्-कर्मणि क] 1 Ha-
rassed, oppressed, annoyed. -2 Pain-
ed, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed,
obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested.
-5 Set aside, suspended. -6 Refuted.
-7 (In logic) Contradicted, contra-
dictory; inconsistent (and hence
futile); साध्याभाववत्पक्षको बाधितः;
c. g. वह्निरुत्पन्नः.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubl-
ed. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected
to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3
To be annulled. -Comp. -रेतस् *a.*
impotent.

बाधिर्य Deafness.

बांधकनियः A bastard.

बांधवः [बंधु स्वार्थे इदमर्थे बाण्] 1
A relation, kinsman (in general);
यस्याप्यार्षस्य बांधवाः H. 1; Ms. 5.
74, 101; 4. 179. -2 A maternal re-
lation. -3 A friend; धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो
वास्ति लोके Snbhāsh. -4 A brother.
-Comp. -जनः relatives, kinsmen
(taken collectively); दासिदासदुर्वस्य
बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36;
Pt. 4. 78.

बांधव्य Conasngninity, relationship.

बाध्रवी An epithet of Durgā.

बाध्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Brownish.

बाध्रैः 1 The kernel of the
mango fruit. -2 Tin. -3 A young
shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

बाध्रि *a.* (र्ही *f.*) [बाध्-अण्] Made
of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बाध्रिद्रयः, बाध्रिद्रयिः A patronymic
of king Jarāsandha q. v.

बाध्रस्पत *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृहस्पति-अण्]
Related to, descended from or
sacred to Brihaspati.

बाध्रस्पत्य *a.* [बृहस्पति-यक्] Relating to
Brihaspati. -स्यः 1 A pupil of
Brihaspati. -2 A follower of Bri-
haspati who taught the rankest
form of materialism, a materialist.

-3 An epithet of Agni. -स्य 1 The
constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

बाधिण *a.* (जी *f.*) [बाधि-अण्]
Derived from or relating to a pea-
cock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not
full-grown or developed (of persons
or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms.
8. 70; बालाशोकमुपोदरागमुभयं भेदोऽमुखं
तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; so बालमंदारवृक्षः Me.
75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. -2 Newly
risen, young (as the sun or its
rays); R. 12. 100. -3 New, waxing
(as the moon); उपोष वृद्धिं हरिद्व-
क्षीधितेरुत्पत्तेसादिषु बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22;
Kn. 3. 29. -4 Puerile. -5 Ignorant,
unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit
for sacrifice). -लः 1 A child, an
infant; बालादपि सुभाषितं (माहं);
Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth,
young person. -3 A minor (under
16 years of age); बाल आपोदनाह-
र्षत् Nārada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A
fool, simpleton; Pt. 4. 91. -6 (a)
A tail. (b) An elephant's or a horse's
tail. -7 Hair; Ku. 1. 48. -8 An
elephant five years old. -9 A kind
of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut.
-Comp. -अग्रं the point of a hair.
-अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or
children. -अपश्यं youthful progeny.
-अभ्यासं study during childhood,
early application (to study). -अ-
श्न *a.* red like early dawn. (-णः)
early dawn; morning sun. -अर्कः
the newly-risen sun; R. 12. 100.
-अवबोधः, -बाधनं instruction of the
young; Pt. 1. -अवस्थ *a.* juvenile
young; V. 5. 18. -अवस्था child-
hood. -आतपः morning sunshine.
-बहुः the new or waxing moon;
Ku. 3. 29. -हृहः the jujube tree.
-उपचारा, -चरणं (medical) treat-
ment of children. -उपवीतं 1. a
piece of cloth used to cover the
privities. -2. the sacrificial cord. -क-
वली a young plantain tree. -कांडं
the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa.
-कुंजः, -वं a kind of young jasmine.
(-वं) a young jasmine blossom;
अलंक बालकुंजावुद्धिं Me. 65. -कुमिः
a louse. -कुण्डः Kṛishpa as a boy.
-क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. -क्री-
डनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1. a ball.
-2. an epithet of Siva. -क्रीडा a
child's play, childish or juvenile
sport. -खिल्यः a class of divine person
ages of the size of a thumb and pro-
duced from the creator's body and
said to precede the sun's chariot;
(their number is said to be sixty
thousand); of. R. 15. 10. -गर्भिणी
a cow with calf for the first time.
-गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,'

an epithet of Kṛishpa, as the boy-
cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon (or
planetary influence) teasing or in-
juring children. -ह्रः a child-slayer,
infanticide. -चंद्रः, चंद्रमस *m.* the
young or waxing moon; Mā. 2. 10.
-चरितं 1. juvenile sports. -2. early
life or actions; U. 6. -चर्यः N.
of Kārttikeya. (-र्व) the behavi-
our of a child. -ज *a.* produced
from hair. -तनयः the Khadira
tree. -तंत्रं midwifery. -वृणं young
grass. -बलका the Khadira tree. -शि-
a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73; Ki. 12. 47.
-पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira tree.
-पाद्या 1. an ornament worn in the
hair when parted. -2. a string of
pearls binding or intertwining the
braid of hair. -पुष्टिका, -पुष्टि, -पुष्टी
a kind of jasmine. -बोधः 1. in-
structing the young. -2. any work
adapted to the capacities of the
young or inexperienced. -भद्रका a
kind of poison. -भारः a large
bushy tail; बाधेतोल्काभाषितचमरी-
बालभारो बृवाग्निः Me. 53. -भाषः child-
hood, infancy. -भूष्यः a servant from
childhood. -भेषज्यं a kind of col-
lyrium. -भोज्यः pease. -मुगः a
fawn. -मूलं a young radish. -मु-
णालः a tender filament or fibre (of
lotus). -यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred
thread worn across the breast. -राजं
lapis lazuli -रोगः a child's disease.
लता a young creeper, R. 2. 10.
-लीला child's play, juvenile pas-
time. -व्रतः 1. a young calf. -2. a
pigeon. -वायजं lapis lazuli. -वासत्
n. a woollen garment. -वाह्यः a
wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow.
-वैधव्यं child-widowhood. -व्यजनं
a chowrie or fly flapper (usually
made of the tail of the yak or Bos
Grunniens and used as one of the
royal insignia); यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराज-
शब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13;
R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57. -सखि
m. a friend from childhood. -संध्या
early twilight. -सास्यं milk. -सुहृद्
m. a friend of one's youth. -सूर्यः,
-सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. -हृत्वा in-
fanticide. -हस्तः hairy tail.

बालक *a.* (लिका *f.*) [बाल स्वार्थे क]
1 Childlike, young, not yet full-
grown. -2 Ignorant. -कः 1 A
child, boy. -2 A minor (in law).
-3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or block-
head. -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail
of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair.
-कं 1 A finger ring. -2 A bracelet.
-Comp -प्रिय *a.* fond of children.
(-या) colocynth or plantain. -हृत्वा
infanticide.

बालकीय *a.* Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); जानेतपसो वीर्यं सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिदीवलद्वरप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant पुनकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp. -हृत्स्व female infantoids.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. -2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rustling of leaves.

बालवः The second of the eleven Karakas.

बालिः M. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालिः. -Comp. -हन्, -हन्तृ m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see बालिः.

बालिनी The constellation : Āsvini. बालिन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young. -3 Foolish, ignorant, Ms. 3. 176. -4 Careless. -ज्ञः 1 A fool, block-head. -2 A child, boy. -ज्ञः A pillow.

बालिश्यं 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकः A kind of perfume. बाळुका See बालुकः.

बालुकी, बालुकी, बालुगी, A kind of cucumber.

बालूकः A kind of poison.

बाल्य a. (यी f.) [बल्ये हिने ढङ्] 1 Fit for an offering. -2 Tender, soft. -3 Descended from Bali. -यः An ass.

बाल्यं [बाल्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परानिवृद्धां मन्वेद्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बालिकाः, बालिकाः, बालीकाः, (m. pl.) N. of a people. -का 1 A king of the Bālhikas. -2 A horse of the Bālhik breed. -क 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Foetida.

बाल्हि N. of a country (Bālh). -Comp. -ज a. bred in the Bālh country, of the Bālh breed.

बाष्पः -वर्ष [बाष्प-पुष्पोः सत्त्वं षत्त्वं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कण्ठः स्तम्भितबाष्पाद्वृत्तिः.

कलुषः S. 4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist. -3 Iron. -Comp. -अंशु n. tears. -आकुल, -आप्लुत a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. -उज्ज्वल the starting of tears. -कण्ठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. -कल a. inarticulate or indistinct through tears. -कुर्वन् a flood of tears. -पूरः a gush or flood of tears; यारवारं तिरयति दृशोःकुर्वन् बाष्पपूरः Mā. 1. 35. -प्रकरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामपितवती S. 6. 8. -मोक्षः -मोचनं shedding tears. -चिद्रिः a tear-drop. -संदिग्ध a indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पापते Den. A. 1 To shed tears, weep ताकिमिति बाष्पापितं भगवत्या Mā. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिनेतो गताभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 4. -Comp. -बाहवि ind. band to band, arm against arm; cf. बाह्वाहवि.

बाहीक a. (की f.) External, outer. -का (pl.) The people of the Punjab. -का 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाहुः [बाहु कुक्ष्य हः Tv.] 1 The arm; शांतामिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The fore-foot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सन्धि). -7 The bar of a chariot-pole. -8 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. -द्व (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. -Comp. -उत्क्षेप ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुत्क्षेपं कर्तुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. -कुण्ड, -कुब्ज a. crippled in the arms. -कुण्डः a wing (of a bird). -चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. -जः 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. बाहुराजन्वः कुतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. sesamum growing spontaneously. -ज्या a sine (in math.). -त्रा, -त्रं, -त्राणं vant-bras (armour for the arms). -वृद्धः 1. staff-like arm. -2. punishment with the arm or fist. -पाशः 1. a particular attitude in fighting. -2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रतिबाहो the opposite sides of a figure. -प्रसारः -प्रसारणं stretching the arms (for embracing &c.). -प्रहरणः a boxer. (-ण) boxing. -फलं (in geom.)

the result for the base sine — बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. —भूषणं, —भूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —मूलं 1. The arm-pit. -2. the shoulder-blade. —युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. —योध्या, —योधिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. —लतान an arm like a creeper. —अंतरं the breast, bosom. —विक्षेपः 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming —वीर्यं strength of arm. —वैद्यामः athletic exercise. —शालिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 of Bhīma. —शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभवा a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्रभूत m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुक a. 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. —कः 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुमत् m. An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदन्तिन् m. बाहुदन्तेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifolddness, variety.

बाहुल a. Manifold. —लः 1 Fire. -2 The month Kārttika. —ल 1 Manifolddness. -2 An armour for the arms, vant-bras. —लो The day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika. -Comp. —घोषः a peacock.

बाहुलकं 1 Manifolddness. -2. The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a terms frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छब्दांसि.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kārttikeya. बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, opioness. -2 Manifolddness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात् ह्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability).

बाहुश्रुत्यं Erudition, great learning.

बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, band to hand, in close encounter (बाहुभिर्बाहुभिः प्रक्षेप्यं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं).

बाह्य *a.* [विदिमः व्यङ्ग्यं टिलोपः] 1 Outward, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विरहः किमिवाधुनाप-
यद् बाह्यविषयैर्विषयितं R. 8. 89; बाह्योद्यम Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यना-
मन् 'the outer name', i.e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; अदत्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेख-
दित्वा Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. -3 Excluded from or out of the pale of; जातास्तद्वैरूपमा न बाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, out-
cast. -ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner; Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. -ह्यं, -बाह्येन, -बाह्यातः *inl.* Outside, on the outside, externally.

वा *चरं* Traditional teaching of the Rigveda.

विट् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To swear, to curse. -2 To shout, exclaim. -3 To address harshly.

विटकः -कं, विटका A boil.

विटं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

विडं A kind of salt.

विडालः 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. -ली A female oat. -Comp. -पद्मः, -पद्मकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.

विडालकः 1 A oat. -2 Application of the ointment to the exterior part of the eye. -कं Yellow orpiment.

विडोजस् *m.* An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.

विद्, विद् 1 P. (विदति) 1 To split. -2 To divide. -3 To form a part.

विदलं See विदल.

विदविः A drop.

विदुः [विदु उ] 1 A drop, small particle; जलविदुनिपातेन क्लमशः ध्रुयते षट्; 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविदुरिवाभासि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके घृतविदुरिवाभासि 7. 34; अपुना (कृत्वालय) विदुरापि नावशेषितः S. 2. -2 A dot, point. -3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपौषमिषा-
जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यविद्वदः N. 1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure. -7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. -10 A peoniar mark like a dot made in oaterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the

eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot; it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Bija' is that of the principal one; अन्तरार्थविच्छेदे विदुश्छेद-
कारणं S. D. 319. -Comp. -चित्रकः the spotted antelope. -जालं, -जालकं 1. a number of drops. -2. marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. -तंत्रः 1. a die. -2. a chess-board. -देवः an epithet of Siva. -पत्रः a kind of birch tree. -रत्नं a pearl. -रेखकः 1. an anusvāra. -2. a kind of bird. -रेखा a line of dots. -वातरः the day of conception.

विच्योकः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाकूषियकथालये वि-
च्योकोऽनादिरक्रिया Pratāparudra or वि-
च्योकस्त्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनीदृश्यनादुरः S. D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय क्षणमिति निश्चिन्नाय कश्चिद्विच्योकैकसहवासिनो परोक्षैः Si. 8. 29. (विलोके Malli.). (Also writloos विच्योक and विच्योक)

विमिस्ता A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or pene-
trate.

विमिस्तु *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

विभीषक Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषण *a.* 1 Terrifying, frighten-
ing, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). -ज, -जा 1 Terri-
fying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. -जः N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a do-
mon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sītā by Ravana and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sītā to Rama if he
oared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see चिरजीविन्.]

विभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away; यदि ते संति संत्वे च केयमन्या वि-
भीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभ्रशु *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. -शुः Fire.

विभ्रजिषु *a.* Wishing to fry. -शुः fire.

विचः -चं 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन विजितं तव निलीयते च-
न्द्रविचमंडपरे Subhāsh.; so सूर्य, रवि° &c. -2 Any round or disc-like sur-
face; as in निचचविचः &c. -3 An image, shadow, reflection; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An ob-
ject compared (opp. प्रतिविच) to which it is compared). -चः A li-
zard. -चं The fruit of a tree (which when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्ताशोकवृक्षा विक्षेपित-
शुणो विचाधरालक्तः M. 3. 5; पक्षि-
वाधरोहि Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. -Comp. -ओष्ठ *a.* (विचो-चोष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-ष्ठः) a lip like the Bimba fruit. -फलं the Bimba fruit; उमासुखे विचफला-
धरोटे Ku. 3. 67.

विचकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

विचटः The mustard plant.

विचिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

विचित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

विल 6 P., 10 U. (विलि-वेलयति ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

विल 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खनखाखुविलं सिंहः...प्राप्नोति नखमंगं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina. -लः 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -Comp. -ओकस् *m.* any animal that lives in holes. -कारिन् *m.* a mouse. -योनौ *a.* of the breed of Bila; यत्राश्वा विलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. -वासः a pole-cat. -वासिन् (also विलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake. -जायिन् *m.* any animal living in burrows.

विलेगमः A serpent, snake.

विलेगयः 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in bur-
rows. -4 A haro.

विलमं Ved. A (broken) helmet.

विलं 1 A pit -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). -3 The plant Asa Fœtida. -Comp. -सुः a mother of ten children.

विल्वः A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple. -ल्वं 1 The fruit of this tree. -2 A particular weight (= one pala). -Comp. -द्वं an epithet of Siva. -देशिका -देशी the shell of the Bilva fruit.

—वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

बिल्बकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

बिस् 4 P. (विस्ति) 1 To go, move. —2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. —3 To throw, cast. —4 To split. —5 To grow:

बिस् 1 The fibre of a lotus. —2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पायेय-सुत्तुज बिस् ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; बिस्मलमशनाय स्वादु पानाय तोर्य Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11; Ku. 3. 37; 4. 29. —Comp. —कंठिका, —कंठिन् m. a small crane. —कुसुमं, —पुष्पं, —प्रसूनं a lotus; जलुर्विस् धृतविकाशिविस्मसुनाः Si. 5. 28. —खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. —ग्रथिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —जं a lotus flower, lotus. —संतुः the lotus-fibre. —नाभिः f. the lotus-plant (व-दिनी). —नासिका a sort of crane. —वर्त्मन् n. a particular disease of eyelids.

बितलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

बितलवती A place abounding in lotus-fibres.

बिसिनी 1 The lotus plant; Bh. 3. 36. —2 Lotus-fibres. —3 An assemblage of lotuses.

बिसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Bisa q. v.

बिस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktika's or gunja's).

बि णः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramāṅkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यबीजजलिदानलालिनाः Ku. 5. 15; बीजोजालिः पतति कलहसुखावलीदः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. —2 A germ, element. —3 Origin, source, cause; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. —4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. —5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c.; see S. D. 318. —6 Marrow. —7 Algebra. —8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. —9 Truth, divine truth. —10 A receptacle, place of deposit. —जः The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means. —1. to sow with seed; श्रामानि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. —2. to plough over after sowing). —Comp. —अक्षरं the first syllable of a Mantra. —अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot; Ku. 3. 18; Pt. 1. 223. (—रं) seed and sprout. —न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout; see under न्याय. —अभ्यक्षा an epithet of Siva. —अपहातिणी a witch. —अश्वः a stallion. —आदद्या,

—पूरः, —पूरकः the citron tree. (—रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. —उत्कृष्टं good seed. —उत्कृष्टं bail. —उत्ति f. sowing seed. —कर्तुं m. an epithet of Siva. —कृत् a. producing semen. (—न) an aphrodisiac. —कोशः, —कोषः 1. the seed-vessel. —2. the seed-vessel of lotus. (—शी) a pod, legume. —क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. —गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. —2. the science of Algebra. —गुप्तिः f. a pod, legume. —दर्शकः a stage-manager. —धान्यं coriander. —न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. —पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. —पुष्पा, —पूरणः the citron tree. —तेशिका the sorotum. —प्रक्षः a procreator, generator. —फलकः the citron tree. —मतिः f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. —मंत्रा a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —मातुका the pericarp of a lotus. —रुहः grain, corn. —वपनं 1. a field. —2. the act of sowing seed. —वरः a kidney-bean. —वापा 1. a sower of seed. —2. sowing seed. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —सुः the earth. —सेक्नु m. a procreator, progenitor —हरर, —हारिणी a witch

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. —2 A lemon or citron. —3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. —कं Seed.

बीजल a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. —2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. —m. 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रि the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51. et seq. —2 A father in general. —3 The sun.

बीज्य a. 1 Born from seed. —2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. [बभू स्वार्थे स्र] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; इह बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Mā. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. —2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. —3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. —4 Estranged in mind. —5 Loathing, detesting. —6 Sinful, wicked. —रसः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. —2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry; जुगुप्सास्याविभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236. (e. g. Mā. 5. 16.). —3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्स a. 1 Loathing, abhorring, detesting. —2 Disgusted. —रसः An epithet of Arjuna; (Mb. thus explains the word :—न कुर्या कर्म बीभत्सं दुःखमानः कथंचन । तेन देवमनुष्येऽपि बीभत्सरिति विद्युतः ॥)

बीरिदः Ved. 1 The air. —2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् ind. An-imitative word. —Comp. —कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. —2. the cry of an animal.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बुकति, बुकयति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. —2 To speak, talk. —3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः कं 1 The heart. —2 The bosom, chest; बुक्कायतेर्बुक्कयतिनेके प्रौढवाक्येन राधा Udb. —3 Blood. —कः 1 A goat. —2 Time (समय) —का Blood.

बुक्क m. The heart.

बुक्कनं 1 Barking, yelping. —2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कतः A chāṇḍāla.

बुक्का-क्री The heart.

बुद् 1 P., 10 U. (बोदति, बोदयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुद् 6 P. (बुदति) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. —2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. —2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुद्ः 1 A bubble; सतनं जातविन-हाः पयसामिह बुद्बुदा पयसि. Pt. 5. 7. —2 A type of anything very transitory. —3 Embryo five days old : पञ्चरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुद् 1 U., 4 A (बोयति-ते, यते, बुद्) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; क्रमादुं नारद इत्यबोधे Si. 1. 3; 9. 24; नाबुद् कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं समात्मन्यसिन्नबुद्धं R. 14. 48; यदि बुद्ध्यते हरिशिष्यः स्तनधयः Bv. 1. 53. —2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यं हंसमबोधे नैषधः N. 1. 117; अपि लक्षितमध्वानं बुद्ध्ये न बुधो-पमः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. —3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. —4 To heed, attend to. —5 To think, reflect. —6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; वद्वापि गिरमंतर्बुद्ध्यते नो मनुष्या Si. 11. 4; ते च प्रापुर्बुद्ध्यन्तं बुद्ध्ये चा-दिपुष्पा R. 10. 6. —7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शनैरबोधे सुमीवः सोऽलुं चीरकर्णनासिकं Bk. 15. 57. —8 To advise, admonish. —Caus. (बोययति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. —2 To teach, communicate, impart. —3 To advise, admonish; बोधयन्तं हितार्थं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. —4 To revive, restore to life, bring

to senses or consciousness. -5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति त्वं न स बोधितोऽपि सन् S. 4. 1. -6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5. 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). -8 To cease to expand, open; मधुर-बा मधुबोधितमाधुरी Si. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्येष S. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. --Desid. (बुध्-बो-धिप्रति-ते, बुध्-वते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध *p. p.* [बुध्-क] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुध्). --द्वः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. -3 'The enlightened', N. of Śākyasimha, the celebrated founder of the Bandha religion; (he is said to have been horn at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu; thus Jayadeva says: --निर्दक्षि यज्ञविषेहह धृतिजातं सद्य-हृदयं दर्शितपञ्चाशतं केशव धृतबुद्धशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे Gt. 1). --द्वः Knowledge. --Comp. --आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bandha religion. --उपासका a worshipper of Buddha. --गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. --गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. --सार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धि *f.* [बुध्-किन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारुतुदा बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रबुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind; मूढः परमस्यनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपणं, पापं &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; हृत्तमबलोक्यं व्यामृद्बुद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 'in this belief'; अनुक्रोशबुद्ध्या Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Kn. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally,' 'purposely,' 'deliberately'). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Māl. 4. 10. -10 (In Sān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. --Comp. --अतीति *a.* beyond the range or reach

of the intellect. --अबुद्धानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अमासकालं वचनं बुद्धस्परितरिपि न चन् । प्रामोति बुद्धश्चबुद्धानमपमानं च पुष्कलं || Pt. 1. 63. --ईदृशं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); (these are five: --the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; ओष्ठं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव ऐश्वरी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). --गम्भ, --गम्भ *a.* within the reach of or attainable to intellect. --जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. --तत्त्वं the second element of the Sāṅkhyā philosophy. --पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. --पूर्व, --पूर्वकं, --पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. --भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. --योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. --लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धस्यार्तगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. --वैभवं strength of intellect. --शब्द *a.* armed with understanding. --शालिन्, --संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. --शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. --सखः, --सहायः a counsellor. --हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमतः *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता, --त्वं Wisdom, sagacity. **बुध** *a.* [बुध्-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. --धा 1 A wise or learned man; निषीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथान्वियते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -3 The planet Mercury; रक्षत्येनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6. (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. --धा Spikenard. --Comp. --जनः a wise or learned man. --तारा the moon. --दिनं, --वार, --वासरा Wednesday. --रत्नं an emerald. --सुत an epithet of Purāṇas.

बुधान *a.* [बुध्-आनश् किञ्] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, leaked, prudent. -4 Waking. (Ved.) 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood. **बुधिल** *a.* Learned, wise. **बुध्य** *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. -2 To be awakened or roused. **बुध्नः** 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्न्य in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

बुद्ध, **बुध्** 1 U (बुद्धि-ते, बुधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, desory. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

बुबुरं Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुभुक्षित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्वि करेण हुंते Udh.

बुभुक्षु *a.* Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. सुखु.)

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुस्तु *a.* Desirous to know or learn, ourions, inquisitive.

बुभुषा Wish to be or become.

बुभुषु *a.* Wishing to be or become, प्रसुभुषुर्बुध्नवन्वयस्य यः Si. 1. 49.

बुल 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलयति ह्रवः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः *f.* Fear (भय).

बुल्व *a.* Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुस्यति) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, diatrihte.

बुसं (वं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour onrds. -6 Water (Ved.).

बुस्त 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. -2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुस्त 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बुक्तं = बुक्त् *q. v.*

बुक्षि, बुषी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृह I. 1, 6 P. (बृहति, वृधति) 1 To grow, increase; बृधितमस्युषेण Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. --Caus. To cause to grow, nourish. --II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृहति, वृधति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बृध्ण *a.* Fostering, nourishing. --णः A kind of sweetmeat. --ण 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बृधित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. --सं The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह 1, 6 P. (वृधति, वृधति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. With बुध् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88. --नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (सी *f.*) [बृह्-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Māl. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; विलीयमानो स बृहज्जातरं R. 3. 54.

-3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall; वे-
षदावृद्धजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-
grown. -7 Compact, dense. -8 Eldest,
or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud
(as sound). -m. N. of Vishnu. -f.
Spoech; Si. 2. 68. -ती 1 A large
lute. -2 The lute of Nārada. -3 A
symbolical expression for the number
'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the
body between the breast and back-
bone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A
reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N.
of a metre. -n. 1 The Veda. -2 N.
of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brah-
man. (बृहत्, बृहता ind. 1 Greatly,
highly. -2 Clearly, brightly). -Comp.
-अंग, -काय a. large-bodied, gigantic.
(-गः) a large elephant. -आरण्यं, -आ-
रण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad,
forming the last six chapters of the
Satapatha Brahmana. -एला large ear-
damons. -कथा N. of a work ascrib-
ed to Guṇāḍhya. -काय a. big-bodied.
bulky, gigantic. -कुक्षि a. large-
bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni.
-यूहः N. of a country. -गेल a
water-melon. -चित्तः the citron tree.
-जनः an illustrious person. -जघन
a. broad-hipped. -जीवंतिका, -जीवंती
a kind of plant. -दक्का a large drum.
-सुण 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo
cane. -नटः, -नला, -ला the name
assumed by Arjuna when residing as
dancing and music master at the
court of Virāṭa. -नला the arm.
-निवेश a. large, protuberant. -नेत्र
a. far-sighted, prudent. -पाटलिः the
thorn-apple. -पाटु the fig-tree. -पालः
the Indian fig-tree. -पालिन् m. wild
cumin. फल a. 1. having or hearing
large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit
or reward. -भट्टारिका an epithet of
Durgā. -भातः fire. -भास a. very
bright, brightly shining. -रथः 1. An
epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king,
father of Jarāsandha. -वादिन् a.
talking much, a boaster, swaggerer.
-राविन् m. a kind of small owl.
-श्रवस् a. highly praised, far-famed.
-रिक् a. broad-hipped, having
large buttocks.

बृहत्तिका An upper garment, a
mantle, wrapper.

बृहत्स्पतिः [बृहत् वाच। पति। पारस्वरादि०]
1 N. of the preceptor of the gods;
(for the abduction of his wife Tārā
by the moon, see under तारा and
तार). -2 The planet Jupiter; बुधबृह-
स्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the
author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. -Comp.
-पुरहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः,
-वासरः Thursday.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्).
बेडा A boat.
बेह 1 A. (बेहते) To endeavour,
strive, attempt.

बैजिक a. (की f.) [बीजेन निवृत्तं उक्त्] 1
Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating
to conception. -4 Relating to sexual
union. -कः A sprout, young shoot.
-क 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The
spiritual cause of existence, soul,
spirit. -3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

बैदाल a. (ली f.) [बिदालस्येदं अण्] 1
Relating to cat. -2 Peculiar to
cats. -Comp. -व्रतं 'a cat-like ob-
servance,' concealing one's malice
or evil designs under the garb of
piety or virtue. -व्रतिः one who leads
a chaste life simply from want of
female company (and not because
he has controlled his senses). -व्रतिकः,
-व्रतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an
impostor.

बैदल See वैदल.

बैविकः A man who is assiduous in
his attentions to ladies, a gallant,
lover; दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिबोधि वैविकानां
कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

बैल्व a. (ली f.) [बिल्वस्येदं अण्] 1
Relating to or made of the Bilva tree
or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva
trees. -ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध a. Knowing, understanding.
-धः [बु-भावे घञ्] 1 Perception,
knowledge, apprehension, observa-
tion, conception; बालानां बुधबोधाय T.
S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understand-
ing, intellect, intelligence, wisdom.
-4 Waking up, becoming awake, a
waking state, consciousness. -5
Opening, blooming, expanding. -6
Instruction, advice, admonition. -7
Awakening, rousing. -8 An epithet,
designation. -9 N. of a district.
-Comp. -अतीत a. unknowable,
incomprehensible. -कर a. one who
teaches or informs. (-रः) 1. a hard
or minstrel who wakes up his master,
by singing appropriate songs in the
morning. -2. an instructor, a teacher.
-गम्य a. intelligible. -पूर्व a.
intentional, conscious; of. अबोधपूर्व
S. 5. 2. -वासरः the eleventh day in
the bright half of Kārttika when
Vishnu is supposed to rise from his
four months' sleep; see Me. 110,
and अर्धविनी.

बोधक a. (धिका f.) [बुध-णिच् पृष्ठ] 1
Informing, apprising. -2 Instruct-
ing, teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4
Awakening, rousing. -कः 1 A spy.
-2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A
minstrel, bard.

बोधन a. [बुध-णिच् लृ-ल्युट् वा] 1 In-
forming, acquainting. -2 Explain-
ing, indicating. -3 Arousing, wak-
ing. -4 Kindling, inflaming. -कः
The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5.
21. -न 1 Informing, teaching, in-
struction, giving a knowledge of;
अथबोधश्च तद्विनिबोधनं R. 9. 49. -2
Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing,
awakening; समयेन तेन विरसुतमनोभव-
बोधनं सममबोधितं Si. 9. 24. -4 Ob-
serving, perceiving. -5 Waking,
being awake. -6 Making attentive.
-7 Burning incense. -नी 1 The
eleventh day in the bright half of
Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his
four months' sleep. -2 Long pepper.
-3 Understanding, knowledge.
बोधयितु m. 1 A teacher, preceptor.
-2 A waker.

बोधान a. [बुध-आनच्] Wise, prin-
dent. -नः 1 A wise man. -2 An
epithet of Brihaspati.

बोधिः [बुध-रच्] 1 1 Perfect wisdom
or enlightenment. -2 The enlighten-
ed intellect of a Buddha. -3 The
sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An
epithet of Buddha. -Comp. -तकः,
-हुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. -वृ-
ः an arhat (of the Jains). -सत्त्वः a
Buddhist saint, one who is on the
way to the attainment of perfect
knowledge and has only a certain
number of births to undergo before
attaining to the state of a Supreme
Buddha and complete annihilation;
(this position could be attained by a
long series of pious and virtuous
deeds); एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधितस्यैः
Mā. 10. 21.

बोधित p. p. [बुध-णिच्-क] 1 Made
known, informed, apprised. -2 Re-
minded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् a. [बुध-णिच्] 1 Knowing;
familiar with. -2 Acquainting, in-
forming, making known. -3 Teaching,
explaining. -4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य a. 1 To be known
or understood. -2 Intelligible, per-
ceivable. -3 To be informed, in-
structed &c.

बोद्ध a. (जी f.) [बुद्ध-ङि-अण्] 1
Relating to Buddha or under-
standing. -2 Relating to Buddha.
-द्धः A follower of the religion
taught by Buddha.

बोधः [बुध-अण्] 'Budha's son,' an
epithet of Puruṣas.

बोधायनः N. of an ancient writer.
ब्रध्नः 1 The sun. -2 The root of
a tree. -3 A day. -4 The arka plant.
-5 Lead (m.?). -6 A horse. -7
An epithet of Siva or Brahmā. -8
The point of an arrow.

ब्रह्म *n.* [ईदृ-मन्त्रि नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्नं ; cf. Up. 4. 145] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action ; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed ; अस्ति तावद्विश्वस्य दुद्रुद्धस्य कस्व-मात्रं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.) ; समीधुता दृष्टिश्चिद्वनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. ; 3. 84 ; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas ; Ku. 6. 16 ; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable *om* ; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brāhmanical class (collectively) ; Ms. 9. 320. -7 The power or energy of a Brāhmana ; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious penance or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity ; शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brāhmana portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brāhmana. -16 Truth. -*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects ; but according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Ramayana) Brahma sprang from ether ; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu ; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Viṣṇu, and as creating the world by a illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatī. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of

them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. -2 A Brāhmana ; S. 4. 3. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four *Ritvijas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the seven Prajāpatis :—मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, ऋतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Bṛhaspati. -10 Of Siva. —*Comp.* —अक्षरं the sacred syllable *om*. —अंगुली 1. A horse. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras ; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). —अञ्जलिः 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda). —अण्डं 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe ; ब्रह्माण्डचक्रद्वन्द्वः Dk. 1. पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —अवि(दि)-जाता an epithet of the river Godāvarī. —अधिगमः, —अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. —अम्बु *n.* the urine of a cow. —अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. —अयणः —नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. —अरण्यं 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. —अर्पणं 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the Śrāddha in which no Pinda or rice-balls are offered. —अक्षं a missile presided over by Brahman. —आत्मयूः a horse. —आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahman ; ब्रह्मानन्दसाक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31. —आरम्भः beginning to repeat the Vedas ; Ms. 2. 71. —आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drishadvatī (north-west of Hastināpura) ; सरस्वतीद्विपद्वयोर्द्वन्द्वेन चोपरिद्वन्द्वं तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रकथते Ms. 2. 17, 19 ; Ms. 48. —आसन्नं a particular position for profound meditation. —आहुतिः *f.* 1. the offering of prayers ; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas. —उज्ज्वला forgetting or neglecting the Vedas ; Ms. 11. 57 (अथीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.) —उत्तर *a.* 1. treating principally of Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brāhmanas. —उद्यं explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. —उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. —नेतृ *m.* the Palāsa tree. —ऋषिः (ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः, a Brā-

hmanical sage. —देशः N. a district ; (कुक्षेर्न च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः कुरसेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तदिनंतरः Ms. 2. 19). —आदनः —नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. —कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvatī. —करः a tax paid to the priestly class. —कर्म *n.* 1. the religious duties of a Brāhmana. -2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. —कला an epithet of Dākṣhāyaṇi (who dwells in the heart of men). —कल्पः an age of Brahman. —काण्डं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. —काष्ठः the mulberry tree. —कुर्वं a kind of penance ; अहोरात्रो-विता भूत्वा पाणिमास्यं विशेषतः । पंचमस्यं विधेत् मातृब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥ —कृत् *a.* one who prays. (—*m.*) an epithet of Viṣṇu. —कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas ; शास्त्रो धर्मः अत्र द्वयं तद्वत् ; ब्रह्मको-शस्य गुणस्य U. 6. 9. —गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. —गोलः the universe. —गौरव respect for the missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 76 (मा भूत्तोषो ब्राह्मः पाश इति) —ग्रन्थिः N. of a particular joint of the body. —ग्रहः, —विशाचः, —पुरुषः, —रक्षस *n.*, —राक्षसः a kind of ghost the ghost of a Brāhmana, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others, and the property of Brāhmanas ; (परस्य गोपितं हृत्वा ब्रह्मसमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212 ; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). —घातकः, —घातिन *m.* the murderer of a Brāhmana. —घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. —घोषा 1. recital of the Veda. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas collectively ; U. 6. 9. v. 1. —घ्नः the murderer of a Brāhmana. —चर्यं 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmana boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life ; अविवृत-ब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2 ; 2. 249 ; Mv. 1. 24. -2. religious study, self-restraint. -3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (—र्यः) a religious student ; see ब्रह्मचरि (—र्या) chastity, celibacy. —चर्तं a vow of chastity. —स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. —चारिकं the life of a religious student. —चारिण *a.* 1. studying the Vedas. -2. practising continence or chastity. (—*m.*) 1. a religious student, a Brāhmana in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life ; Ms. 2. 41, 175 ; 6. 87. -2.

one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. —3. an epithet of Siva. —4. of Skanda. —**चारिणी** 1. an epithet of Durgā. —2. a woman who observes the vow of obashty. —**जः** an epithet of Kārttikeya. —**जगन्मन्** 1. spiritual birth. —2. investiture with the sacred thread. —**जारः** the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa's wife. —**जीविन्** a. living by sacred knowledge. (—m.) a mercenary Brāhmaṇa (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brāhmaṇa who lives by sacred knowledge. —**ज्ञः**, **ज्ञानिन्** a. one who knows Brahman. (—ज्ञः) 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. of Viṣṇu. —**ज्ञानं** true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahman. —**ज्येष्ठः** the elder brother of Brahman. —**ज्योतिस्** 1. the light of Brahman or the Supreme Being. —2. an epithet of Siva. —**तत्त्वं** the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —**तेजस्** 1. the glory of Brahman. —2. Brāhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmaṇa. —**दः** a spiritual preceptor. —**दंडः** 1. the curse of a Brāhmaṇa. —2. a tribute paid to a Brāhmaṇa. —3. an epithet of Siva. —**दानं** 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. —2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —**दायः** 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. —2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. —3. the earthly possession of a Brāhmaṇa. —**दायादः** 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmaṇa. —2. the son of a Brāhmaṇa. —**दारुः** the mulberry tree. —**दिनं** a day of Brahman. —**देय** a. married according to the Brāhma form of marriage. —**दैत्यः** a Brāhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. **ब्रह्मघ्न**. —**द्विषः**, **द्वेषिन्** a. 1. hating Brāhmaṇas. —2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —**द्वेषः** hatred of Brāhmaṇas. —**धर** a. possessing sacred knowledge. —**नदी** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**नमः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. —**निर्वाणः** absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**निष्ठ** a. absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (—ठः) the mulberry tree. —**नीडं** the resting-place of Brahman. —**पदं** 1. the rank or position of a Brāhmaṇa. —2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. —**पवित्रः** the Kṣa grass. —**परिषद्** f. an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. —**पादपः**, —**पद्मः** the Palāsa tree. —**पारायणं** a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. **पाशः** N. of a missile presided over

by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. —**पितृ** m. an epithet; of Viṣṇu. —**पुत्रः** 1. a son of Brahman. —2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (—त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**पुरं** the heart. —**पुरं**, —**पुरी** 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). —2. N. of Benares. —**पुराणं** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —**पुरुषः** a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs). —**प्रलयः** the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —**प्राप्तिः** f. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**प्रभुः** 1. contemptuous term for a Brāhmaṇa, an unworthy Brāhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भटुर्गा); M. 4; V. 2. —2. one who is a Brāhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brāhmaṇa. —**प्रजं** 1. the mystic syllable om. —2. the mulberry tree. —**प्रवः**, —**प्रवाणः** one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. —**प्रवर्त** the abode of Brahman. —**भागः** 1. the mulberry tree. —2. the share of the chief priest. —**भाषः** absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**भाषनं** imparting religious knowledge. —**भुवनं** the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. —**भूत** a. become one with Brahman, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. —**भूतिः** f. twilight. —**भूयं** 1. identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. —2. Brahmanahood, the state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa. —**भूयस्** n. absorption into Brahman. —**मंगल-देवता** an epithet of Lakshmi. —**महः** a festival in honour of Brāhmaṇas. —**मित्र** a. having Brāhmaṇas for friends. —**मीमांसा** the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. —**मूर्ति** a. having the form of Brahman. —**मूर्धभूत** m. an epithet of Siva. —**मेखलः** the Munja plant. —**यज्ञः** one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). —**योगः** cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. —**योनि** a. 1. sprung from Brahman; गुरुणा ब्रह्मयोनिना R. 1. 64. (—निः) f. 1. original source in Brahman. —2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. —**रथ** a. intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; Ms. 10. 74. —**रत्नं** a valuable present made to a

Brāhmaṇa. —**रश्मि** an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. —**राक्षसः** see ब्रह्मघ्न. —**रातः** an epithet of Suka. —**राशिः** 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. —2. an epithet of Parasurāma. —**रितिः** f. a kind of brass. —**रे-**(ले)खा —**लिखितं** —**लेखः** lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. —**लोकः** the world of Brahman. —**वक्तु** m. an expounder of the Vedas. —**वशं** knowledge of Brahman. —**वधः**, **वध्या**, —**हत्या** the murder of a Brāhmaṇa. —**वर्चस्** n. **वर्चसं** 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37, 4. 94. —2. the inherent sanctity or power of Brāhmaṇa; S. 6. —**वर्चस्विन्**, —**वर्चस्विन्** a. holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (—m.) an eminent or holy Brāhmaṇa. —**वर्तः** see ब्रह्मवर्त. —**वर्धनं** copper. —**वादिन्** m. 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Mā. 1. —2. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. (—नी) an epithet of Gāyatrī. —**वातः** the abode of Brāhmaṇas. —**विद्**, —**विद्** a. knowing the Supreme Spirit. (—m.) a sage, theologian, philosopher. —**विद्या**, —**विद्वं** knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —**विं(विं)दुः** a drop of saliva spattered while reciting the Vedas. —**विधर्मनः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. —**वृक्षः** 1. the Palāsa tree. —2. the Udumbara tree. —**वृत्तिः** f. livelihood of Brāhmaṇa. —**वृद्धं** an assemblage of Brāhmaṇas. —**वेदः** 1. knowledge of the Vedas. —2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahman. —3. the Veda of the Brāhmaṇas (opp. सत्वेद) —4. N. of the Atharvaveda. —**वेदिन्** a. knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. —**वैवर्त** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —**व्रतं** a vow of chastity. —**वाता** 1. the hall of Brahman. —2. a place for reciting the Vedas. —**शासनं** 1. a decree addressed to Brāhmaṇas. —2. a command of Brahman. —3. the command of a Brāhmaṇa. —4. instruction about sacred duty. —**शिरसः**, —**शीर्षे** n. N. of a particular missile. —**संसद्** f. an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. —**सती** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**सत्रं** 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (= ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.). —2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**सत्रिन्** a. offering the sacrifice of prayer. —**सदस्य** n. the residence of Brahman. —**सभा** the hall or court of Brahman. —**संभव** a. sprung or coming from Brahman. (—यः) N. of Narada. —**सर्पः**

a kind of snake. —सवः distillation of Soma. —सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मयुज्य. —सार्थिका identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. —सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. —सुतः 1. N. of Narada, Marichi &c. —2. a kind of *Ketu*. —सुः 1. N. of Aniruddha. —2. N. of the god of love. —सुत्रं 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brahmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder. —2. the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyaṇa. —सुत्रिन् *a.* invested with the sacred thread. —सूत्र्म *m.* an epithet of Siva. —स्त्वः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. —स्तेषु acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. —स्थानः the mulberry tree. —स्वं the property or possessions of a Brahmana. Y. 3. 212. —हारिन् *a.* stealing a Brahmana's property. —स्वरूप *a.* of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. —हत्या, —वधः Brahmanicide, killing a Brahmana. —हन् *a.* murdering a Brahmana. —हुत one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. —हृदयः —यं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्य *a.* [ब्रह्मणे हितः] 1 Relating to Brahman. —2 Relating to Brahmā or the creator. —3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. —4 Fit for a Brahmana. —5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brahmana. —यः 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. —2 The mulberry tree. —3 The palm tree. —4 Munja grass. —5 The planet Saturn. —6 An epithet of Vishnu. —7 Of Karttikeya. —यरा An epithet of Durga. —Comp. —देवः an epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मण्वत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता-त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —2 Divine nature. —3 Godhead. —4 The state of a Brahmana, Brahmanhood.

ब्रह्ममय *a.* 1 Consisting of or derived from the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; उबल-जिव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. —2 Fit for a Brahmana. —यं A missile; presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of Spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. —2 To the care of Brahmanas.

ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. —2 An epithet of Durga. —3 A kind of perfume (संस्कृता). —4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् *a.* Relating to Brahman. —*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly; proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमायाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठेनैव स्वतुष्टुसूक्तं R. 18. 28. —डा An epithet of Durga.

ब्रह्मी N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्रह्मशयः 1 An epithet of Karttikeya. —2 Of Vishnu.

ब्राह्म *a.* (ह्री f.) [ब्रह्मण इदं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोपः] 1 Relating to Brahmā or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. —2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brahmanas. —3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. —4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. —5 Holy, sacred, divine. —6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत् (see ब्राह्मसुहृत्), or a missile. —7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. —ह्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him; (this is the host of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते सकृत्पलंकुता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. —2 N. of Narada. —3 Quicksilver. —4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आहूयानो गुरुकुलात् विद्यायां पूजको भवेत् । नृपाणामस्यो ह्येव ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते ॥ —ह्यो 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. —2 Holy or sacred study. —3 N. of a Purana. —4 N. of the constellation Rohini. —Comp. —अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. —देया a girl to be married according to the Brahmanic form. —सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यामे सुहृत्ते ब्राह्म उच्यते); cf. ब्राह्म सुहृत्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकलं सुहृते कुमारं R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मण *a.* (जी f.) [ब्राह्म वेदं ब्रह्मं चैतन्यं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brahmana. —2 Befitting a Brahmana. —3 Given by a Brahmana. —4 Relating to religious worship. —5 One who knows Brahman. —णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brahmana (born from the mouth of the Purusha); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्मरेद्भिन उच्यते । विद्यायां याति विप्रस्य त्रिभिः श्रोतव्य उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेनावृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन शुद्धेन च । एभिर्गुणैर्हो हि यस्तिष्ठेन्निर्यते स द्विज उच्यते) . —2 A priest, theologian. —3 An epithet of Agni. —4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. —णं 1 An assemblage or society of Brahmanas. —2 That portion of the

Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the *Mantra* portion of the Veda. —3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion (regarded as Sṛiti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves) Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas : —ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशीतकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the *Rigveda*; शतपथ to the *Yajurveda*; पंचविश and बह्विंश and six more, to the *Sāmaveda*, and गोपथ to the *Atharvaveda*). —4 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. —Comp. —अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmaṇas, insult to Brāhmaṇas; ब्राह्मण-तिक्रमस्यानो भवतामिव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. —अप्राश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmaṇas. —अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* protection or preservation of or kindness shown to a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मक *a.* belonging to Brāhmaṇas. —ह्यः the slayer of a Brāhmaṇa. —चांडालः 1. a degraded or outcast Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. —2. the son of a Sūdra father by a Brāhmaṇi woman. —जातं, —जातिः *f.* the Brāhmaṇa caste. —जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmaṇa; अन्त्यापन-मध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्च वट् कर्माण्ययजन्मना ॥ वण्णो तु कर्मणामस्य जीणि कर्माणि जीविका । याजनाभ्यापने चैव विदुर्द्विज प्रतिग्रहः ॥ —द्वयं, —स्वं a Brāhmaṇa's property. —निन्दकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmaṇas. —सियः N. of Vishnu. —ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa, one who is a Brāhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणमवा निवसन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. —धूयिष्ठ *a.* consisting for the most part of Brāhmaṇas. —वधः the murder of a Brāhmaṇa, Brāhmaṇicide. —संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmaṇa (only in name). —2 A family of such a Brāhmaṇa. —3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता-त्वं The state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा *ind.* Among Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् *ind.* In the possession of Brāhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् *m.* N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called *Brahman q.v.*

ब्राह्मणायनः A Brāhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -3 Intellect ; (बुद्धि according to नीलकण्ठ). -4 A kind of lizard. -5 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. —गामिनी *m.* the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य *a.* Befitting a Brāhmaṇa —*पयः* An epithet of the planet Saturn. —*पयः* 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmaṇa, pri- tly or sacerdotal character ; सत्य इति ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5 ; Pt. 1. 66 ; Ms. 3. 17 ; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of spe ch. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohiṇī. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 A woman married according to the *Brahma*

form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. **Comp.** —कंदः a species of bulbous plant. —पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmaṇ, see above ; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्म्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [ब्रह्मण इदं पश्य] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Brāhmaṇas. —ह्यश्च 1 Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). -2 Worship of the Brāhmaṇas. —**Comp.** —सहृते=ब्राह्मसहृते *q. v.* —हृते hospitality to guests ; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ ; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह ; this root is defective in the non-conjugal tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू) 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.) ; तत्.....ब्रूया एवं Ms. 101 ; रामे यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8 ; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk. किं त्वां प्रति ब्रूमे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say

or speak about, refer to (a person or thing) ; अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate ; ब्रूवते हि कलेन साधये न तु कंठेन निजोपयैमिता N. 2. 48 ; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंडलाभ्यां ब्रवीति Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate ; छंदसि वृक्षा ये कथयस्तस्मिन्मिषये ते ब्रूवते Śrut. 15. -5 To answer ; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नाय. -6 To call or profess one-self to be. —**WITH** अनु to say, speak, declare. —**निश्च** to explain, derive. —**य** to say, speak, tell ; Bk. 8. 85. —**मति** to speak in reply, answer or reply ; मत्यब्रवीच्छ्वेन R. 2. 42. —**वि 1.** to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण *a.* Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव &c.

ब्रूलेकं A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भृ 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural ; cf. अग and एद. —**भृ 1** A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A hee. —**Comp.** —**भृन्**, —**भृशः** the sun. —**कक्षर** the path of the asterisms. —**गणा**, —**वर्गः** 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac. -3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. —**गोलः** the starry sphere. —**चक्र**, —**पर्यन्तः**, —**मंडलं** the Zodiac. —**नाभिः** the centre of the zodiac. —**रतिः** the moon. —**सूचकः** an astrologer.

भक्तिका A cricket.

भक्त *p. p.* [भृ-क्त] 1 Distributed, allotted assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful ; Bg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to.

-8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). —**क्तः** A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant ; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3 ; 9. 31 ; 7. 23. —**क्तं 1** A share, portion. -2 Food ; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice ; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. —**Comp.** —**अभिलाषः** desire of food, appetite. —**उपसाधकः** a cook. —**कंस** a dish of food. —**करा** incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. —**कारः** a cook. —**छंद** appetite. —**जा** neotat. —**द्वयं** a musical instrument played during meals. —**वृ**, —**दातृ**, —**दायक *a.*** supporter, maintainer. —**दाता** a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services ; Ms. 8. 415. —**द्वेषः** dislike of food, loss of appetite. —**पुलाकः** a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. —**मंदा** the scum of boiled rice. —**रुचिः *f.*** appetite. —**रोचन *a.*** stimulating appetite. —**वस्तुल *a.*** kind to worshippers or devotees. (—ल) N. of Vishnu. —**शाला 1.** an audi-

ence chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2. a dining-hall. —**सिक्थं** = भक्तमंड *q. v.*

भक्ति *f.* [भृ-क्ति] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, portion, share. -3 (*a*) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness ; Ku. 7. 37 ; R. 2. 63 ; Mu. 1. 15. (*b*) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement ; भवति विरलभक्तिमलीनपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74 -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment ; आचक्षुस्काकलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10. 94 ; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विराचतां भूमिमे मजस्य Ms. 19 ; R. 13. 55, 75 ; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. —**Comp.** —**देव** 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration ; Ms. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishnu. *a.* —**नम्र** making a humble obeisance. —**पूर्व**, —**पूर्वकं** *ind.* devoutly, reverentially. —**भाज *a.*** 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. —**मार्गः** the way of devotion. *i. e.* devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attain-

ment of final emancipation an eternal bliss. —योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. —रसः a sense of devotion. —रामः affection, deep devotion. —वाद्यः assurance of attainment.

भक्तिक a. Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिम् a. 1 Devout, having pious faith. —2 Loyal devoted or attached, faithful. loyal. —3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तु a. 1 An adorer, a worshipper. —2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष् 10. U. (भक्षयन्ति, भक्षित) 1 To eat, devour; यथाभिर्भक्षते मन्त्रे भक्षते स्वापदेयुषि Pt. 1. —2 To use up, consume. —3 To waste, destroy. —4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. —2 Food. —3 Drink, drinking (Ved.). —Comp. —कारः a cook. —पत्र betel pepper.

भक्षक a. (क्षिफ.) [भक्षयन्] 1 One who eats or lives upon. —2 Gluttonous, voracious. —कः Food.

भक्षण a. (गी. f.) Eating, one who eats or devours. —जं [भक्षभावे-स्यु] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. —2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय a. Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. —2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. —2 Slurred over. —तं Food. —Comp. —शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य a. [भक्ष-कर्मणि प्यत्] Eatable, fit for food. —ह्ये 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also); भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपक्षेदेव कारणं H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. —2 Water. —Comp. —कारः (also भक्ष्यकारः) a baker, cook. —वस्तु n. eatables, victuals.

भगः [भृ-व] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. —2 The moon. —3 A form of Siva. —4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br.; भगनिवृद्धं वायुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो वृद्धः Y. 1. 282. —5 Affluence, prosperity. —6 Dignity, distinction. —7 Fame, glory. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 Excellence, distinction. —10 Love, affection. —11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. —12 The pendulum muliebre; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. —13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (वर्ग). —14 Effort, exertion. —15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. —16 Final beatitude.

—17 Strength. —18 Omnipotence; (said to be n. also in the last 15 senses). —19 N. of an Aditya presiding over love and marriage. —20 Knowledge. —21 Desire, wish. —22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight Siddhis or powers of Siva; see अणिमन्. —गं 1 The asterism called उत्तराफल्गुनी. —2 The perineum of males. —Comp. —अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. —अग्र्यन् granting matrimonial happiness. —ग्रः an epithet of Siva. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity presiding over marriage. —देवता a. conferring conjugal felicity (न्ते) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —नन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu. —नेत्रपः an epithet of Siva. —भक्षकः a pander, procurer. —वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. —वन् m. N. of Vishnu.

भगदरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. —2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; भगवत्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. —3 Fortunate (Ved.). —m. 1 God, a deity. —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 Of Siva. —4 Of Jina. —5 Of Buddha. —Comp. —गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work, (it is an episode of the great Bhārata and purports to be a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgā. —2 Of Lakshmi. —3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu.

भगालं A skull.

भगालिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् a. (नी. f.) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. —2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिवा A sister.

भगिनी [भगं यनः अंशो वा विवादीनां दृष्ट्य दत्तेऽव्ययः] इति कर्त्तृ 1 A sister. —2 A fortunate woman. —3 A woman in general. —Comp. —पतिः, —भर्तृ m. a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —Comp. —पथः, —प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha,

used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भग्न p. p. [भङ्-क] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. —2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. —3 Checked, arrested, suspended. —4 Marred, impaired. —5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. —6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भङ्). —रन् Fracture of the leg. —Comp. —आरम्भन् m. an epithet of the moon. —आपन् a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आश a. disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातायि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165. —क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. —वेष्ट a. disappointed, frustrated. —वर्ष a. humbled, crest-fallen. —निद्रा a. whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व a. suffering from a pain in the sides. —पृष्ठ a. 1. having a broken back. —2. coming in front. —प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. —2. absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. —मतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promises. —मनस्य a. discouraged, disappointed. —मनोरथ a. disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. —नाश a. disgraced, dishonoured. —व्रत a. faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प a. one whose designs are frustrated. —साधिकं butter-milk.

भग्री A sister.

भंका (गा) री A gad-fly.

भंकिः f. Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [भङ्-भावाद्वा षत्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down. splitting, dividing; वार्यमाणभङ्ग इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. —2 A break, fracture, breach. —3 Plucking off, lopping; आन्नकलिकाभङ्ग S. 6. —4 Separation, analysis. —5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोन्मूल्यः पल्लवभङ्गमिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; R. 16. 16. —6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्, सत्त्वं &c. —7 Breaking up, dispersion; यादवाभङ्ग Māl. 1. —8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. —9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42, आशङ्ग &c. —10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52. —11 A chasm, fissure. —12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा, गति &c. —13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. —14 Taking to flight, flight. —15 (a) A bend, fold. (b) A wave. —16 Contaction, bending

knitting; मीमाभेगाभिरामे S. 1. 7; so मृगेण U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumloctory of round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp. -Comp. -नयः removal of obstacles. -वासः turmeric. -सार्थः a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भंग 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. -कंदं the pollen of hemp.

भंगि-गी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दुर्भंगिभिः प्रथम-मथुरासंगमे चुंबितेऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumloctory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यतरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते-कथयते &c.; बहुभंगिविशारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यमति-विषभंग्या धाराभसः केनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step, R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. -भक्तिः f. division into a series of waves or wavelike steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तद्वपि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिम् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंगिम् m. 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिलः A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर a. [भङ्गुर] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, peristable; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तरक्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 188; Si. 16. 72. -3 Change-ful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंगुरधूः Gt. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. -रः The bend of a river. -Comp -निश्चय a. vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्यः A field of hemp.

भङ्ग 1. 1 U. (भङ्गति-ते but usually Atin. only; वनाज, भङ्ग, अमाक्षि, अमक, भङ्गति-ते, भङ्ग) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide; भङ्गश्च पैतृकं रिक्तं Ms. 9. 104; न तत्पुत्रेभ्यस्तथ 209, 119. (b) To assign, allot, apper-tion; गायत्रीमन्त्रेभ्यः भङ्गः Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; विजयं वा भङ्गते शीलं Ms. 10,

59. -3 To accept, receive; Māl. 5. 25. -4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिला-तलं भङ्गे Ku. 179; मातर्लक्ष्मि भङ्गस्व कं-चिद्वरं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथ-मपकृष्टोपि भङ्गते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भङ्गे धर्मेनातुरः R. 1. 21; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विधुरपि भङ्गतेतरां कलकं Bv. 1. 74; न भङ्गिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; व्यक्तिं भङ्गस्यापगाः S. 7. 8; अभित्तम-योपि मार्दवं भङ्गते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; Māl. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve; R. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship (as a god). -8 To choose, select, prefer, ac-cept; संतः परीक्षायन्तरज्जन्ते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to; Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court (affection). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress (food). -20 To employ, en-gage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connect- ed :- e. g. निद्रां भङ्ग to go to sleep; मूर्छां भङ्ग to swoon; भावं भङ्ग to show love for &c. &c.) -Caus. 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pur- sue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the caus. of भङ्ग I) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

भङ्गकः [भङ्ग-कृत्] 1 A divider, dis-tributor. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भङ्गनं [भङ्ग-लुट्] 1 Sharing, divid- ing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adora- tion, worship. -4 Waiting or at- tending upon.

भङ्गमान a. 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoy- ing. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भङ्गः 1. 7 P. (भङ्गि, वभङ्ग, अमाक्षि- द्, भङ्गति, भङ्ग, भङ्ग desid. विभङ्गति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भङ्गजि सर्वमयादाः Bk. 6. 38; भङ्गवा मुञ्जो 4. 3; वभङ्गुर्लयाति च 3. 22; य- नुरभाजि यत्तया R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भङ्गयुपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -3 To make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; पिनाकिना भङ्गमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, ens-

pend; as in भङ्गनिद्रा. -6 To defeat, vanquish; शत्रूणि रामः परिभूय रामात्स- वाद्यथाऽभज्यत स विजैः N. 22. 133. WITH अव to break down, shatter; Kn. 3. 74. -प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, arrest, suspend. -3. to frustrate, disap- point. -II. 10. N. (भङ्गयति-ते) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भङ्गक a. (जिका f.) [भङ्ग-कृत्] Break- ing, dividing.

भङ्गन a. (नी f.) [भङ्ग-लुट् लुट् वा] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Cau- sing violent pain. -न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तदुदितभयभङ्गनाय यूनां Gt. 10. -3 Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrat- ing. -5 Checking, interrupting, dis- turbing. -6 Afflicting, paining. -नः Decay of the teeth.

भङ्गनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with con- tortion of the lips.

भङ्गकः A tree growing near a temple.

भङ्गा N. of Durgā.

भट् 1. 1 P. (भटति, भटि) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To hire. -3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U. (भटयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भटः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भटचातुरीति N. 1. 12; चादिब्रह्मर्षिदंते भटस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 01. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. -रा Coloquintida (इन्द्राक्षी)

भट्टि a. Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [भट्-लुट्] 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in address- ing princes.) -2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; so कुमारिल- भट्टः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of hard or panegyrist; शत्रिपक्षिक- न्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1. a title given to learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. -प्रयागः प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टारः a. [भट्ट-स्वाभिव्यञ्जित, क-अच्] 1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहरिचंद्रस्य पद्म- रंधो दृष्टायते Hch. -रः A noble lord,

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above. —कः 1 A sage, saint. —2 The sun. —3 A god, deity. —4 (In dramas) A king. —5 An epithet applied to great and learned, men. —Comp. —वारः, —वासरः Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady. —2 A goddess, tutelary deity

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). —2 A lady of high rank. —3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भट्टिलः 1 A hero, warrior. —2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित) 1 To say, speak; पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितव्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. —2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभासमाणीत् N. 10. 59. —3 To name, call. —4 To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येवामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं Gt. 7; इव रसभणने *ibid.*

भेद् 1. 1 A (भेदते) 1 To chide, upbraid. —2 To mock, deride. —3 To speak. —4 To jest, joke. —II. 10 U. (भेदयति) 1 make fortunate. —2 To cheat (properly भद्). —3 To be fortunate. —4 To do an auspicious act.

भेदः [भेद् अच्] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime; त्रया वेदस्य कर्तारो भेदभूतविशाचकाः Sarva S. —2 N. of a mixed caste; of. भट्ट. —Comp. —तप, रिश्व *m.* a pseudo-ascetic. —हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भेदकः A species of wag-tail.

भेदनं [भेद्-लुट्] 1 Mail, armour. —2 War, battle. —3 Mischief, wickedness.

भेदिः डी *f.* [भेद्-इ] A wave.

भेदिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate —लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. —2 A messenger. —3 A workman, artisan. —4 The Śirisha tree.

भेदतः [Up. 3. 130] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भेदतं तिथिर्ये न सुषयति Mn. 4. —2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भेदाकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [भेद्-रह् नि नलोपः Up. 2. 28] 1 Good happy, prosperous. —2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रदुःख. —3 Foremost, best, chief; पश्य भद्रं शिखितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. —4 Favourable, propitious. —5 Kind, gracious,

excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear munda'. —6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. —7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. —8 Beloved, dear. —9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. —इ 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे संगलाय Māl. 1. 3 : 6. 7; स्वयं वितरतु भद्रं भूयसे संगलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense; सर्वं भद्राणि पश्यतु; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. —2 Gold. —3 A fragrant grass. —4 Iron, steel. —5 The seventh Karṇa. —इः 1 A bullock. —2 A species of wag-tail. —3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. —4 An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. —5 N. of Śiva. —6 An epithet of mount Meru. —7 The Devadārṇ tree. —8 A kind of *Kadamba*. (भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं shaving). —Comp. —अयः an epithet of Balarām. —अश्वः N. of a Dvīpa. —आकार, —आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. —आत्मजः a sword. —आश्रयः the sandal tree. —आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. —2. a particular posture in meditation. —ईशः an epithet of Śiva. —रुद्र large cardamoms. —कपिलः an epithet of Śiva. —कारक *a.* propitious. —काली N. of Durgā. —काष्ठ the tree called Devadārṇ. —कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Gangas. —गणितं the construction of magical diagrams. —घटः —घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn —दारु *m.*, *n.* a sort of pine. —नामन् *m.* 1. *n* wag-tail. —2. the wood-pecker. —पिठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10 —2. a kind of winged insect. —वलनः an epithet of Balarāma. —मुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. (—स्त्री) good lady; V. 2. —सुगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. —रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. —वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. —शाखः an epithet of Kārttikeya. —अयं, —अयं sandal-wood. —श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. —सोमः an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. —2 Handsome, beautiful. —कः 1 The Devadārṇ tree. —2 A kind of bean.

भद्रकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. —*n.* The Devadārṇ tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow. —2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. —3 The celestial Ganges. —4 N. of various plants. —5 N. of Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarām. —Comp. —अयं sandal-wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. —2 = भद्रा (2) above.

भन् 1 P. (भवति) 1 To worship. —2 To cry, shout, resound.

भेद् 1. 1 A. (भेदते) 1 To tell a good news. —2 To be glad. —3 To be fortunate. —4 To be excellent. —5 To honour, worship. —6 To shine. —II. 10 U. (भेदयति) 1 To do an auspicious act. —2 To cause to thrive.

भेदिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. —2 Tremulous motion. —3 A messenger (*m.* ?)

भेमः 1 A fly. —2 Smoke.

भेमरालिका, भेमराली 1 A gadfly. —2 gnat.

भेमारवः The lowing of a cow.

भय [विभेद्यस्मात् भू-अपादान अच्] 1 Fear; alarm, dread, apprehension (oft. with abl.); भोगे रोगभयं कुले द्युतिभयं वित्ते दृषालादयं Bh. 3. 35. यदि समरमाप्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. —2 Fright, terror; जगद्भयं &c. —3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्भयस्य भवत्ययं यावद्भयमनागतं। आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुपयिष्यति H. 1. 57. —4 The sentiment of fear; see भयानक below; रोदृशस्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्याजं भयं S. D. 6. —यः Sickness, disease. —Comp. —अन्वित, —आक्रांत *a.* overcome with fear. —अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear. (—हः) 1. N. of Viṣṇu. —2. a king. —आतुर, —आतं *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. —आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. —2. risky; स्वधर्मे नियमं अयः परधर्मे भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —उत्तर *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. —एकप्रवण *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. —कंपः tremour of fear. —कर (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful. —2. dangerous, perilous; २० भयकारक, भयकृत. —कृत् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. —हिडिमः a drum used in battle. —त्रातु *a.* a deliverer from fear. —दृशितु *a.* 1. fearful. —2. intimidating. —द्रुत *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. —नाशन *a.* removing fear. (—नः) N. of Viṣṇu. —प्रतीकारः warding off or removal of fears. —प्रद *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. —प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. —ब्राह्मणः a timid Brāhmaṇa, a Brāhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his

caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmaṇa. —अष्ट a. pnt to flight. —विह्वल a. panic-struck. —सूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger. —शील a. timid. —रघानं, —हेतुः a cause of fear. —हर्षु, —हरिर्त् a. removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर a. = भयंकर q. v. (-रः) A kind of owl.

भयानक a. [विभेद्यस्मात्, भी-आनक; Up. 3. 82.] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमत्: परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2; Si. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 A tiger. —2 N. of Rāhu. —3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; see under रत्. —कं Terror, fear.

भर a. [भृ-अर्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 A burden, load, weight; बुरद्वये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1. 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; फलभरपरिणामद्वयमजं &c. U. 2. 20; भरष्यथा Mn. 2. 18. —2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीना Bv. 1. 94, 54; Si. 9. 47. —3 Bnlk, mass. —4 Excess; निष्पूर्वदत्तैर्बुधैरेति शुणोऽज्जलेति Mā. 6. 17; शोभमानो संभूतः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरणे Git. 3. —5 A particular measure of weight. —6 Theft, taking away. —7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.). —8 A hymn or song of praise.

भरतः [भृ-अट्] 1 A potter. —2 A servant.

भरण a. (पी. f.) [भृ-ल्युट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nonrishing. —णं 1 The act of nonrishing, maintaining or supporting; R. 1. 24; S. 7. 33. —2 (a) The act of bearing or carrying. (b) Wearing, putting on. —3 Bringing or procuring. —4 Nutriment. —5 Hire, wages. —णः The constellation Bharanī.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. —Comp. —णः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरहः [भृ-अट्] 1 A master, lord. —2 A prince, king. —3 An ox, a bull. —4 A worm.

भरष्य 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. —2 Wages, hire. —3 The lunar mansion Bharanī. —ष्या 1 Wages, hire. —2 A woman. —Comp. —शुक् m. a hired servant, hireling.

भरष्युः 1 A master. —2 A protector. —3 A friend. —4 Fire. —5 The moon. —6 The sun.

भरतः [भरं तनोति तद्-व] 1 N. of the son of Dashyanta and Sakunta-

lā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇavas; cf. S. 7. 33. —2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyī, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyī, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. —3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. —4 An actor, a stage player; तस्मिन्निष्ठुदासते भरतः Mā. 1. —5 A hired soldier, mercenary. —6 A barbarian, mountaineer. —7 An epithet of Agni. —8 A weaver. —9 N. of the sage Jadaabharata. —Comp. —भयजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 73. —ऋषभः; —ऋहूलः, —अष्टः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. —अष्टं N. of a part of India. —ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —पुत्रकः an actor. —वर्षः 'the country of Bharata', i. e. India. —वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरथा 1 A sovereign, king. —2 Fire. —3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरद्वाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. —2 A sky-lark.

भरि a. Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उर्वरभरि &c.

भरित a. 1 Nourished, maintained. —2 Filled with, full of; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33. —3 Green. —तः The green colour.

भरित्रं Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् m. 1 Supporting, nourishing. —2 A family. —3 N. of Viṣṇu.

भरुः 1 A husband. —2 A lord. —3 N. of Siva. —4 Of Viṣṇu. —5 Gold. —6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी. f.) A jackal.

भरुटकं Fried meat.

भगः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Of Brahman. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 Roasting.

भगव्यः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन a. [भृज् ल्युट् वा] 1 Roasting, frying, baking. —2 Annihilating. —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. —2 A frying-pan.

भर्तु m. [भृ-लृट्] 1 A husband; यज्ञपुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 8; श्रीर्णा भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसा Mā. 6. 18. —2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुः शापेन Me. 1; गण°, भूत° &c. —3 A leader, commander, chief; R. 7. 41. —4 A supporter, bearer, protector. —5 The creator. —6 N. of Viṣṇu. —Comp. —ह्री a woman who murders her husband. —दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). —वारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas). —व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (—ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता. —शोकः grief for the death of the husband. —हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (शृंगार, नीति and दैर्घ्य) and also वाक्पर्वण्य and महिकाव्य.

भर्तुमती A married woman whose husband is living; जनोऽप्यप्या भर्तुमतीं विशंकोते S. 5. 17.

भर्तुसात् ind. In the possession of a husband; °कृता married.

भर्त्री 1 A mother. —2 A female supporter.

भरसु 10 A. (भरस्यते; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. —2 To revile, reproach, abuse. —3 To deride.

भरसकः [भरस्यद्] A threatener, reviler.

भरस्यन्, भरसना [भरस्यद्] 1 Threatening, reviling. —2 A threat, menace. —3 Reproach, abuse. —4 A onrse.

भरस्यत p. p. Reviled, reproached, abused. —न् Reviling &c. See भरसन्.

भर्म 1 Wages, hire. —3 Gold. —3 The navel.

भर्मण्या Wages, hire.

भर्मन् n. [भृ-मान्] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment. —2 Wages, hire. —3 Gold. —4 Gold coin. —5 The navel. —6 A burden, load. —7 A house.

भल्ल I. 10 A. (भालयते, भालित) To see, behold. —II. 1 A. 1 See मह. —2 To expound, explain.

भल्ल 1 A. (भल्लते, भल्लित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. —2 To wound, hurt, kill. —3 To give.

भल्लः—छी-छं [भल्ल-अच्] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; कश्चिदाकर्णविकृष्टभल्लवर्षा R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63 ; 7. 58. —छः 1 A bear. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3 The marking-nut-plant (भल्लो also).

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लतः, भल्लतकः The marking-nut-plant ; (also n.)

भल्लुकः A bear.

भल्लूकः 1 A bear ; दधति कुहरभाज-मत्र भल्लुकयूना U. 2. 21. —2 A dog.

भव a. [भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अप्] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. --वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). —2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशा R. 3. 14 ; S. 7. 27. —3 Source, origin. —4 Worldly existence ; mundane or worldly life, life ; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c. ; Ku. 2. 51. —5 The world. —6 Well-being, health, prosperity. —7 Excellence, superiority. —8 N. of Siva ; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 ; 3. 72. —9 A god, deity. —10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —नौ (dual.) Siva and Bhavāni. —Comp. —अतिग a. overcoming worldly existence. —अंतकृत m. 1. N. of Buddha. —2. an epithet of Brahman. —अंतर another existence (previous or future) ; Pt. 1. 121. —अविधिः, —अर्णवः, —समुद्रः, —सागरः, —सिंधुः the ocean of worldly life. —अ-संनौ (m. dual.) 1. existence. —2. prosperity and adversity. —अमोहं bdelium. —अयना —नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं ' a forest of worldly life, ' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. —आर्त a. sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. —ईशः N. of Siva. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence ; R. 14. 74. —क्षितिः f. the place of birth. —वस्मरः a forest-conflagration. —छिद् a. cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भव-छिद्बन्धकपादपांशवा K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; Si. 1. 35. —दारु n. the devadaru tree. —न-शिनी N. of the river Sarayu. —प्रति-सं-धिः coming into being. —बंधेशः N. of Siva. —भाजू a. living in the world of mortals. —भूत the source of all beings, i. e. the Supreme being. —भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.) ; भवभूतः संचंधाक्षरभूरेव भारती भाति । एतद्वृत्तकारण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति घ्राता A. 36. —मोचनः N. of Krishna. —रुद् m. a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —नीतिः f. 1 liberation from worldly exist-

ence ; Ki. 6. 41. —2. end of the world.

भवक a. 1 Living, existing. —2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Being, becoming, happening. —2 Present ; समतीति च भवत्त्वं भावि च R. 8. 78. —pron. a. (स्त्री f.) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by ' your honour, ' ' your lordship, worship or highness ' ; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb) ; अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1 ; भवंत एव जानंति रघूणां च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23 ; R. 2. 40, 3. 48 ; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to स also ; य-न्मां विधेयविवये सभवासियुक्ते Mā. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. —2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं 1 [भू-आधारे ल्युट्] Being, existence. —2 Production, birth. —3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion ; अथवा भवनमस्यात् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3, Mo. 32. —4 A site, abode, receptacle ; as in अभिनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. —5 A building. —6 A field. —7 Nature. —Comp. —उद्वर the interior of a house. —पतिः, —स्वामिन् m. the lord of the house, a pater familias.

भवनीय a. 1 To be about to take place. —2 Impending.

भवन्तः —तिः The time being, present time.

भवन्ती 1 A virtuous wife. —2 Time being, present time. —3 (In gram.) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Parvati, wife of Siva ; आलंबतामकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84 ; Mo. 36, 44. —Comp. —गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. —पतिः an epithet of Siva ; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवादृक् a. (स्त्री f.), भवादृश a. भवादृश a. (स्त्री f.) Like your honour, like you.

भाविक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Beneficial, snitable, useful. —2 Happy, prosperous. —कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य pol. p. About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like मध्य impersonally, i. e. in the nouter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word ; स्वया मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2 ; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. —व्यं What is destined to happen ; भवित-व्यं भवत्येव यद्विधेर्नानासि स्थितं Subhāṣh.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny ; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6 सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Mā. 1. 23.

भवितु a. (स्त्री f.) [भू-ल्युट्] 1 About to become, future ; R. 6. 52 ; Kn. 1. 50. —2 Imminent, impending. —3 Being or faring well.

भविन् a. Living, being. —m. A living being.

भविनः A pce ; also भविनिन् m.

भविल a. [भू भविष्यति हल्] 1 Boing, living. —2 Future. —लः 1 A paramour —2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्यण a. [भू-इष्णुर्] 1 To be about to become or take place. —2 Future.

भविष्य a. 1 Future. —2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. —व्यं The future, futurity. —Comp. —कालः the future tenso. —ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् a. (स्त्री or स्त्री f.) About to be, become or come to pass, future. —n. The future time. —Comp. —आक्षेपः 1, denying the occurrence of a possible future event. —2, a kind of Alankāra or figure of speech ; see Kāv. 2. 126. —कालः futurity. —वक्तु, —वादिन् a. predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य a. [भू-कर्तरे नि० वृत्] 1 Existing, being, being present. —2 Future, about to be. —3 Likely to become. —4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy ; Ki. 11. 13. —5 Good, nice, excellent. —6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy ; Ku. 1. 22 ; Ki. 3. 12 ; 10. 51. —7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —8 Calm, tranquil, placid. —9 True. —व्या N. of Pārvaṭi. —व्यं 1 Existence. —2 Future time. —3 Result, fruit. —4 Good result, prosperity ; R. 17. 58. —5 A bone.

भवदीय a. Your honour's, your, thine.

भव् 1 P. (भवति) 1 To bark, growl, bark at. —2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भवः, —भवका A dog.

भवनः A dog. —णं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भस् I. 3. P. (भसति) 1 To shino. —2 To revile, blame, abuse. —II. 1 P. (भसति) To eat.

भसद् m. [उप. 1. 127] 1 The sun. —2 Flesh. —3 A kind of duck. —4 Time. —5 A float (वृत्). —6 The hinder parts (said to be f. and n. also). —7 Pudendum muliebre. —8 A month.

मसन A bee

मसतः Time.

मसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —**तं** Ashes ; Bv. 1. 84.

मखका, -**मखा**, -**मखि** *f.* [मख-द्व]
1 A bellows. —2 A leathern vessel
for holding water. —3 A pouch,
leathern bag.

मखिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. —2 Mor-
bid appetite from over-digestion of
food. —3 A kind of disease of the
eyes.

भस्मन् *n* [मख-मनिन्] 1 Ashes ;
(कल्पने) धुनं चित्ताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku.
5. 79. —2 Sacred ashes (smeared on
the body) ; (भस्मनि हुं 'to sacrifice in
ashes', i. e. to do a useless work).
—**Comp.** —**अग्निः** morbid appetite from
rapid digestion of food. —**अवशेष** *a.*
remaining in the form of ashes ;
भस्मावशेषे मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72 ; S.
3. 2. —**आह्वयः** camphor. —**उज्ज्वलन**,
गुंठनं smearing the body with ashes :—
भस्मोज्ज्वलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10.
—**कारः** a washerman. —**कूटः** a heap
of ashes. —**गंधा**, —**गंधिका**, —**गंधेनी** a kind
of perfume. —**तुलं** 1. frost, snow. —2.
a shower of dust. —3. a number of
villages. —**प्रियः** an epithet of Siva.
—**भूत** *a.* dead. —**मेढः** a sort of gravel.
—**रोगः** a kind of disease ; cf. भस्माग्नि.
—**लेपनं** smearing the body with
ashes. —**विधिः** any rite performed
with ashes. —**वेधकः** camphor. —**शायिन्**
m. N. of Siva. —**स्नानं** purification by
ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of
ashes : 'कु' 'to reduce to ashes.' 'भू'
to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा (स्मी) कृ. 8 U. To reduce to
ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. —2
Completely consuming or burning.
—3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत *a.* 1 Reduced to ashes. —2
Calcined (as a metal).

भस्माभू 1 P. To be reduced to
ashes. —**भस्मीभूतस्य** देहस्य पुनरागमनं
कुतः Sarva. S.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात ; *caus.* भापयति-ने ;
desid. बिभासति) 1 To shine, be bright
or splendid, be luminous ; पंकविना
सरो भाति मदः खलजनेविना । कद्वर्णेविना
काशं मानसं विषयेविना Bv. 1. 116 ;
सगतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20 ;
R. 3. 18. —2 To seem, appear ; बुधुस्मि
न प्रति भाति किञ्चित् Mhb. —3 To be,
exist. —4 To show oneself.

भा [भा अह् टीप्] 1 Light, splend-
our, lustre, beauty ; तावद्भा भारवेभति
यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —2 A shadow,
reflection. —3 Likeness, resemblance.
—4 The shadow of a guoman. —**Comp.**
—**कोशः** वा the sun. —**गणः** the whole
group of constellations. —**निकरः** a
mass of light, collection of rays.
—**नेमिः** the sun. —**मंडलं** a halo of light.
—**रूपः** the soul. (—**र्ष**) Brahman. —**वनं**
a mass of rays or light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त *a.* 1 Regularly fed by an-
other, a dependant, retainer. —2 Fit
for food. —3 Inferior, secondary
(opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B.
in this sense. —4 Used in a second-
ary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भक्ष शीलमय
अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [भज् भावे वञ्] 1 A part,
portion, share, division : as in भाग-
हर, भागत्रयः &c. —2 Allotment, distri-
bution, partition. —3 Lot, fate ;
निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. —4 A part of
any whole, a fraction. —5 The
numerator of a fraction. —6 A quar-
ter, one-fourth part. —7 A degree or
the 360th part of the circumference
of a circle. —8 The 30th part of a
zodiacal sign. —9 The quotient. —10
Room, space, shot, region, place ; R.
18. 47. —**Comp.** —**अनुबंधजातिः** *f.* as-
similation of quantities by fractional
increase. —**अवधारजातिः** *f.* asimi-
lation of quantities by fractional
decrease. —**अर्धन्** *a.* desirous of a
share. —**अर्ह** *a.* entitled to a share or
inheritance. —**कल्पना** allotment of
shares. —**जातिः** *f.* reduction of frac-
tions to a common denominator
(in math.). —**धेयं** 1. a share, part,
portion ; नीचारभागधेयचित्तैर्भूतैः R. 1.
50. (*b*). —2. fortune, destiny, luck.
—3. good fortune or luck ; तज्जागधेय
परमं पद्मना Bb. 2. 12. —4. property.
—5. happiness. (—**यः**) 1. a tax ; अन्यमेव
भागधेयमते तपस्विनो निर्वर्षति S. 2. —2.
an heir. —**भाक्** *m.* a king, sovereign.
—**लक्षणा** a kind of लक्षणा or secondary
use of a word by which it partly
loses and partly retains its primary
meaning ; also called जहद्वजल्लक्षणा ;
e. g. सोयं देवदत्तः. —**हारः** 1. a coheir.
—2. division (in math.). —**हारिन्** *a.*
entitled to a share, inheriting.
(—*m.*). 1. an heir. —2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's
passing through the signs of the

zodiac. —2 The circumference of a
great circle.

भागशश्च *ind.* 1 In parts or portions,
part by part. —2 According to the
share.

भागिक *a.* 1 Relating to a part.
—2 Forming a part. —3 Fractional.
—4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं शतं 'one
part in a hundred', i. e. one per
cent ; so भागिका विंशतिः &c.).

भागिन् *a.* [भाग-इनि] 1 Consisting
of shares or parts. —2 Sharing,
having a share. —3 Sharing or par-
ticipating in, partaking of ; as in
दुःख°. —4 Concerned in, affected by.
—5 A possessor, owner ; Ms. 9. 53 ;
—6 Entitled to a share ; Ms. 9. 165 ;
Y. 5. 125. —7 Lucky, fortunate. —8
Inferior, secondary. —*m.* A coheir.
—*नी* A coheirress.

भागवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [भगवतः भगवत्वा वा
इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा अण्] 1 Relating to or
worshipping Vishnu. —2 Pertaining
to a god. —3 Holy, divine, sacred.
—**तः** A follower or devotee of Vishnu
or Krishna. —**तं** N. of one of the 18
Purāṇas.

भागिनेयः [भगिन्शा अपत्यं दक्] A
sister's son. —*नी* A sister's daugh-
ter.

भागीरथी [भगीरथेन साविता तेन भगीरथी
सूता] 1 N. of the river Ganges ;
भागीरथीनिर्गच्छरीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. —2
N. of one of the three main branches
of the Ganges.

भाग्यं *a.* [भज्-प्यत् कुलं] 1 To be
divided, divisible. —2 Entitled to a
share. —3 Forming a part. —4 Sub-
ject to fractional deduction. —5
Lucky, fortunate. —**ग्यं** 1 Fate, des-
tiny, luck, fortune ; श्रियश्चरितं पुत्र-
स्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः
Subbāsh. ; oft. in pl. ; S. 5. 30. —2
Good fortune or luck ; R. 3. 13. —3
Prosperity, affluence ; भाग्येवमुत्सेकि-
नी S. 4. 17. —4 Happiness, welfare.
(भाग्येन fortunately, happily).
—**Comp.** —**आयत्त** *a.* dependent on
fate ; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 17.
—**उदयः** dawn of good fortune, a
lucky occurrence. —**क्रमः** course or
turn of fortune ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि
भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. —**योगः** a lucky
or fortunate juncture. —**विप्लवः** ill-
luck, adverseness of fate ; R. 8. 47.
—**वशात्** *ind.* through the will of fate,
luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed,
happy. —2 Prosperous.

भाग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भंगाया इदं अण्]
Made of hemp, hempen,

भांगीन [भंगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं वञ्] A field
of hemp.

भांगकः A tattered cloth, shroud, rag.

भाज् 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भाज् caus.

भाज् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; भाज्^० Ku. 5. 83; दोषं^० guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुखं^०, रिक्थं^०. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as is कुहरभाज्, वरभाज् &c. -7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः [भाज्-ण्ड] 1 Dividing. -2 (In arith) A divider.

भाजनं [भाज्यतेऽनेन भाज्-ल्यट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division (in arith.) -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्प-भाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. -4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स अग्नये भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्याणानां त्वमासि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवादृशा एव भवन्ति भाजनाभ्युप-देशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *palas*.

भाजित *a.* Shared, divided. —तं A share, portion.

भाजित् *m.* [भाज्-णिनि] A servant.
भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्य *a.* [भाज्-ण्यत्] Divisible. —ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः *f.* 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of barlots.

भाटुः [भट्टस्यानुयायी, अण्] A follower of Bhāṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhāṭṭa.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of *आकाशभाषित* q. v.; भाणः स्याद्वर्तचरितो नानावस्यतायामकः । एकाक एक एवात्र निरुणः पठिता विटः ॥ S. : D. 513; see the next stanzas also; e. g. वसंत-विलक, मुकुन्दानन्द, लीलाभयकर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भाण्डं [भाज्-अच् भाज्-ड स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलीभाण्डं 'an indigo-vat'; 80 क्षीरभाण्डं 'a milk-pail'; सुरां, मद्यं

&c. -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; सुरभाण्डं Pt. 1. -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument. -5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; मथुरागमिनि भाण्डानि Pt. 1. -6 A bale of goods. -7 (Fig.) Any valued possession treasure; सातं वा रघुनन्दने तदु-भयं तदुभयभाण्डं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trappings or harness of a horse. -10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भेड). -11 An ornament in general. —ट्टाः (*m. pl.*) Wares, merchandise. —Comp. —अ(आ)-गारः, -रं 1. a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागाराण्य-कृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाजि Vikr. 18. 45. -2. treasury; ज्ञानं^०. -3. a collection, store, magazine. —आगारिकः 1. a store-keeper. -2. a treasurer. —पतिः a merchant. —पुटः a barber. —पुष्पा- a sort of snake. —प्रतिभाण्डकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. —अकः the contents of a vessel. —मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. —वादनं playing on a musical instrument. —शाला a store-house, store.

भाण्डकः —कं A small vessel, cup —कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भाण्डारं A store-house, store.

भाण्डारिक = भाण्डागारिक q. v.

भाण्डारिन् *m.* The keeper of a store-house.

भाण्डिः *f.* A razor-case. —Comp. —वाहः a barber. —शाला a barber's shop.

भाण्डिकः —लः A barber.

भाण्डिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाण्डिनी A chest, basket.

भाण्डीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* [भा-क] Shining, brilliant, bright. —तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* [भा-क्ति-] 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [भद्राभिर्मुखा पूर्णिमासी भाद्री सा यस्मिन् मासि अण्] N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). —द्राः (*f. pl.*) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरस्य).

भाणं [भा-भवे ल्यट्] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः [भा-ड् Un. 3. 32] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. -2 A ray of light; मण्डिताखिलदिक्पातांध्रहोशोः पातु भातुः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. -3 The sun; भातुः सकृद्यत्तुरंगः एव S. 5. 4; भीमभानो निदाघे Bv. 1. 30. -4 Beauty. -5 A day. -6 A king, prince, sovereign. -7 An epithet of Siva. —*f.* A handsome woman. —Comp. —जेश(स)रा the sun. —जः the planet Saturn. —दिने, —वारः Sunday.

भातुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —*m.* The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36; Rs. 5. 2. —सौ N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. (भामते) To be angry.

भामः [भा-वञ्] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा. —Comp. —नी *m.* the Supreme being.

भामिन् *a.* 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman, (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते सुखस्य निरयं Bv. 2. 1. —Comp. —विलासः N. of a poem by Jagannatba Pandit.

भारः [भू-वञ्] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. -3. 27; 80 श्रोणिभार Me. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; कुचं, जातं^०. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —आक्रांत *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. —उद्ग्रहः a porter, burden-carrier. —उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; Pt. 1. 280. —युत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —यष्टिः a pole for carrying burden. —वाह *a.* (भारौही *f.*) bearer of burdens. —वाहः a burden carrier, porter. (—ही) indigo. —वाहनः a beast of burden. (—न) a cart, waggon. —वाहिकः a porter. —सह *a.* 'ahlo to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. —साधन *a.* effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. —हारः, —हारः a burden-bearer, porter. —हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna.

भारक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. —कं A load, burden, weight.

भारायते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् a 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy. -m. A burden-carrier, porter.

भारिणी A female supporter.

भारिण्डः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारिण्ड), Pt. 5. 102.

भारत a. (ती. f.) [भरतस्त्वे- भारतात् भरतवंश्यान्पिङ्गव्यं कृतो ग्रन्थः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of *Baratavarsha* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. -ते 1 India, the country of Bharata : Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyasa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अवर्णाजलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यमसुतं यः । तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं धेदु Ve. 1. 4; व्यासपरां निर्गमं सारं विस्मर्य भारतं धेदु । भूषणतयैव संज्ञां यद्वं- कितं भारती वहति N. Arya S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. -ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनि- योः U. 3; तमर्थमेव भारता सुतया योक्तु- र्मासि Kn. 6. 79; नवरसराजिनां निर्मित- मावधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतभाषो वाग्व्यापारो नट्यभ्यसः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाजः [भारद्वाजस्वायं अण्] 1 N. Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. -2 Of *Agastya*. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven Rishis. -5 A sky-lark. -जं A hone. -जी The wild cotton shrub

भारयः A sky-lark.

भारवं A how-string. --वी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the *Kiratarjuniya*; तत्राज्ञा भारवेभति याव- स्माद्यस्य नोदयः । उदिते च पुनर्मावे भार- वेभो रवेति ॥ ; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udh. See App. II.

भारिः A lion.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः [भृगोरपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of *Sukra*, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the *Asvins*. -2 N. of *Parasurama*; see पश्यमान. -3 An epi-

thet of Siva. -4 An archer. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of *Jama dagni*. -7 Of *Mārkandeya*. -8 N. of an eastern country. -Comp. -प्रियः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The *Durva* grass. -2 An epithet of *Lakshmi*. -3 Of *Parvati*. -4 Of *Devayani*.

भायं a. [भृ. यत्] To be supported or cherished. -यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भायां [भृ. योग्या] 1 A lawful wife; सा भायां या यद् दक्षा सा भायां या प्रजा- वर्त्ता । सा भायां या पतिप्राणा सा भायां या प्रतिवृत्ता ॥ H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. -Comp. -आट a. living by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊट a. married (as a man); भायाँटं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. -जितः, -आटिकः 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2. a kind of deer.

भायिकः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भाय्यं 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity.

भालं [भाल्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्तोत्रं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभासितजास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light. -3 Darkness. -Comp. -अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. -चंद्रः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of *Ganesa*. (-ज्ञा) N. of *Durgā*. -दर्शनः N. of Siva. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शिन a. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृश् m., -लोचनः an epithet of Siva. -पट्टः -ट्टं the forehead.

भालः The sun.

भाल(ल)कः, भाल(लू)कः A bear.

भावः [भृ. भावे वृत्] 1 Being existing, existence; भासते विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being; कृतभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; U. 6. 23; so कातरभावः विवर्ण- भावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेष्यभावं; किकर- भावं &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion; स्वयि मे भावनि- बंधना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, tempera- ment; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or dispo- sition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Me. 8. 26; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, senti- ment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95.

(In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either स्वायिन् primary, or स्वाभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्वाभिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *a'nana*, or K. P. 4.). -10 Love, affection, attachment; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवदुः Kn. 3. 35; कुसुद्वीभाभ्रमतीव भावं (बन्धं) R. 6. 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इतिभावः (often used by commentators). -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Mā. 1. 25. -13 Resolu- tion, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विद्वत्भावत्वात् Mā. 1. 12; Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any exist- ing thing, an object, a thing, sub- stance; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा ननु- कलादयः Mā. 1. 17. 36; R. 3. 41, U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhu- man power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address); भाव अयमस्मि V. 1; तां खलु भावेन तयैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठि- ताः Mā. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे कः. -28 A term for an impersonal pas- sive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अवगुण a. not forced, natural. (-ग) a shadow. -अंतर a different state. -अद्वैत 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of concep- tion, oneness of view. -अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.). -2. the subject- matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आ- त्मक a. real, actual. -आभासः simu- lation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एक- रस a. influenced solely by the senti- ment of (sincere) love; Kn. 5. 82. -गंभीरं ind. 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. -गम्य a. conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -गतिश्च a. 1. un- derstanding the sense. -2. appreciat-

ing the sentiment. —जः 1. love. —2. the god of love. —जः, -विच् a. knowing the heart. —वृश्चि a. see भालवृश्चि. —बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. —बोधक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. —मिश्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas); पसीवंतु भाव-मिश्रः S. 6. —रूप a. real, actual. —वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. —वाचक an abstract noun. —वृत्त, an epithet of Brahman. —श-बलदेव an mixture of various emotions (भावानां वाच्यवाचकभावमापन्नानामुदासीनानां वा त्यागमिश्रणं R. G., vide examples given *ad. loc.*). —शुद्धिः f. purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. —शून्य a. devoid, of real love; M. 3. 3. —संघिः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंघिन्योन्यानभिभूतशो-रन्योन्याभावयोगयोः सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G., see the examples there given). —समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. —सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. मौक्तिसर्ग or material creation). —स्थ a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. —स्थिर a. firmly rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. —स्निग्ध a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक a. [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about. —2 Promoting any one's welfare. —3 Fancying, imagining. —4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. —कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. —2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (specially of love).

भावन a. (नी f.) [भू-णिञ् ल्युट् वा] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. —ना 1 An efficient cause. —2 A creator; Mā. 9. 4. —3 An epithet of Śiva; —4 Of Viṣṇu. —नं, नः 1 Creating, manifesting. —2 Promoting any one's interests. —3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मयुरिपुरमिति भावनशीला Gt. 6; or भावनया स्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. —4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. —5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. —6 A supposition, hypothesis. —7 Observing, investigating. —8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. —9 Remembering, recollection. —10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. —11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logio); see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. —12 Proof,

demonstration, argument. —13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. —14 Scenting; decorating with flowers and perfume. —15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition. —16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.). —ना 1. A crow. —2. Water. —नं Apprehension, perception. —Comp. —आश्रयः N. of Śiva. —मय a. imaginary. —युक्त a. 1. thoughtful. —2 anxious.

भावना [भावं भाविन वा अटति, अट्-अण् अच्वा] 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. —2 The external indication of the feeling of love. —3 A pious or holy man. —4 An amorous man. —5 An actor. —6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक (की f.) [भाविन निर्वचं टक्] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. —2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment. —3 Future. —कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. —कं 1 Language full of love or passion. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते स्तुभाविनः । तद्भाविर्कं K. P. 10.

भावित p. p. [भू-णिञ् कर्मणि-क] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. —2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविषयेषु, वेक्रियः Dk. —3 Cherished, fostered. —4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (b) Known, recognized, acknowledged. —5 Thought of, meditated upon. —6 Made to become, transformed into. —7 Sanctified by meditation; see भावितात्मन्. —8 Proved, established. —9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. —10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. —11 Perfumed, scented. —12 Mixed with. —13 (In math.) Involving the products of unknown quantities —तं Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. —Comp. —आत्मन्, —इच्छि a. 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. —2. pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. —3. thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. —4. engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38. (—m.) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावत्र [भू-णिञ् त्र] The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. —2 Futurity. —3 Predestination.

भाविस्त्वं Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविच् a. [भू-भविष्यति णि] 1 Being, becoming; भूत्यभावि R. 11. 49. —2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी पितुर्देव तुल्यः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. —3 Future; समीतं च भवञ्च भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. —4 Capable of taking place. —5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भाविन तद्भावि भावि चेत् तदन्वया H. 1. —6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. —7 Attached or devoted to. —8 Possessed of (at the end of comp.). —m. N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. —नी 1 A handsome woman. —2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. —3 A wanton woman.

भाङ्क a. [भू-उक्त्] 1 About to be or happen. —2 Becoming. —3 Prosperous, happy. —4 Auspicious, blessed. —5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. —कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). —कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity; सरातु वो दुष्ट्यवनो भाङ्कानां परंपरा K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अवयुक्त्य). —2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य a. [भू-ष्यत्] 1 About to be or happen; oft. used impersonally like भविष्यत् q. v.; किं तेषाम् मम सुदिक्तेः Bh. 3. 41. —2 Future. —3 To be performed or accomplished. —4 To be conceived or imagined. —5 To be proved or demonstrated. —6 To be determined or investigated. —व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. —2 Futurity.

भावत् a. (ती f.), भावत्क a. (की f.) Your honor's, your (respectfully). भावाव a. Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A. (भाषते, भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वयैकमीडं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीतां विद्यामेव चक्षो बभाषे R. 7. 66; आलङ्कृतः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. —2 To speak to, address; किञ्चिद्बिह्वार्यपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. —3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषते R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. —5 To name, call. —6 To describe. —With अङ् 1. to speak, say. —2. to communicate, announce; Ms. 11. 229.

भाषक a. [भाष्-ण्वल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणं [भाष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. —2 Speech, words; talk. —3 Kind words.

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk; as in चारुभाषः —2 Language, tongue

Ms. 8. 164. -३ A common or vernacular dialect; (a) the spoken Sanskrit language (opp. छंदस् or वेद); विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prākṛita dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ms. 9. 332. -4 Definition, description; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvatī the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law suit; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. another dialect or language. -2. translation (?). -पादः a charge, plaint; see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prākṛita (one or more of its varieties); e. g. भेंजुलमणिमंजरी कलमंजरी विहारसरसीतिरि । विसासि कैलिकरि किमालि धीरे च गंधसारसमीरे ॥ S. D. 642. (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतद्वौरेसेनीप्राच्यान्तीनागरापञ्चोपेक्षकविषयः) ; किं त्वा भगवति विच्छेददारुणायामसकारिणी । कामं कुरु वरारोहे देवि मे परिभयं Mā 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni); so 6. 10.

भाषिक a. Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. [भाष्-कर्मणि -क] Spoken, said, uttered. -तं Speech, utterance, words, language; Ms. 8. 26 -Comp. -पुस्तक = उक्तपुस्तक q. v.

भाषित्व a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking; as in अल्प° &c. -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्य [भाष्-यत्] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary which explains Sūtra or aphorism word by word with comments of its own; (सूत्रार्थविषयते यत्र यदैः सूत्रानुसारीभिः रचयानि च वर्ण्यन्ते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Si. 2. 24; कणिभाषितभाष्यकणिका N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtrae. -6 A sort of house. -Comp. -करा, -कारः, -कृत m. 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास् 1 A. (भासते, भासित) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright; तावत्काम-नृपायप्रसन्नमं चिन्तं चभासे विधाः Bv. 2. 74; 4. 18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind; त्वदगमार्त्तं दृष्टे कस्य चित्ते न भासते । मालतीशङ्खभृत्खण्डकलीनां कठोरता Chandr 5. 42. -3 To appear. -Caus. (भासयति) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate; अधिवसस्तनुम-

ध्वरदीक्षितामसमभासमभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21; Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest; Bk. 15. 42.

भास् f. [भास्-भावे क्तिप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; दुशा निशंदीवर-चारभासा N. 22. 43; R. 9. 21; Ku. 7. 3 -2 A ray of light; Ki. 5. 38, 46; 9. 6; Ratn. 1. 24; 4. 16 -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -करः 1. the sun; Si. 11. 49; R. 11. 7; 12. 25; Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. fire. -4. an epithet of Siya. -5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रं) gold °युतिः N. of Vishnu. -प्रियः a ruby. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha. -करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [भास्-भावे घञ्] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गोष्ठ). -6 N. of a poet; भासो हासः कविकुल-गुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; M. 1.

भासक a. (सिका f.) [भास्-ण्वल्] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity. भासन् [भास्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासत a. (ती f.) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star. -4 The bird भास q. v. -ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासस् n. Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर a. [भास्-सुरच्] 1 Shining, bright, splendid; Ki. 5. 5; R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् a. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent; Kn. 1. 2; 6. 60. -म. 1 The sun; भास्वाद्युदेत्यति हसि-त्यति चक्रवाल Subhāsh; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. -ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. [भास्-वरच्] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भासमन a. (नी f.) [भसनो विकारोऽण्] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65.

भिक्ष 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.) भिक्षमाणो वनं मियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To

beg (as alms); न यज्ञार्थं धनं जुदा-द्विषो भिक्षत कश्चित् Ms 11. 24, 25. -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed. -5 To obtain. भिक्षणं [भिक्ष-ल्युट्] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [भिक्ष-अ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting; Ms. 6. 56. -2 Anything, given as alms, alms; भवति भिक्षां देहि. -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -Comp. -अरन् wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant -अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. -अयनं (णं) = भिक्षादन q. v. -अयिन् a. begging for alms or charity. (-म.) a beggar. -अर्हः a. worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. -आशिन a. 1. living on alms. -2. dishonest. -आहारः begged food. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a beggar. -करणं asking alms, begging. -चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. -चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. -पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish; so भिक्षापात्रं, भिक्षाभाजनं. -माणवः a young beggar. (used as a term of contempt) -वासस् n. a beggar's dress. -वृत्तिः f. living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाका (की f.) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [भिक्ष-उत्] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general; भिक्षां च भिक्षवे दद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a Saṅghāyasin. -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa (संन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. -संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants -संघाती old or tattered clothes (चीवर). -सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुका [भिक्ष-उक] A beggar, mendicant; Ms. 6. 51. की A female mendicant.

भिद् 1. 1 P. (भिदति) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिन्ति, भिन्ते, बिभेद, बिभेदे, अभिस्ति, अभिदन्, अभिच, भेत्स्यति-ने, भेत्तु, भिज्) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, 'rend, pierce, break through or down; अनिशितलमप्यर्धः किं भिनत्ति न भूभुतः H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं तु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34; Si. 8. 39; Ms. 3. 33; R. 8. 93; 12. 77 -2 To dig or tear up, excavate; U. 1. 23.

-3 To pass through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (a) To divide, separate; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखरिभिः R. 1. 39. (b) To displace; R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe; समग्रं लक्ष्मणोऽभिन्त R. 15. 94; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिदन् दा-नवोऽसौ बलद्विधा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt as in समाधि-भिदन्. -8 To change, alter; (न) भिदन्ति भेदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते घृगाः S. 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सूर्यशुभिर्भिन्न-निवारयिदं Ku. 1. 32; नवोपसा भिन्ननिवे-कर्षकं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. -10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिन्न-सारंगयूयः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. -11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dis- solve; पर्यकबंधं निविष्टं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. -13 To disclose, divulge. -14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. —Pass. (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22; Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided or se- parated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed; पर्यायभिन्नां न बंध नीर्वि R. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; पदकुर्वी भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed; Pt. 1. 102. -10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —Caus. (भिदयति ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To de-roy, dis- solve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. —Desid. (भिन्त्यसिते) To wish to break &c.

भिन्त [भिद्-क्त नि- तस्य न नः] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भिन्ति f. [भिद्-क्त] 1 Breaking, splitting; dividing. -2 A wall, parti- tion; समया सौध भिन्ति Dk., Si. 4. 67. -3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (अश्रय) to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना भिन्ति. विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A wat. -8 A flaw, defect. -9 An opportunity —Comp. —खातनः a rat. —चौरः a house-break- er. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. -2 a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting; destroying &c.

—f. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद्-क्त] A sword. —कं 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदा [भिद्-भावे अद्] 1 Breaking; bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदुर a. [भिद्-कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. -2 Fragile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled; नीलाश्वयुतिभिदुरांभ-सोऽपरच Si. 4. 26; 19. 58, 20. 1. —रः The *Plaksha* tree. —रं A thunderbolt

भिदिलिम् a. Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. -2 N. of a particular river; नोयदागम द्रवोद्भू-च-भिद्ययोरनामधेयसदृशं विच्छेदितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.); Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद्रे A thunderbolt.

भिद् (दि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throw- ing stones.

भिदु a. Destroying. —दुः A drop; cf. बिदुः. —दुः f. A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न p. p. [भिद्-क्त] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, sepa- rated. -3 Detached, disunited, dis- joined. -4 Expanded, blown, open- ed. -5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादप्यं भिन्नः. -6 Differ- ent, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviat- ing from. -10 Changed. -11 Furi- ous, in rut. -12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्.) —जः A defect or flaw in a gem. —जं 1 A bit, frag- ment, part. -2 A blossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of mixed callyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयाति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतो घमाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Rs. 3. 5. —अर्थ a. clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिन्नायुद्धा-हरद्वयः Si. 16. 1. (—र्थं) ind. clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न खल्व-वगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयतां S. 2. —उद्गः born of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. —कट a furi- ous, in rut; R. 4. 83. —कटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). —कूट a deprived of a leader (as an army). —क्रम a. out of order, disordered. —गति a. 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. —गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. —गुणनं multi- plication of fraction. —घनः the cube

of a fraction. —दर्शित्व a. making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश a. belonging to different places; S. 2. 17. —देह a. wounded. —नौ a. ship- wrecked. —परिकर्मन् n. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort —भाजनं a potsberd. —समनं a. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded —मर्यादा a. 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; अस्नातापवादभिन्नमर्यादा U. 5. -2. unrestrained, uncontrolled —रुचि a. having different tastes; भिन्नरुचिर्ह लोकः R. 6. 30. —लिंगं, —वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. —वर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. —वर्ण a. 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त a. 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault. —वृत्ति a. 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions, -3. having different occupations. —व्य-वकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति a. disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, —संकलितं addition of frac- tions. —स्वर a. 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. —हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः A Buddhist.

भिरंटका N. of a plant (श्वेतशृङ्गा).

भिद्रुः N. of a wild tribe. —ह्री The *lodhra* tree. —Comp. —गवी the female of the *Bos gavaus*. —तद्रुः the *lodhra* tree. —ध्रुवणं the *gunja'* plant.

भिद्रोटः —तद्रुः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् m. विभेद्यस्मात् रोगः, भी-षुक् ह-स्वश्च Un.: 1. 134] 1 A physician, doctor; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. —m. dual. The two Asvins (phy- sicians of gods). —Comp. —जितं a drug or medicine. —पाशः a quack doctor. —नरः an excellent physician. (—रौ) the two Asvins.

भिषजवर्तः N. of *Krishna*.

भिषज्यं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A re- medy, cure.

भिष्म, भिषिका —टा, भिस्तटा, भि-स्तटा Parched or fried grain.

भिस्ता Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (भिभेति, बिभाय-विभयांकार, अभिधीत, भेष्यति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; सृष्टोर्विभवे किं बाल न स भीतं विदुश्चति; रावणद्विष्यतीं भूशो Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. -2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). —Caus.

(भाययति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुञ्चित्कवेन भाययति Sk.; (भाययते, भययते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; मुञ्जे भाययते Sk.; स्तनितेन भीययित्वा धाराहस्तैः परामुञ्जसि Mk. 5. 28.

भियम् *n.* Ved. Fear.

भिय Fear, apprehension.

भी *f.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभी: 'fearless' R. 15. 8; षष्ठ्यमान् वीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भी क्] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. -2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. -त Fear, dread. -त *ind.* Timidly. -Comp. भीत *a.* exceedingly afraid.

भीतिकार *a.* Making (one) afraid.

भीतकारं *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी-क्तिन्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीति Bk. 2. 80. -2 Shaking, tremour. -3 Danger, risk. -Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम *a.* [विमथ्यमान्, भी आपादाने षक्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीति Bk. 2. 80; 1. 16; 3. 54. -मः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (मयानक *q. v.*). -4 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhīma. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara or 'wolf-hellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duṣṣāṇa for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfillment of that vow by drinking Duṣṣāṇa's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kishaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virāṭa, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -न Horror, terror. -Comp. -उदरी an epithet of Umā. -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light half of Māgha.

—कर्मन् *a.* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. -तिथिः *f.* = भीमिकादशी. -दर्शन, -मुख *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद *a.* sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. -2. a lion. -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -पराक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. (-मः) N. of Viṣṇu. -पुरं N. of Kundinapura *q. v.* -स्थी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तमवतितमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी। रात्रिर्भीमस्थी नामन राजमासविस्तारः।) -रूप *a.* of terrific form. -विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. -विक्रान्त *a.* fearfully powerful. (-तः) a lion. -विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. -वेग *a.* terribly swift. -शासनः an epithet of Yama. -सेनः 1. N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. -2. a kind of oamphor.

भीमयु *a.* Ved. Fearful.

भीमरं War, battle.

भीमर 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (र or रु.) [भी-कु; cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षत्रिय भीरुः H. 2. 26. -2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पापं, अधर्मं, मतिज्ञानं &c. -रुः 1 A jackal. -2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -रु *n.* Silver. -रु 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. -चेतस् *m.* a deer. -प्रभः an even, a furnace. -रुच *a.* timid, fearful. -हृदयः a deer.

भीरु (लु) क *a.* [भी-क-लुङ्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. -कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugarcane. -कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-त्वं Timidity, cowardice.

भीरु (लु) कः A bear.

भीरु (लु) *f.* A timid woman; त्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-णिच्-ष्ण-लु] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विमथुर्भीषाहेक्षणभीषणस्यः Si. 3. 45. -जः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see मयानक. -2 N. of Siva. -3 A pigeon, dove. -4 The olibanum tree. -ज 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीषम *a.* [भी-णिच्-सुक्-अपादाने षक्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -मः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see मयानक. -2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. -3 An epithet of Siva. -4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawatī, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Sāntanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Sāntanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called Bhīshma. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vrihadravya, the son of Satyawatī, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kāśiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhaṇḍin and was lodged in a 'oage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and undiminished devotion to God]. -मं Horror, horribleness. -Comp. -अहमी the eighth day in the light half of Māgha (when Bhīshma died). -जननी an epithet of the Ganges. -पंचकं N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārttika (said to be sacred to Bhīshma). -सु *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmiṇi was carried off by Kṛishṇa.

मुञ्ज I. 6 P. (युजति, युज्) 1 To bend. -2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U.

(सुक्त-सुक्त, सुक्त) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न सुंजीत Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सद्यं सुभजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुखं वा सुखं वा सुमानस्येव सुंजते Ms. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राज्यं स्यात्समिवाभुनक् R. 12. 18; एकः कृत्स्नां (धरित्रीं) नगरपरिचरमांश्चाहर्षुनक्ति S. 2. 15. -5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि सुंके Sk. -6 To pass, live through (as time). -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. -Pass. 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. -2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. -Caus. (योजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -Desid. (सुसुक्षति-ते) To wish to eat &c.

सुक्त p. p. [सुक्त-कर्मणि क] 1 Eaten. -2 Enjoyed, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Possessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). -क्त 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. -Comp. -उत्तिष्ठ, -शेषः, -समुत्तिष्ठतं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, ors. -भोग्य अ. 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed or employed. -वृद्धि f. the swelling of food (in the stomach). -सुप्त अ. sleeping after a meal.

सुक्तिः f. [सुक्त-क्ति] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. -Comp. -मदः a kind of plant. (सुद्र.) -वर्जित अ. not allowed to be enjoyed.

सुग्न p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; as in बायुसुग्न, रुजासुग्न &c. -2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for मग्न).

सुञ्ज् अ. 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वधामुञ्ज, हुतमुञ्ज, पाप, क्षिति, मही, &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. -f. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

सुजा [सुज्यतेऽनेन, सुज्-वञर्थे करणे क] 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यासि कियमुजो मे रक्षति मीर्यकिणां, इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 7; 3. 55. -2 The hand. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 A bend, curve. -5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle'. -6 The base of a triangle. -7 A branch (of a tree) -8 (In astr.) The base

of a shadow. -Comp. -अग्रं 1. the hand. -2. the shoulder. -अंतर-अंतरालं the bosom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32; M. 5. 10. -आपिहः clasping or folding in the arms. -कोटरः the arm-pit. -ज्या the base sine. -वृद्धः a staff-like arm. -बलः -लं the hand. -प्रतिधुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure. -बंधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms); घटय सुजबंधनं Git. 10; Ku. 3. 39. -बलं, -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. -मद्यं the breast; R. 13. 73. -मूलं the shoulder. -ज्ञालिन् अ. possessing strong arms. -शिरस्, -शिरस् n. the shoulder. -सुजं the base-sine.

सुजगः [सुज्-भञ्जे क, भुजः कुटिलीभवन् सन् गच्छति, गघ ड] A snake, serpent; सुजगश्चैष संवीतजानोः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. -गी The Asleshā Nakshatra. -Comp. -अंतकः, -अज्ञानः, -आभोजिन m., -दारणः, -भोजिन् m., epithets of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3. an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Śeṣha.

सुजगा [सुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-सञ्च मुय् दिञ्] 1 A serpent, snake; सुजंगमपि कोपितं क्षिरसि दुग्धद्वारेत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant; अभुमिरेषा सुजंगमनिभाक्षिताम् K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A oastmate. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Śeṣha, the lord of snakes. -ईश्वरः an epithet of 1. Vānski. -2. of Śeṣha. -3. of Patanjali. -4. of the sage Pingala. -कन्या a young female snake. -मं the asterism आश्लेषा. -सुख m. an epithet of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांदूली). -हन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa; see सुजगतिक &c.

सुजंगमः 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. -मी A female snake. -मं Lead.

सुजा 1 The arm; निहितसुजालतयैक-पोपकंठं Si. 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (मग्न). -4 Winding. -Comp. -कंठः a finger-nail. -बलः the hand. -मद्य 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. -मूलं the shoulder. सुजिः Fire. -(dual) Ved. -The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

सुजिह्व [सुज्-क्षिप्त्] Independent. -व्यः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (वेग). -ह्वया 1 A hand maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथांगदाक्षिण्यं सुजिह्वया R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

सुख्युः [सुख् युच् न अनदेशः] 1 Food. -2 A pot, vessel. -3 Fire. -4 A sacrifice.

सुंद् 1 A. (सुंढते) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select. -3 To take.

सुरयुः (In dual) An epithet of the Asvins

सुरिज् f. Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself.

सुसुरिका, सुसुरी A kind of sweetmeat or eatable.

सुवः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (सुवालोक).

सुवद्वत् m. pl. An epithet of the Adityas.

सुवनं [भवत्यत्र, सू-आधारादौ -कञ्] 1 A world; the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिसुवन, or fourteen; इह हि सुवनान्ये धीराश्चतुर्विंश सुंजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); सुवनालोकनप्रतिः Ku. 2. 45; सुवन-विदितं Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind. -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved.). -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. -ईश्वरः a lord of the earth, king. -ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Śiva. -ओकर m. a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -त्रयं the three words (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -पावनी an epithet of the Ganges. -भर्तृ m. the supporter of the earth. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler.

सुवन्दुः [सू-कन्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

सुवर्, सुवर् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A myathic word, one of the three Vyāhritis, (सूर्यः, वायुः).

सुविस् m. The ocean.

सुवृद्धिः -ढी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

सू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भविष्य, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेत्साम; आस्याः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29 'what has become her fate', 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यज्ञावि तद्भवत् V. 3. 'oome what may'; so दुःखितो भवति, हृद्यो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; पदपत्यं भवेद्दस्यां Ms. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि घनानि भवन्ति यति Mk. 1. 13. -3 To spring or proceed from, arise. क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17;

-4 To happen, take place, occur ; नाततायिष्ये दोषो हंतुर्भवति कश्चन Ms. 8. 381 ; यदि संज्ञाय भवेत् &c. -5 To live, exist ; अभूद्भूतपूर्वः... राजा चित्तामणि-नाम Vās. ; अभून्त्यो विद्युत्सखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe ; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6 ; आः चारुदत्तहस्तक अयं न भवति Mk. 4 ; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नश्यं न भवति Māl. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer) ; Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare ; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide ; remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do ; इदं पादो-दकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense) ; भवति भवान् राजवि-भवति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.) ; वाताय कपिला विद्युत्.....पीता भवति संस्वाय दुग्धिनाय सिता भवेत् Mbh ; दुग्धाय तज्जम्भदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23 ; संस्तुतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27 ; न तस्या इत्येव बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist ; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभवन्. -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have') ; तस्य इ शते जाया बभूवः Ait. Br. ; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occu-pled (with loc.) ; चरणशालने कुण्णो जाह्नवानां स्वयं क्षभत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective, it serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general ; अस्तीभू to become white ; कुण्णीभू to become black ; पयोधरीभूत 'becom- ing or serving the purpose of teats' ; अक्षणीभू to be or become a mendic- ant ; प्रणिधीभू to act the spy ; अग्नीभू to melt ; अस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes ; विषयीभू to form the sub-ject of ; अक्षणीभू ; तरुणीभू &c. &c. **Notes**—The senses of भू may be vari-ously modified according to the ad-verbs with which it is connected ; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again ; आवर्धिभू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear ; अक्षिभू ; तिरोभू to disappear ; प्रादुर्भू to arise ; वेदिभू, appear ; अग्नेभू to be in front, take the lead ; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included ; ओजस्व्यंतर्भू-रयं K. P. 8 ; दोषाभू to grow even- ing or dusk-time ; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed ; न ते वचन-मन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; दुरोभू to come forward, stand forth ; मिथ्या भू to turn out false ; दृषा भू to become senseless &c. &c. —**Caus.** (भावयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To

foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven ; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भवन्तु भा-वयन्मजाः Mb ; देवान् भावयतामेन ते देवा भावयंतु चः । परस्परं भावयंतः श्रेयः परमवा-त्सल्य Bg. 3. 11 ; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as ; अर्धमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Mōha M. 2. -7 To prove, substan- tiate, establish ; Y. 2. 11. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent. —**Desid.** (बुध्यते) To wish to be or become &c. —II. 1 U. (युवति-ते) To get, obtain. —III. 10 A. (भावयते) To obtain, gain. —IV. 10 U. (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified (connected with caus. of सू q. v. above).

भू a. (At the end of comp.) Belong, existing, becoming, springing from ; arising or produced from, &c. ; चित्रभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनीषू &c. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

भूः f. [भू-क्ति] 1 The earth (opp. अंतरीक्ष or स्वर्ग) ; दिवं महत्त्वानि भोक्षते भुवं R. 3. 4, 18. 4 ; Me. 18 ; मत्तेभकुंभ-द्वलेन भूनि संति श्रूयः -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor ; प्रासादोपरि-भूमयः Mu. 3 ; सगिमयभुवः (प्रासादाः) Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place, site, region, plot of ground ; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbol-ical expression for the number 'one.' -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystic syl- lables (representing the earth) repeat- ed by every Brāhmaṇa at the com- mencement of his daily Sandhyā. —**Comp.** —उत्तमं gold. —कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. —कंपः an earth-quake. —कर्णः the diameter of the earth. —कश्यपः an epithet of Vasu- deva, Krishna's father. —काकः 1. a kind of heron. -2. the curlew. -3. a kind of pigeon. —केशः the fig-tree. —केशा female demon, demoneess. —सित m. a hog. —गरं a particular poison. —गर्भः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. an epithet of Bhavabbūti. —गृहं, —गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोलः the terrestrial globe ; भूगोलमुद्दिशते Git. 1. -विद्या geography. —वनः the body. —चक्रं the equator. —चर a. moving or living on land. (—रः) 1. any land- animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet of Siva. —चर्या, —छाया, —छायं 1. earth's

shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). -2. darkness. —जंतुः 1. a kind of earth- worm. -2. an elephant. —जंशुः-दुः f. wheat. —तले the surface of the earth. —वृणः, —भूस्तृणः a kind of fragrant grass. —वारः a hog. —देवः —हुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —धनः a king. —धर a. 1. holding or supporting the earth ; Ku. 3. 10. -2. dwelling on the earth. (—रः) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Krishna. -4. the number 'seven'. —ईश्वरः, —राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. —जः a tree. —धः a mountain. —नागः a kind of earth-worm. —नेपु m. a sovereign, ruler, king. —पः a sover- eign, ruler, king. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Indra. —पद्मः a tree. —पद्मी a partlo- lar kind of jasmine. —परिधिः the circum- ference of the earth. —पवित्रं cow-dung. —पालः 1. a king sover- eign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja. —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री, —सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sita. —प्रकंपः an earth-quake. —प्रदानं a gift of land. —फलः a kind of rat. —र्बिचः —र्ब the terrestrial globe. —भर्तु m. a king, sovereign. —भागः a region, place, spot. —भुज m. a king. —भूत् m. 1. a mountain ; वाता मे भूभृतां नाथः प्रपाणीकृत्यतामिति Kn. 6. 1 ; R. 17. 78. -2. a king, sovereign ; निष्प्रभश्च रितुरास, भूभृताश्च R. 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. —मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial globe). -2. the circumference of the earth. ——दंही a kind of sun-flower. —बह m., —बहुः a tree. —लता a worm. —लोकः (भूलोकः) 1. the terrestrial globe. -2. the country on the south- ern part of the equator. —बलरं = भूमंडलं q. v. —बलभः a king, sover- eign. —वृत्तं the equator. —शक्रः 'In- dra on earth', a king, sovereign. —शयः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. any animal lying on the earth. —शय्य lying on the ground. —शुद्धिः f. purifi- cation of the ground by sweeping &c. —अवस्त m. an ant-hill. —हुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —स्वहृ m. 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. —स्वगः an epithet of the mountain Mern. —स्वा- मिन् m. a landlord.

भूकः-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. -2 The spring. -3 Time. —कः Dark- ness.

भूकलः A restive horse.

भूत p. p. [भू-क्त] 1 Become, being, existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3 Actually being, really happened, true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past, gone. -6 Obtained. -7 Mixed or join-

ed with. -8 Being like, similar; (see धृ). —तः 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also मृत). -4 A great devotee. -5 N. of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month (कुम्भपक्ष). —त 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; शरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽशर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च कर्षणां बहुलिकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (m. also in these senses). -4 An element; (they are five i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस, वायु and आकाश); तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, pastime. -7 The world. -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety. —Comp. —भुक्तपात्रा compassion for all beings; भूतायकपात्रा तव चेत R. 2. 48. —अंतकः the god of death, Yama. —अरिः Asa Foetida. —अर्थः 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; 2. आर्थ कथयामि ते भूतार्थे S. 1. भूतार्थशोभा द्विपमाण-नेत्रा Ku. 7. 13; कः अद्भुतयति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -2. an element of life. —कथनं, व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —आत्मक a. consisting of or composed of the elements —आत्मन् a. 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (-m.) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishnu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदिः 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of *Ahaṅkāra* (in Sāṅkhya phil.). —अर्त a. possessed by a devil. —आवासः 1. the body. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. —आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit —आवेशः demoniac possession. —हव्यं हव्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. —हृदिपञ्चयिन् m. a kind of ascetic. —हृदा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva; भूतेशस्य भुजवज्रविजय-सङ्गद्वज्जटा जटाः Mā. 1. 2. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. —उन्मादः demoniac possession. —उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपसृष्ट, उपहृत a. possessed by a devil. —ओदनः a dish of rice. —कर्तृ, कृत् m. an epithet of

Brahman. —कालः 1. past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time —केशी the holy basil. —कान्तिः f. possession by a devil. —गणः 1. the collection of created beings. -2. the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 17. 4. —ग्रस्त possessed by a devil. —ग्रामः 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3. the body. —ह्रः 1. a kind of birch tree. -2. a camel. -3. garlic. (—ह्वी) the holy basil. —चतुर्विंशति the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārttika. —चारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —चिन्ता an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. —जयः victory over the elements. —दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. —दुह, धृक् a. injurious, malicious. —धरा, धारी, धारिणी the earth. —नाथः an epithet of Siva —नयिका an epithet of Durgā. —नाशनः 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. mustard. -3. pepper. (—न) 1. Asa Foetida. -2. a bead used for rosaries (रुद्राक्ष). —निचयः the body. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3. the sacred basil. —पत्नी the holy basil. —पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āshvina. —पूर्व a. existed before, former; भूतपूर्वखरा लयं U. 2. 17. पूर्व ind. formerly. —प्रकृतिः f. the origin of all beings; S. 1. 1. —बलिः = भूतयज्ञ q. v. —ब्रह्मन् m. a low Brahmana who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवक. —भर्तृ m. an epithet of Siva. —भावनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. —भाषा, —भाषितं the language of devils. —भौतिक a. consisting of the elements. —महेश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —मातु f. an epithet of Gauri. —मार्गं, —त्रा the rudiment of an element. —मात्राः f. pl. the coarse and subtle elements. —यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. —योनिः the origin of all created beings. —राज् m. an epithet of Siva. —वर्ग the whole class of spirits. —वत्स, the Bibhitaka tree. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil. —विज्ञानं, विद्या demonology. —वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. —शुद्धिः f. purification of the elements (of the body). —संसारः the world of mortals. —संचारः demoniac possession. —संचारिन् m. a forest conflagration. —संहवः universal deluge or destruction. —सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the

class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. —साक्षिन् m. 'all-seeing,' an eye-witness of created beings. —साधनी the earth. —सूक्ष्म a. subtle element. —सृष्टिः f. 1. the illusion effected by the power of Bhūtas. -2. the whole class of Bhūtas taken collectively. —स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings. -2. the abode of demons. —हत्या destruction of living beings —हरिः hellium.

भूतमय a. 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः f. [भू-क्ति] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; प्रजानामेव भूतार्थं स ताम्यो बलिम-बहीत् R. 1. 18; नरपतिकुलभूत्ये 2. 75; स बोद्धुं भूत्ये भगवान्मुकुन्दः Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune; विपत्पती-कारपरेण मंगलं निषेव्यते भूतिसखसुकेन वा Ku. 5. 76 -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीनभोग-भाक् Si. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also); रुकुटोपमं भूतिसितेन श-भुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्ति-बद्धेदेविर विरचितं भूतिभोगे गजस्य Mo. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of ponance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants. —तिः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of a class of Manes. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. any ansipicious or festive rite. —काम a. desirous of prosperity. (-मः) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati. —कालः a happy or ansipicious hour. —कीलः 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. —कृत् m. an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. —दः an epithet of Siva. —नियानं the lunar mansion called चनिटा. —भूषणः an epithet of Siva. —बाहनः an epithet of Siva.

भुतिके 1 Camphor. -2 Sandalwood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायकज).

भूमत् a. Possessed of land or earth. —m. A king, sovereign.

भूमन् m. [बहुभोवः बहु इमानि इहोरे व्यादेशः Tv.] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number; भूमना रसानां गहनः प्रयोगः Mā. 1. 4; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातपते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. —n. 1 The earth. -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality (of number); आपः की-भक्ति Ak.; cf. धृष्टन्;

भूमय *a.* (*वी. f.*) Earthen, earthly made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति *Den. P.* To augment, increase.

भूमि *f.* [भवत्यस्मिन् भूतानि, भूमि किञ्च वा कीदृ] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गगन or पाताल); धौमिभिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt; 1. 182; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground; उल्कावैनी भूमिः S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विदुर्भूमिः -4 A place, spot, grounds, plot of ground; प्रमद्वनभूमयः S. 6; अधिव्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part (in a play); cf. भूमिका. -10 Subject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. -अंतरा a king of an adjacent district. -आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. -इच्छा a desire for lying on the ground. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king, sovereign -कदंबः a kind of Kadamba. -कंपः an earthquake. -गती, गुहा a hole in the ground. -गुहा a cellar, an underground chamber. -चला, -चलनं an earthquake. -ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (-जः) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant सुनिव. (-जा) an epithet of Śiva. -जीवि *a.* living on (the produce of) land; an agriculturist. (-m.) a Vaisya. -तल the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देवः a Brāhmaṇa. -धरा 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number 'seven'. -नायः, -पः, -पतिः, पालः, -पुत्र *m.* 1. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. -पक्षः a swift or fleet horse. -पिशाचं the wine-palm. -पुत्रा the planet Mars. -पुत्रद्वयः 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilipa. -भागः a spot or portion of ground. -भुत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -मंजु a kind of jasmine. -रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. -वृक्षः a tree. -लाभः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं oow-dung. -वर्धनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-पा) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. -शयनं, -शयनः sleeping on the ground. -सर्व an offering of land. -संभवा, -सुता 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-वा, -ता)

an epithet of Śitā. -सन्निवेशः the general appearance of a country. -सृष्टः an earth-worm. -सृष्ट *a.* 1. blind. -2. lame, cripple. (-m.) 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -4. a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot (of ground). -3 A story, floor (of a house). -4 Step, degree; मधुमतीसंज्ञा भूमिकी साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. -S.; or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sāṅkhyapravachanabhāṣya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. -6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य पुज्यते भूमिका ता खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्गा, पाठिताः; कामद्वयः प्रथमा भूमिका भाष एवाधीते Māl. 1; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी चारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया वृद्धा V. 3; Si. 1. 69; अमृत्यैर्यदन्यस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata. -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Decoration (as of an image). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth; see भूमि. -Comp. -कदंबः = भूमिकदंबः. -पतिः, -पुत्र *m.* a king. -वृक्ष *m.*, -वृहः a tree.

भूयं The state of being or becoming; as in ब्रह्मभूयं; दाशरथिभूयं Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (*सी. f.*) [अतिशयेन बहु रूपं] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. -2 Greater, larger; Ku. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयाभेदः फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन्भूयसे मेगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. -5 Rich or abounding in; एवंप्रायगुणभूयसीं स्वकृति Māl. 1. -6 Vehement, severe. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, further more, moreover; पाथेयसुखं जितं ब्रह्मणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; R. 2. 46; Me. 111. -3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्व भूयः first, in the first place -next, in the next place. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure for the greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9; कुसुमपुरभुवो भूयसा दुःखंति Mu. 6. 9; पश्चात्तनं प्रविष्टा शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकार्यं S. 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जीविधर्म एव U. 5). -Comp. -कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. -दृशं 1.

frequent observation; भूयोभूयोदर्शनं यच्च यच्च धूमस्तच्च तत्रातिरिति ध्याति सुहीत्वा T. S. -2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; भूयोभूयः सविधनगरीर्यया पर्यटन्तम् Māl. i. 15. -विद्य *a.* 1. more learned. -2. very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 A bundance, plentifulness. -2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन बहु इत्थं स्वारोहे उक्त्वा] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of comp.); अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषद् S. 1; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ अहारोऽश्नते S. 2; राक्षेय कतमस्तुपुरुषभूयिष्ठं Dk.; शिल्पकारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5; R. 4; 70. -5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अये उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Māl. 1; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8. -इत् *ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly; S. 1. 31. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; सुयिष्ठं भव इक्षिणा परिजने Si. 4. 17; R. 6. 4; 13. 14.

भूर *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyāhritis -2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूरी *a.* [सूक्तिरूपेण Up. 4. 65.] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of Śiva. -4 Of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नचाहुर्मिदं विनिर्जितो घनाः S. 5. 12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -Comp. -गमः an ass. -तेजस (च) *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-m.) fire -द्व *a.* liberal. -वृक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. -दानं liberality. -धन *a.* wealthy. -धामन् *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy. -प्रयोग *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -येमन् *m.* the ruddy goose. -भाग्य *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -माया a jackal or fox. -रसः the sugar-cane. -लाभः a great gain. -विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. -व्यय *a.* suending much; lavish in expenditure; Pt. 1. 425. -अवस् *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava slain by Sātyaki.

भूर्नि *f.* The earth.

भूर्जः The birch-tree ; भूर्जगतेऽक्षरवि-
न्यासः V. 2 ; Ku. 1. 7. —Comp. —कंटकः
a man of one of the mixed tribes, the
offspring of an outcast Brāhmana by
a woman of the same class ; : जात्याच्च
जायते विधात्यापात्मा भूर्जकंटकः Ms. 10.
21. —पत्रः the birch tree.

भूर्णिः f. 1 The earth. —2 A desert.

भूष 1 P., 10 U. (भूषात, सूषयति-ते,
भूषित्) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate ;
भूषि भूषयति श्रुतं वयुः Bk. 20. 15. —2
To decorate oneself (Atm.) ; भूषयते
कन्या स्वयमेव. —3 To spread or strew
with, overspread ; R. 2. 31. —WITH
अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to ;
Si. 7. 38.

भूषण [भूषयतेऽनेन भूष-करणे ल्यट्] 1 Orna-
menting, decoration. —2 An orna-
ment, decoration, an article of decora-
tion ; क्षीयते खलु भूषणानि सततं चाभू-
षणं यूपेण Bh. 2. 19 ; R. 3. 2 ; 13. 57.
—नः N. of Vishnu.

भूषा [भूष-भाषे अ] 1 Decorating,
adorning. —2 An ornament ; decoera-
tion ; as in कर्णेभूषा q. v. —3 A jewel.

भूषित p. p. [भूष-क्] Decorated, orna-
mented ; मणिना भूषितः सपः किमसौ न
भयंकरः.

भूष्ण a. [भू-गुण्] 1 Being, becom-
ing ; as in अलेभूष्ण q. v. —2 Wishing
for wealth or prosperity ; Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1, 3 U. (भरति-ते ; विभर्ति, विभृते,
भमार, बभ्रे, विभराचकार-चर्कं, अभाषति-अभूत,
मरिष्यति त, भर्तु, भन ; pass. भ्रियते ; desid.
विभरिष्यति-ते or दुभूर्यति-ते) 1 To fill ; जट
को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 To fill,
pervade, fill with ; अभाषीद् ध्वनिना
लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. —3 To bear, sup-
port, uphold, bear up ; दुरं धरिष्या
विभराचभूव R. 18. 45 ; कूर्मो विभर्ति ध-
रणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50 ; Bk. 17.
16. —4 To maintain, foster, cherish,
protect, take care of, nourish ; दृष्टिद्वान्
भर कैतिय मा प्रयच्छेऽप्ये धनं H. 1. 15.
—5 To hear, have, possess ; सिधोर्बभार
सलिलं जयनीवलस्मी Ki. 8. 57 ; पिबुन-
जनं खलु विभ्रति क्षितीदाः Bv. 1. 74,
वलित्रयं चाच बभार बाला Kn. 1. 39 ; हं-
कोर्द्वयं त्वद्वसरणक्रिडकतिर्विभर्ति Me.
84 ; S. 2. 4. —6 To wear ; विभ्रज्जटा-
मंडलं S. 7. 11 ; 6. 5 ; विवाहकौतुकं
ललितं विभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10.
10 ; जटाश्च विभृयाक्षित्यं Ms. 6. 6. —7
To feel, experience, suffer, endure
(joy, sorrow &c.) ; भावद्वयसहितै-
र्देवै जनो नाटकेरिव बभार भोजनैः Si. 14.
50 ; संत्रासमविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108 ;
S. 7. 21. —8 To confer, bestow, give,
produce ; यौवने सदलकाराः शोभा विभ्र-
ति सुभुवः Subhāsh. —9 To keep, hold,
retain (as in memory). —10 To hire ;

Ms. 11. 62 ; Y. 3. 235. —11 To bring
or carry. —12 To take away, trans-
port. —13 Ved. To acquire, gain,
(गर्भे च्चु to become pregnant, conceive ;
क्षिति च्चु to rule the earth ; जट च्चु to
wear matted hair &c.).

भृत् a. (At the end of comp.) 1
Bearing, carrying. —2 Supporting,
nourishing. —3 Possessing, having ;
प्रथमे मानभृता न दृग्गण्यः Ki. 2. 44. —4
Bringing, procuring &c.

भृत् p. p. [भृ-क्] 1 Borne. —2 Sup-
ported, maintained, cherished, fostered.
—3 Possessed, endowed or
furnished with. —4 Full of, filled
with. —5 Hired. —तः A hired ser-
vant ; hireling ; mercenary ; उरान-
स्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषिबलः । अघ-
मो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृत्: Mit.

भृतक a. [भृतं भरणे वेतनमुपजिविति कर्त्]
Hired, paid. —कः A hired servant.
—Comp. —अध्यापकः a hired teacher.
—अध्यापित a. taught by a paid
teacher. (—तः) a student who pays,
his teacher for his labour (= ' a pay-
ing student ' of the modern days) ;
Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः f. [भृ-क्तिर्] 1 Bearing, up-
holding, supporting. —2 Cherish-
ing, maintaining. —3 Bringing, lead-
ing to. —4 Nourishment, support,
maintenance. —5 Food. —6 Wages,
hire. —7 Service for hire. —8 Capital,
principal. —9 Wages, hire. —Comp.
—अध्यापनं teaching (especially the
Vedas) for hire. —भृत m. a hired
servant, a hireling. —रूपं a reward
in place of the wages due, but not to
be paid.

भृत्य a. [भृ-वत्-क्] To be nourished
or maintained &c. —त्यः 1 Any
one requiring to be supported. —2 A
servant, dependent, slave. —3 A king's
servant, minister of state ; H. 2.
142. —4 A subject. —स्या 1 Rearing,
fostering, nourishing, taking care of ;
as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. —2 Maintenance,
support. —3 A means of sustenance,
food. —4 Wages. —5 Service. —Comp.
—अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire.
—जनः 1. a servant, dependent. —2.
servants taken collectively. —भर्तु
m. the master of a family. —वर्गः the
body of servants. —वासत्यं kindness
to servants. —वृत्तिः f. maintenance
of servants ; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता-रूपं, भृत्याभावः Service, depen-
dence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a
servant.

भृत्याय 1 P. To become a servant,
accept service.

भृत्तम a. Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः (सः) A male actor in
female attire.

भृकुटिः—टी See भृ (भू) कुटि.

भृग ind. An onomatopoeic word
expressive of the crackling sound of
fire. —f. A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as
the ancestor of the family of the
Bhṛigu, and described in Ms. 1. 35.
as one of the ten patriarchs created
by the first Manu ; (said to be so
called because he was produced along
with flames ; सह ज्वालाभिरुपको भृगुस्तस्माद्-
भृगुः स्रुतः) [On one occasion when the
sages could not agree as to which of
the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and
Siva, was best entitled to the worship
of Brahmanas, the sage Bhṛigu was
sent to test the character of the three
gods. He first went to the abode of
Brahman, and, on approaching him,
purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon
this the god reprehended him severely,
but was pacified by apologies.
Next he entered the abode of Siva in
Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all
tokens of adoration. The vindic-
tive deity was enraged and would
have destroyed him, had he
not conciliated him by mild words.
(According to another account,
Bhṛigu was coldly received by Bra-
hman, and he, therefore, cursed him
that he would receive no worship or
adoration ; and condemned Siva to
take the form of a Linga, as he got
no access to the deity who was
engaged in private with his wife).
Lastly he went to Vishnu, and
finding him asleep, he boldly gave
the god a kick on his breast which
at once awoke him. Instead of
showing anger, however, the god
arose, and on seeing Bhṛigu, inquired
tenderly whether his foot was hurt,
and then began to rub it gently.
' This ', said Bhṛigu, ' is the might-
est god. He overtops all by the
most potent of all weapons—kindness
and generosity '. Vishnu was, there-
fore, declared to be the god who
was best entitled to the worship of
all]. —2 N. of the sage Jamadagni.
—3 An epithet of Sukra. —4 The
planet Venus. —5 A cliff, precipice ;
भृगुपतनकरणमृच्छं Dk. —6 Table-land,
the level summit of a mountain. —7
N. of Krishna. —8 An epithet of
Siva. —9 Friday. —Comp. —उद्धः an
epithet of Parasurāma. —जः, —तनयः 1.
an epithet of Sukra. —2. the planet
Venus. —नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Pa-
rasurāma ; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगु-
नन्दनोऽपि U. 5. 34. —2. of Sukra. —पतिः

an epithet of Parasurāma; भृगुपति-
भृगोपतिर्यत्कीर्णं Me. 57; so भृगुपति-
पतिः -वंशः N. of a family descended
from Parasurām. -वारः -वासः
Friday. -सार्वालः, -भेदः, -सत्तमः epi-
thets of Parasurāma. -सुतः, -दुतः 1. a
epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Venus
or Sukra.

भृगः [भृगु क्ति दुद् व Un. 1. 122]
1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5; R.
8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A
kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dis-
solite or lecherous man; of. भ्रमर.
-5 A golden vase or jar. -6 The fork-
tailed shrike. -न Talo. -गी 1 The
female of the large black bee; भृगीव
दुर्षं दुर्षं की वांछति नवं नवम्. -2 A
poisonous plant (अतिविष). -Comp.
-अधिपः the queen of bees. -अभीष्टः
the mango tree. -आनंदा the Yūdhiakā
oreeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -जं
1. aloe-wood. -2. tulo. (-जा) the
plant भागी. -पर्णिका small oardamoms.
-मिया the Mādhavi creeper. -राज् m.
1. a kind of large bee. -2. N.
of a shrub. -रिदि, -रीदिः N. of
one of the attendants of Siva
(said to be very deformed). -रोलः
a kind of wasp. -वल्लभः a species
of Kadamba.

भृगकः 1 (At the end of comp.) A
bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृगारः -र 1 A golden vase or pit-
cher. -2 A pitcher of a particular
shape (Mar. झरी); शिशिरहरभिसलिल-
पूर्णैर्भृगारः Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at
the coronation of a king. -र 1 Gold
-2 Cloves.

भृगालिका, भृगारी A cricket.

भृगिन् m. 1 The fig tree. -2 N. of an
attendant of Siva. -Comp. -ईशः N.
of Siva.

भृगिरि (रि) दिः See भृगुरिदि.

भृगेरिदिः N. of an attendant of Siva.

भृज् 1 A. (मर्जते) To roast, fry :
cf. भ्रज्.

भृज्जनं Ved. A frying-pan.

भृटिका A species of plant.

भृदिः f. A wave.

भ्रमः Ved. A mistake, an error.

भ्रामिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2
Whirlwind. -f. Ved. Quickness.

भ्रक् 4 P. (भ्रयति) To fall down ;
see भ्रश्.

भ्रश a. (compar. भ्रशीयम् superl.
भ्रशित्) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty,
intense, excessive, very much. -2
Frequent. -इं ind. 1 Much, very
much, exceedingly, intensely, vio-
lently, excessively in a high degree,

greatly ; तमवेक्ष्य करोद सा भ्रशं Kn. 4.
26; रघुर्भ्रशं वक्षसि तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61 ;
शुक्रोप तस्मै स भ्रशं 3. 56 ; Ms. 7. 170 ;
Bk. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3
In a better or superior manner.
-Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or
irascible. -दुःखित, -पीडित a. exceed-
ingly afflicted. -संहृष्ट a. very much
delighted.

भृशायते Deu. A. To become power-
ful or strong.

भृष्ट p. p. [भ्रष्ट-क्त] Fried, roasted,
parched. -Comp. -अक्षं rice boiled
and fried. -यवाः (pl.) parched rice.

भृष्टिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roast-
ing. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. (भृणति) 1 To hear, nour-
ish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3
To blame, censure. -4 To heed, be
crooked.

भ्रोकः [भी क्व कस्य भवम् ; Un. 3. 43]
1 A frog ; पंके निमग्नं करिणि भ्रोको भवति
मूर्धनः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud.
-की 1 A small frog. -2 A female
frog. -Comp. -मुष्म m. a serpent. -रवः
-शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भ्रोकः [भी ड तस्य नेलम्] 1 A ram,
sheep. -2 A raft, float. -दी A ewe.

भ्रोकः A ram.

भ्रोक a. [भिद् वृत्] 1 Breaking, split-
ting. -2 One who interrupts, an in-
terrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer
(of secrets). -4 A factious or sedi-
tious man.

भेदः [भिद् वृत्] 1 Breaking, split-
ting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark).
-2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, sepa-
rating. -4 Piercing through, perfora-
tion. -5 (a) Breach, rupture. (b)
Breaking open, bursting; V. 2. 7.
-6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Divi-
sion, separation. -8 A chasm, gap,
fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury,
wound. -10 Difference, distinction;
तयोर्भेदप्रतिपत्तिरिति मे Bh. 3. 99 ;
अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12 ; Bg. 18. 19,
29 ; रस, काल &c. -11 A change,
modification; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. -12
Dissension, disunion. -13 Dislosure,
betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treach-
ery, treason. -15 A kind, variety;
भेदाः पञ्चशब्दादयो निधेः Ak. ; क्षितीषुप-
भेदः &c. -16 Dualism. -17 (In
politics) Sowing dissensions in an
enemy's party and thus winning him
over to one's side, one of the four
Upāyas or means of success against
an enemy; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय.
-18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacu-
ation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदौ
(dual) 1. disunion and union, dis-

agreement and agreement. -2. differ-
ence and sameness; भेदाभेदज्ञानं. -उ-
द्भुत् a. on the point of bursting forth
or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृत sow-
ing dissensions. -दृष्टि, दृष्टि a.
considering the universe as distinct
from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः
belief in dualism. -चार्द्विन् m. one who
maintains the doctrine of dualism.
-विधिः the faculty of discriminat-
ing. -सह a. 1 capable of being divid-
ed or separated. -2. corruptible,
seducible.

भेदक a. (दिका f.) (भिद्-गुल्) 1
Breaking, splitting, dividing, sepa-
rating. -2 Breaking through, pierc-
ing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer. -4
Distinguishing, discriminating. -5
Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels,
purgative. -कः An adjective or
differentiating attribute.

भेदन a. [भिद्-गिन् लु ल्युट्वा] 1 Break-
ing, dividing &c. -2 Loosening (as
the feces), purgative. -नं 1 Splitting,
breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, sepa-
rating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sow-
ing dissensions, creating discord. -5
Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing,
betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8
Asa Foetida. -9 (In astr.) Passing
through a constellation. -नः A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित a. Split, broken, divided.

भेदिव a. (भिद्-गिनि) Breaking, divid-
ing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुरं A thunderbolt.

भेद्य A substantive. -Comp. -रोमः
a disease treated by incision. -लिङ्ग
a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः रि f. A kettle-drum; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुद a. Terrible, frightful, awful,
fearful. -दः A species of bird. -द
Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुदकः A jakal.

भेल a. [भी-र स्य लः] 1 Timid,
cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3
Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5
Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः -कं A boat, raft.

भै 1 U. (भेषति) To fear, dread,
be afraid.

भेषज a. [भेषं रोमभयं जयति जि-ड Tv.]
Making well or healthy, curative.
-जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or
drug; नरानेव चातुं त्वमिह परमं भेषजमस्मि
G. L. 15; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरली-
यासि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy
or cure in general. -3 A kind of
fuel. -4 Any spell against disease.
-5 Water (Ved.). -Comp. -अ (अं)

पाशः, -रं an apothecary's shop. —अनं anything taken after medicine.

भेषज्य *a.* Curative, having healing properties.

भिक्षा *a.* (का *f.*) [भिक्षिव तत्समो व. अण्] Living on alms. —क्ष 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3. 42. —2 Anything got by begging, alms. charity; भिक्षेण वतयेन्नित्यं Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5. —Comp. —अक्षं alms, food obtained by begging. —आशिक्ष *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (—*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. —आहारः a beggar. —कालः the time for begging. —चरणं, चर्यं, चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. —सुख *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भैक्षवं, भैक्षकं [भिक्षुणा समूहः अञ्] A number of beggars.

भैक्षं [भिक्षा-सञ्] Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भिक्ष.

भैमा *a.* (मी *f.*) [भीमस्य पुत्रस्येदं अण्] Relating to Bhīma. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhīma,' a patronymic of Damayantī, wife of Nala. —2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः-न्यः A son of Bhīmasena.

भैरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [भरोरिदं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; U. 5. 6. —2 Miserable. —3 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). —2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). —3 Fear, terror. —4 N. of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. —2 N. of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. —3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. —वः Terror, horror. —Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishnu (or Siva?); so भैरवतर्जकः. —यातनं a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं [भेषजमेव स्वार्थं अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भैषज्यं [भिषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थं वा यञ्] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. —2 A medicine, medicine, drug. —3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैष्मकी A patronymic of Rukmī, daughter of Bhīshmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ *a.* [भुज्-तृक्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. —2 Possessing. —3 Enjoying or making use of. —4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. —5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. —2 A husband. —3 A king, ruler. —4 A lover. —5 An epithet of Vishnu.

भोक्तृत्वं 1 Being a possessor. —2 Enjoyment, possession. —3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-वञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. —2 Enjoyment, fruition. —3 Possession. —4 Utility, advantage. —5 Ruling, governing, government. —6 Use, application (as of a deposit). —7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. —8 Feeling, perception. —9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. —10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. —11 A repast, feast, banquet. —12 Food. —13 Food offered to an idol. —14 Profit, gain. —15 Income, revenue. —16 Wealth. —17 The wages of prostitutes. —18 A cover, coil, winding. —19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; स्वसद्वित्त-दुर्जगभोगादुद्वयि &c. Māl. 5. 23; R. 10. 7, 11. 59. —20 A snake. —21 The body. —22 An army in column. —23 The passing (of an asterism). —24 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. —Comp. —अर्ह *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (—ई) property, wealth. —अहो corn, grain.

—आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नगः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य ग्रंथो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —मुहं wages paid to prostitutes. —मुहं the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —तुष्णा desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितममहो-वजः वितुराजति न भोगवृष्णया R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Māl. 2. —वेहः 'the body of suffering,' the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —वृशः a serpent. —वृतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. —वालः a groom. —विश-चिका hunger. —वृत्तिः 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —वृत्तकः a servant

who works only for livelihood. —लभः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. —2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. —ससत् *n.* = भोगावसत् *v.* —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. —2. women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. —2 A mountain. —3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. —*f.* (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). —2 A female snake-demon. —3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. —4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग-ट्] A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [भोग-णि] 1 Eating. —2 Enjoying. —3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. —4 Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses). —5 Having curves. —6 Having hoods. —7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). —8 Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 A snake; यज्ञाजिनारं विनन्दभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. —2 A king. —3 A voluptuary. —4 A harber. —5 The headman of a village. —6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. —Comp. —इशः, ईशः Sesa or Vāsuki. —कातः wind, air. —सुख *m.* 1. an ichneumon. —2. a peacock. —वस्त्रं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज्-ण्य्-कृत्] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. —2 To be suffered or endured; Me. 1. —3 Profitable —व्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. —2 Wealth, property, possessions. —3 Corn, grain. —न्या A harlot, courtesan.

भोजः [भुज्-अञ्] 1 N. of a celebrated king of Mālvā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकंदमरण &c.). —2 N. of a country. —3 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas; भोजेन द्वौ र-पवे विवृष्टः R. 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35. —जाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people. —Comp. —अधिपः an epithet of I. Kamsa. —2. Karna. —इन्द्रः a king of the Bhojas. —कटं N. of a town founded by

kukmin.—देवः, —राजः king Bhoja; see (1) above.—पतिः 1. king Bhoja.—2. an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजक a. [भृज्णिष्ण्वत्] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing; देवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235.—2 An eater.

भोजन a. [भृज्-ल्य ल्यट् वा] Feeding, nourishing, giving, to eat.—नः 1 N. of Vishnu.—2 Of Siva.—नं 1 Eating, eating food; taking one's meals; अजीर्णे भोजनं विनं.—2 Food.—3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding.—4 Using, enjoying.—5 Any object of enjoyment.—6 That which is enjoyed.—7 Property, wealth, possessions.—Comp.—अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship.—आच्छादनं food and raiment.—कालः, वेला, समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time.—त्यागः abstaining from food, fasting.—भाण्डं a dish of meat.—भूनिः f. a dining-hall.—विशेषः a dainty, delicacy.—भूतिः f. a meal, food.—व्यय a. 1. engaged in eating.—2. straitened for want of food.—व्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय a. [भृज्-अनीयश्] Eatable edible.—यं Food.

भोजयितु a. [भृज्-णिष्ण्वत्] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोजिक् a. [भृज्-णि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Eating, enjoying; using, possessing &c.—2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य pot. p. [भृज्-ण्यत्] 1 To be eaten.—2 To be enjoyed or possessed.—3 To be suffered or experienced.—4 To be enjoyed carnally.—ज्यं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2; Kn. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240.—2 A store of provisions, eatables.—3 A dainty.—4 Enjoyment.—5 Advantage, profit.—6 Food given to the Manes.—Comp.—कालः meal-time.—संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet).—Comp.—अंगः the country called Bhootāna.

भोटीय a. Tibetan.

भोसीरा Coral.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ab,' (it drops its final visarga before vowels and soft consonants); कः कोऽत्र भोः S. 2; अयि भो महर्षिभ्यः S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरचूडाधवासिनो जानपदाः Māl. 3. भोस् is said to have,

in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भौजंग a. (गी f.) [भुजंग-अण्] Serpentine.—नं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भौट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत a. (ती f.) [भूतानि प्राणिनोऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to living beings.—2 Elemental, material.—3 Demoniacal.—4 Mad, crazy.—ता 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits.—2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल).—3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder (also called ब्रूतयज्ञ, q. v.).—तं A collection of evil spirits.—ती Night.

भौतिक a. Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक a. (की f.) [भूत्-ठक्] 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74.—2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिण्डेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेभु R. 2. 57.—3 Relating to evil spirits.—4 Possessed by evil spirits.—का N. of Siva.—कं 1 A pearl.—2 Anything elemental.—Comp.—मठः a monastery.—विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम a. (नी f.) [भूमेरपर्यं तस्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Belonging to the earth.—2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial भौमी भुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोय R. 13. 36; 15. 59.—3 Earthy, made of earth.—4 Relating to Mars.—मा 1 The planet Mars.—2 an epithet of the demon Naraka.—3 Water.—4 Light.—5 Sky, atmosphere.—6 N. of Atri.—Comp.—दिनं-वारः, वासरः Tuesday; Si. 15. 17.—रत्नं coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Vīsvakarmā, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. (की f.), भौम्य a. भूमि-ठक् यत्-वा] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [धुरि सुवर्णमधिकरोति ठक्] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury officer, at treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A., (भ्यसते) To fear.—Caus. To frighten.

भ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रंशयति. भ्रष्ट; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; इस्ताद्भ्रष्टमिदं

विनाभरणं S. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 130; Si. 18. 21.—2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; सुधाद्भ्रष्ट H. 4; R. 14. 16.—3 To be deprived of, lose; बभ्रंशोऽसौ धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37.—4 To escape flee from; संग्रामात् बभ्रंशुः केचित् Bk. 14. 105; 15. 59.—5 To decline, decay, decrease.—6 To disappear, vanish, depart; Māl. 8. 12.—Caus. (भ्रंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down.—2 To deprive of.—3 To ruin, overturn.—4 To cause to disappear or vanish.—5 To expel.

भ्रंशः-सः [भ्रंश-भवि घञ्] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; सेहोऽस्य न भ्रंशमतो न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनकवलयभ्रंश-रिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2.—2 Decline, decrease, decay.—3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow.—4 Running away.—5 Disappearance.—6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः Bg. 2. 63; 80 जातिभ्रंश, स्वार्थभ्रंश.—7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from.—8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशयुः See प्रभंशयुः.

भ्रंश(स)न a. (नी f.) [भ्रंश ल्युट् वा] Throwing down.—नं 1 The act of dropping down.—2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित a. Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशिक् a. [भ्रंश-णि] 1 Falling off or down, falling from.—2 Decaying.—3 Straying away from.—4 Raining, destroying.

भ्रंश् = भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रंकुशः An actor in female dress,

भ्रंकुटिः = भ्रुकुटि q. v.

भ्रक्ष् 1 U. (भ्रक्षति-ने) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनं [भ्रज् ल्युट्] The act of frying, roasting, or parching.

भ्रञ् 1 P. (भ्रजति) To sound.

भ्रंभगः = भ्रंभगः q. v.

भ्रम् 1, 4 P. (भ्रमति, भ्रम्यति, भ्राम्यति, ब्राम, अभ्रामत्, अभ्रमीत्, अभ्रमिष्यति, अभ्रिष्यत्) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); भ्रमति भ्रुवेन कंदर्पाज्ञा Māl. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; भ्रुवं ब्रामा Dk.; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; 80 भ्रंशो भ्रम् 'to go about begging.'—2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सूर्यां भ्राम्यति निरपमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95; भ्रमता भ्रमेण Gīt. 3.—3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate.—4 To spread prevail, be current or afloat; अभ्रमच्च पीरजानपदो विषयं वार्ता Dk.

-5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Māl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणकारस्तु तालव्य इति व-
भ्राम-7 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्राम्यति Pt. 4. 78. -8 To surround. —Caus. (भ्रमयति-न् or भ्रामयति-ते) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; भ्रमय जलदानंभोगर्भान् Māl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; वि-
कारश्चेत्यर्थं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, brانش, vibrate; लीलारविद्धं भ्रमयांचकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [भ्र-वृ] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. -2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion; द्युक्ती रजत-
मिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. -7 A eddy, a whirlpool -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, water-concourse. —Comp. —आकुल a. confused. —आमक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमणं [भ्र-ल्युट्] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion -8 The orbit of a planet. —णी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमत् a. Wandering, roving &c. —Comp. —कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमरः [भ्र-कृत्] 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनोऽपि रागपूर्णो विकसित-
वदनामनल्पजल्पेपि। स्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसो भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजति Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. —रि 1 A bee. -2 Lac. -रं Giddiness, vertigo. —Comp. —अ-
तिथिः the Champaka tree. —अभिलीन a. with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. —अलकः a curl on the forehead. —आमृदः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Atimukta creeper. —इष्टः the tree called इष्टोक्त —उत्सवा the Mādhavi creeper. —कदम्बः a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape) —कीटः a species of wasp. —मियः a kind of Kadamba tree. —वाया molestation by a bee; S. 1. —मदलं a swarm of bees. —विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरकः [भ्रमर स्वार्थे क] 1 A bee. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy. —कः -कं 1 A look of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions.

भ्रमरायते D.n. A. 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, i. e. to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः f. [भ्र-इ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement; moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Māl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops. -7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमिन् a [भ्र-णिनि] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling, &c.

भ्रम् See भ्रंश्.

भ्रमिमन् m. Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रञ्ज 6 U. [भ्रञ्जति, भृज्; caus. भ्रञ्जयति-ते, भ्रञ्जयति-ते; desid. भ्रिञ्जति-विभ्रञ्जति, विभ्रिञ्जति, विभ्रिञ्जयति] To fry, roast, parch, broil; (fig. also); चभ्रञ्ज नि-
हत तस्मिन् शोको रावणमग्निवत् Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 A (भ्राजते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रव्युर्भ्राजते के-
सुर्बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. —Caus. To illuminate, irradiate. —With वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजते मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven suns. —जं N. of a Sāman.

भ्राजक a. (जिजा f.) [भ्राज-ण्वल्] Illuminating, irradiating. —कं Bile, gall.

भ्राज्युः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजने [भ्राज-ल्युट्] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् a. Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु a. [भ्राज-इष्णुश्] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. —ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Visṇu.

भ्रातृ m. [भ्राज-तृत् पूर्वो; cf. Up. 2. 96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bb. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं क्षितय तद्विद् भ्रातः Moha M. 3. —Dual. A brother and sister. [cf. L frater; Z and bratar Eng. brother.]. —Comp. —गति, —गधिक a. Having only the name of brother, a brother in mere name. —जः a brother's son. —जाया (also भ्रातृजाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law;

Me. 10. —दत्तं property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; of यम-
द्वितीया). —पुत्रः (also भ्रातृपुत्रः) a brother's son. (—त्री) a niece. —वधूः a brother's wife. —भगिन्यौ a brother and sister. —इष्टुरा elder brother of the husband. —हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक a. Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृव्यः [भ्रातुः पुत्रः भ्यत्] 1 A brother's son, nephew. -2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृत्वं Brotherhood, fraternity.

भ्रातृबल v. Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रातृव्य a. Fraternal. —यः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रातृव्य Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रातृ p. p. [भ्र-कृत्] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. —तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn-apple. —तं 1 Roaming, moving about; वरं परितुङ्गेषु भ्रातं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रातिः [भ्र-क्तिन्] f. 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रभ्रातिरर-
तरेषु वितनोऽयम्यामिशरावर्त्तौ V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; भ्रितासि चंदनभ्रात्या दुर्विपाकं विषमृजे U. 1. 47. -5 Confusion, perplexity. -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. —Comp. —कर a. confounding, causing delusion. —नाशनः an epithet of Siva. —हर a. removing doubt or error. (—रः) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रातिमद् a. 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रातिवद्भ्रातिरयं M 2. 18. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —m. A figure or speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; भ्रातिमानस्यैवित्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10; 6. 9. कपालं मानां पद्म इति करान् लेखि शशिम् &c.; see V. 3. 2; Māl. 1. 2 also.

श्रीमः [भ्रम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. —2 Delusion, error, mistake.

श्रीमक a. (मिका f.) [श्रीमयति-भ्रम् निष्-एङ्] 1 Causing to move or whirl. —2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. —3 Deceptive, false. —कः 1 A son-flower. —2 A kind of loadstone. —3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. —4 A jackal.

श्रीमण [भ्रम् निष्-ल्युट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

श्रीमर a. (री f.) [श्रीमरेण संसृत श्रीमरस्येद् वा अण्] Relating to a bee. —रः-रं A kind of loadstone. —रं 1 Whirling round. —2 Giddiness. —3 Epilepsy. —4 Honey. —5 A kind of coins or mode of sexual enjoyment. —6 A village. —रि 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 Going round, walking round from left to right (= प्रदक्षिण q. v.); as in वीर्यां श्रीमर्यः Karpūr. 4, Vb. 2.

श्रीमरिन् a. 1 Revolving. —2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. —3 Made of honey. —4 Giddy, dizzy.

श्रीमिन् a. Confused, perplexed.

श्री(भ्ला)ष्ट i, 4 A. (आशते, आशयते, भ्लाशते, भ्लाशयते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

श्रीष्टः-ष्टः A frying-pan. —ष्टः 1 Light. —2 Ether.

श्रीष्टक-कः A frying-pan; Pt. 1. 132.

श्रीष्टमिध a. One who fries or roasts.

श्री(भ्ला)ष्ट See श्री(भ्ला)ष्ट.

श्री(भ्रू)कुंशः(सः) A male actor female attire.

श्रीकुटिः-टी See श्रीकुटि.

श्री 9 P. (श्रीणाति) To fear.

श्री 6 P. (शुद्धति) 1 To collect, gather. —2 To cover.

श्री f. [भ्रम्-इ Up. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow; कतिश्रीवोरायतले व्योरो Ku. 1. 47; विवर्तितशूरियमद्य शिखरे S. 1. 23. —Comp. —कुटिः-टी f contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. 'बंधः, रचना' tending or knitting the eyebrows; 'कुटि' a frowning face; 'श्रीकुटि' बंध or रच 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' —श्रेयः contraction of the eyebrows; श्रीश्रेयमात्राहृतमपवेशां Ku. 3. 60. —जाह् the root of the eyebrow. —भंगः-भेदः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तरंगभ्रमं धुनितविहगभ्रणिरशना V. 4. 28; सभ्रमं ह्युलमिह Me. 24; सभ्रमं 'with a frown'. —भेदिन् a. frowning. —मंडलं the arch of the eyebrow. —मध्यं the space between the eyebrows. —लता a creeper-like eye-

brow, an arched or curving eyebrow. —विकारः, विक्रिया, विक्रिया contraction of the eyebrows. —विचेष्टितं, वि-भ्रमः, विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eye-brows, amorous play of the brows; सभ्रविलासमथ सोऽयमिति रतिरिवा Māl. 1. 25; Me. 16.

श्री 10 A. (श्रूयते) 1 To hope. —2 To trust, confide. —3 To wish, desire. —4 To fear.

श्रीणः [श्रूय-वश्] 1 An embryo, foetus. —2 A child, boy. —Comp. —श्रू, —हन् a. one who procures or causes abortion. —हतिः, —हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; श्रूणहत्या वा एते द्वेति; Y. 1. 64.

श्री 1 A (श्रेजेते) To shine.

श्री(श्ले)ष् 1 U. (श्रेयति, श्लेषति, ते) 1 To go, move. —2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. —3 To fear. —4 To be angry.

श्रीषः 1 Moving, motion. —2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. —3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. —4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. —5 Loss, deprivation.

श्रीणहत्यं The killing of an embryo.

श्रीष्ट See श्रीष्ट.

श्रीष्ट See श्रीष्ट.

म.

मः 1 Time. —2 Poison. —3 A magical formula. —4 The moon. —5 N. of Brahman. —6 Of Vishnu. —7 Of Siva. —8 Of Yama. —9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables. —10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. —मं 1 Water. —2 Happiness, welfare. —मंह 1 A. (मंहते) 1 To grow, increase. —2 To give, grant. —3 To speak. —4 To shine.

महनीय a. Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. —2 Great, valuable.

महिष्ठ a. Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [मं विष् किरति कृ-अच् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; मकराणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is re-

garded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comp. below). —2 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. —3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. —4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. —5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. —6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. —7 The tenth are of thirty degrees in any circle. —Comp. —अंकः an epithet of J. the god of love. —2 the ocean. —अम्बः an epithet of Varuna. —आकरः, —आवासः the ocean. —आलयः 1. the ocean. —2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four.' —कुंडलं an ear-ring in the shape of Makara. —केतनः, —केतुः, —केतुमत् m. epithets of the god of love. —रवजः 1. an epithet of the god of love; संभ्रातं मकरवज्जेन मयनं स्वतो मध्ये पुरा Rāt. 1 3;

तत्त्वमवारी मकरवज्जतापहारि Ch. P. 41. —2. a particular array of troops. —राशिः f. the sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac. —संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign Capri-cornus. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरिन् m. [मकरा संव्यव इति] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. —Comp. —पञ्च, —लेखा the mark of a Makari on the face of Lakshmi. —मस्थः N. of a town.

मकरंदः [मकरमपि दुनि कामजनकस्यात् दो अवखंडनं क पृषो मुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower juice; मकरंदहृदि-लानामादीवानामयं महामाष्य Bv. 1. 6, 8. —2 A kind of jasmine. —3 The cuckoo. —4 A bee. —5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. —दं A filament,

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. —ती The *Pa'tala'* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown; cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः A government order addressed to the Śndras (शूद्रशासन).

मकरः [मक-उत्त्वं १००] 1 A mirror. —2 The *Bakula* tree. —3 A bud. —4 The Arabian jasmine. —5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. —2 A bud.

मकुटः, मकुटकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुट *a.* Slow. —उः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. —2 The tree called दन्ती.

मक 1 *A.* (मक्ते) To go, move.

मकलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying-in women).

मकुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मकुलः Chalk.

मक्ष 1 *P.* (मक्षति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. —2 To be angry.

मक्षः 1 Wrath. —2 Hypocrisy. —3 A multitude, collection. —Comp. —वीर्यः the tree विगल.

मक्षिकः, —मक्षि (क्षी) का A fly, bee; जो उपस्थितं नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च *M. 2.* —Comp. —मलं wax.

मख् or मख् 1 *P.* (मखति, मखति) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मख् संज्ञायं व] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. —2 Lively, active, cheerful.

—मः A sacrificial rite; अकिंचनस्व मखजं व्यनक्ति *R. 5. 16*; *Ms. 4. 24*; *R. 3. 39.* —Comp. —अंशभाक् *m.* a god.

—अग्निः, —अनलः sacrificial fire.

—अमुहद् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

—क्रिया a sacrificial rite. —त्रातृ *m.* an epithet of Rāma. —द्विक् *m.* a demon, a Rākshasa; *R. 11. 27*; *3. 45*; *U. 5. 4.* —देविन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

—हन् *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. —2. of Siva.

मखस्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. —2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. —2 A priest of the sun.

मगधः 1 *N.* of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्यपुत्री नाम नगरी *Dk. 1*; अगधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः *R. 6. 21.* —2 A bard, minstrel. —घरः (*pl.*) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. —घर 1 The town of the Magadhas. —2 Long

pepper. —Comp. —ईश्वरः 1. a king of the Magadhas. —2. *N.* of Parantapa; *R. 6. 20.* —3. *N.* of Jarāsandha. —उद्भवा long pepper. —पुरी the city of Magadhas. —लिपिः *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas.

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगध्यति *Den. P.* 1 To surround. —2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c.).

मग्न See मग्न्.

मघः 1 *N.* of one of the *Dvīpas* or divisions of the universe. —2 *N.* of a country. —3 A kind of drug or medicine. —4 Pleasure. —5 *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. —घं 1 A kind of flower. —2 A gift, present. —3 Wealth, riches (*Ved.*).

मघवः, मघवत् *m.* *N.* of Indra.

मघवन् *a.* [मग्-पूजायां कनिन् नि० हस्य वः दुर्गममन्त्र *Up. 1. 156*] Liberal, munificent. —*m.* (*Nom. sing.* मघवा; *co. pl.* मघोनः) 1 *N.* of Indra; दुदोह ग स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा निव *R. 1. 26, 3. 46*; *Ki. 3. 52*; *Ku. 3. 1.* —2 An owl (पेचक). —3 *N.* of Vyāsa.

मघा *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. —Comp. —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. —मघः, —घुः the planet Venus.

मंक् 1 *A.* (मंक्ते) 1 To go, move. —2 To decorate, adorn.

मंकिलः A forest conflagration.

मंकरः A mirror.

मंक्षणं An armour for the legs, greave.

मंक्षु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly; soon; मंक्षुद्वाति परितः पटलैरलीनां *Si. 5. 37.* —2 Exceedingly, very much. —3 Truly, really.

मंसः 1 A royal hard. —2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंग 1 *U.* (मंगति-ते) To go, move.

मंगः 1 The head of a boat. —2 The side of a ship.

मंगल *a.* [मंग-लच्; *Up. 5. 70*] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as in मंगलविषयः, मंगलवृषभः &c. —2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. —3 Brave. —लं 1 (*a*) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; जनकानां रघुणां च यत्कृतेन मोक्षमंगल *U. 6. 42*; *R. 6. 9*; *10. 67.* (*b*) Happiness, good luck, or fortune, bliss, felicity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय *Māl. 1. 3*; *U. 3. 48.* (*c*) Well-being, welfare, good; मंगः सतां किञ्च न मंगलमातनोति *Bv. 1. 122*; (also *m.* in these senses).

—2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. —3 A bless-

ing, benediction. —4 An auspicious or lucky object. —5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. —6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). —7 Any ancient custom. —8 Turmeric. —लः 1 The planet Mars. —2 *N.* of Agni. —ला-ली 1 A faithful wife. —2 Dūrvā grass. —3 *N.* of Durgā. —Comp. —अक्षताः (*m. pl.*) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmanas when pronouncing blessings. —अयुक् *n.* a variety of sandal. —अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. —अलंकृत *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments; *Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14* —अहं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. —अहिकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. —आचरणं 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. —2. pronouncing a blessing. —आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. —2. a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. —आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. —आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller. —आरंभः an epithet of Ganesa. —आलभन् touching anything auspicious. —आलयः, —आवासः a temple. —हृष्टु *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. —करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. —कारकं, —कारिन् *a.* auspicious. —कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. —कालः an auspicious occasion; *S. 4.* —क्षौमं a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; *R. 12. 8* ग्रहः an auspicious planet. —घटः, —घटां a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. —छायः the *plaksha* tree. —तूर्यं, —वाद्यं a musical instrument, anohas a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; *R. 3. 19.* —देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. —पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. —पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृधामंगलपाठकं शैलपापसद *Ve. 1.* —पुष्पं an auspicious flower. —पूजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. —प्रतिसरः, —युक् 1. an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अंत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः (अंगनाः) *Māl. 5. 18.* —2. the cord of an amulet. —प्रद *a.* auspicious. (—दा) turmeric. —प्रस्थः *N.* of a mountain. —मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious

ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c.; सितांशुका मंगलमात्रभूषणा V. 3. 12. -वचस् n.; -वाक् a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वादिन् a. expressing blessings or congratulation, wishing joy. -वाद्ये see मंगलार्थः. -वारः, -वासरः Tuesday -विधिः 1. a festive or auspicious rite -2 preparations for a festival. -शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्रे see मंगलसूत्रम् -स्नानं a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलावतः An epithet of Siva (devoted to Umā).

मंगलीय A auspicious; fortunate.

मंगलय a. [मंगलय इति यत्] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure, pious; त्रिलोकीमंगलार्थ U. 4. 10. -ल्यं 1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The coconut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The Bilva tree. -ल्य 1 A species of fragrant sandal. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A kind of aloewood -4 A particular perfume. -5 A particular yellow pigment. -ल्य 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). -2 Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Bed lead. -5 Sonorous.

मंगल्यका A kind of pulse (मयूर).

मंणिनी A boat, ship.

मंज 1. 1 P. (मंजिते) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंजते) 1 To cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To go, move, move quickly. -5 To start, set out.

मञ्च 1 A. (मञ्जते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be vain or proud. -4 To pound, ground.

मञ्चिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमञ्चिका 'an excellent cow or bull'; cf. उर्व.

मण्डः A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य).

मज्जन् m. [मज्जन्-कानि Up. 1. 156] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -कृत n. a bone. -समुद्भवः semen virile.

मज्जन [मज्जन्-मयि ल्युट्] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. -2 Inundating, deluging. -3 Bathing, ablution; प्रत्यग्रमज्जनविशेषाधिकारिता Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (= मज्जन्).

मज्जा [मज्जन्-अद् दत्] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -3 The

pith of plants. -Comp. -जं 1. semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium (शुभ्रजग्गुल). -रजस् n. 1. a particular hell. -2. bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जिका The female of the Indian crane.

मज्जुषा See मंजुषा.

मञ्च 1 A. (मञ्जते) 1 To hold. -2 To grow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore. -6 = मञ्च q. v.

मञ्चः [मञ्च घञ्] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, dais, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne; स तत्र मञ्चेषु मनोज्ञेष्वाम् R. 6. 1, 3. 10. -3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A stage, platform. -Comp. -मंडपः 1. a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. -2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मञ्चकं [मञ्च स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp. -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

मञ्चिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough, tray.

मञ्ज 10 U. (मंजयति ते) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मंजरी 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A pearl. -3 The plant Tilaka.

मंजरी -री f. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निष्पत्तेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38; सद्युक्तान्तरिक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भदोरुपरि मणिमंजरी Gt. 10; सुखं युक्तारुचो धत्ते वर्मा भक्षणमंजरीः Kāv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A (parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl. -6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8 The plant Tilaka. -Comp. -चामरं a chourie in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मंजरीत a. [मंजरीः संज्ञाता अस्य इत्थञ्] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मंजि -जी f. 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -फला the plantain tree.

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मंजिमन् m. Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिद a. Bright red.

मंजिष्ठा [अतिशयेन मंजिमती इव मत्स्यो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder.

-Comp. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रानः 1. the colour of the Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder, i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः -रं [मंज्-भनौ ईत्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (दुयुर); सिंजानमंजीरं प्रविशेन्न निकेतनं Gt. 11; or सुखरमधीरं स्वयं मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं 5; Māl. 1 -र A post round which the string of the churning stick passes.

मंजीलः A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मंजु a. [मंज्-उत्] Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वल्पदममंजस-मंजुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अयि दुर्गविदुः स्वदमानं मंजुं तव किमपि लिङ्गं ते मंजुं युंजतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तमंजु मंजुहसितं आसितानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. -केशिन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -गति, -गमन a. having a lovely gait. (-जा) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo. -गतः N. of the country called Nepāl. -गिर a. sweet-voiced; एते मंजुगिरः शुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -युंजः a charming hum. -घोष a. uttering a sweet sound. -नाशी 1. a handsome woman. (?) -2. an epithet of Durgā. -3. of Sacht, wife of Indra. -पादकः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of Brahminā -भाविन्, -वाक्, -वादिन् a. sweet-speaking; (गिर) अनुवदति शुकास्ते मंजुवाक् पञ्जरस्था R. 5. 74, 12. 39 -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. -स्वन, -स्वर a. sweet-sounding.

मंजुल a. [मंजु-सिन्धो इव, मञ्जु-उल्लव] 1. Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious voice &c.; संप्रति मंजुलबन्धु-रसमिनि केलिशयनमज्जुयतं Gt. 11; कूजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मदमंजुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -ला A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An arbour, a bower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The state of being variegated.

मंजुषा [मंज्-ऊशञ्] 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयचयरत्नानां मंजुषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A large basket, hamper. -3 Madder (= मंजिष्ठा). -4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्कटिः 'Beginning of pride,' incipient pride.

मटुकं The ridge of a roof.

मट् 1 P. (मटति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. -2 To go. -3 To grind.

मठः -ठं [मठयन्न मट् घञर्थे क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. -2 A monastery, convent -3

A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ठी 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आयतन a monastery, college. -चिता charge of a convent; Pr. 2. 63.

मठर *a* Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or cottage.

मड्डुः, मडुकः A kind of drum.

मड्डुमायित *a*. Gulpd down the throat, swallowed up; वस्तवरी मड्डुमायिता U. 4.

मण् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः [मण्-इन् चीत्यपेक्ष वा डोर] (Said to be *f*. also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ति तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलब्धहाणोक्तवणा वृषाणां न जातु मौली मणयो वसन्ति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ बद्धसमुत्कीर्णं सुवस्त्रेवास्ति मे मणिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone, -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris. -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy exorecence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. -इंद्रा, -राजः a diamond. -कंठः the blue jay. -कंठकः a cock. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Sarasa bird. -वृंह *a* having a handle adorned with jewels. -वर्णः a jewelled mirror. -दीपः 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. -दोषः a flaw or defect in a jewel. -द्वीपः 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः *m.*, -धनुस् *n.* a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sabadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also मणिपूरक). -पतिः an epithet of Babhravājan. -मरेकः a most excellent jewel. -मथः 1. the wrist; S. 7. -2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -मथनं 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set: collet; S. 6. -3. the wrist; S. 3. 13. -मीजा, -मीजः the pomegranate tree. -मिचिः *f*.

N. of the place of Sesha. -भूः *f*. a floor set with jewels. -भूमिः *f*. 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. -मंडपः N. of the residence of Sesha. -मथं rock-salt. -माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). -4. N. of Lakshmi. -5. N. of a metre. -मेखल *a*. girdled with gems. -मृष्टिः *m*. *f*. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रागः the colour of jewels. (-रं) vermilion. -विशेषः an excellent jewel. -शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूत्रं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तंभः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हर्ष्य a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 = अजागृहस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. -कः 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् *a*. jewelled. -*m*. 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचक्रः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणीवर्कः A flower

मंद् 1 A. (मंते) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंद् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मंढति, मंढयति, ते, मंढेन) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंढयितुं वधूरनयः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A (मंढते) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -डं [मण्ड-तस्य नेत्रं, मण्ड-अच् वा] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice; नीवारोद्वनमंडलुष्णमधुरं U. 4. 1. -3 Cream (of milk). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. -डः 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor oil tree. -हा 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 The emblio myrobala tree. -Comp. -उक्कं 1. harm. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegated colour. -य

a. drinking scum cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मंडे). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन *a*. [मंढयति मंद् ल्यु ल्यु वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fond. of ornaments. -नं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; माम् अमं मंडनकालहनिः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनान्मंडनमवधुक् Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः (or मंडनमित्रः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarāchārya.

मंडपः [मंडं भूयां पति पाक, मण्ड-कश्च वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमंडपः -2 A tent, pavillion; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78. -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -प्रतिष्ठः the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयंतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor. -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मंढित *p. p*. Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a*. [मण्ड-कल्] Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. -लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular; कालकण-मंडल R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलनिभानि समुल्लसन्ति Ki. 5. 41; सुतस्यभामंडलपाचकाक्ष Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमंडल, छाया-मंडल, चापमंडल, मुखमंडल, रत्नमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामलमंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्यणि ग्रहकलुषमंडला (विभावरी) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भवसंभन ए Gtt. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; आखिलं चारिमंडले R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory. -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; सतत-सुकृती भूयाज्जुः प्रसादितमंडलः Ve. 6. 44; उदयतोऽपि च मंडलनामिहां &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandāka quoted by Malli. the circle of a

king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings :—विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names ; see Malli. *ad loc.* ; of. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more ; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only — the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). —13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. —14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. —15 A division of the *Rigveda* (the whole collection being divided into 10 *Maṇḍalas* or eight *Aṣṭakas*). —16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. —17 A kind of perfume. —18 A circular bandage (in surgery). —19 A sugar-bell, sweetmeat. —ली 1 A circle, orb &c. —2 A group, assemblage. —3 Walking round, circular motion. —4 Bent grass (दूर्वा). —Comp. —अग्र a. round pointed. (—ग्रः) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. —अधिपः, —अधीशः —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. —2. a king, sovereign. —अवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement ; U. 3. 19. —उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. —कारुणिक *a.* having a circular bow. —चर्यं a circular dance, dance in a ring. —व्यासः describing a circle. —पुच्छकः a kind of insect —वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. —वर्तिन *m.* a ruler of a small province. —वर्षः rain over the whole. of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. —2 A disc. —3 A district, province. —4 A group, collection. —5 A circular array of troops. —6 Whiteleprosy with round spots. —7 A mirror —कः A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. —2 To turn or whirl round; नानागतिर्मंडलयन् जनेन Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. —तं A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलित् *a.* [मंडल-इति] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. —2 Ruling a country. —*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. —2 A snake in general. —3 A cat. —4 The pole-cat. —5 A dog. —6 The sun. —7 The fig-tree. —8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king; तेजो निजं मुकुलयति च मंडलीकः Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीक 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरण Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. —2 Bent, curved (as a bow).

मंडलीय 1 P. 1 To become round. —2 To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [मंडयति वर्षासमयं, मंडू ऊकण् Up. 4. 42] A frog ; निपानमिव मंडूकाः सोद्योमं नरमारयति विश्वाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāsh. —कं A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —की 1 A female frog. —2 A wanton or unchaste woman. —3 N. of several plants. —Comp. —अदुष्टातिः, —कृतिः *f.* ' the leap of a frog, ' skipping over or omitting at intervals, (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several *Sūtras* and supplying from a previous *Sūtra*); क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूककृत्यानुवर्तते Sk. —कुलं a collection of frogs. —योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. —सरस् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मत्-क] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. —2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. —3 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. —4 Commended, valued. —5 Conjectured, guessed. —6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. —7 Thought out. —8 Intended, aimed at. —9 Approved, sanctioned. —10 Wished or hoped for. —11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मत्) —तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view ; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6 ; केवाचिन्मतेन &c. —2 Doctrine, tenet, creed, religious belief ; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमवुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. —3 Advice, instruction, counsel. —4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. —5 Approbation,

sanction, commendation. —6 Knowledge. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. —अन्य 1. a different view. —2. a different creed. —अवलंबनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः [मायति अनेन, मत्-अंगश्च इत्य तः Tv.] 1 An elephant. —2 A cloud. —3 N. of a sage ; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant ; न हि कमलिनीं वृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3 ; Ki. 5. 47 ; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote ' excellence or anything best of its kind ' ; गोमतल्लिका ' an excellent cow ' ; cf. उद्ग.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [मत् भवे किञ्च] 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment ; मतिरेव बलाद्वृत्तयसी H. 2. 86 ; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. —2 Mind, heart ; मम तु मतिर्न मनामपेतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26 ; 80 दुमति, सुमति. —3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view ; विधिरेवो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91 ; Pt. 2. 19 ; Bg. 13. 78. —4 Intention, design, purpose ; see मया. —5 Resolution, determination. —6 Esteem, regard, respect ; Ki. 10. 9. —7 Wish, desire, inclination ; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्द्वयतिर्बुध R. 8. 94. —8 Counsel, advice. —9 Remembrance, recollection. —10 Ved. Devotion, prayer. —11 An adviser. (मतं कृ-धा-आधा ' to set the heart on ', ' resolve upon ', ' think of ') मत्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully ; मत्या युक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छ्रं Ms. 4. 222 ; 5. 19. —12 under the impression that ; व्याघ्रमत्या पलायते). —Comp. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Viśvakarmā. —गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. —द्वैधं difference of opinion. —निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. —पूर्वकं *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. —प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. —भेदः change of views. —भ्रमः, —विपर्ययः 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind ; S. 6. 9. —2. an error, a mistake, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः —विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालिख *a.* intelligent, clever. —हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine ; संशुषुष्व कये मत्कैः संगच्छस्व इतैः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16 —रक्तः A hag.

मत्स्यः 1 A hug; मत्स्यविह पुत्रा परिहृत् Si. 14. 68. -2 An elephant without tusks. -3 A small elephant. -4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea. -8 An armour for the legs or the thighs. -9 Pudendum (of a young girl). -Comp. -अरिः bemp.

मत्त *p. p.* [मद्-क्त] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; प्रमामत्तश्चन्द्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10; so ऐश्वर्यं, धनं, बलं &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93. -4 Proud, arrogant. -5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. -क्तः 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 An onkoo. -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhatūra plant. -क्ता Spirituous or vinous liquor. -Comp. -आलंबः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). -ह्वः an elephant in rut. -ममना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, i. e. with a lounging gait. -काशि (सि)नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. -कीशः an elephant. -गामिनी = 1. महेभगमना above. -2. a bewitching or wanton woman. -दंतित्र *m.*, -नामः an elephant in rut. -मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (-रं) a kind of metre. -वारणः an elephant in rut. (-णः -जं) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. -2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavilion. (-जं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक *a.* Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

मत्स्य [मतेः समीकरणं साधु यत् Tv.] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowledge. -4 Harrowing, making even or level (as a field.)

मत्स्यः 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर *a.* [मद्-सर-उप. 3. 73] 1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4 Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested. -6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). -रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अदत्तादकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45; परहृदिषु बद्धमत्सरराणां Ki. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. -3 Pride; Si. 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma. -रा -रा A gnat.

मत्सरि *a.* [मत्सर-दि] 1 Envious, jealous; परहृदिमत्सरि मनो हि मा-

निना Si. 15. 1; 2. 115; दुदात्मा परगुण-मत्सरी मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 37; R. 18. 19. -2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.) -4 Wicked. -5 Ved. Intoxicating. -6 Satisfying.

मत्स्यः [मद्-स्यन्; Up. 4. 2] 1 A fish; शूलो मत्स्यानिवापश्यन् दुर्बलान्बलवत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A particular variety of fish. -3 A king of the Matsyas. -स्यौ (dual) The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -स्यः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virāṭa q. v.; Ms. 2. 19. -Comp. -अक्षकः, -अक्षि N. of a kind of Soma plant. -अद्, -अदन, -आद् *a.* feeding on fish, a fish-eater. -अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this *avatara*; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवह्निचरित्रमखंदं । केशव धृतमीनशरीरं जय जगदिशहरे । Git. 1. -अज्ञाना 1. a king-fisher. -2. one who eats fish. -असुरः N. of a demon. -आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used by fisher-men). -उद्वरि *m.* an epithet of Virāṭa. -उद्वरी an epithet of Satyavati. -उद्वरीयः an epithet of Vyāsa. -उपजीविन् *m.*, आजिवः a fisherman. -करंडिका a fish-basket. -गंध *a.* having the smell of fish. (-घर) N. of Satyavati. -कटा a kind of fish-sauce. -घातः 1. the occupation of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. -घातित्र, -जीवत्र, जीवित्र *m.* a fisherman. -जालः a fishing-net. -देशः the country of the Matsyas. -द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -नारी 'half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavati. -नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -बंधः, -बंधिन् *m.* a fisherman. -बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. -बंध (धि)नी a fish-basket. -रंकः, -रंगः, -रंगकः a halibut, king-fisher. -राजः 1. the Rohita fish. -2. N. of Virāṭa. -वेधनं, -वेधनी an angle. -वेधनी a cormorant. -संघातः a shoal of fish.

मत्स्यंडिका, **मत्स्यंडी** Coarse or unrefined sugar; हीही इयं सीधुपानोदे-जितस्य मत्स्यंडिकोपनता M. 3.

मद् See मध्.

मध = माध q. v.

मथन *a.* (नी. f.) [मध् लुट् लुट् वा] 1 Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a

destroyer; सुग्धे मधुमथनमनुगतमनुसर राधिके Git. 2. -4 Rubbing —ना N. of a tree (गणिकारिका, used in producing fire by attrition). —नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurting, destruction. -Comp. —अचलः, —पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

मथिः [मध्-इ] A churning stick.

मथित *p. p.* [मध्-क्त] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. —Crushed, ground, pitched. -3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. -4 Killed, destroyed. -5 Dislocated; (see मध्). —तं Pure butter-milk (without water).

मथिन् *m.* [मध्-इनि] (Nom. sing. मथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick; सुहृद् प्रपुण्ड्रे मथां विवर्तते नैव दस्तु कुण्डेषु सुदंगमं चरं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. -2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The penis.

मथु(यू)रा [मध्-उ-ऊ-र] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Kṛishṇa and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवन्ति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrugṇha; निर्ममे निर्ममोर्षेषु मथुरां मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; कलिबकन्या मथुरां मताः स्त्रीः मंगोमिसंस्तुक्त-जलेषु भाति 6. 48. -Comp. —देशः, —नाथः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

मद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comp. : as मद्यर्थे 'for me', 'for my sake'; मञ्जित 'thinking of me'; मद्यपनं, मत्सं-देशः, मद्यिष्य &c. &c.

मद् I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मद्य) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated; बक्षिष मद्यमितरा तु ममाद् Si. 10. 27. -2 To be mad. -3 To revel or delight in. -4 To be glad or rejoiced. -5 Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden. -6 To enjoy supreme felicity. —Caus. (माद्यति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. -2 (मद्यति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; मायूरी मद्यति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21; मञ्जितमथुरां संरयेवान्ये मनो मद्यति ये M. 1. 36, Si. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. -3 To inflame with passion; M. 1. 3. 6. -4 (Atm.) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. —II. 10 A. (माद्यते) 1 To please, gratify. —III. 1 P. (मद्यति) 1 To be proud. -2 To be poor.

मद्यः [मद्-अच्] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मद्येनासूयये Dk.; मद्यिकाराणां वृक्षका K. 45; see comp. below. -2 Madness, insanity.

मदिरा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मदुः [मद्-उ-यकां; cf. Up. 1. 7.] 1 A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; को-यि मदुरभ्यधावत् Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmana by a woman of the hard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An outcast.

मदुरा [मद्-यक् उरच् न्यकां; cf. Up. 1. 41.] 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्र (5).

मद्य *a.* [माद्यत्वेन कर्णे यत्] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -य Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शो-गितमयकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (भाटवृक्ष). -पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -यकः mash. -यनं 1. drinking, intoxicating liquor. -2. any intoxicating drink. -यित *a.* intoxicated with drink. -युष्मत् the plant called *Dhātaki*. -वी(वी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनं a wine-glass; so मद्यभांज. -संहः harm, yeast. -वसिनी the plant called घातकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्-रक् Up. 2. 13.] 1 N. of a country. -2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -द्वं Joy, happiness. (मद्राक = मद्राक 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight. -सुता N. of Mādrī, second wife of Pāṇdu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. -कः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्व *a.* [cf. Up. 4. 112] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicating. -*m.* An epithet of Siva.

मध्वयः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or धी *f.*) [मयत् इति मधु, मन्-उ नय यः Up. 1. 18] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -*n.* (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्त मधुनो धाराश्च्येतेति सविषास्वाये U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वये हृदये तु हलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10. -3 A sweet innoxious drink,

wine, spirituous liquor; विनयते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्जिज्यश्मन् R. 4. 65; Its. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or any thing produced from (Vod.) -*m.* (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season मधुरया मधुवोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20; क-उते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुकी मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30 -2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधु माधवावि R. 11. 7; मासे मधौ मधुर-कोकिलधूमनाद रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसन्नं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. -4 N. of another demon, father of Ravana and killed by Satrugna. -5 The Asoka tree. -6 N. of king Kartavirya. -Comp. -अढीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आलु *n.*, -आलुकं sweet potato. -आवासः the mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उच्छिडं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उदकं honey-water, water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यान a spring-garden. -उपहनं 'the abode of Madhu,' an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -कुंठः the cuckoo. -मरः 1. a large black bee; कुडजे खलु नेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Ms. 35, 47. -2. a lover, libertine. -3. sweet lime. (-री) a female bee. °गणः, °अग्निः *f.* a swarm of bees. -कर्कटी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. -2. a kind of date. -काननं, -वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारा, -कारिन् *m.* a bee. -कुकुटिका, -कुकुटी a sort of citron tree. -कुल्या a stream of honey. -कुत् *m.* a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशा, -वः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey comb. -क्रमः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-hout, carousals. -क्षीरः, -क्षीरकः a *Kharjūra* tree. -गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधेषु U. 2. 18. -गायतः the cuckoo. -महा a libation of honey. -योषः the cuckoo. -च्युत्, -च्युत, श्रुत् *a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey; U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. -जं bees' wax. -जा 1. sugar-candy. -2. the earth. -जंबीरा a kind of citron. -जित्, -त्रि-ष्ट, -निष्ठनः, -निष्ठं *m.*, मयः, -मयनः, -रित्, -राहुः, -सूदनः epithets of Vishnu इति मधुरिपुणा सखी निहिका Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -तृणा -णं sugar-

cane. -त्रयं the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -वीरः the god of love. -वूतः the mango tree. -वोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्वः 1. a bee. -2. a libertine. -द्वः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमा the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धूलिः *f.* a molasses. -नाडी a cell in a honey-comb. -नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoanut. -नेत्र *m.* a bee. -पः a bee or drunkard; राजपियाः कैरविण्यो र-मते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). -पटलं a bee-hive. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna. -पक्कः 1. 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; (its usual ingredients are five: -दधि सर्पिर्जलं क्षौद्रं सिता चैत्रश्च पंचभिः। प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः); समाप्तो मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वद्वयमधुपर्कमपिर्वं स तद् व्य-जासक्तसुदुर्गदशिनम्। यदेष पायसमधु भीम-धार्धरं मित्रेण पुण्याहविधिं तदा कुते N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* -2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. -पक्कं *a.* worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. -पणि-का, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पायिन् *m.* a bee. -पुरं -री an epithet of Mathurā; संप्रत्युज्जितवासानं मधुरीमधु हरिः सेवते Bv. 4. 44. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2. the *Bakula* tree. -3. the *Dapti* tree. -4. the *Sirisha* tree. -म-गयः addiction to wine. -प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -प्राशनं one of the sixteen purificatory *Samskāras* (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new born male child). -प्रियः an epithet of Balarāma. -फलः a kind of cocoanut. -फलिका a kind of date. -बहु-ला the *Mādhava* creeper. -बी(बी)जः a pomegranate tree. -बी(बी)ज-पूरः a kind of citron. -भूमिकः an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. -मक्षः, -क्षः, -मक्षिका a bee. -मज्जवा the tree called आलोद. -मस *a.* 1. drunk with wine. -2. excited by the spring. -मदा the intoxication of liquor. -मयः a kind of drink mixed with honey. -मद्धिः, -ल्ली *f.* the *Mālati* creeper. -मस्तकं a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil and ghee. -माधवं -वी the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). -माधवी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. -2. any spring-flower. -माधवीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a bee. -मेहः = मधुमेह q. v. -पटिः -ही *f.* sugar-cane. -पटिका, -बल्ली liquorice. -रस *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (-सः) 1. the wine palm. -2. sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. (-सा) 1. a bunch of grapes. -2. vine. -लज्जः

N. of a tree. —लह्म, —लेह, —लेहिन् *m.*, —लोह्यः a bee; so मधुनोलेहः. —वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugbna founded Mathurā. —2. N. of the forest of Sugriva. (—नः) the cuckoo. —वारः (*m. pl.*) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोडयावकमुदे मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं तु शमितं तु बहुनां द्रावितं तु हृद्यं मधुवारेः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 9. 57.—व्रतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरदानामतेरेण मधु-व्रतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मय मधुव्रते विधि-व्रतान्मधुवीकमाकांक्षति 46.—शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree. —शिष्ट, —शेर्ब wax.—सखः, —वहायः, —सारथिः, —सहृद् *m.* the god of love. —सिक्थकः a kind of poison. —सुदनः 1. a bee. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —स्थानं a bee-hive. —व्रव *a.* dropping honey or sweetness. (—वा) 1. liquorice. —2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Śrāvapa. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् *m.* 1. a destroyer or collector of honey. —2. kind of bird of prey. —3. a eoth-sayer. —4. an epithet of Viebhn.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. —3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक *q. v.*). —2 The Asoka tree. —3 A kind of bird. —4 The liquorice-root. —कं 1 Tin. —2 Liquorice.

मधुतन *a.* Very intoxicating, sweet-eet.

मधुमत् *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Mixed with honey, honeyed. —4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मधुर *a.* [मधु मधुर्य राति राक, मधु-अस्थ धेर वा] 1 Sweet. —2 Honeyed, mellifluous. —3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासं दर्शने S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Māl. 2. 11; किमिदं हि मधुराणां मंदनं नाकुलीनां S. 1. 20. —4 Melodious (as a sound). —रः 1 The red sugar-cane. —2 Rice. —3 A kind of sugar, molasses (सुद). —4 A kind of mango. —5 Cumin-seed. —रा 1 Liquorice. —2 Sour rice-water. —3 N. of the city Matburā. —रि A kind of musical instrument. —रि 1 Sweetness. —2 A sweet drink, syrup. —3 Poison. —4 Tin. —रि *ind.* Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. —Comp. —अश्वर *a.* sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. —अम्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप *a.* uttering sweet sounds. (—यः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16. (—पा) a kind of thrush. —कंदकः a bird of fish. —जंबीर a species of lime. —त्रयं = मधुत्रयं *q. v.* —फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवदर). —भाषिन्,

—वाच् *a.* sweet-speaking. —सबा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, —स्वन *a.* warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced. मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरतात्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet. मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिज्ञयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113.

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c.; see मधुर. —लं 1 An intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुरयति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधुकः 1 A bee. —2 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A flower of the Madhūka tree; दूर्वावता पांडुमधुकदाग्रा Ku. 7. 14; स्निग्धो मधुकच्छविर्गोदः Git. 10; R. 6. 25. —2 Liquorice.

मधूलः [मधु लाति लाक पृथो.] A kind of tree. —ली 1 The mango tree. —2 Liquorice. —3 A kind of citron.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य *a.* [मन्-यत् तस्य यः Tv.] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. —2 Intervening, intermediate. —3 Middling; moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; मारभ्यविश्वविहता विरमेति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. —4 Neutral, impartial. —5 Just, right. —6 Mean (in astr.). —धयः, —धयं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदेधितिरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head'; सतिरि सहसा बाहोर्मध्ये गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11; व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. —2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; विशालक्ष्मास्तुभुजमध्याः R. 6. 32. —3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...वलि-त्रयं चारु चभार बाला Kn. 1. 39. —4 The inside or interior of anything. —5 A middle state or condition. —6 The flank of a horse. —7 Meantime in music. —8 The middle term of a progression. —9 Cessation, pause, interval. —हया 1 The middle finger. —2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty. —धयं Ten thousand billions. [The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्ये into the midst of, into. (b) मध्येन through or between. (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.).] तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the

midst; R. 12. 29. —2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्ये-गंगं into the Ganges; मध्यजदरं in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपृष्ठं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्यर्णं in the battle; Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसमं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33]. —Comp. —अंगुलिः, —ली *f.* the middle finger. —अह्नः (for अह्न) midday, noon. °हृत्पयं, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance. °कालः, °वेला, °समयः noontime, midday. °स्नानं midday ablution. —कर्णः a radius. —ग *a.* being or going in the middle or among. —गत *a.* central, middle, being in the middle. —गंधः the mango tree. —ग्रहणे the middle of an eclipse. —छाया mean or middle shadow. —दिनं (also मध्य-दिनं) 1. midday, noon. —2. a midday offering. —द्विपकं a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; e. g. Bk. 10. 24. —देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. —2. the waist. —3. the belly. —4. the meridian. —5. the central region, the country lying between the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains, हिमवतद्विध्ययोर्मध्ये यस्याग्निवज्रानादपि । प्रत्येव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः M. 2. 21. —देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. —पदं the middle word. °लेपिन् see मध्यपदलोपिन्. —पातः 1. communion, intercourse. —2. (in astr.) the mean occurrence of the aspect. —भागः 1. the middle part. —2. the waist. —भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity. —2. a middling or moderate distance. —यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. —योगिन् *a.* being in the midst of a conjunction, completely obscured. —रात्रिः, —रात्रिः *f.* midnight. —रेखा the central or first meridian. —लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. —लोकः the 'middle of the three worlds, i. e. the earth or world of mortals. °ईशा, °ईश्वरः a king. —वयस् *a.* middle-aged. —वर्तिन् *a.* 1. middle, central. —2. being among or in the middle. (—म.) an arbitrator, a mediator. —वृत्ते the navel. —सूत्रं = मध्येखा *q. v.* —स्थ *a.* 1. being or standing in the middle, central. —2. intermediate, intervening. —3. middling. —4. mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. —5. impartial, neutral. —6. indifferent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थोः देशबंधु Pt. 4. 60; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः S.

5. (—स्यः) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. —2. an epithet of Siva. —स्यत् 1. intermediate position. —2. middle state or character. —3. mediocrity. —4. arbitration, mediatorsip. —5. impartiality; मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्व भग्न M. 3. 'say impartially' —6. indifference. —स्यलं 1. the middle or centre. —2. the middle space or region. —3. the waist. —4. the hip. —स्थानं 1. the middle station. —2. the middle space, i. e. air. —3. a neutral region. —स्थित a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतत्त्व ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. —2 Among, between.

मध्यदिन a. 1 Middle, central. —2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यदिनीय).

मध्यस्थ a. 1 Occupying a middle station. —2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम [मये भवः म] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पत्तं V. 1. 19; मध्यमोपल Ki. 9. 2; २० मध्यमकपालः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा Q. q. v. v. —2 Intermediate, intervening. —3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तममध्यम. —4 Midling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. —5 Middle-sized. —6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वां मध्यमः पांडवोऽयं Ve. 5. 26. —7 Impartial, neutral. —8 Mean (in astr.). —9 Belonging to the meridian. —सः 1 The fifth note in music. —2 A particular musical mode. —3 The mid-land country; see मध्यदेश. —4 The second person (in grammar). —5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. —6 The governor of a province. —मा 1 The middle finger. —2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. —3 The pericarp of a lotus. —4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. —5 A central blossom. —सं 1 The middle. —2 The waist. —Comp. —अंगुलिः the middle finger. —आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. —कक्षः the middle courtyard. —खंडः the middle term of an equation. —जात a. middle-born. —पदं the middle member (of a compound). —लोपिन् m. a subdivision of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the nasal instance given is शाकपायिः which is

dissolved as शाकमयिः पायिः; here the middle word मयि is omitted; so छायातकः, गृध्रधानाः &c. —पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. —द्वयः the second person (in grammar). —भृतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). —रात्रः mid-night. —रेखा the central meridian of the earth. —लोकः the middle world, the earth. —पालः a king; R. 2. 16. —वयस् n. middle-age. —वयस्क a. middle-aged. —संयुहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa:—ब्रह्मणं मेघमात्मनो धूपद्वेषणवाससां । प्रलोभनं चाक्षपनिर्मध्यमः संयुहः स्मृतः ॥ —साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. (—सः—सं) an outrage or offence of the middle class. —स्य a. being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (मिका f.) 1 Middle, middle-most. —2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty. मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्वः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaiṣṇavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

मध्वकः A bee.

मध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मनु I. 1 P. (मनति) 1 To be proud. —2 To worship. —II. 10 A. (मानयेत्) To be proud. —III. 4, 8 A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मेने, अमंस, मस्यते, मुते, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अंकं केऽपि शशकिरे जलनिधेः पंकं परं मेनेरे Subhāṣ. ; वस्म मन्ये कुमारिणानेन जुंभकास्त्रमांमंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion.' —2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रियुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमंसं चानेन परावर्ज्यजन्मना स्थितेरेभेता स्थितिर्नैतमन्यते R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84; Bg. 2. 26, 35; Bk. 9. 177; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं सा मनुते कुशतक्षुरिव भारं Gīt. 4. —3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize; वस्यतुर्वाणिङ्ग इमं युवनाधिपत्यभोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवति Bh. 3. 76. —4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसखं यत्र साक्षाद्भवेत् Me. 73. —5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य सम वचनं Mk. 8. —6 To think or reflect upon. —7 To intend, wish or hope for. —8 To set the heart or mind on. —9 To mention, declare. —10 To think out, devise, invent. —11

To be considered or regarded as seem, appear like. (The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; e. g. बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुते ननु ते तदुसंगतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Gīt. 5; see under बहु also; लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight; S. 7. 1; अन्यथा मन् to think otherwise; doubt; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तुणाय मन् or तुणवत् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; हरिमन्य-संतत तुणाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind). —Caus. (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77; (Atm.) to esteem oneself highly, prize highly. —Desid. (मिमंसते) (मीमंसते from मन् q. v.) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. —2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन a. [मन्-लुट् वा] Thoughtful, careful. —नं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मन-नान्धुनिरेवास्ति Hariv. —2 Intelligence, understanding. —3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. —4 A guess, conjecture.

मंतव्य a. 1 To be thought, considered, or regarded. —2 Imaginable, conceivable. —3 To be maintained. —4 To be approved or sanctioned; see मन्.

मनुः 1 A fault, an offence; सुवेचमनुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. —2 Man, mankind. —3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). —4 Ved. An adviser. —5 A manager, director. —6 Advice, counsel. —तुः Understanding, intellect.

मंत्यति Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. —2 To be angry. —3 To be jealous.

मंतु m. A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् n. [मन्यतेऽनेन, मन् कणे अन्तु] 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in सुमनसः, दुःमनसः &c. —2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मा or the soul); तदेव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. —3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. —4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्नुद्गारमनसाप्यधुन्यं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वाच

मनसापि शब्द 5. 5 : मनसापि न विमिषं मया (कृतपूर्व) 8. 52. -5 Design, purpose, intention. -6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; In this sense मनश्च is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final न् dropped, and forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रदुमना-स्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. -7 Reflection. -8 Disposition, temper, mood. -9 Spirit, energy, mettle. -10 N. of the lake called Mānasa. -11 Breath or living soul. -12 Desire, lounging after. (मनसा गच्छ &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct, the thoughts towards, (with dat. or loc.); मनो बन्ध to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलाषे मनो बन्धाय म्यरसान् विलक्ष्य सा R. 3. 4; मनः समाधा to collect oneself; मनसि उच्छ्रु to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). [N. B. In comp. मनश्च is changed to मनो before अ and soft consonants, as मनोऽनुग, मनोऽन्त, मनोऽह &c.]. -Comp. -अभिप्राय a lover, husband. -अनवस्थानं inattention. -अनुग a. suiting the mind agreeable -अपहारिन् a. captivating, the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम a. pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. -अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. -आय a. gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -कांत a. (मनस्कांत or मनःकांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). -क्षेपः (मनःक्षेपः) distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -गत a. 1. existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; नेत्रं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11. -2. affecting the mind, desired. (-ते) 1. a wish, desire; मनोगतं सा न शशंकां शंसिषु Ku. 5. 51. -2. an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -गतिः f. desire of the heart. -गच्छी wish, desire. -गुप्त a. hidden in the mind, thought secretly. (-त्त) red arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्रहिन् a. captivating or fascinating the mind. -ज, जन्मन् a. mind-born. (-म्.) the god of love. -जव a. 1. quick or swift as thought. -2. quick in thought or conception. -3. fatherly, paternal. -जवन् a. resembling a father, fatherly. -जात a. mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -जिप्र a. scenting out i. e. guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ a. pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा चलकलेनापि तन्वी S. 1.

20; R. 3. 7; 6. 1. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1. red arsenic. -2. an intoxicating drink. -3. a princess. -तापः, -पीडा mental pain or agony, anguish. -तृप्तिः f. satisfaction of the mind. -तोका an epithet of Durgā. -दंडः complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 12. 10; cf. विद्विन्. -दत्त a. devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -दाहः, -दुःखे mental distress or torment. -मग्नः loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness. -नीत a. approved, chosen. -पतिः (मनःपतिः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पूत a. (मनःपूत) 1. considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2. of a pure mind, conscientious. -प्रणीत a. (मनःप्रणीत) agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादः (मनःप्रसादः) composure of mind, mental calm. -प्रीतिः f. (मनःप्रीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -भव a. mind-born, created by fancy. -भवः -भूः 1. the god of love, Cupid; रेरे मनो मम मनोभव-शासनस्य पादाङ्गुलद्वयमनारतमामनंतं Bv. 4. 32; Ku. 3. 27; R. 7. 22. -2. love, passion, lust; अत्यारुहो हि मारीणाम-कालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मथनः the god of love. -मय see separately. -यायिन् a. 1. going at will or pleasure. -2. swift, quick as thought. -योगः close application of the mind, close attention. -योजिः the god of love -रंजनं 1. pleasing the mind -2. pleasantness. -रथः 1. 'the car of the mind' a wish, desire; अवतरता सिद्धिर्धनं शब्दः स्वमनोऽपश्यत् M. 1. 22; मनोऽथानामगतिर्नि विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object; मनोऽथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -3. (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -तृतीया N. of the third day in the bright half of Chaitra. -द्वायक a. fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kulpātara. -द्वयः the god of love. -बंधः cherishing or entertaining of desire. -बंधुः the friend of (who satisfies) desires; Māl. 1. 34. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's desires. -सृष्टिः f. a creation of the faery, a castle in the air. -रस a. attractive, pleasing-agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुण-नखमनोरमासु तस्याः (अंशुलीय) S. 6. 10. (-मा) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्य-विर्जुषणमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air'. -लयः 1. as of consciousness. -लौल्यं freak, caprice. -वांछा, -वांछितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः, -विकृतिः f. emotion of the mind. -विनयन् mental discipline. -विरुद्ध a. 1. incomprehensible -2.

against the dictates of mind or conscience. -वृत्तिः f. 1. working of the mind, volition. -2. disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथा mental pain or anguish. -झल्य a. rankling in the mind; (बाहुः) कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं झंझताव पराभवं Kn. 2. 22. -शिला, -ला red arsenic; मनःशिला-विच्छुरिता निवेदुः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. -शीघ्र a. quick as thought. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संतापः anguish of the mind. -सुख a. agreeable to the mind. -स्थ a. being in the heart, mental. -स्थैर्यं firmness of mind. -हत a. disappointed. -हर a. pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अ-प्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18; Kn. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of jasmine. (-रं) gold. -हर्तुः, -हारिन् a. heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. -हारी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of heart. -ह्रस्व red arsenic

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta and wife of the sage जरत्कार; so मनसादेवी.

मनसिज्ज a. [मनसि जायते जन्म अलुक्] Mind-born, mental. -जः 1 The god of love; R. 18. 52. -2 Love, passion; मनसिजरुजं सा वा दिव्या ममालमपोहितुं V. 3. 10; S. 3. 6. -3 The moon.

मनसिज्ञयः 1 The god of love; Si. 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः ind. From the mind or heart, R. 14. 81.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, design. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् a. [प्रशस्ते मनः अस्यस्य विनि] 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. -m. The fabulous animal called Sarabha. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman; मनस्विनीनामविघातदुश् Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 N. of the mother of the moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magnanimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope, expectation.

मनोमय a. Mental, spiritual. -Comp. -कोशः -षः the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् ind. 1 A little, slightly in a small degree; न मनाक् 'not at all'; न मनागपि राहुरापशंका Bv. 2. 1; रे पाथं विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः 1. 37. 111. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only,

merely. -Comp. -कर *a.* doing little. (-र) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood.

मनाका *A female elephant.*

मनायी (वी) *The wife of Manu.*

मनीकं *Collyrium, eye-salve.*

मनीषा [ईश्वर ईषा; मनस ईषा शकं.]
1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वञ्चयितुं तदुते मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence, understanding; प्रतिमज्ज पुण्ड्र मनीषया स्वमुने यत्किल तत्कारिष्यसि Si. 16. 42. -3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn, praise.

मनीषिका *Understanding, intelligence.*

मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संति गृहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable. -3 A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं द्यौरपि येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् *a.* [मनीषा-इनि] 1 Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful prudent; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved. Praying, praising. -*m.* 1 A wise or learned person, a sage, a pandit; माननीयो मनीषिणी R. 1. 11; संस्कारवशेन गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 23, 5. 39; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer, praiser.

मनुः [मन्-उ Un. 1. 10] 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). -2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Mann called स्वायम्भुवन् is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajapatis* or *Manaharshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called देव-स्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhya; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:— 1 स्वायम्भुवन्, 2 स्वरोचिष, 3 ओषधि, 4 तामस, 5 वेवन्, 6 चाक्ष, 7 वैवस्वत, 8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 राच्य-देवसावर्णि and 14 इन्द्रसावर्णि. -3 A symbolic expression for the number fourteen. -4 A man, mankind (opp. evil spirits). -5 Thought, thinking or mental faculty (Ved.). -6 A prayer, sacred text or spell

(मंत्र). -*तुः f.* The wife of Manu. -Comp. -अन्तरं the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human years or 1st day of Brahmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -जः a man mankind. °अधिपतिः, °अधिपतिः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः, °राजः a king, sovereign. °लोकः the world of men, i. e. the earth. -जः a woman. -जातः a man. -उपेष्टः a sword. -प्रणीत *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -धुः a man. mankind. -राज *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -अष्टः an epithet of Vishnu. -संहिता the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्य *a.* [मनो(स्त्वम्) यत् सुहृ च] Friendly or useful to man. -व्यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 A male. -3 Ved. A class of Manes. -Comp. -इन्द्रः ईश्वरः a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -कारः human exertion or effort; cf. पुरुषकार. -जातिः *f.* mankind, human race. -देवः 1. a king; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among men, a Brāhmaṇa. -धर्मः 1. the duty of man. -2. the character of man, human character. -धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -मारण homicide. -यज्ञः hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a householder; see नृपज्ञ. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -विश्व. -विशा *f.* human race, mankind. -शोणित human blood; (पयो) कुतुहलेन मनुष्य-शोणितं R. 3. 54. -सभा 1. assembly of men. -2. a crowd, multitude. -3. a place of meeting, assembly.

मनुष्यता-रथं 1 Manhood. -2 Humanity.

मनोन् *m.* Ved. 1 An inventor. -2 A manager. -3 An honourer.

मंत्र 10 A. (मन्त्रते, but sometimes मन्त्रयते also, मन्त्रित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह मन्त्रितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. -2 To advise, counsel, give advice; अतीतलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं... यन्मन्त्रयते सो परमो हि मन्त्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. -4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मन्त्रयेथ S. 1; किमेकाकिनी मन्त्रयसि S. 6;

हला संगतिशालापरिसरेऽवलोकितवाहितीयार्वं किं मन्त्रयस्यासीः Māl. 2.

मंत्रः [मन्त्र-अच्] 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called *यच्* if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; *यधुस्* if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and *सामन्* if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). -2 The portion of the Veda including the *Saṃhitā* and distinguished from the *Brāhmaṇa* q. v. -3 A charm-spell, an incantation; सोमस्मिन् मन्त्र-सिद्धः Dk. 54; नहि जीवति जना मनाग-मन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111; अचिरं हि मणिमन्त्रो-पधीना प्रभातः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. -4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; as ओं नमः शिवाय &c. -5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमन्त्र-स्य R. 1. 20; मन्त्रः प्रतिदिनं तस्य बभूव सह मन्त्रिभिः 17. 50; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. -6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -7 Policy, statesmanship. -Comp. -आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्परेण मनसा नीताः इमं ज्ञानं निज्जाः Bh. 3. 4. -उक्कं, -जलं, -तोयं, -वारि *n.* water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -उपदेष्टः backing up by advice. -करण 1. Vedic texts. -2. composing or reciting sacred texts. -कारः the author of Vedic hymns. -कालः time of consultation or deliberation. -कुशल *a.* skilled in giving advice. -कृत *m.* 1. an author or composer of Vedic hymns; अपयशोनीमन्त्रकृता-धुषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कश्ली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites a sacred text. -3. a counsellor, an adviser. -4. an ambassador. -गन्धकः knowledge, science. -गुप्तिः *f.* secret counsel. -गूढः a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -गृह *a.* council-chamber. -जिह्वः fire; Si. 2. 107. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel. -3. skilled in spells. (-ज्ञः) 1. a counsellor, adviser. -2. a learned Brāhmaṇa. -3. a spy. -मन्त्र see अमन्त्र. -दातृ *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. -दर्शिन् *m.* 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -वृषिनिः fire. -हृद्य *a.* 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel or spells. (-*m.*) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. an adviser, a counsellor. -देवता the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra*. -धरा, -धारिन् *a.* a counsellor. -निर्णयः final decision after deliberation. -पदं the word of a sacred text. -पूत *a.* purified by *mantras*. °आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Garuda. -प्रचारः the course of counsel or procedure; Pt. 2. -प्रयोगः,

—**युक्तिः** *f.* application of spells. —**बी-**(**बी**) *ज* the first syllable of a spell. —**भेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel. —**मूर्तिः** an epithet of Siva. —**मूलं** magic. —**चंद्रं** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. —**योगः** 1. employment or application of spells. —2. magic. —**वज्रं** *ind.* without the use of spells. —**वादिन्** *m.* 1. a reciter of sacred texts. —2. an enchanter, a conjurer. —**विद्** see मन्त्र above. —**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. —**संस्कारः** any Samskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. —**संस्क्रिया** any magical rite. —**संहिता** the whole body of Vedio hymns. —**साधकः** a magician, conjurer. —**साधनं** 1. effecting or subduing by magio. —2. a spell, an incantation. —3. attainment of supernatural or magical powers (by muttering spells); *Māl.* 5. 25, *K.* 37, 40, 44. —**साध्य** *a.* 1. to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; *Pt.* 1. 65. —2. attainable by consultation. —**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1. the working or accomplishment of a spell. —2. the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. —**सूक्ष्म** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. —**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मंत्रण-णा [**मन्त्र-लुट्**] 1 Deliberation, consultation. —2 Advising, counselling.

मन्त्रतः *ind.* 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. —2 Deliberately, advisedly.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* 1 Attended with spells or incantations; *R.* 3. 31. —2 Initiated. —*ind.* 1 According to sacred texts. —2 According to the rules of consultation.

मन्त्रिः = **मन्त्रिन्** *q. v.*

मन्त्रित *p. p.* [**मन्त्र-क्**] 1 Consulted, —2 Counselled, advised. —3 Said, spoken. —4 Charmed, consecrated by mantras. —5 Settled, determined. —**तं** Advice, counsel.

मन्त्रिन् *a.* [**मन्त्रयते** **मन्त्र** **जिनि**] 1 Wise, clever in counsel. —2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. —3 Ved. Eloquent. —*m.* 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; *R.* 8. 17, *Ms.* 8. 1. —2 A conjurer, an enchanter. —**Comp.** —**पुर** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. —**पतिः**, प्रधानः, प्रमुखः, मुख्यः, वरः, —**भ्रष्टः** the prime minister, premier. —**प्रकाशः** an excellent or eminent minister. —**ओ-**न्त्रियः a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मन्त्रिता-स्थं Ministership, office of a minister.

मंथु, **मथ्** 1, 9 P. (**मंथति**, **मयति**, **मथना-**ति, **मयित**; *pass.* **मथ्यते**) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (*oft.* with two acc.); सुधां सागरं मंथुः, or देवाधुरैरमृत-मंथुनिधिर्यमथे *Ki.* 5. 30. —2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down (*fig.* also); तस्मात् ससुद्धा-दिष्व मथ्यमानात् *R.* 16. 79. —3 (*a*) To crush, grind. (*b*) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्मथो मां मथनसिजनाम सान्त्वयं करोति *Dk*; जातां मन्ये शिसिरमथितां पक्षिनीं चान्द्रवर्णां *Me.* 83. —4 To hurt, injure. —5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मथनामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् *Ve.* 1. 15; अमथीच्च परानीकं *Bk.* 15. 46; 14. 36. —6 To tear off, dislocate.

मंथः [**मंथ्-करणे** **वच्**] 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मंथदिवश्चुष्यति गंगमंथः *U.* 7. 16; *R.* 10. 3. —2 Killing, destroying. —3 A mixed beverage. —4 A churningstick (*मंथा* also). —5 The sun. —6 A ray of the sun. —7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (*from the eyes*), cataract. —8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. —9 A spoon for stirring. —10 A kind of antelope. —**Comp.** —**अचलः**, —**अग्निः** —**गिरिः**, —**पर्वतः**, —**शैलः** the Mandara mountain (*used as a churningstick*); *Bv.* 1. 55. —**उदकः**, —**उदधिः** the sea of milk. —**युगः** a churning-cord. —**जं** butter. —**दंडः**, —**दंडकः** a churningstick.

मंथनः [**मथ्यते** **जेन** **करणे** **लुट्** **भावे** **लुट्** **वा**] A churningstick. —**नं** 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. —2 Kindling fire by attrition. —**नी** A churning-vessel. —**Comp.** —**घटी** a churning-vessel.

मंथर *a.* [**मंथ्-अर्च्**] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमंथरा *S.* 4; प्रत्यभिज्ञानमथरोभवत् *ibid.*; स्थानि खल्वयं प्रसवमथरोऽधूत् *M.* 5; इरमंथरचरणविहारे *Gtt.* 11; *Si.* 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62; *R.* 19. 21. —2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मंथरकौलिकः. —3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. —4 Large, broad, wide, big. —5 Bent, crooked, curved. —6 Indicating, showing (**दृक्**). —**रः** 1 A store, treasure. —2 The hair of the head. —3 Wrath, anger. —4 Fresh butter. —5 A churningstick. —6 Hinderance, an obstacle. —7 A stronghold. —8 Fruit. —9 A spy, an informer. —10 The month Vaisākha. —11 The mountain Mandara. —12 An antelope. —**रा** *N.* of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband, by the two boons formerly promised

to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. —**रं** Safflower. —**Comp.** —**वि-**वेक *a.* slow in judgment, void of discrimination; *Māl.* 1. 18.

मंथरः The wind produced by the waving or a chowrie.

मंथानः [**मंथ्-अनच्**] 1 A churningstick. —2 An epithet of Siva.

मंथानकः A kind of grass.

मंथिन् *a.* [**मंथ्** **णिनि**] 1 Churning, stirring. —2 Afflicting, annoying. —*m.* 1 Semen virile. —2 Ved. Soma juice. —**नी** A churning-vessel.

मंद् 1 *A.* (**मंदते**) (*mostly Vedio*) 1 To be drunk. —2 To be glad, to rejoice. —3 To languish, be languid. —4 To shine. —5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. —6 To be praised or celebrated. —7 To praise —8 To sleep.

मंद *a.* [**मंद्-अच्**] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (*n*) भिद्यति मंदां गतिमश्नुसुख्यः *Ku.* 1. 11; तच्छरितं गोविंदे मनसिजमंदे सखी प्राह *Gtt.* 6. —2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. —3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मंदोऽपि प्रवर्तते *Snbhāsh.* मंदोऽप्यमंदतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः *M.* 2. 8; मंदः कवियशःप्राचीं गमिष्याम्युपहार्यतां *R.* 1. 3; हिंसति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मना *Kn* 5. 75. —4 Low, deep, hollow (*as sound*). —5 Soft, faint, gentle; *as in* मंदस्मितं. —6 Small, little, slight; मंदोदरः; see *al.* also. —7 Weak, defective, feeble; *as* मंदाग्ने. —8 Unlucky, unhappy. —9 Faded. —10 Wicked, vile. —11 Addicted to drinking. —12 Weak, slack (*as a bow*). —13 Sick, afflicted with disease. —14 Idlependent (*स्वतंत्र*). —**द्** 1 The planet Saturn. —2 An epithet of Yama. —3 The dissolution of the world. —4 A kind of elephant; मंदोऽपि नाम न महानवगृह्य सायवः *Si.* 4. 49 (*where* *mā* means 'a fool' also). —5 The apsis of a planet's course. —**दा** A pot, vessel. —**दं** *ind.* 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; यतं यच्छक्तं नितंब-योर्युक्तयाम् मंदं विलासादिव *S.* 2. 2. —2 Gently, softly, not violently; मंदं मंदं लुदति पवनश्चासुक्करो यथा त्वं *Me.* 9. —3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. —4 *lo* a low tone, deeply. —**Comp.** —**अक्ष** *a.* weak-eyed. (**अं**) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. —**अग्निः** *a.* having a weak digestion. (**अग्निः**) slowness of digestion. —**अनिलः** a gentle breeze. —**असु** *a.* having weak or faint breath. —**आक्रान्त** *N.* of a metre; see *App. I.* —**आत्मन्** *a.* dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मंदात्माश्-

जिहृक्षया Malli. —आदर *a.* 1. having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. —2. neglectful. —उज्जः the upper apsis of the course of a planet. —उत्साह *a.* discouraged, dispirited; मंदोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि युगयापवादिना मातृयेन *S.* 2. —उदरी *N.* of the wife of Ravana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women; cf. अद्वया. She advised her husband to deliver Sitā to Rāma and thus, save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. —उष्ण *a.* tepid, lukewarm. —(उष्ण) gentle heat. —औत्सुक्य *a.* slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मंदोत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति *S.* 1. —कर्ण *a.* slightly deaf; (Proverb : — बहिरामंदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'). —कांतिः the moon. —कारिन् *a.* acting slowly or foolishly. —गः Saturn. —गति, —गमिन् *a.* walking slowly, slow of pace. —चेतस् *a.* 1. dull-witted, silly, foolish. —2. absent-minded. —3. fainting away, scarcely conscious. —उग्र *a.* dim, faint, lustreless; *Me.* 80. —जननी the mother of Saturn. —धी, —प्रज्ञ, —बुद्धि, —मति, —मेधस् *a.* dull-witted, silly, foolish. —फलं equation of the apsis. —भागिन्, —भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. —भास् *a.* dim, of fading lustre; *R.* 7. 2. —मंदं *ind.* slowly, leisurely. —रश्मि *a.* dim. —निभ *a.* poor, impoverished; *Pt.* 5. 5. —विसर्पिन् *a.* creeping along slowly (as a louse); *Pt.* 1. 252. —वीर्य *a.* weak. —हृदि, *f.* slight rain. —स्मितं, —हासः, —हारः *a.* gentle laugh, a smile.

मदक *a.* Simple, silly, foolish.

मंदता स्त्वे 1 Slowness, inactivity. —2 Dulness. —3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. —4 Weakness. —5 Littleness, smallness; मंदत्वमापन्नः *Pt.* 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

मंदायति *Den. P.* 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. —2 To retard.

मंदायते *Den. A.* 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मंदारंते न खलु सुहृदामन्युपेतार्थकुल्याः *Me.* 38; *V.* 3. 15. —2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; दिशि मंदायते तेजो दक्षिणस्यां रवेरपि *R.* 4. 49.

मंदीकृ 8 *U.* To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken; रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः *S.* 1; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिं *Ku.* 4. 45; *Ve.* 1. 24.

मंदीकृ 1 *P.* 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. —2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate; अपि कालविपकयोर्मंदीकृतः पितृमरणशोकः *Mv.* 6; मंदीकृतशोकः *K.* 63.

मंदः The coral tree.

मंदनं Praise, eulogium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgā.

मंदर *a.* 1 Slow, tardy, dull. —2 Thick, dense; firm. —3 Large, bulky.

—रः 1 *N.* of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a burning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृथतैर्मंदरोद्धतैः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतं *R.* 4. 27; अभिनवजलसुंदर धृतभेदर ए *Git.* 1; शोभैव मंदरदुग्धभुमिर्भाषिवर्णन *Si.* 2. 107; *Ki.* 5. 30. —2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). —3 Heaven. —4 A mirror. —5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार. —रं *ind.* Slowly, sluggishly. —Comp. —आवासा, —वासिनी Durgā.

मंदसानः 1 *N.* of fire. —2 Life. —3 Sleep; (also written मंदसातु).

मंदारकः 1 A current, stream. —2 Praise.

मंदाकिनी [मंदमकति अकुंजि] 1 The river Ganges; मंदाकिनी भगति नगोपकंठे सुकावली कंठगतेव ध्रुमेः *R.* 13. 48; *Ku.* 1. 29. —2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंदाकिनी विग्रहा); मंदाकिन्याः सलिलशिखरैः सेव्यमाना मल्लिः *Mo.* 67.

मंदारः [मंद-आरक्] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise; इत्तमाप्यस्त्यकनमितो बालभंदारद्वयः *Me.* 75, 67; *V.* 4. 35. —2 The plant called Arka. —3 The Dhātūrā plant. —4 Heaven. —5 An elephant. —रं A flower of the coral tree; *Kn.* 5. 80; *R.* 6. 23. —Oomp. —माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा पित्रदा *S.* 7. 2. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Māgā.

मंदारकः, —मंदारवः, —मंदारः The coral tree; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् *m.* [मंद-इमन्] 1 Slowness, tardiness. —2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं [मंयतेऽयं मंदं किर] 1 A dwelling house, habitation, place, mansion; *Ku.* 7. 55; *Bk.* 8. 96; *R.* 12. 83. —2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मंदिरः. —3 A town. —4 A camp. —5 A temple. —रः 1 The sea. —2 The hollow of the knee, ham. —Comp. —पशुः a cat. —मणिः an epithet of Siva.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा [मंद-उरक्] *Up.* 1. 38] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general प्रश्नोऽयं स्वर्गः प्रविशति ह्यतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः *Ratn.* 2. 2; *R.* 16. 41. —2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र [*a.* मंद-रक्] *Un.* 2. 13] 1 Low; deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as

sound); पयोर्मंद्रध्वनिना धरित्री *Ki.* 16. 3; 7. 22; *Me.* 99; *R.* 6. 56. —2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. —3 A Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 A deep sound; low tone. —2 A kind of drum. —3 A kind of eloquent.

मंघात् *m.* Ved. 1 An intelligent man. —2 A devout or pious man.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्मथो मां मथनमिजनाम सान्त्वय करोति *Dk.* 1; *Me.* 73. —2 Love, passion; प्रबोधयते सुप्त इवाय मन्मथः *Rs.* 1. 8 so परीक्षमन्मथः जनः *S.* 2. 18. —3 The wood apple. —था *N.* of Dākṣhāyaṇi. —Oomp. —आनंदः a kind of mango tree. —आलयः 1 the mango tree. —2. pndendum malibre. —कर *a.* exciting love. —युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. —लेखः a love letter; *S.* 3. 26.

मन्मथिन् *a.* Amorous, enamoured.

मन्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 Wish, desire. —2 Hymn, prayer &c.

मन्मनः 1 Confidential whispering (द्वेषोऽज्ञितं मंदं); करोति सहकारस्य कीलकाकीलकोचरं। मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येव मत्कोकिलनिस्वनः *Kāv.* 2. 11. —2 The god of love.

मन्य *a.* (At the end of oomp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितमन्य. —2 Appearing as.

मन्या [मन्यतेऽन्या मन्या गलपार्श्वशिवा *P.* III. 3. 59. Sk.] 1 The nape or back, of the neck. —2 Knowledge.

मन्युः [मन्-युक्] *Up.* 3. 20] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; *R.* 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. —2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; *U.* 4. 3; *Ki.* 1. 35; *Bk.* 3. 49. —3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. —4 A sacrifice. —5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). —6 Ardour, zeal. —7 Pride. —8 An epithet of Siva. —9 Of Agni.

मन्युमत *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. —2 Sorrowful, distressed. —3 Spirited, energetic. —4 Vehement, passionate. —*m.* An epithet of Agni.

मप (पु)ष्टः —कः A kind of bean.

मह 1 *P.* (मप्रति) To go, move.

मम (Gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun) My, mine. —Comp. —कारः, —कुर्य interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

ममता [मम भावः तत्] 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. —2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. —3 Individuality.

ममत्वं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. —2

Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; छुदेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्नं मम-
त्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -3
Arrogance, pride.

ममापतालः An object of sense.

मम् 1 P. To go, move.

मम्मटः N. of the author of the
Kāvyaaprakāśa.

मम् 1 A. (मयते) To go, move.

मय a. (यी f.) An affix used to
indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or
composed of,' 'full of'; कनकमय,
काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. —यः 1 N.
of a demon, the architect of the
demons. (He built the 'three cities'
for the demons; cf. विपुल. He is also
said to have built a splendid hall for
the Pāṇḍavas.) -2 A horse. -3 A
camel. -4 A mule. —यी A mare.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय (यु) टकः A kind of bean.

मयस् n. Ved. Pleasure, delight,
satisfaction; सरस्वती नः सुभगा मयस्क-
रत् Rv. 1. 89. 3.

मयुः 1 A Kinnara, a celestial
musician. -2 A deer, an antelope.
-Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kṛṇera.

मयस्रः [मा ऊख मयादेशः Up. 5. 25]
1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre,
brightness; विद्यजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिदुर्म-
यस्रैः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si 4. 56;
Ki. 5. 5, 8. -2 Beauty. -3 A flame.
-4 The pin of a sun dial.

मयस्विन a. Radiant, brilliant.

मयूरः [मी ऊरु Up. 1. 67] 1
A peacock; मयूरति गिरिमयूर एष दे-
व्याः U. 3. 20; कणी मयूरस्य तले निषी-
दति Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower.
-3 N. of a poet (author of the
सूर्यशतक); यस्याश्चौरश्चिकुरनिकरः कण-
पूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22. -4 A kind
of instrument for measuring time.
—री A pea-hen; (Proverb: —वत्
तकालोपनता तिचिरी न पुनर्द्विसांतरिता मयूरी Vb.
1. or वरमय कपोतो न श्यो मयूरः 'a bird in
the hand is worth two in the bush').
-Comp. —अरिः a lizard. —केतुः an
epithet of Kārttikeya. —श्रीवकं blue
vitriol. —चटकः the domestic cock.
—चूडा a peacock's crest. —तुर्यं blue
vitriol. —पवित्र a. feathered with
peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R.
3. 56. —पदकं a scratch in the form
of a peacock's foot (made with the
finger-nails). —रथः an epithet of
Kārttikeya. —रथसकः a cunning peacock.
—शिखा 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a
cock's comb.

मयूरकः 1 A peacock. -2 A cock's
comb. —कः —कं Blue vitriol.

मरः Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

मरकः [मृ-वृत्] A plague, murrain,
pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं [मरकं तरयनेन मृ-वृत्] An
emerald; चापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलावद्-
सोपानमार्गा Me. 76; Si. 4. 56; Rs.
3. 21; (sometimes written मरकत).
-Comp —मणिः m., f. an emerald.
—शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं [मृ-मयि ल्युट्] 1 Dying, death;
मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरेणां R. 8. 87; or
संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिमरणान्दतिरिच्यते Bg.
2. 34. -2 A kind of poison. -Comp.
—अंत, —अंतक a. ending in death
—अभिमुख, —उन्मुख a. on the point of
death, near death, moribund. —आत्मक
a. causing death, fatal. —धर्मन् a
mortal. —निश्चय a. determined to
die; Pt. 1. —शील a. mortal.

मरतः Death.

मरणीय, मरिण्यु a. Mortal.

मरिमन् m. Death, dying.

मरंदः —दकः The juice of flowers;
Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp —ओकश्च n.
a flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल a. [मृ-आलृ] 1 Soft,
greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender.
—लः (ली f.) 1 A swan, flamingo,
goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं
वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; विधिहि मरालविकारं
Git. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of
duck (कारंक्ष्व). -3 A horse. -4 A
cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove
of pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue,
cheat.

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरि (री) चः The pepper-shrub.
—चं Black pepper.

मरीचिः m. f. [मृ-ईवि Up. 4
70] 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमरी-
चयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः Rs.
1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A parti-
cle of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage.
—चिः 1 N. of, a Prajāpati, one of
the ten patriarchs created by the
first Manu, or one of the ten mind-
born sons of Brahman; he was
father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-
giver. -3 N. of Kṛṣṇa. -4 A
miser. -Comp. —गर्भ a. containing
particles of light. —तोयं a. mirage.
—मालिन् a. encircled by rays, radi-
ant, shining. (—m.) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन्, मरीचिमत् a. Radiant, lustr-
ous. —m. The sun.

मरीमृज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः [श्रित्येतस्मिन्मृतापीति मरुः निर्जल-
देशः, मृ-उ Up. 1. 7] 1 A desert,
sandy desert, a wilderness, any ro-
gion destitute of water. -2 A moun-
tain or rock. -3 A kind of plant

(कुरवक). -4 Abstinence from drink-
ing. —m. pl N. of a coun-
try or its inhabitants. -Comp.
—उद्भवा 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a
cucumber. —कच्छः N. of a district.
—जः a kind of perfume. —देशः 1.
N. of a district. -2. any region de-
stitute of water. —द्विपः, —भियः a
camel. —धन्वः, —धन्वन् m. wilderness,
desert. —पथः, —पृष्ठं a sandy desert,
wilderness; R. 4. 31. —भू (pl.)
the country called Mārvar. —भूमिः
f. a desert, sandy desert. —संभवाः a
kind of horse-radish. —स्थल, —थली
a wilderness, desert, waste; तस्यामो-
ति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरी ततो नायिकं
Bh. 2. 49; मरुस्थलं यथा वृष्टिः क्षुधातः
भोजनं तथा H. 1. 11.

मरुकः A peacock.

मरुंडा A woman with a high fore-
head.

मरुत् m. [मृ-उति Up. 1. 94] 1
Wind, air, breeze; दिशः प्रसेदुर्नरतो
वयः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or
breath, life wind; (अजयत्) अपरः
प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुता पंच शरीरगोचरात्
R. 8. 19; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god
of wind; Ki. 2. 25. -4 A god, deity;
वैमानिकानां मरुतामप्यदाहृष्टलीलाकर-
लोकापालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5
A kind of plant (मरुवक). —n. A
kind of plant (मृशियण). -Comp.
—आंदोलः a kind of a fan (of a deer's
or buffalo's skin). —हृष्टं bellium.
—करः a kind of hean. —कर्मन् n. —क्रि-
या flatulency. —कोणः the north-
west quarter. —गणः the host of the
gods. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, —सुवः 1.
epithet of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma.
—ध्वजं the down of cotton floating
in the air. —पटः a sail. —पति, —पा-
लः an epithet of Indra. —पथः sky,
atmosphere. —पूवः a lion. —फलं hail.
—चक्रः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2.
a kind of sacrificial vessel. —रथः 1.
a car in which idols of gods are
moved about. -2. a horse. —लोकः
the world of the Maruts. —वर्त्मन् n.
sky, atmosphere. —वाहः 1. an epithet
of fire. -2. of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

मरुतः N. of a king of the solar
race, who is said to have performed
a sacrifice in which the gods took the
part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्वेष्य स्त्रोकोऽ-
भिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टेरी मरुतस्यावसन् गृहे ।
आविशितस्व कामरेविधिदेवाः समासद् इति ॥

मरुत्तकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुवत् m 1 A cloud. -2. N. of
Indra. -3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. -2 An
epithet of Rāhn.

मरुव(व)क *a.* Terrible formidable. —**कः** 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). —2 A variety of lime. —3 A tiger. —4 Rahu. —5 A crane.

मरुकः 1 A peacock. —2 A kind of stag.

मरोलिः—**लिकः** The sea-monster Makara.

मर्क *a.* Ved. 1 Cleaning, purifying. —2 Perishing, dying away. —**कः** 1 The vital breath, life-wind. —2 An ape, a monkey.

मर्ककः A spider.

मर्कटः 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं चक्षसि केनापि दृष्टमज्ञेन मर्कटः। लेडिं जि-
वति संक्षिप्य करोत्युन्नतमासनं Bv. 1.
99. —2 A spider. —3 A kind of crane.
—4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —5 A kind of poison. —Comp. —आस्य *a.* monkey-faced. (—हयं) copper. —हुंडुः ebony. —तिडुकः a kind of ebony. —पिप्ली the Apāmārga tree. —पोतः a young monkey. —वासः a cobweb. —शीर्षं vermilion.

मर्कटकः 1 An ape. —2 A spider. —3 A kind of fish. —4 A kind of grain.

मर्करा 1 A pot, vessel. —2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. —3 A barren woman.

मर्च 10 A. (मर्चयिते) 1 To take. —2 To cleanse. —3 To sound. —4 To go, move. —5 Ved. To threaten, menace. —6 To injure, hurt. —7 To endanger, imperil.

मज्ज 1 A washerman. —2 A eat-mite. —*f.* Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः [मर्तन्] 1 A man, human being, mortal. —2 The earth, the world of mortals.

मर्त्य *a.* [मर्त्य-भवः यत्] Mortal. —ह्यः 1 A mortal, a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. —2 The world of mortals, the earth. —ह्ये The body. —Comp. —धर्मः mortality. —धर्मन् *a.* mortal; न कश्चिद्वासायते मर्त्यधर्मा K. —निवातिन् *m.* a mortal, human being. —भावः human nature. —भुवनं the earth. —महितः a god. —मुखः a kinnara, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. —लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोके विज्ञाति Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द *a.* [मृ-चञ्] Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). —**वः** 1 Grinding, pounding. —2 A violent stroke.

मर्दक *a.* = मर्द.

मर्दन *a.* (मी.) [मृ-चञ् ल्युट्, या] Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting, rubbing &c. —**न्** 1 Crushing grinding. —2 Rubbing, shampooing. —3 Anointing (with unguents &c.). —4 Pressing, kneading. —5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. —6 Destroying. —7 Devastating, laying waste. —8 Opposition of planets. —9 Breaking up (as of ice &c.).
मर्दित *a.* 1 Crushed, pounded. —2 Rubbed. —3 Strung or tied together.
मर्दलः A kind of drum; Si. 6. 31; Rs. 2. 1.

मर्द 1 P. (मर्चति) To go, move.

मर्मन् *m.* [मृ-मनिच्] 1 (a) A vital part of the body, the vitals, weak or tender point (of the body); नयैव मीनो हृदि शोकशर्ममणि कृतमपि किं न सोढा U. 3. 35; Y. 1. 153; Bk. 16; स्वहृदयमर्मणि धर्म करोति Gt. 4. (b) Any vital member or organ. —2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. —3 The core, quick. —4 Any joint (of a limb). —5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्मकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गमाधरं मर्मकाशं तदुते मुहं —नगेशभट्ट—6 A secret, a mystery. —7 Truth. —Comp. —अतिग *a.* piercing deeply, into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77. —अन्वेष्टनं 1. probing the vital parts. —2. seeking weak or vulnerable points. —आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. —आविध्, उपधातिन् *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10. —कीलः a husband. —ग *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. —ग्र *a.* piercing the vitals, excessively painful. —चरं the heart. —छिद्, —भिद् (so —छेदित् —भेदित्) *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31; Mā. 9. 12. —2. wounding mortally, mortal. —ज्ञ *a.*, —भिद् *a.* 1. knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another; Pt. 1. 248. —2. knowing the most secret portions of a subject. —3. knowing secrets or mysteries. —4. having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (—ज्ञा) any acute or learned man. —जं a coat of mail. —पारग *a.* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. —भेद्ः 1. piercing the vitals. —2. disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. —भेदन्ः, —भेदित् *m.* an arrow. —भिद् see मर्मन्. —स्थलं, —स्थानं 1. a sensitive or vital part. —2. a weak or vulnerable point. —स्यूद् *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. —2. very cutting,

poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मिक *a.* 1 Knowing secrets or weak points. —2 Very acute, intelligent; see मर्मज्ञ.

मर्मर *a.* [मृ-अल् ल्युट् च] 1 Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); तीरेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; नदीद्विताः प्रत्यनिलं चिच्छेत्तुर्वर्णधली-
मर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Kn. 3. 31. —2 Murmuring. —**रः** 1 A rustling sound. —2 A murmur.

मर्मरायते Den. A. To rustle, murmur.

मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree. —2 Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. —2 A wicked man.

मर्त्य *a.* Ved. Mortal. —**यः** 1 A man. —2 A young man. —3 A male. —4 A lover, suitor. —5 A stallion, horse. —6 A camel.

मर्त्यकः Ved. 1. A little man. —2 A male in general.

मर्या A limit, boundary.

मर्यादा [मर्यादा सीमायां दृष्टिते दा-घञर्थे क] 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. —2 End, termination, terminus. —3 A shore, bank. —4 A mark, land-mark. —5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. —6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्यादा U. 5. Pt. 1. 142. —7 A contract, covenant, an agreement. —Comp. —अचलः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः a frontier-mountain. —भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्यादित् *a.* Keeping within bounds. —**m. A neighbour, borderer.**

मर्यादीकृ 8 U. To make anything a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far as; as in मरणं मर्यादीकृत्य आमरणं.

मर्च 1. P. (मर्चति) 1 To go, move. —2 To fill. —*Caus.* To sound.

मर्शः [मृ-चञ्] 1 Deliberation. —2 Advice, counsel. —3 A sternutatory.

मर्शन 1 Rubbing. —2 Examination, inquiry. —3 Consideration, deliberation. —4 Advising, counselling. —5 Removing, rubbing off. —6 Explaining.

मर्षः, **मर्षणं** [मृ-चञ् ल्युट् वा] Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्षित *p.* v. 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. —2 Excused, forgiven. —**त्** Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मल 1 A., 10 U. (मलते, मलयति-ते)
To hold, possess.

मल a. [मृज्यते शोध्यते भृज्-कल टिलोपः
Tv.] 1 Dirty, foul. —2 Mean, covetous.
—3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. —4
Wicked. —लः, -लं 1 Dirt, filth,
impurity, dust, any impure matter ;
मलदायकाः बलाः K. 2 ; छाया न मूर्च्छति
मलोपहतमसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभा-
काशा Ms. 5. 135.) —2 Dregs, refuse,
sediment, excrement, feces, dung.
—3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy.
—4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. —5
Any impure secretion of the body ;
(according to Manu these excretions
are twelve:—वसा शुक्रमसृक् मज्जा मूत्रविट्
घ्राणकर्णविट् । श्लेष्माशुक्रपिका स्वेदी द्वादशैत नृणां
गलाः Ms. 5. 135.) —6 Comphor. —7
Cuttle-fish bone. —8 Tanned leather ;
a leather-garment. —9 The three
humours of the body (वात, पित्त and
कफ). —लं A kind of base metal. —Comp.
—अपकर्षण 1. removing the dirt,
purification. —2. removal of sin. —अरिः
A kind of natron. —अवरोधः constipation
of the bowels. —आकर्षित m. a.
sweeper, a scavenger. —आवह a. 1.
causing dirt, dirtying, soiling. —2.
defiling, polluting. —आशयः the
stomach. —उत्सर्गः evacuation of the
feces, voiding the excrement. —उद्वासा
a woman who has put off her soiled
clothes. —उपहत a. soiled, tarnished
with dirt ; S. 7. 32. —कर्षण a.
cleansing. —घ्न a. cleansing, deter-
gent. (घ्नः) the bulbous root of
शास्मली. (—घ्नी) N. or a plant (नाग-
दमनी). —जं pur, mator. —द्विषित a.
dirty, foul, soiled. —द्वेषः purging,
diarrhoea. —द्वेषित a. purging. (—m.)
the Jayapāla tree. —धार्त्री a nurse
who attends to a child's necessities.
—धार्मिक m. a religious mendicant
of the Jaina sect. —पुष्टे the first (or
outer) page of a book. —धुज m. a
crow. —मल्लकाः a strip of cloth cover-
ing the privities (कर्षीत). —मासः an
intercalary month (so called be-
cause during that month religious
ceremonies are not performed).
—मासस्त्री f. a woman in her courses.
—विसर्गः, —विसर्जनं, —शुद्धिः f. evacuation
of the bowels. —हंतु m. = मलघ्नः.
—हारक a. removing dirt or sin.

मलघ्न a. Dirty, foul, filthy.
—Comp. —वासस्त्री f. a menstruous
woman.

मलन Crushing, grinding. —नः
A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range
in the south of India, abounding in
sandal tree ; (poets usually repre-
sent the breeze from the Malaya
mountain as wafting the odour of

sandal tree and other plants growing
thereon, which peculiarly affect
persons who are smitten with love) ;
स्तनाविष दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदुर्गौ R.
4. 51 ; 9. 25 ; 13. 2 ; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं
न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41 ; मलये भिल्लपुरंध्री
चंदनतस्काठामिधनं कुर्वते Subhāsh. —2 N.
of the country lying to the east
of the Malaya range, Malabar —3 A
garden. —4 The garden of Indra. —5
The side of a mountain. —Comp.
—अचलः, —आद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः &c. the
Malaya mountain. —अनेलः, —वातः,
—समीरः The wind blowing from the
Malaya mountain, south-wind ;
ललितलवंगलापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे
Git. 1 ; of. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानि-
हतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं बंद-
दानीं यथेष्टं K. —उद्भवं sandal-wood.
—जः a sandal tree ; अयि मलयज
महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विश्वस्ते
Bv. 1. 11. (—जः, —जं) sandal-
wood. (—जं) an epithet of Rāhu.
—रजस् n. the dust of sandal. —द्रुमः
a sandal tree. —वातिनी an epithet
of Durgā.

मलाका 1 An amorous or insti-
fual woman. —2 A female messenger,
confidante. —3 A female elephant.

मलिः f. Possession, enjoyment.

मालकः A king.

मलिन a. [मल अस्यर्थे इवन्] 1
Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean,
soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also) ;
धन्यास्तद्वंगरासा मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17 ;
किमिति युष्मा मलिनं यशः कुक्ष्ये Vo. 3.
4. —2 Black, dark (fig. also) ; मलिन-
मपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ;
अतिमलिनो, कर्तव्ये भवति खलानामतीव
निपुणा धीः Vās. ; Si. 9. 18. —3 Sinful,
wicked, depraved ; धियो हि ईसां मलि-
ना भवन्ति H. 1. 23 ; मलिनाचरितं कर्म
सुरेभ्यो न वसति Kāv. 2. 178. —4 Low,
vile, base ; लघवः प्रकटीभवन्ति मलिनाभ्य-
तः Si. 9. 23. —5 Clouded, obscured.
—नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt. —2 Bitter-
milk. —3 Borsx. —ना, —नी A woman
during menstruation. —Comp. —अंशु
n. ' black water', ink. —आस्य a. 1.
having a dirty or black face. —2.
low, vulgar. —3. savage, cruel. —यभ
a. obscured, soiled, clouded, —मुख
a. = मलिनास्य q. v. (—खः) 1. fire. —2.
a ghost, an evil spirit. —3. a kind of
monkey (गोलाल).

मलिनता-स्त्वं 1 Dirtiness, filthiness.
—2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity,
corruption.

मलिनयति Den. P. 1 To make dirty,
soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil (fig.
also), वक्त्रोष्मणा मलिनयति पुरोगतानि
R. 5. 73. यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं न
लिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो नष्टः M. 1

' stains or brings discredit on ' &c.
—2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनित a. 1 Dirty, soiled. —2 Cor-
rupt. —3 Wicked, depraved.

मलिनिमन् m. [मलिन-इतिच्] 1 Dirti-
ness, foulness, impurity. —2 Black-
ness, Darkness ; मलिनिमालिनि नाध-
योषितां Si. 6. 4. —3 Moral impurity,
sin.

मलिनीक 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. —2
To darken, obscure.

मलिनीय 1 P. To become dirty or
impure, be soiled.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief ; न
परेषु मलजसृग्मलादयकुर्वति मलिम्लुचा
इव Si. 16. 52. —2 A demon. —3 A
gnat, mosquito. —4 An intercalary
month. —5 Air, wind. —6 Fire. —7 A
Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily
Yajnas or sacrifices. —8 The Chitraka
tree. —9 Frost, snow.

मलिष्ठा A woman in her courses.

मलीसम a. [मल-इमसम्] 1 Dirty,
foul, impure, unclean, stained, soil-
ed ; मा ते मलीससविकारघना मतिर्भूत्
Māl. 1. 32 ; R. 2. 53. —2 Dark,
black, of a black colour ; पणितान् न
जनारवैरवैदपि कूजतमलिं मलीससं N. 2.
92 ; महामनोमोहमलीससाधया K. 5 ; वि-
सारितामजिहत कोकिलाबलीमलीसजा
लदुमदांबुराजयः Si. 17. 57, 1. 38 ; Māl.
10. 4. —3. Wicked, sinful, wrong,
unrighteous ; मलीससामादृते न पद्वति
R. 3. 46. —सः 1 Iron. —2 Green
vitriol.

मल 1 A (मलते) To hold, possess.

मल्ल a. [मल्ल-अच्] 1 Strong,
athletic, robust ; Ki. 18. 1. —2 Good,
excellent. —ल्लः 1 A strong man. —2
An athlete, a boxer, wrestler ; मल्ल-
मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. —3 A drinking-
vessel, cup. —4 The remnants of an
oblation. —5 The oheek and temple.
—6 N. of a mixed tribe (wrestlers)
born of an ontoast Kshatriya by a
Kshatriya woman ; Ms. 10. 22 ; 12.
45. —7 N. of a country. —ल्लः 1 A
woman. —2 The Arabian jasmine.
—3 Ornamenting the person with
cosmetics or coloured nagnants.
—Comp —अरिः 1. an epithet of
Krishṇa. —2. of Siva. —कीडा 1.
boxing or wrestling match. —2.
athletic or gymnastic exercise. —चड़ी
a kind of dance. —जं black pepper.
—चूर्ण a kind of drum. —नगः 1. In-
dra's elephant. —2. a letter-carrier.
—युः युनिः f. 1. a battle-field. —2. an
arena, a wrestling ground. —3. N.
of a country. —युद्धं a wrestling or
boxing match, pugilistic encounter.
—यिद्या the art of wrestling. —साला
a gymnasium.

महका 1 A lamp-stand. -2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. -3 A lamp. -4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. -5 A tooth. -6 A kind of jasmine.

महारः N. of one of the six Rāgas.

महिकः-ह्रीः [मह-इर वा होए] A kind of jasmine. -Comp. -गंधि n. a kind of agallochum. -नाथः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघ-दूत, किराताजनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). -पत्रं a mushroom.

महिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. -2 The month Māgha. -3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्षः, -आरुषः 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill; एतस्मिन्म-वकलमहिकाक्षपक्ष्याधूतस्फुरदुष्वहं दुंदरो-का (युवो विभागाः) U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. -2. a particular breed of horses, (with white spots on the eyes). (-क्षी) a female dog (with white spots in the eyes). -अर्जुनः N. of a Linga of Siva on the mountain Srisaila. -आरुषा a kind of jasmine.

महिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमहिकानां विजम्भोद्दिष्टेषु कुम्भ-लेषु B. 16. 47. -2 A flower of this jasmine; विन्यस्तसायंतनमहिकेषु (के-शेषु) R. 16. 50; Kāv. 2. 215. -3 A lamp-stand. -4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. -गंधं a kind of agallochum. -छद्, -छद्ने n. a shade for a lamp.

महिकरः A thief.

महुः A bear.

महूरः Rust of iron.

मव् 1 P. (मवति) To fasten, bind.

मव्य 1 P. (मव्यति) To bind.

मव् 1 P. (मवति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. -2 To be angry.

मवः 1 A mosquito. -2 Hum, humming. -3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito curtain.

मवकः [मव-वृत्] 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मवकां करोति H. 1. 81; Ms. 1. 85. -2 A particular disease of the skin. -3 A leather water-bag. -4 N. of a district in Sakadvipa inhabited by Kshatriyas. -Comp. -कुटिः -टी f., -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitoes. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मवकीन् m. The Udumbara tree.

मवी See मवी.

मवुनः A dog.

मव् 1 P. (मवति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मविः -वी f. = मवी q. v.

मव् 4 P. (मवति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. -2 To change form. मवः A measure, weight.

मवनं 1 Measuring, weighing. -2 A species of medicinal plant. 3 Hurting.

मवरा A kind of pulse.

मवराः, मवराकः An emerald.

मवतिः m. f. 1 Ink. -2 Lamp-black, soot. -3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. -आधारः, -कूपी, -धानं, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an inkstand. -जलं ink. -पत्र्यः a writer, scribe. -पथः a pen. -मवः f. f. a pen. -2. an ink-bottle. -वर्णं a. black as ink, inky. -वर्धनं myrrh.

मवी See मवि above. -Comp. -जलं ink. -धानी an ink-stand. -पटलं a coating of soot; शिरसि मवीपटलं दधा-ति दीपः Bv. 1. 74.

मविकः A serpent's hole.

मवित a. Pounded, well ground-
ed.

मवीना Linseed.

मव (वृ) रः 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A pillow. -रा 1 A lentil. -2 A harlot.

मवरकः A pillow. -कं A kind of ornament on Indra's banner.

मवरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 A procuress, bawd.

मवरी A kind of small-pox.

मवृण a. 1 Unctuous, oily; मवृण-चंदनचिचितीर्णं Ch. P. 7; or सरस-मवृणमपि मलयजपंकं Gīt. 4. -2 Soft, tender, smooth; U. 1. 38. -3 Bland, mild, sweet; मवृणवाणि Gīt. 10. -4 Lovely charming; विनयमवृणो वाचि-नियमः U. 2. 2; 4. 21. -5 Beaming, glistening; मवृणमुकुलितानां प्रांतवि-स्तारभाजो (आलोकितानां) Māl. 1. 27; 4. 2. -जा Linseed.

मवृणित a. Softened, polished; U. 5. 18.

मवृक् 1 P. (मवृति) To go, move.

मवृकरः [मवृ अरवृ] 1 A bamboo. -2 A hollow bamboo. -3 Going, motion. -4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मवृकरिन् m. 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmana in the fourth order; धारयन् मवृकरिन् Bk. 5. 63. -2 The moon.

मवृज् 6 P. (मवृति, मवृ; caus. मवृ-जति; desid. विमवृति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into

water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. -2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सौदंभ्ये तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीचांतरात्मा U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20; सोऽसंभृतं नाम तमः सह तेनैव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81; R. 16. 72. -3 To be drowned, perish (in water). -4 To sink into misfortune. -5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -Caus. (मज्जयति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. -2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm. मवृते The head. -Comp. -द्वार n. the devadāru tree. -मूलकं the neck.

मवृतकः-कं [मवृति परिमायेन मवृ-करणे तस्यार्थे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull; अतिलोभा (v. l. तुष्णा) भिभृतस्य चकं भ्रमति मवृते Pt. 5. 22. -2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit; न च पर्वतमवृते Ms. 4. 47; वृहत्, बुद्धी &c. -3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. -Comp. -आरुषः the top of a tree. -उव्वरः, -मूलं an acute head-ache. -विटिका -कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. -मूलकं the neck. -तुंगः the membrane sur-
rounding the brain. -जेहः the brain.

मवृतिकं The head.

मवृतिः f. Measuring, weighing.

मवृतिर्क 1 The brain. -2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. -Comp. -त्वक् f. the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मवृत्तु n. 1 Sour cream. -2 Whey. -Comp. -तुंगः, -मं, -तुंगकः, -कं the brain.

मवृ I. 1 P., 10 U. (मवृति, मवृति-त, मवृति) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; मोक्षार्थं न निधीनां मवृ-यांत मवृश्वरं विबुधाः Subhāsh. ; जयजी-विन्यस्तेभ्यो हितं हव मंदारकुसुमैः Gīt. 11; श्री पुमानिन्दनारथेषा वृत्तं हि मवृत्तं सर्वो Ku. 6. 12; Ki. 5. 7, 24; Bk. 10. 2; R. 5. 25, 11. 49. -2 To delight, gladden. -3 To increase, aggrandize -4 (Atm.) To delight in. -5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses) II. 1 A. (मवृते) To grow or increase.

मवृः [मवृ-वृत्ते क] 1 A festival, festive occasion; बंधुताहृदयकोसुदीमहः Māl. 9. 21; U. 6. 40; स खलु वृगतो-प्यतिनर्तते महममाविति बंधुतयोदितः Si. 6. 19; मवृमहं Ratn. 1. -2 An offering, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre; cf. मवृ also.

मवृका 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishnu.

मवृकः A wide spread fragrance.

मवृत् a. [मवृ-जति] (compar. मवी-यम् superl. महिष्ठ; nom. मवृत्, महती, महोत; acc. pl. मवृतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; मवृत्तं सिंहः व्याप्तः

&c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान्ध्वराशिः. -3 Long, extended, extensive; महाती बाह्वयस महाबाहुः; 80 महाती कथा, महानद्याः. -4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. -5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदना, महती पिपासा. -6 Gross, thick, dense; महानेयकारः. -7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यसुस्थितिः, महती वार्ता. -8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महाजनः. -9 Loud; महान् घोषः, -ध्वनिः. -10 Early or late; महति प्रत्युषे 'early in the morning'; महत्परार्द्धि 'late in the afternoon.' -11 High; महार्धः. -m. 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 (In Sān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty-five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ma. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. -n. 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numericalness. -2 Kingdom, dominion. -3 Sacred knowledge. -ind. Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् is the first member of a Tatpurnasha compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi comp. it is changed to महा q.v.). -comp. -आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य a. very wonderful. -आश्रयः dependence on or seeking protection with the great. -कथ a. talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र a. occupying a wide territory. -गुण a. having the qualities of the great. -तस्मै the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. -विलो the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं सुहृत्सुहृदः Si. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर a. Greater, larger &c. -r. 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणी च धृ. U. 4; गृह्यनिश्च समर्पणसूतो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A Chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्व 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय a. Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glori-

ous, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महती The superior of a monastery.

महत् (महत्) ind. 1 The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *śar* and *janas*); महलोक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q.v.

महलुः, महलिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic.)

महलक a. Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (cf. Mar. महाल).

महत् n. [मह-अवृत्] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; कलषाणानां स्वमति महमां भाजनं निश्चयनं Mā. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 2. -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महत्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.) -6 Pleasure, enjoyment. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महत्स्व, महत्स्वि a. 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). -comp. -असः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. huge, bulky. (-गः) 1 a camel. -2 a kind of rat. -3 N. of Siva. -अंजन N. of a mountain. -अरयः a great danger or calamity. -अचानिक a. 'having gone a long way,' dead. -अचरः a great sacrifice. -अनस 1. a heavy carriage. -2. cooking utensils. (-सः) a kitchen. -सः, -सः) a kitchen. -अडभाय a. 1. of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. -2. virtuous, righteous, just. (-वा) a worthy or respectable person. -अतः 1. death. -2 an epithet of Siva. -अधकारः 1. thick darkness. -2. gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंधा (pl.) N. of a people and their country. -अभय, -अभिन्न a. nobly-born, of noble birth. (-वा, -वः) noble birth, high descent. -अभिषा the great extraction of Soma. -अमो-

र्य the chief or prime minister (of a king). -अंजुका an epithet of Siva. -अंजुज a billion. -अंजुल a. very son. (-रंजु) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -अरयं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्य a. very costly, costing a high price. (-र्यः) a kind of quail. -अर्य a. valuable, precious. -अर्यि a. flaming high. -अर्यः 1. the great ocean. -2. N. of Siva. -अर्य a. 1. rich. -2. great, noble, dignified. -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. -अर्युद one thousand millions. -अर्यु a. 1. very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. -2. invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-र्यु) white sandal-wood. -अर्युरोहः the fig-tree. -अशनिरवजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt, R. 3. 56. -अशन a. voracious, gluttonous. -अश्म m. a precious stone, ruby. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvina sacred to Durgā. -असिः a large sword. -असुरी N. of Durgā. -अहः the afternoon. -आकार a. extensive, large, great. -आचार्य 1. a great teacher. -2. an epithet of Siva. -आदय a. wealthy, very rich. (-दयः) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् a. 1. high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुर्लभा अपवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu 7. द्विचिंति मंदारस्वर्गते महात्मना Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-मः) 1. the Supreme Spirit; Ma. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, i. e. intellect of the Sāṅkhyas. (महात्मन्त् means the same as महात्मन्.) -आनकः a kind of large drum. -आनंदः, -नंदः 1. great joy or bliss. -2. especially the great bliss of final beatitude. (-नः) 1. spirituous liquor. -2. a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Maghā. -आवगा a great river. -आयुषः an epithet of Siva. -आरम्भ a. undertaking great works, enterprise. (-भः) any great enterprise. -आलपः 1. a temple in general. -2. a sanctuary, an asylum. -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman. -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. stored to a delly. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. (-वा) N. of a particular doity. -आशय a. high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble; राजा हिरण्यभो महाशयः H. 4; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. -2 the ocean. -आस्पद a. 1. occupying a great position. -2. mighty, powerful. -आशयः a great or tumultuous fight. -हृद्य

a. 1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. —2. having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitions; Pt. 1. 37. —इन्द्रः 1. 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ms. 7. 7. —2. a chief or leader in general. —3. N. of a mountain range; प्रतिमहोदयस्य महोदयेश्वर R. 6. 54, 4. 39, 43. —बाणः rain-bow. —नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. —मन्त्रिन् m. an epithet of Brihaspati. —इषुः a great archer; अधिरोहति गाडिं महोपौ Ki. 13. 16. —इवामः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः, —ईशान N. of Siva. —बिषुः the Bilva tree. —ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. —ईश्वरः 1. a great lord, sovereign; Pt. 1, 69. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —4. a god (opp. प्रकृति). —(रि) 1 N. of Durgā. —2. a kind of bell-metal. —उशः (for उश्र्) a large bull, a full-grown or strong bull; महोक्षता वसतः सुखाशिव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. —उत्पलं a large blue lotus. —(लः) the Śārāsa bird. —उत्सवः 1. a great festival or occasion of joy. —2. the god of love. —उत्साह a. possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. —(हः) 1. perseverance. —2. great pride; Pt. 1. 38. —उदधिः 1. the great ocean; R. 3. 17. —2. an epithet of Indra. —उजः a couch-shell, shell. —उद्य a. very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. —(यः) 1. (a) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. (b) great fortune or good luck. (c) greatness, pre-eminence. —2. final beatitude. —3. a lord, master. —4. N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanonja; see App. III. —5. N. of the district of Kanonja. —6. sour milk mixed with honey. —उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. —(रः) 1. a big belly. —2. dropsy. —उदार a. very generous or magnanimous. —उद्यम a. = महोत्साह q. v. —उद्योग a. very industrious or diligent, hard-working. —उन्नत a. exceedingly lofty. —(त्रः) the palmyra tree. —उन्नतिः f. great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. —उपकारः a great obligation. —उपगुरुः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. —उग्रः a great serpent; R. 12. 98; N. 1. 18. —उग्रक a. broad-chested. —(रुः) an epithet of Siva. —उल्का 1. a great meteor. —2. a great fire-brand. —काशिक m. 'great priest,' N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. —क्रद्धि a. very prosperous, opulent. —(f.) great prosperity or affluence. —श्वभः a great bull. —शविः 1. a great sage or saint; परमशुविः परमेश्वर

महोत्सवमहर्षयः; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajā-patis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Buddha. —ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) a. having large lips. —(ष्टः) an epithet of Siva. —ओजस् a. very mighty or powerful, possessed of great splendour or glory; महोजसो मानधना धनाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. —(मः) a great hero or warrior, a champion. —(नः) great vigour. —ओजसः the discus of Vishnu. —ओषधिः f. 1. a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. —2. the *Dūrvā* grass. —3. N. of various plants बाही, घृतकंदकारी, कटुका, अतिविषा &c. —गणः a collection of great or medicinal herbs; —गुग्गुलीयं इयमलता भुमराजः शतावरी । गुडूचा महोदकीय महोदपिण्डः सुतः ॥ ओषधं 1. a sovereign remedy, panacea. —2. ginger. —3. garlic. —4. a kind of poison (वस्त्रनाम). —कच्छः 1. the sea. —2. N. of Varuṇa. —3. a mountain. —कंदः garlic. —कण्डः a kind of shell. —कपिलः 1. the Bilva tree. —2. red garlic. —कंठु a. stark naked. —(हुः) an epithet of Siva. —कर a. 1. large-handed. —2. having a large revenue. —कर्णः an epithet of Siva. —कर्मद a. doing great works. —(मः) an epithet of Siva. —कला the mght of the new moon. —कविः 1. a great poet, a classical poet. such as कालिदास, मधुसूति, बाण, भारवि &c. —2. an epithet of Sukra. —कतः an epithet of Siva. —(तः) the earth. —कृप a. big bodied, big, gigantic, hulky. —(यः) 1. an elephant. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —4. of a being attending on Siva (= नंदि). —कार्तिकी the night of full moon in the month of Kārttika. —कालः 1. a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. —2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayinī (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his Meghadūta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; of. Me. 30-38; also R. 6. 34). —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —4. N. of a kind of gourd. —5. N. of Siva's servant (नंदि). —पुरं the city of Ujjayinī. —काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. —काव्य a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559) (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five: —पुराण, क-

मारसंभव, किराताज्ञेय, शिशुपालवध and वैष्वकर्षित or six, if मेघदूत —a very small poem or खंडकाव्य — be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the महिकथा, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हर्षचरित &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya). —कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. —कुल, —कुलीन a. of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly born. —(लः) a noble birth or family, high descent. —कुच्छं a great penance. —केतुः N. of Siva. —केतः, —कोशः an epithet of Siva. —कृत् a great sacrifice, e. g. a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. —क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu. —क्रौंचः an epithet of Siva. —क्षत्रपः a great satrap. —क्षीरः sugarcane. —खर्वः 1. a high number (ten billions?). —गजः a great elephant; see विक्रित्. —गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. —गंध a. exceedingly fragrant. —(घः) a kind of cane. —(घं) a kind of sandal-wood. —(घर) N. of Chāmuṇḍā. —गर्तः, —गर्भः, —गीतः N. of Siva. —गल a. long-necked. —गवः *Bos gaurus*. —गुण a. very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). —गुहः a highly respectable or venerable person; (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor; विना माता, तयाचार्यो महागुरुः रिति स्मृतः). —गृष्टिः f. a cow with a large hump. —ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. —ग्रीवः 1. a oamch. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ग्रीविन् m. a camel. —गूर्णं spirituous liquor. —घृत ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). —घोष a. noisy, loud-sounding. —(घं) a market, fair. —(घः) a loud noise, clamour. —चक्रवर्तिन् m. a universal monarch. —चंडा N. of Chāmuṇḍā. —चमूः f. a large army. —छायः the fig-tree. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा 1. a great braid of hair. —2. the matted hair of Siva. —जवु a. having a great collar-bone. —(जुः) an epithet of Siva. —जनः 1. a multitude of man, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः स पंथाः Mb. —2. the populace, mob; बिलोक्य बुद्धोत्तमाधिष्ठितं स्वरा महाजनः स्मरन्बुधो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. —3. a great man, a distinguished or eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-द्धतिकारकः । पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते सुखा-फलश्रियं Subhāsh. —4. the chief of a caste or trade. —5. a merchant tradesman. —जातीय a. 1. rather large. —2. of an excellent kind. —जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. —ज्ञानिन् m. 1. a very learned man. —2. a great sage. —3.

N. of Siva. —ज्यैष्ठ्य the day of full-moon in the month of Jyeshtha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —ज्वाल *n.* very brilliant or shining. (—लः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. a sacrificial fire. —तपस् *m.* 1. a great ascetic. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —तलं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. —तिलः the *Nimba* tree. —तृष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent. (—णः) the marking-nut plant. —तेजस् *a.* 1. possessed of great lustre or splendour. —2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (—मः) 1. a hero, warrior. —2. fire. —3. an epithet of Kārttikeya. (—नः) quick silver. —स्वामिन् *a.* very generous. (—मः) N. of Siva. —दंतः 1. an elephant with large tusks. —2. an epithet of Siva. —दंडः 1. a long arm. —2. a severe punishment. —दंभः an epithet of Siva. —दशा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. —दारु *n.* the *deva-da'ru* tree. —द्वका a kind of grain. —देवः N. of Siva. (—वी) 1. N. of Parvati. —2. the chief queen. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —द्वार a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. —धन *a.* 1. rich. —2. expensive, costly. (—नं) 1. gold. —2. incense. —3. a costly or rich dress. —4. agriculture, husbandry. —5. anything costly or precious. —6. great booty. —7. a great battle. (Ved.). —धुत् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —धत्तः 1. gold. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. lymph. —4. N. of Mern. —नदः an epithet of Siva. —नदी a great river. —नदी 1. a great river, such as Ganga, Krishna; संभारभौधिमस्येति महानद्या नगपया Si. 2. 100. —2. N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. —नंदा 1. spirituous liquor. —2. N. of a river. —नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. —नलः a kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Āshvina, sacred to the worship of Durgā. —नाटक 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanu-mannātaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat); thus defined by S. D.: —पतदेव यदा सद्यः पदा प्रस्थानके-युतम् । अक्षिप्त दशभिर्गिरा महानाटकमुच्यते —नादः 1. a loud sound, uproar. —2. a great drum. —3. a thunder-cloud. —4. a shell. —5. an elephant. —6. a lion. —7. the ear. —8. a camel. —9. an epithet of Siva. (—दं) a musical instrument. —नासः an epithet of Siva. —निद्र *a.* fast asleep. (—द्रा) 'the great sleep,' death. —निपनः an epithet of Vishnu. —निर्वाणं total ex-

tinution of individuality (according to the Buddhists). —निशा 1. the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night; महानिशा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रहरद्वयम्. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —नीचः a washerman. —नील *a.* dark-blue. (—लः) a kind of sapphire of emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18. 42. —उपलः a sapphire. —ह्रस्वः, —नेत्रः an epithet of Siva. —नेमिः a crow. —स्थापः the chief rule. —पक्ष *a.* 1. having many adherents. —2. having a large family or retinue. (—क्षः) 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a kind of duck. (—क्षी) an owl. —पंच-मूलं the five great roots: —विलोमिर्मयः स्वोनाकः काश्मरी पाटला तथा । सर्वैस्तु मिलितैः स्थानहारिचमूलकं ॥ —पंचविधं the five great or deadly poisons; —शुंगी च कालकूटश्च सुस्तोको बल्लभाभकः । शंखकणो-ति योगेश्वरं महापंचविधाभिः ॥ —पथः 1. chief road, principal street, high or main road; Kn. 7. 3. —2. the passage into the next world, i. e. death. —3. N. of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven. —4. an epithet of Siva. —5. the long pilgrimage to mount Kedāra. —6. the way to heaven. —7. the knowledge of the essence of Siva acquired in the pilgrimage to Kedāra. —पद्मः 1. a particular high number. —2. N. of Nārada. —3. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kuberā. —4. N. of the southernmost elephant supporting the world. —5. an epithet of Nanda. —6. a Kinnara attendant on Kuberā. (—पद्मं) 1. a white lotus. —2. N. of a city. —पतिः N. of Nanda. —पराह्णः a late hour in the afternoon. —पवित्रः an epithet of Vishnu. —पतः a great flight; Pt. 2. 54. —पातकं 1. a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं युर्वैजनामः । महानि पातकाभ्यामुत्तरस्तर्गश्च पातकम् ॥ Ma. 11. 55. —2. any great sin or transgression. —पात्रः a prime minister. —पादः an epithet of Siva. —पाप्मन् *a.* very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः a great man. —पुरुषः 1. a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविहितं निश्चयम् U. 6. 7. —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —पुष्पः a kind of worm. —पूजा great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. —पृष्ठः a camel. —पोटलः a kind of large reed. —प्रजापतिः N. of Vishnu. —प्रतीहारः a chief door-keeper. —प्रपञ्चः the great universe. —प्रभ *a.* of great lustre. (—प्रभः) the light of a lamp. —प्रभुः 1. a great lord. —2. a king, sovereign. —3. a chief. —4. an epithet of Indra. —5. of Siva. —6. of Vishnu. —7. great saint or holy

man. —प्रलयः 'the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahman himself, are annihilated. —प्रसादः 1. a great favour. —2. a great present (of food offered to an idol) ; पादोदकं च निर्मात्रं नैवेद्यं च विशेषतः ॥ महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा पादो विष्णोः प्रयत्नतः ॥ —प्रस्थानं departing this life, death. —प्राणः 1. the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. —2. the aspirated letters themselves (pl.); they are: —ह, ख, छ, झ, ञ, ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, न, प, फ, ब, भ, म. —3. a raven. —प्राणता possession of great strength or essence; अन्यथा जीवत एव महाप्राणतया स्फुरतो जगद् K. —प्लवः a great flood, deluge. —प्लु *a.* 1. bearing much fruit. —2. bringing much reward. (—लः) 1. a bitter-gourd. —2. a kind of spear. (—लं) a great fruit or reward. —फेनः the cattle-dung bone. —बल *a.* very strong. (—लः) 1. wind, storm. —2. a Buddha. (—लं) load. —हृन्परः N. of a Linga of Siva near the modern Mahāleshwar. —बाहु *a.* long-armed, powerful. (—हुः) an epithet of Vishnu. —वि(वी)लं 1. the atmosphere. —2. the heart. —3. a water-jar, pitcher. —4. a hole, cave. —वी(वी)जः an epithet of Siva. —वी(वी)ज्यं the perianth. —वीथिः 1. the great intelligence of a Buddha. —2. a Buddha. —वह्म, ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme Spirit. —ब्राह्मणः 1. a great or learned Brāhmaṇa. —2. a low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa. —भाग *a.* 1. a very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. —2. illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नपतिरभिज्ञस्थितिरसौ S. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. —3. very pure or holy, highly virtuous. —भागता-रतं, —भाग्यं 1. extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. —2. great excellence or merit. —भागवतं the great Bhāgavata, one of the 18 Purāṇas. —भागिन् *a.* very fortunate or prosperous. —भारतं N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarāshṭra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *Parvas* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भारत also). —भार्यं 1. a great commentary. —2. particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. —भासुरः an epithet of Vishnu. —भिक्षुः N. of Sākyamuni. —भोता a kind of sensitive plant (लाजक). —भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. —भीकः a sort of beetle or fly. —भुज *a.* long-armed, powerful. —भूतं a great

or primary element ; see भूत ; तं वेधा विद्धे नूनं महाभूतसमधिना R. 1. 29 ; Ms. 1. 6. (-तः) 1. The Supreme Being. -2. a great creature. -मोयः 1. a great enjoyment. -2. a great coil or hood ; great winding. -3. a serpent. (-ग) an epithet of Durgā. -मणिः 1. a costly or precious jewel ; संस्कारेतिष्ठितो महामणिर्वि क्षीणो विनाल- ह्यते S. 6. 5. -2. N. of Siva. -मति a. 1. high-minded. -2. clever. (-तिः) N. of Brihaspati or Jupiter. -मत्स्यः a large fish, sea-monster. -मद a. greatly intoxicated. (-दः) an elephant in rut. -मनस, -मनस्क a. 1. high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. -2. liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (-म.) a fabulous animal called शरम q v. -मंत्रः 1. any sacred text of the Vedas. -2. a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell. -मन्त्रिन् m. the prime minister, premier. -महोपाध्यायः 1. a very great preceptor. -2. a title given to learned men and reputed scholars ; e. g. महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथसुरि &c. -मंसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh ; न खलु महामंसविक्रयादप्यमुपायं पश्यामि Mā. 4 ; अशक्यं नित्यं जिं पुरुषां गोपकल्पितम् । विक्रीयते महामंसं यद्वातं यद्वातमिदं 5. 12. (see Jagaddhara ad loc.) . -मात्र a. 1. great in mea- sure, very great or large. -2. most excellent, best. (-त्रः) 1. a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister ; (मेने कर्मणि भूषाय विदे माने परिच्छेदे । मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥) ; Ms. 9. 259. -2. an elo- phant-driver or keeper ; Pt. 1. 161. -3. a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a spiritual teacher. -मायः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -मायः worldly illusion, which makes the material world ap- pear really existent. -मारी 1. cholera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -मालः N. of Siva. -माहे- श्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesva- ra or Siva. -मुखा a crocodile. -मुनिः 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vyāsa. -3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of Agastya. -5. the coriander plant. (-नि n.) 1. coriander seed. -2. any medicinal herb or drug. -मृतिः N. of Vishnu. -मृधन् m. an epithet of Siva. -मूल a large radish. (-ल) a kind of onion. -मूढ a. very costly. (-ह्यः) a ruby. -मुगः 1. any large animal. -2. an elephant. -3. the fabulous animal called शरम. -मुर्युः, -मेघा N. of Siva. -मेदः the coral tree. -मेघा an epithet of Durgā. -मोहः great infatuation of mind. (-ह) 1. an epithet of Durgā. -यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of

piety to be performed by a house- holder ; अघ्रापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् । होमो देवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्भौ- तो (or हवयज्ञः) नृपयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see the words s. v.). -2. N. of Vishnu. -यमकं 'a great Yamaka', i. e. a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same word, though different in sense ; e. g. see Ki. 15. 52, where विक्रामीयुक्त्यतीशमार्गणाः has four different senses ; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. -यशस् a. very famous, re- nowned, celebrated. -यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage', the pilgrimage to Benares. -याम्यः an epithet of Vish- nu. -युगं 'a great Yuga', consisting of the four Yugas of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. -योगिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a cock. -योनिः f. excessive dilation of the female or- gan. -रजतं 1. gold. -2. the thorn- apple. -रजनं 1. safflower. -2. gold. -रत्नं a precious jewel. -रथः 1. a great chariot. -2. a great warrior or hero ; कुतः प्रभावो धनंजयस्य महारथ- जयद्रथस्य विपक्षितुत्वादयिदं Vo. 2 ; दश- रथः प्रशशास महारथः R. 9. 1 ; Si. 3. 22 ; (a महारथः is thus defined : -एको दश- सहस्राणि योषधेयस्तु धानिना । शस्त्रशस्त्रवीजश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥). -3. desire, longing ; of. मनोरथ. -रस a. very savoury. (-सः) 1. a sugar-cane. -2. quick- silver. -3. a precious mineral. -4. the fruit of the date tree. -5. any one of the eight substances given be- low : -दरुः पारदं शस्यै वैकृतं कांतमन्नकम् । माक्षिकं विमलश्रेतिं सुस्तिरेदौ महारसः ॥ (-सं) sour rice-water. -राजा 1. a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. -2. a respectful mode of addressing kings or other personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). -3. a deified Jaina teacher. -4. a finger- nail. -अधिराजः a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. -रूतः a kind of mango tree. -राजिका N. of Vishnu. -राजिकाः (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). -राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. -2. N. of Durgā. -रात्रं mid- night, dead of night. -रात्रिः, -त्री f. 1. see महाप्रलय. -2. midnight. -3. the eighth night in the bright half of Āsvin. -राष्ट्रः 1. 'the great kingdom', N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās. -2. the people of Mahārāṣṭra, the Marā- ṭhās (pl.). (-ष्ट्री) N. of the prin- cipal Prākṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāṣṭra ; cf. Daṇḍin : -महाराष्ट्रया भाषां प्रकुर्वन् प्रकुर्वन् विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. -रिहः a kind of

Nimba tree growing on mountains. -रुद्रः a form of Siva. -रूप a. mighty in form (-पः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. resin. -रौतम् m. an epithet of Siva. -रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady ; (these are eight : -उन्मादो राजयक्ष्मा च घासस्त्वग्दोष एव च । मधुमेहश्चास्मरी च तयोदरमर्दरो ॥). -रौद्र a. very dreadful. (-द्रौ) an epithet of Durgā. -रौरवः N. of one of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 88. 90. -लक्ष्मी 1. the great Lakshmi, or Sakti of Nārāyaṇa. -2. a young girl who re- presents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -लिङ्गं the great Lin- ga or Phallus. (-गः) an epithet of Siva. -लोलः a crows. -लोहं a mag- net. -वसन्त m. epithet of Siva. -वनं a large forest in Vṛindavana. -वरा Dārva grass. -वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. -वह्नी 1. the Madhavi creeper. -2. a large creeping plant. -वमः the porpoise. -वाक्यं 1. a long sentence. -2. any continuous composition or literary work. -3. a great proposition, prin- cipal sentence ; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मेवेदं सर्वं &c. -वातः a stormy wind, violent wind ; महावातश्चातैर्महिविकुलनीलेजल- चरैः Mk. 5. 22. -वादिन् m. a great or powerful disputant. -वायुः 1. air (as an element). -2. stormy wind, hurri- cane, tempest -वार्तिकं N. of the Vartikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -विदेहः N. of a certain वृत्ति or condition of the mind in the Yo- ga system of philosophy. -विभाषा a rule giving a general option or alter- native ; इति महाविभाषया साधुः. -वि- द्युतिः an epithet of Siva. -विषा a serpent having two months. -विषुवं the vernal equinox. -संक्रांति f. the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीचि N. of a hell. -वीरः 1. a great hero or warri- or. -2. a lion. -3. the thunderbolt of Indra. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. -5. of Garuḍa. -6. of Hanumat. -7. a cuckoo. -8. a white horse. -9. a sa- crificial fire. -10. a sacrificial vessel. -11. a kind of hawk. -वृत्तिः N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. -वीर्य a. of great valour, very power- ful. (-र्यः) 1. N. of Brabman. -2. the Supreme being. (-र्य) 1. the wild cotton shrub. -2. an epithet of रौद्र, the wife of the sun. -वृषा a great bull. -वेग a. very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. -2. an ape. -3. the bird Ga- ruḍa. -वेल a. billowy. -व्याधि f. 1. a great disease. -2. a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याह- तिः f. a great mystical word, i. e. परं, ध्रुवम् and सरम् -व्रत a. very devo-

tional, rigidly observing vows. (-न्ते)
1. a great vow, a great religious observance. -2. any great or fundamental duty ; प्राणैरपि हितं हृत्स्मिन्नेहोपाजवर्जं । आत्मनीव मियाधानमेतन्मेव । महात्तं Mr. 5. 59 -वतिन् m. 1. a devotee, an ascetic. -2. an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kārttikeya. -शकुः the side of the sun's elevation. -शङ्खः 1. a great conch-shell ; Bg. 1. 15. -2. the temporal bone, forehead. -3. a human bone. -4. a particular high number. -5. one of Kuber's treasures. -शठः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्दः a. making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea crab or prawn ; Ms. 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शालिः a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. -शासनः a. 1. exercising great power. -2. whose commands are great ; Bh. 3. 80. (-न्) great order of government. -शिरस् m. a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः f. a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvati. -शुद्धः silver. -शुद्धः (श्री f.) 1. a Sūdra in a high position. -2. a cowherd. -3. an upper servant. (-त्री) a female cow-keeper. (-न्ना) a Sūdra woman in a high position. -इमशाने an epithet of Benares. -अमजः an epithet of Buddha. -आसः a kind of asthma. -श्वेता 1. an epithet of Sarasvati. -2. of Durga. -3. white sugar. -संक्रांतिः f. the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्वः a. 1. noble. -2. very strong or powerful. -3. just, righteous. (-त्वा) 1. a large animal. -2. N. of Sākyaṃni. -3. an epithet of Kuber. -संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. -सन्धः an epithet of Kuber. -समुद्रः the great ocean. -सर्गः a great or completely new creation (after a complete destruction of the world). -सर्जः the bread-fruit or jack-tree. -साधनभागः a great executive officer. -सातपथः a kind of very rigid penance ; see Ms. 11. 218. -साधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सामान्यः the widest generality. -सारः a kind of Khadira tree. -साराधेः an epithet of Aruṇa. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिका a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः f. a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1. great pleasure. -2. copulation. (-जः) a Buddha. -सुगन्धः a fragrant ointment. -सुगन्धिः a kind of antidote. -सूक्तः the composer of the great Sūktas or hymns of the 10th Maṇḍala of the

Rigveda. -सूक्ष्मा sand. -सूतः a military drum. -सेनः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. the commander of a large army. (-ना) a great army. -स्कंधः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्रविन् m. an epithet of Siva. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हविस् n. clarified butter. -हस्तः an epithet of Siva. -हासः a loud or boisterous laughter, cachination. -हिमवत् m. N. of a mountain. -महि m., n. Greatness. -m. Intellect. -f. = मही The earth. -ind. Greatly, very much.

महिका Frost, mist.

महित p. p. Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered ; see मद्. -तं The trident of Siva.

महिषकः 1 A rat. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिम्न m. [मह् इमनिच् टिलोपः] 1 Greatness (fig. also) ; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11 ; अधोऽयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2. -2 Glory, majesty, might, power ; Kn. 2. 6, U. 4. 21. -3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 One of the 8 Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will ; see सिद्धि.

महिरः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

महिला [मह-हल् Up. 1. 54] 1 A woman. -2 An amorous or intoxicated woman ; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. -3 The creeper called Priyangu. -4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). -Comp. -आह्वया the Priyangu creeper.

महिलारोप्य N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [मह् टिष्च् Up. 1. 45] 1 A buffalo ; (considered as the Vehicle of Yama) ; गार्हतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृण्वेदुस्तद्विते S. 2. 6. -2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अक्षः, -अक्षकः a kind of bdellium. -अर्द्धः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -असुरः the demon Mahiṣa. -पातिनी, मयनी, मर्दनी, सुदनी epithets of Durgā. -रत्नी an epithet of Durgā. -ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -बहनः, -बाहनः epithets of Yama ; कृतांतः किं साक्षाममहिषबहनोऽसाविति धनः K. P. 10. -महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow ; Ms. 9. 65 ; Y. 2. 159. -2 The principal queen, queen-consort ; महिषीसखः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. -3 A queen in general. -4 The female

of a bird. -5 A lady's maid, female servant (वैश्वि). -6 An immoral woman. -7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife ; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she-buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिषम् a. Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

महिष्ठ, a. Greatest, largest (superlative of महत् q. v.)

मही 1 Earth ; as in महीपाल, मही-चूट &c. ; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. -2 Ground, soil. -3 Landed property or estate, land. -4 A country, kingdom. -5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. -6 (In geom.) The base of any plane figure. -7. A large army (Ved.). -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -इन्द्रः a king ; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -क्षयः an earthquake. -क्षित् m. a king ; sovereign ; R. 1. 11, 85 ; 19. 20. -जः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of Narakāśura. -3. a tree. (-जा) N. of Sitā. (-जं) wet ginger. -तलं surface of the earth. -दुर्गं an earth fort. -परः 1. a mountain ; R. 6. 52 ; Kn. 6. 89. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -प्रः 1. a mountain ; Bh. 2. 10 ; Si. 15. 54 ; R. 3. 60, 13. 7. -2. a symbolical expression for the number, ' seven '. -3. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुक् m., -सचरन् m., -महेश्वरः a king ; Bg. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. -पतनं humble obeisance (as by falling on the ground). -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुदुः 1. the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. -प्रक्षयः an earthquake. -प्ररोहः, -रुहः a tree ; Ki. 5. 10 ; Si. 20. 49. -प्राचीरं, -प्रावरः the sea. -भर्तुः a king. -ध्रुवः m. 1. a mountain ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ki. 5. 1. -2. a king, sovereign. -लता an earthworm. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa.

महीयते Den. A. (rarely p.) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (Ved.). -2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. -3 To be highly respected or honoured ; S. 7. 35.

महीयस् a. Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् q. v.). -m. A great or noble-minded man ; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसा सहते नान्यसमुक्तिं यथा Ki. 2. 21 ; Si. 2. 13.

महिला, महेला, महेलिका A woman, female.

1. मा ind. A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually

joined with the Imperative ; मद्राणि मा कुरु विषाद्रमनावरेण Bv. 4. 41 ; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped ; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77 ; मा मुमुहत् खलु भवं-तमनन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारयना मर्तिभूतं Māl. 1. 32 ; the अ is sometimes retained, मा निषाद् प्रतिष्ठां स्वगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also) ; मा चैनमभिभाषयाः Rām. (c) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not' ; लघु एनां परिव्रा-यस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पतिष्य-ति S. 2 ; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत् Pt. 5 ; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् K. 307 ; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potential, स्वरतामार्थपुत्र एतां समाश्वासयितुं माया विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (d) the Present participle when a curse is implied ; मा जीवन्त्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धो-पि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; or (e) with potential passive participles ; मैवं प्रार्थयस्व । मा is sometimes used without any verb ; मा तावत् 'oh I do not (say or do) so' ; मा मैव ; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 30 'may it not be the police' ; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood ; क्लृप्तं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3 ; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17 ; मास्म सीमंतिनी काश्चिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमी-दृशस्व. -Comp. —चिरं, विलम्बं, विलम्बितं ind. without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi ; तमासुपन्नं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञान-दायकं Snbhāb. -2 A mother. -3 A measure. -Comp. —पः, -यतिः epithets of Viśvānu.

3. मा 2 P., 3, 4 A (माति, मिमिती or मीयते, मिते) 1 To measure ; स्थित मिमान इवावधि पदानि Si. 7. 13 ; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark-off, limit ; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard ; Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in ; तनो मनुस्तत्र न कैदमद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागम-संभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23 ; बुद्धिं गतेऽप्यात्मनि नैव मांसीः 3. 73 ; 10. 50 ; 14. 75, 13. 2, 5. 44 ; मातिः मातृमहाशयोऽपि यशोराशि-यद्वज्ज् K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar ; sound. —Caus. (मापयतिने) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out ; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16. —Desid. (मिसिन्तिने) To wish to measure &c.

मांस n. Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual).

मांस [मन्-सर्धश्च Up. 3. 64] 1 Flesh, meat ; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55 :—नां स भक्षयिताऽसुत्र यस्य मांसमिहाश्रयहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवर्तते मनीषिणः ॥). -2 The flesh of fish. -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. —सः 1 A worm. -2 N. of a mixed tribe selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time. -Comp. —अद्, -अद्, -आदिच् -भक्षक a. flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal) ; Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. —अर्गला, -लं a piece of flesh baug-ling down from the mouth. —अर्बुदः, -दं a kind of disease of the membrane virilo. —अशनं 1. flesh-meat. -2. flesh-eating. —अष्टका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Māgha. —आहारः animal food. —इटरा a kind of bird (बलुला). —उपजीविन् m. a dealer in flesh. —ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh. -2. rice boiled with flesh. —फक्षुपः a fleshy abscess on the palate. —कंदो a swelling of the flesh. —कारिन् n. blood. —ग्रंथिः a gland. —जं, -ते जस्य n. fat, adeps. —तानः a polypus in the throat. —दाविन् m. a kind of sorrel. —निर्यासः the hair of the body. —पः a Pisācha or demon. —पचनं a vessel for cooking meat. —पिटकः, -कं 1. a basket of flesh. -2. a large quantity of flesh. —पित्तं a bone. —पेशी 1. a muscle. -2. a piece of flesh. -3. an epithet of the foetus from the 8th to the 14th day. —फला the egg-plant. —भेत्ता, —भेदिन् a. cutting the flesh. —योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. —रसः soup. —लता a wrinkle. —विक्रयः sale of meat. —सारः, —स्नेहः fat. —हासा skin.

मांसल a. [मांस-लच् ; cf. अंसल] 1 Fleshy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny ; U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful ; शाखाः शतं मांसलः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep (as sound) ; श्वनिश्च मांसल्यमुद्गममांसलः U. 6. 25 ; मतिभिः सुपुष्करावर्तकस्तनि-मांसलो बाहूनिर्घातः Mv. 2. -5 Increased in bulk or quantity ; Māl. 9. 13. -6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense, thick.

मांसिकः [मांसं पश्यन्शब्दः] A butcher. माकंदः The mango tree ; Bv. 1. 29. —क्षी 1 The myrobalan tree -2 Yellow sandal. -3 N. of a city on the Ganges. माकर a. (री f.) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. —ती N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

माकरंद a. (क्षी f.) Derived from or relating to the juice of flowers ;

full of or mixed with boney ; Māl. 8. 1 ; 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षि (क्षी क a. (क्षी f.) Com- ing or derived from a bee. —अं [माक्षिभिः संयुज्य कृतं अण्] 1 Honey ; Bv. 4. 43. -2 A kind of boney-like mineral substance. —Comp. —आशयं 1 bees' wax. -2. honey-comb. —जं bees' wax. —फलः A kind of cocoa-nut. —शर्करा candied sugar.

माख a. (क्षी f.) Sacrificial.

मागध a. (धी f.) [मगधदेशे मयः अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. —यः 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaiśya father and a Kshatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of profes- sional bards) ; Ms. 10. 11, 17 ; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. —यः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. —यः 1 A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. —धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas ; R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prākṛita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of cardamoms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaiśya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river (शोणा).

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघावस्तुका पीर्णिमासी माषी साऽत्र मासे अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to Jannary-Febru- ary). -2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupalavadha or Māgha-kāvya ; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus con- cludes :—श्रीशङ्करपङ्कतसर्गसातिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मी-पतेश्चरितकीर्तनचार माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकवि-कीर्तिकुराशयादः कार्यं यथश्च शिशुपालवधामि-वान्मम) ; उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं । ईद्विनः पदलालित्यं माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः ॥ तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —धी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत a. (ती f.) Belonging to Indra. —ती The east. —Comp. —चापं the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवन a. (नी f.) Belonging to or ruled by Indra ; ककुभं समकुर्वत माघवनीं Si. 9. 25 ; अवनीतलमेव साधु मध्ये व वनी माघवनी किंलसिद्धेः Jgṛ.

माघ The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

माक्षि 1 P. (माक्षति) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मंगल-ङ्क] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; सुवृत्तस्य मांगलिकवृत्तं कुतो ध्वनयः प्रवेष्टुं दुवृत्तमपि Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35; Bv. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* [मंगलाय हितं ध्वञ्] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 4. -ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A blessing or benediction. -3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -4 An auspicious thing, amulet. -Comp. -सुवृत्तः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

माजलः A kind of bird, the blue roller.

माजिष्ठ *a.* (डी *f.*) [मजिष्ठया रक्तं अण्] 1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder; माजिष्ठेषु द्यज्यते न स्म तेन्येः Si. 18. 34. -ष्ठ Red colour.

माजिष्ठिक *a.* (की *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder; माजिष्ठिकं मेखलया नियन्त्रित-मथोवासश्च माजिष्ठिकं U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मातः A road.

मातरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A distiller (शण्डिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the son.

माठी An armour, mail.

माढः 1 A species of tree. -2 Weight, measure.

मादिः A palace.

माडुकः -किङ्कः A drummer.

मादिः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

माणवः [मनोरपयं अण् अल्पार्थे णत्वम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2 A little man, manikin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-neckless of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brāhmaṇa.

माणवकः 1 A youth, hoy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). -2 A little man, dwarf; manikin; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhāg. -3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, reli-

gious student. -5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणिका A young girl, damsel.

माणवीन *a.* [माणवस्येद् सञ्] Boyish, childish.

माणव्य [माणवानां समूहः यञ्] A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्य A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिवंधं, **माणिसंधं** Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or ruling a province. -कः The ruler of a province.

मातंगः [मर्तगस्य सुतेर्यं अण्] 1 An elephant; मातंगः किञ्च बलिगतेः K. P. 7; Si. 1. 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything the best of its kind; *e. g.* बलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. -दिवाकरः N. of a poet. -नकः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother,' a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वर *m.* [मातरि अंतरीक्षे श्वयति वर्धत शि-कित् विद् अलुक् Up. 1. 156] Wind; पुनरुषसि विविक्तैर्मातरिश्वाबन्धुपर्यज्वलयति मन्वानाग्निं मालतीनां रजोभिः Si. 11. 17; Ki. 5. 36; मातरिश्वा वायुमार्ततर्पितरिक्षे श्वसिति मातर्वायु अनिति वा Nir.

मातालिः N. of the charioteer of Indra. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामहः A maternal grand-father. -हो (dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. -ही The maternal grand-mother.

मातिः *f.* 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुलः [मातृभ्राता मातृ-डुलञ्] 1 A maternal uncle; Bg. 1. 26; Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -Comp. -पुत्रकः 1. the son of a maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the Dhattūra plant.

मातुलकः 1 A maternal ncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thorn-apple.

मातुला, **मातुलानी**, **मातुली** 1 The wife of a maternal ncle; Ms. 2. 131; Y. 3. 232. -2. Hemp.

मातुल्यः (वी *f.*) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुलिगः, **मातुलुंगः** A kind of citron tree; (सुवो) भाग्यं। प्रेषितमातुलुंगवृक्षतः

प्रेषो विधास्यति वा Mal. 6. 19. -न The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातृ *f.* [मातृ पूजार्थं वृक्षं मूलोपः Up. 2. 94] 1 A mother; मातृवत्परदारो यः पश्यति स पश्यति; सहस्रं तु पितृन् माता गौरवेणातिरिच्यते Subhāsh. -2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कृच्छिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, 87; आये मातर्देव्यजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lakshmi. -5 An epithet of Durgā. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. -9 An epithet of Revati. -10 N. of several plants आलुङ्कणी, इन्द्रवारुणी and जटामांसी &c. -pl. 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on Siva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8:—ब्राह्मी महेश्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा। कौमारी चैव वा-सुंदा चर्षिकेष्ट मातरः ॥ or, according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी महेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा। माहेंदी चैव वाराही चण्ड-डा सव मातरः ॥ Some increase the number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes. -m. 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [cf. L. Mater]. -Comp. -केशरः a maternal uncle. -गणः the collection of the divine mothers. -मांवेनी an unnatural mother. -मामिन *m.* one who has committed incest with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's family. -ग्रामः the female sex, womankind. -घाता, -घातकः, -घातिन *m.* -घ्नः a matricide. -घातुकः 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. -चक्रं the group of divine mothers. -देव *a.* having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. -नन्दनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पक्ष *a.* belonging to the mother's side or line. (-क्षा) maternal kinsmen. -पितृ *m.* (dual) (forming मातृपितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्री (मातृपुत्री) a mother and son. -पूजनं worship of the divine mothers. -बंधुः, -बंधवः a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12. (-pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified:—मातुः पितुः स्वस्रः पुत्रा मातुः मातुः स्वस्रः पुत्राः। मातुमातुलपुत्राश्च क्तिंया मातुः बंधवः ॥ -भोगीण *a.* fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. -मंडल the collection of the divine mothers. -मातृ *f.* an epithet of Pārvatī. -मुखा, -शासिता a foolish fellow, simpleton. -यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. -वस्तला an epithet of Kārttikeya. -स्वस्र *f.* (मातृ-पुत्रस्य or मातुःस्वस्र) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. -स्वसेया (मातृपुत्रसेया)

a mother's sister's son. (—*यौ*) the daughter of a maternal aunt; सोमातृ-स्वस्रीयः—*या*.

मातृक *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; मातृकं च धनुर्जितं द्युत R. 11. 64, 90. —2 Maternal. —*कः* A maternal uncle. —*का* 1 A mother. —2 A grand-mother. —3 A nurse. —4 A source, origin. —5 A divine mother. —6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. —7 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

मात्र *a.* (त्रा त्री, *f.*). [मा-त्र] 'An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', reaching as far as'; *asin* उरुमात्रे भित्तिः; पंचदशयोजने-मात्रस्थानमतिचक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below). —*त्रं* 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e.* अंगुलि-मात्रं 'finger's breadth'; किंचिन्मात्रं गत्वा 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रे 'at the distance of a Krosa', रेखा-मात्रमात्रे 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमेषमात्रं 'the space of instant'; शतमात्रं 'hundred in number'; so गज-मात्रं 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्रं, खमात्रं &c. —2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्ये. 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्र-पक्षोऽनुपसहस्रि (हनुः) Tarka K. मातृ-मात्रदुष्करं कामादुहितं Dk. —3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translatable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जाति-मात्रेण H. 1. 58 'by mere caste'; द्विभ-मात्रेण सहस्रो व्याकलीकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail'; वाचमात्रेण जायते S. 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थमात्रं, संमानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्रं may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; विजृम्भमात्रः R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्रं एव तत्र भवति S. 3. &c. मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. —2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. —3 The correct measure. —4 A unit of measure, a foot. —5 A moment. —6 A particle, an atom. —7 A part, portion; सुरेन्द्रमात्राभितगौरवत्वात् R. 3. 11. —8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्र (3). —9 Account, consideration; राजेति . कियती मात्रा

Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king,' *i. e.* I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी मात्रा Mu. 1.—10 Money, wealth, property; श्रममटिकायां मात्राः समवतार्य Dk.; न-कदिनं कक्षातरात् मात्रां न संचति Pt. 1; कथमस्यायमात्रा हर्तव्या *ibid.* —11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce, a short vowel. —12 An element. —13 The material world, matter. —14 The upper part of the Nāgarī characters. —15 An ear-ring. —16 An ornament: a jewel. —17 A measure of time (in music). —18 Function of the organs (इन्द्रियवृत्ति). —*Comp.* —अर्धं half of a prosodial instant. —द्युतकं a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mātrā; *e. g.* मूलस्थितिमयः कर्बुरं पात्रं द्रुमा गताक्षरः । चित-संयः कुलीनस्य लिखतः पयिःकस्य सः ॥ (where the omission of the Mātrā in चित makes the sense applicable to a वट). —इन्द्रसू-वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *e. g.* the Aryā. —भस्त्रा a money-bag. —वस्तिः an oily clyster. —संगः attachment to or regard for house-hold possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. —समकः N. of a class of metres, see App. 1. —स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above).

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*), मात्सरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्यं 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहं वस्तुनो मात्सर्यं Ka. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. —2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman.

माथः [मथ्-वत्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. —2 Killing, destruction. —3 A way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f.*) मथुरायाम्वा मथुरायाम्वात्वा अण्] 1 Coming from Mathurā. —2 Produced in Mathurā. —3 Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः [मद्-वत्] 1 Intoxication, Drunkenness. —2 Joy, delight. —3 Pride.

मादक *a.* (देका *f.*) [मद् जिच्-ण्डल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. —2 Gladdening. —*कः* A gal-linule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मद् जिच् लु-ल्युद् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. —*नः* 1 The god of love. —2 The thorn-apple. —*नं* 1 Intoxication. —2 Delighting, exhilaration. —3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादृक्ष *a.* (की *f.*), मादृक्ष *a.*, मादृक्ष *a.* (शी *f.*) Like me, resembling me;

प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृक्षां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारो नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृक्षाः R. G.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्वती N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu. —*Comp.* —तद्वनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. —पतिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

माद्वेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मधु-अण्] 1 Honey-like, sweet. —2 Made of honey. —3 Vernal, relating to the spring; साधवः सुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योगि-त M. 3. 5.—4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. —*वः* [माया लक्ष्म्या धवः] 1 N. of Krishna; राधासाधवयो-जयति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gtt. 1; मा-धवे मा कुच मानिनि नामये 9. —2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मरपुरुषस्तु क एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स साधवः नानाभवेन सख्यः (अनुप्रासः) 3. 23. —3 The month called Vaisākha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाच्च R. 11. 7. —4 N. of Indra. —5 N. of Parsurāma. —6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Si. 16. 52. —7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Māyana and brother of Sāyana and Bhoganātha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the Rīgveda; श्रुतिस्मृतिसंज्ञाचारपालके माधवो बभूवः । स्मार्ति व्याख्याय सचरिषि द्विजार्थे श्रौत उद्यतः । J. N. V. —*Comp.* —उचित् a kind of perfume (ककौल). —वह्नी = माधवी q. v. —अग्नी vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधवि-कापरिमलललिते Gtt. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. —2 A kind of drink made from honey. —3 The spring-creeper (वासंती) with white fragrant flowers; पद्मनाभिसि-ञ्जोषणेन मस्ता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. —4 The sacred basil. —5 A procuresse, bawd. —6 Affluence in cattle. —*Comp.* —लता the spring-creeper. —वनं a grove of Mādhavi creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर *a.* (री *f.*) [माधुकर-अण्] Relating to or resembling a bee as in माधुकरि हासिः. —री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. —2 Alms obtained from five different places

माधुपर्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माधुरं [मधुर-अण्] The flower of the Malika creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or sa-voury taste; चन्दनं तत्र यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामालसर्वसामाधुरमाधुरीमधुरम् वाचां विपाको मम 4. 42. 37, 43; वाङ्माधुरीविरसिकृतकलकंठा Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 Mead.

माधुर्य [माधुर्य मादः घञ्] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness; माधुर्यमीडे हरिणा-व वहीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तान्माधुर्यमुच्यते. -3- (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Manuṣa) chief Gūṇas in poetic compositions; चित्तमूनी-भासयो ह्यादौ माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

माधुक *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

माध्य *a.* [मध्य अण्] Central, middle.

माध्यक्षिण *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. —नः N. of a branch of Vājasaueyins. —नः A branch of the शुक्ल or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mādhyandinas).

माध्यम *a.* (मी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) माध्यमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Middle, central. —काः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

माध्यस्थ्य *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थ्यं, **माध्यस्थ्यः** 1 Impartiality. -2 Indifference, unconcern; अर्घ्य-नाभंगभयेनसाधुमाध्यस्थ्यमिदं देयवत्तन्मेधं; Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

माध्व *a.* (ध्व *f.*) Sweet. —ध्वः A follower of Madhva. —ध्वी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called Mādhavī.

माध्वकं An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

माध्विकः A person who collects honey.

माध्वीक [माध्वना मधुपुत्रेण निवृत्त ईकृ] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called Mādhvika; चचाम मधु माध्वीक Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीक चिंता न भवति भवति Gīt. 12 (= मधो Comm.). -3 A

grape. -Comp. —फलं a kind of cocoa-nut.

मान् I. 1 A. (मीमांसने = desid. of मन् q. v.). -II. 1 P. 10 U. = Caus. of मन् q. v.

मानः [मन् घञ्] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; दारि-द्रश्य परा मूर्तियस्मान्द्रविणाल्पता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मन मानहान्यं मृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general; गुच मायि मानमानदान Gīt 10; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि तानमय 9; व्यजत मानमलं बत विग्रहः R. 9. 47; Si. 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved. Object, purpose. —न [मा-लुट्] 1 Measuring. -2 A measure, standard. -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure-measuring-rod, rule. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; येदमो माधुर्योऽयः प्रसादा रममात्र-धर्मतयोक्तास्तथा रसधर्मत्वं किं मानं R. G.; मानाभावान् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp.

—आसक्त *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. —उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. —उन्नतिः *f.* great respect or honour; Bh. 2. 23. —उन्मादः infatuation of pride.

—कलहः, —कल्लिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. —क्षितिः *f.*, —भंगः, —हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. —यंयिः injury to honour or pride. —ट *a.* 1. showing respect.

-2. proud. -3. destroying pride. -4. a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (-दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (-दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. —दंढः

a measuring-rod; स्थिरः पुष्टिपरा-द्वय मानदंढः Ku. 1. 1. —धन *a.* rich in honour; महोजहा. मानधना धनाचिन्ताः Ki. 1. 19. —धनिका a cucumber.

—परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation. —भंग see मानक्षति. भुन्, पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमे मानधुनं न वृणयः Ki. 2. 44. —महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं दृगमति मानमहातमयसरः केसरो Bc. 2. 29. —योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; Ma. 9. 330. —रंध्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. —वर्जित *a.*

disgraced, dishonoured. -2. hum-

ble, lowly. -3. slanderous, libellous. —सूत्रं 1. a measuring-cord. -2. a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानासु *m.* One who honours, honourer.

माननं 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीया Kn. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानवत् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited. —ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride.

मानित *p. p* [मन्-णिच् क] Honoured, respected, esteemed. —तं Showing honour or respect.

मानिन् *a.* [मान-णिच्, मन्-णिच् वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.); as in पंडित-मानिन्. -2 Honouring, respecting, (at the end of comp.). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽद्वयस्य एव मानिनी Ki. 1. 41; परवृद्धिमस्तस्मिन् मनो हि मानिनी Si. 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. —*m.* a lion. —नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense); चतुर्वि-र्गज्ञानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. -2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधव मा कुरु मानिनि तानमय Gīt. 9; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिल *a.* Consisting of red arsenic (मनःशिला).

मानव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मनोरपयं अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षिर्विश्वस्य प्रसन्नितारं स नितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. -2 Human

—वः 1 A man, human being; मनो-र्वशो मानवानां ततोयं प्रथितोऽभवत्. ब्रह्म-अत्राद्वयस्तस्मान्मनोज्ञास्तु मानवाः Mb. Ma. 2. 9; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankiod (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.). —दा A woman. —न A particular fine. -Comp. —इन्द्रः, —देवः,

पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. —यमेशानं the institutes of Manu. —राक्षसः a demon r fiend in the form of a man, नमो मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नते ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय *a.* Descended or derived from Manu. —यं A particular fine.

मानव्यं A number of boys or youths (माणव्यं).

मानस *a.* (मी. *f.*) [मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण्] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शरीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; ब्रह्मणो मानसपुत्रः; किं मानसो यद्वि S. 4; Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10 G. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind. conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied. -5 Dwelling on the lake Mānasa. -मः A form of Vishnu. -मसि 1 The mind, heart, soul; सपदि मदनामकां हृदि मम मानसं Git. 10; अपि च मानसमनुनिधः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषयेयना (भाति) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailāsa; (केलासाशिखरं राम मनसा निर्मितं सरः । ब्रह्मणा प्राणितं यस्माच्चन्द्रमामनसं सरः ॥ Rām.; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघश्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसांस्वकचेतनां । कृजितं राजटंसानां नन्दं दृष्ट्वा शशो जनं V. 4. 14, 15; यस्यास्तेष्वेकं वसनं यथा मानसं मानिकुटं नाप्यास्थितिं व्यगन्तुं च स्वस्वामां प्रहृष्टं हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11; Ghat. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62, Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) 'Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt. -Comp. -आलयः a swan, goose. -उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11. -ओकस्, -चारिन् *m.* a swan. -जन्मन् *m.* 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

मानसिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Mental, spiritual. -कः An epithet of Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष *a.* (पी. *f.*) [मनुष्यं अण् सुहृच्] 1 Human; मानुषी तनुः, मानुषी वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. -यः 1 A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. -यी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering drugs and herbs. -यं 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

मानुषक *a.* (की. *f.*) Human, mortal.

मानुषता -त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature; मानुषतामुल्लभो लयिमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, **मानुष्यकं** 1 Human nature, humanity; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विद्वंश्चते V. 2; यावन्मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं तत्र तत्संशुषपाद्यतां K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; यत्पापि मानुष्यकमनेकसाधारणमिव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness,

मात्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मायि 1 P. (मायति) To hurt, injure.

मायर्थे 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मांदारः, **मांदारवः** A kind of tree.

मायं [मदृष्यत्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्निमायं. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, in disposition.

मांधातृ *m.* N. of a kind of the solar race, son of Yuvanaśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'कं एष धास्यति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मां धास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛi.

मान्मय *a.* (पी. *f.*) [मान्य अण्] Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यः कं विजयि मान्मयमविवरासित् Māl. 1. 16; 2. 4.

मान्य *pot. p.* [मान अर्वाची कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be revered or respected; अहंमपि तव मान्या हेतुनिमित्ते च तैश्च Māl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 44; Y. 1. 111.

मापनेना 1 Measuring. -2 Forming, making. -नः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 My, mine. -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक *a.* (मिका. *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मामकाः पांडवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. -कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन *a.* My, mine; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वचनं Māl. 2; सा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

माय *a.* Possessing magical power. -यः 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit

माया [मायः वा० नेत्वम्] 1 Decoit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वर्गो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मयोद्गाढ्यं परितोऽसि R. 2. 62; विवृतिः किञ्च भवेदियं नु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; e. g. मायावचनं false words; मायामृग &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5

(In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -6 (In Sān. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. -7 Wick- edness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (आत्मा). -11 (With Sāivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayā. -13 N. of Lakshmi. -Comp. -आचार *a.* act- ing deceitfully. -आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. -उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud; Pt. 1. 238. -कारः, -कृत्, -जी- विन् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. -चण *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2 deceptive. -दः a crocodile. -देवा N. of the mother of Buddha. -युतः Buddha. -यश्च *a.* deceitful, illusive. -युद् *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, de- ceitful. -प्रयोगः 1. deceptiveness, employment of tricks or fraud; Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. -फलं a gall-nut. -मृगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -यंत्रं an enchantment. -योगः employment of magic. -योधिन् *a.* fighting deceitfully. -वचनं false or deceitful words. -वादः the doctrine of illu- sion, (a term applied to Buddhism). -विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. -वुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a.* (पी. *f.*) 1 Illusive, il- lusive, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employ- ing magical powers. -म. an epi- thet of Kāma. -ती N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a.* [माया-अस्त्यर्थे विने] 1 Using decoit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; ब्रजंति ते मूढयिः पराभर्ष भवंति मयाविषु येन मायिनः Ki. 1. 30; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. -म 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. -न. A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* [माया-इत्] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory unreal. -कः A juggler. -कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् [माया-इत्] See मायाविन्. --*m.* 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person; Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kāma. -6 Of Agni. -7 Siva. -न. Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 Tac sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour; (n. also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री. *f.*) [मयूर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock; मायूरी मयूरतिमार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock. (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. -रि N. of a plant (अजगन्धा).
मायूरकः, मायूरिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः [मृ-ञच्] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; अशेषाणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरान् Rāj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. -3 The god of love; इयमात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कवरीमारोपि मारोद्यं Gīt. 3; where मार primarily means 'killing'; Nāg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn apple (धन्त्र). -6 An evil one, a destroyer; (according to Buddhists). -7 Death. -Comp. -अंक *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मार्तकं रतिकेलिर्माकुलरुणारणे Gīt. 12. -अभिधुः (-धुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः-रिपुः Siva. -आत्मक *a.* murderous; कथमारत्मके स्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva -2. of a Buddha.

मारक *a.* [मृ-णिच्-ण्डल्] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. -कः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

मारणं [मृ-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः S. 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

मारिः *f.* [मृ-णिच्-इति] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence.

मारित *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined.

मारिच *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. -2 Pestilence personified, (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारकत *a.* (ती. *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः काञ्चनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युति H. Pr. 41.

मारव *a.* (वी. *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

मारिच *a.* (ची. *f.*) Made of pepper.

मारिचिक *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

मारिषः A respectable, worthy or venerable man; (used in dramas in

the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sutrādharma to one of the principal actors; see U. 1 Māl. 1).

मारीच *a.* (ची. *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Martchi. -ञः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sītā, so that Rāvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa; S. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. -वी N. of the mother of Sākya-muni. -ञ्च A collection of pepper shrubs.

मारुहः 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cow-dung.

मारुत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [मरुत इदं अण्] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. -ती The north-west quarter. -तः The inner mansion called Svāti. -Comp. -अशनः a snake. -आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सुहृद् 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -व्रतं 'penetrating everywhere,' one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate every where by means of spies); cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः। तथा चैः प्रवेष्टव्यं तत्रमेतद्धि मारुतं || Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [मरुतोऽप्ययं इत्] 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhīma.

मार्कण्डः, मार्कण्डेयः [मृकंडोरप्ययं अण् ङक्] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed by this sage).

मार्ग I. 1. P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ने) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षं न मागत परेजां परिनिन्दया। स्वधृष्टैरेव मार्गेत विपकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhāsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेण्ये नुपतेरमार्गति Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. -II. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ने) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [मृज्ज्-शुद्धो, मार्ग-अन्वेषणे षच् वा] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also). अग्नि-शरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्गं प्रतहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72, U.

3. 37. -2 A course passage, the tract passed over; चायेरिमं परिवहस्य ब्रूयति मार्गं S. 7. 6. -3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mde, manner, method, course; ज्ञाति° R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kāv. 1. 41; वाचां विचित्रमार्गाणां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anna. -19 Musk. -20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -Comp. -आगतः a traveller. -उपदेशकः a guide, leader. -तेरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -दर्शकः a guide -द्वयः a city or town on the road. -धेनुः, -धेनुकं a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. -बंधनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -वटी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers -शोधकः a pioneer. -स्थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. -हर्ष्य a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गण *a.* (मार्ग-ल्युट् वा] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for. -2 Inquiring. -3 Asking, begging. -ण, -णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. -3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -णः 1 A beggar, suppliant, mendicant. -2 An arrow; दुर्वाराः स्मरमार्गणाः K. P. 10; अभेदे तत्तादृगन्वेगमार्गणैर्यदस्य पौष्पैरपि धैर्यकं कुक्कु N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77; R. 9. 17 65. -3 The number 'five.'

मार्गणकः A beggar, suppliant.

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस् *m.*, मार्गशीर्ष N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

मार्गशीरी, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

मार्गित *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिच *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.

मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जयतिने) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. रुद्र. -2 To sound.

मार्जा [रुद्र-मार्ज वा पञ्च] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman. -3 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

मार्जक a. (जिका f.) [रुद्र-पुद्] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) [रुद्र-पुद् व्युद् वा] Cleansing, purifying. -न 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the band, a blade of Kusa grass &c.-न; the tree called *Lodhra*. -ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायूरि मययति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 2. -नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारा (लः) [रुद्र-आरु वा रस्य लः] (A cat; कपाले मार्जाराः पञ्च इति करं लिङ्गे रुद्राणि K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -Comp. -कंठः a peacock. -करणं a kind of ointment or mode of sexual enjoyment. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of Chāṇḍā.

मार्जारिका 1 A cat. -2 A peacock. मार्जारी 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जरीया 1 A cat. -2 Śūdra. -3 One who cleanses his body (काय-शोधन).

मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तण्डः [रुद्रादङ्गाजयते अण् शङ्कं] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तण्डः किं स खलु तुल्यैः सद्यश्चितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A bog. -4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तण्ड).

मार्तिक a. (की f.) [सचिक्या निर्मितं अण्] Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth; रुद्रमये हरिणासौ मार्तिकशकलेर्निहंतुकामं न Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य a. Mortal. -र्यं Mortality.

मार्द्वः A drummer. -न A city, town.

मार्द्विकः drummer.

मार्द्व [रुद्राभवाः अण्] 1 Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्द्वं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिणु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वशरीरमार्द्वं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness,

indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक a. (की f.) Made of grapes. -कं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक a. [मर्म जानाति टञ्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c. (=मर्मज्ञ q. v.); मार्मिकः को मरदानामन्तरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 171; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवन्तु चिरायुषो मिलिदाः 1. 8. 4. 40.

मार्षं See मारिष.

मार्ष्टि f. (रुद्र-क्ति) Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Viṣṇu. -लं 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुन्नतधुतलं); क्षेत्र-मालम् मालं Me. 16. (शैलप्रायमुन्नतधुतलं Malli.). -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit. -Comp. -चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -का, -कं A garland.

मालकौशः N. of a Rāga or musical mode.

मालति-ती f 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये कश्चिद्विंश भृगतुर्येनास्वादिता मालती G. M.; जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बहुलमालां मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. -क्षारकः, -तीरजः borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -फलं a nutmeg. -माधव N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. -माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय a. (यी f.) [मलये भवः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountain. -यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālva in central India. -2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -वः (pl.) The people of Mālva. -Comp. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -चूपति a king of Mālva.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mālva.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [मल् संज्ञाया कर्तरी चञ्] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनघिततपरिमलापि हि हरति दृष्टं मालतमाला Vās. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गंधोद्गीनालिमाला Māl. 1. 1; आबद्ध माला M. 9. 3 A group, cluster, ool

lection. -4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak; as in तद्धिमाला, विद्युन्माला. -7 A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upameya is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अन्येनेव राज्यश्रीर्द्वेनेव मनस्विता ममलौ. साथ विषादेन पत्निनीव हिमांभसा K. P. 10. -कंदः N. of a plant (अपमार्ग). -करः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कुटी मालाकारो बहुलमपि कुत्रापि निवृधे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners. -गुणः a necklace. -तुणं a kind of fragrant grass. -वीपकं a variety of वीपक; Mammata thus defines it: -मालादीपकमार्गं वेद्ययोरुपणावहम् K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.* -धर a. wearing a garland.

मालिका [माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य टञ्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [मालिक कन् अत इत्यम्] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 Lin-seed. -6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित a. 1 Garlanded, crowned. -2 Surrounded by.

मालित्व a. [माला अस्यस्य इति] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; सद्युद्धमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. -m. 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. -नी 1 A female florist, the wife of garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champā. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. L. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhishana. -8 N. assumed by Dranpadī while residing at the Court of Virāṭa. -9 N. of a river; S. 3. 7.

मालयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य a. [मलये हितं यत्] Proper for or relating to a garland. -र्यं 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तां निर्वचनं जयान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. -आपणः a flower-maker. -जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. -पुष्पः a kind of hemp. -वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् a. Wreathed, crowned. -m. 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Sukeśu. [He

was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kumbhara. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालिन्यं [मालिन्य भावः अशुचि] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -Comp. —ग्रन्तः a kind of snake.

मालुरः 1 The *Bilea* tree. -2 The *Kapiltha* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

मालुः *N.* of a particular mixed tribe.

मालुषी A wrestling or boxing match.

माषः [मष संज्ञायां कर्तरि षञ्] 1 A bean : (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed) ; तिलेभ्यः प्रति षच्छति माषाच्च Sk. दुद्धाभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्थेति J. N. V. -2 A particular weight of gold ; माषो विंशतितमो भागः षणस्य परिकीर्तितः or युंजाभिरष्टभिर्मपः. -3 A food, black-head. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -Comp. —अदः, —आदः a tortoise. —आज्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. —आजः a horse. —ऊन *a.* less by a Māsha. —वर्धकः a goldsmith.

माषकः 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Māsha.

माषीण *a.* [माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं षञ्] Sown with beans. —ज A field or beans.

माष्य *a.* [माष-यञ्] 1 Fit for beans. -2. Worth a particular number of Māshas. —व्यं A field of beans.

मास *m.* 1 = मास *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.). -2 The moon.

मासः, —सं [मा षञ्] 1 A month ; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or ग्राहकाय) ; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मेघलि Bk. 8. 95. -2 The moon (Ved.). -3 The number ' twelve '. -Comp. —अनुमासिक *a.* monthly. —अंतः the day of new moon. —अव-

धिक *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. —आहार *a.* eating only once a month. —उपवासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically) —कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. —जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. —ज्ञः a kind of gallinule. —देय *a.* to be paid in a month. —प्रमितः the new-moon. —प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. —मानः a year.

मासकः A month.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मासे भवः षञ्] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. —कं A funeral rite or *Straddha* performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death) ; पितृणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्मुधाः.

मासीन *a.* [मास-सञ्] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

मास्य *a.* [मास-यञ्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

मासरः 1 The seum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

मासलः A year.

मासुरी A bread.

मासुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

माह 1 *U.* (माहति-ते) To measure.

माहनः A Brahmana.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल *a.* (री *f.*), माहाकुलीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*), माहाजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. -2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं [माहात्मने भावः षञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness ; *U.* 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine ; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines ; as देवमाहात्म्य, राजमाहात्म्य &c.

माहानस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

माहाप्राण *a.* (नी *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यं Great prosperity, good luck.

माहाराजिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिन *a.* Ved. 1 Joyous, joyful. -2 Great, exalted. -3 Giving delight. —नं Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (वी *f.*) [माहिष्या इदं अशु] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow ; as माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a hordaman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman ; (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारीणी । तत इच्छा कामयति यः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife ; (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी भगेनोपार्जितं धनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Sridhara on V. P.).

माहिष्मती *N.* of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings ; R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

साहंद *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra ; Ku. 7. 84 ; R. 12. 86. -2 Eastern. —त्री 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 *N.* of Indrāpi.

माह्य *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. —यः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

माह्यी A cow.

माहेश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. —रः A worshipper of Siva. —री *N.* of Pārvatī or Durgā.

मि 5 *U.* (मिनोति, मिदुते ; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ 6 *P.* 1 (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मित *f.* Ved. A column, post.

मित *p.* *p.* [मि मा-या-क्त] 1 Measured, noted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.) ; पृष्ठः सत्यं मितं ब्रूते स भृत्योर्हो महोयुजा Pt. 1. 87 ; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of ; (at the end of comp.), as in ; ग्रहचक्रकरिचंद्रमिते वर्षे i. e. in 1889. -5 Investigated, ex-

mined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -8 Established, founded. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* 1. brief, measured, short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-र) N. of a celebrated commentary be Vijñānesvara on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. -अर्थकः a cautious envoy. -आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -दुः the sea. -भाषित्, -वाच् *a.* speaking little or measured words; महीयांसः प्रकृत्या मित-भाषिणः Si. 2. 13. -भुक्त *a.* moderate in diet. -व्ययित् *a.* frugal, economical. मित्रगम *a.* Going slowly. -मः An elephant.

मितपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2. Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* [मा-मि-क्तिन्] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्रा [मित्रिन् सिद्धति, मित्रं वा, मित्रं वा] 1 The sun. -2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuṇa. -त्रं 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. -Comp. -आचारः conduct towards a friend. -उदयः 1. sun-rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -कर्मन्, -कार्यं, -कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. -हन् *a.* treacherous. -दुह, -दोहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -भावः friendship. -भेदः breach of friendship. -युद्धं a contest between friends. -लाभः 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. N. of the first book of the Hitopadesa. -वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. -विद्ः an epithet of Agni. -विषयः friendship. -सप्तमी N. of the seventh day in the bright half of माघ. -सह *a.* kind or indulgent to friends. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता-स्त्वं Friendship, friendliness. मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. -युः A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रिक 8 U. 'To make a friend of. मित्रिन् 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuṇa.

मित्रिय *a.* Friendly, relating to a friend.

मित्र्य 1 U. (मेयति-ते) 1 To associate with. -2 To snite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मित्र्य ind. 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp. मिथःप्रस्थाने S. 2.; मिथःसमयात् S. 5. -2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनयं मृच्छीवकं मिथः प्राकमतेवमेन Ku. 3. 2; 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिलः N. of a king. -लाः (pl.) N. of a people. -ला [मथितेजस् रिपवः इति मिथिला Up. 1. 57] N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु ind. Ved. Falsely, wrongly.

मिथुन *a.* [मिथ्-उन्न् किच् Up. 3. 55] Paired, forming a pair or couple. -नः Ved. A pair, couple. -नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 5. -2 Twins. -3 Union, junction. -4 Sexual union, copulation. -5 Cohabitation. -6 The third sign of the zodiac, Gemini. -7 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भावः 1. forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. -प्रतिन *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (sexually).

मिथुनकि 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes.)

मिथुनीधू 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); cf. चक्रवाक.

मिथ्या ind. [मिथ् क्थ्] 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मर्गो महानील इति प्रभावाद्दृष्टमग्रेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मृगयामी-दृष्ट्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -2 Invertedly, contrarily. -3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयते चारिधिया राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या वद् to misunderstand, mistake). At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c. -Comp. -अव्यवसितिः *f.* a figure of speech, an expression

of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency:- किञ्चिमिथ्यात्वमिदं वदथ मिथ्यार्थात्कल्पनम् । मिथ्याव्यवसितिर्धर्या वदथैव स्वजनं वदन् ॥ Kuval -अपवादः a false charge. -अभिधानं a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1. a false prediction. -2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः *a.* 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical. (-रः) 1. wrong treatment (in medic.) -2. wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medio.) a wrong treatment of a malady. -कर्मन् *a.* a false act. -कारुणिक *a.* pretending to be kind; Pt. 5. 14. -कोपः, -कोपाः feigned anger. -क्षयः a false price. -ग्रहः useless obstinacy or persistence. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. -चर्या hypocrisy. -जल्पितं a false report or speech. -ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. -वर्शनं here-ay. -दृष्टिः *f.* heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -निरसनं denial by oath. -पुरुषः a man only in appearance. -प्रतिज्ञा *a.* false to one's promise, perfidious. -कलं an imaginary advantage. -मतिः *f.* delusion, mistake, error. -योगः wrong use or application. -उचनं, -वाक्यं, -वादः an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. -वाक्, -वाक्त्वं *a.* lying, false, untruthful. -वार्ता a false report. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिथ्यात्वं 1 Falsity, unreality. -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिद्ध 1. 1 A., 4, 10 U. (मेदते, मे-यति-ते, मेदयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat. -4 To love, feel affection -11. 1 U. (मेदति-ते) see मिथ्.

मिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fat. -2 Unctuous, greasy. -3 Affectionately inclined towards (one).

मिद्धं 1 Sloth, indolence. -2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिद्ध 1, 10 U. (मिदति, मिदयति-ते) See मिद्ध 11.

मिद्धन् 1 P. (मिदति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To honour, worship.

मिधेयः A sacrificial offering.

मिधेय *a.* Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिद्ध 6 U. (मिलति-ते, generally मिलति; मिडति) 1 To join, be united

with, accompany; रुमप्यते मिलितः Ratn. 4. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चाप्ये सुहृदः समुदासमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलान्ते सर्वत्र मिलन्ति H. 1. 210; याताः किं न मिश्रन्ति Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Gt. 1; स पात्रे समितोऽप्यत्र भोजनमिलितो न यः Trik. -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोषेऽमुमदः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find, fall in with. —Caus. (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलन [मिल्-लुट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming, in contact with; बालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीर Gt. 4.

मिलित p. p. [मिल्-क] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिदः A bee; परिणतमकरंदमामिकास्ते जगति भवन्ति चिरायुषो मिलिदाः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिदकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलित् m. An epithet of Siva.

मिश्र 1 P. (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. -2 To be angry.

मिशिः (वि-सिः) f. 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र 0 U. (मिश्रयति ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, mix, blend, combine, add; चाचं न मिश्रयति पद्याय मे चक्षुषिः S. 1. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र a. [मिश्र-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; यद्यं यद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिवेध इत्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31. 32; R. 16. 32. -2 Associated, connected. -3 manifold, diverse. -4 Tangled, inter-twined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —अश्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person: usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; वसिष्ठमिश्रः, महानमिश्रः &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. —अश्र 1 A mixture. -2 A kind of radish. —Comp. —जा a mule. —जाति a. of mixed breed. —चरणं mixed gait. —वर्ण a. of mixed colour.

(—जं) a kind of black aloe wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक a. [मिश्र-पुल्ल] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —कं 1 Salt produced from salt: soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

मिश्रण [मिश्र-लुट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित p. p. [मिश्र-क] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिष् 1. 5 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोऽमुखाभ्यामी मिषतामाच्छिन्नान्नः Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. —II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क] Emulation, rivalry. —इ Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an उद्देशः); न रोमकूपौषमिषाजगत्कृता कृत्तश्च किं वृषणशूर्यादिद्वयः N. 1. 21; चद्वे चिनिधिशिता सुज्योति पिबुनानां रसनमिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट a. [मिष्-क] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमसं खरस्यकारणं of 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —इ 1 A sweet-meat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —इः Sweetness. —Comp. —असं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह 1 P. (मेहति, मीह) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीढ p. p. [मिह-क] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —इ Ved. A battle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह-किट् Up. 1. 51] 1 The sun; मयि तावन्मिहिरासि निर्दयोऽभूत् Bv. 2. 34; यते मय्यश्चिरात्किंवाचमिहिरज्जालः शतैः शुक्लतां 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The Arka plant.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी 1. 9 U. (मीनाति, मीयति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disappear, be lost. -6 To stray; go astray. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, मा-

ययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, understand (गतमत्योः). —III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढुट्मः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

मीढुच् a. 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

मीनः [मीन-क] 1 A fish; सुसमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73; मीनो ह्यु हंत कतमां गतिमस्त्युपेतु Bv. 1. 17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (Pisces). -3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यावतार. —Comp. —अंढं roe, fish-spawn. (—हो) moist sugar. —आघातिन्, घातिन् m. 1. a fisherman. -2. a crane. —आलयः the sea. —केतनः the god of love. —गंधः an epithet of Satyawati. —गंधिका a pond, pool of water. —रंकः, रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनाझिणः 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

मीनरः The sea-monster called Makara q. v.

मीय 1 P. (मीयति) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मात्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् पुल्ल] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. -2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below

मीमांसन Investigation, examination, inquiry. —नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मात्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसनं याधरनाम्नी करोति कुतुकेन काध्यमीमांसा R. G.; सैषा आनन्दस्य मीमांसा भवति Talt. Up.; so इत्तकं, अलेकारं &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief darsanas or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the Mīmāṃsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसा-कुतुमुममाद्य सहसा इत्सी कृति जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33. —Comp. —कारा कृत् m. N. of Jaimini.

मीरः 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; एषे विभ्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Git. 10. -2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11 2; तस्यामिमिलहनेन Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade, disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or be collected (for मिल्). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shnt, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); न लोचनं मीलयितुं विषेहि Ki. 3. 36; शैवान्नामन्मय चतुरो लोचने मीलयेत्वा Me. 110. मीलनं [मील ल्यट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes. -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile; see मलित below.

मीलित p. p. [मील-क्त] 1 Shnt, closed. -2 Twinkled. -3 Half-opened, nublown. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -5 Assembled, gathered (for मलित). -त (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेत लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगुह्यते । निजिनायंतुना बापि तन्मीलितमिति सृष्टम् K. P. 10.

मीष्ट 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat.

मीवर a. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectable, venerable. -रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुक्तुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटममरीचिभिस्तुङ्गात् R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुंदः [मुकुं दाति दा-क्त पृषो- मुक्] 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum.

मुकुंदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुषाण्य). -2 An onion.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; मुणिनामपि निजस्वरूपतयिषिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमहिमदर्शनमग्नौर्गमुकुरते जायते यस्मात् Vās.; Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud; see मुकुल. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel. -4 The Bakula tree -5 The Mallikācreper

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलाश्चामुकच्छ Me. 21 : R. 9. 31; 15. 99. -2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यद्वंद्वमुकुलान् (नयनान्) S. 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीक means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Kn. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Den. P. To cause to close or shnt, close; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा मुह्ये लब्धः Māl. 3. 8.

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, bud-ded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-shnt; द्रमुकुलितनयनसरोरं Git. 2; Ku. 3. 76; Māl. 1. 27. -3 Closed, shut.

मुकुटः, मुकुटकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. [मुक्-क्त] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; Kn. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तेरवयवैरशयिषि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 Snt forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out. -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुह् also. -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न भियते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhāsh. -क्त The spirit released from worldly existence. -Comp. -अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the digambara class. -आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-म) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन a. rising from a seat. -कण्ठः a Buddhist. -कंयुकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठं) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -केश a. letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -चेतस् a. absolved, emancipated. -लज्ज a. shameless. -वसनः see मुक्तावर. -संग a. free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (-नः) an

ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परमार्थजक).

मुक्तं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तं श्लोक एवैकश्रमत्कारक्षमः मतम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोर्ध्व हरिणाक्षोर्णं लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के चयं स्मरकिकराः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shell :—करीष-जीवतश्च शंखं मत्स्यादिभ्यश्च युज्यते मुक्ताणि । मुक्ताफलानि प्रथिनानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्लपद्मवैभूतिः ॥ Malli.). -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 N. of a plant (रसना). Comp. -अगारः, -आगारः the pearl-oyster. -आषलि -ली f. -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18. -जाल a string or zone of pearls. -जाम्बू n. a string of pearls. -गुणः a kind of jasmine. -पशुः f. the pearl-oyster. -माल्यः a string of pearls. -मल्ल 1. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3. the custard-apple. -4. camphor. -मणिः, -रत्नं a pearl. -सरः a necklace of pearls; U. 1. 29. -मातृ f. the pearl-oyster. -लता, -स्रज f., -हारः a pearl-necklace. -मुक्तिः, -स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः f. [मुक्-क्तिर्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis : अधिगच्छ जगदयश्चिद्वरादय मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्तिं has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benaras. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -मुक्तः frank-in-cense.

मुक्त्वा ind. 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition).

मुखं [मुख अर्च हित् पातोः पूर्व मुद् च cf. Up. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig. also); प्रजासृजा यतः खारं तस्मादाहुर्मुखं दुषाः; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सङ्मूर्धं मुखमिव Me. 24; एवं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'bemy mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्ताध-मुखी मयाय दूषा V. 1. 17; नियमशाम-मुखी धृतेकवेणिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) हस्ति

सुखरिपतिविहङ्ग V. 3 6. -5 The lip, point, barb (of an arrow); head; पुरारिपतिमुखा गिलीमुखा Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 9. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird. -9 A direction, quarter; as in अन्तमुख 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नविरा. सुखगर्भकोटसुखप्रवेशस्थानाय: S. 1. 14; नदी-सुखनेत्र सुमुद्रमावेश R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सखीत्रयोदोक्षणनैसुखीसुख R. 3 1; दिनसु वापि राविर्हमनिर्घोषमल-पत्र मलयं नगमत्यजत् 9 25; 5. 76; Gha. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent (at the end of comp. in this sense); बंधोमुख्यं खलु मखसुवाङ्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान्, Bv. 4. 21; 80 इन्द्रमुखा देवा: &c. -15 The surface of upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in सुखसुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.). -22 The side opposite to the base of a figure. -Comp. -अग्नि: 1. a forest-conflagration. -2. a sort of a goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brāhmana. -अनिल: -उद्ग्रास: breath. -अस: a crab. -आकारा look, mien, appearance. -आसव: nectar of the lips. -आस्रव: -सावा spittle, saliva. -इन्द्र: a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उद्ग्रास: a forest-conflagration. -कमल: a lotus-like face. -लुत: a tooth. -नक्षत्र: an onion. -वपल a. talkative, garrulous. -वपेटिका a slap on the face. -वीरि: f. the tongue. -चूर्ण scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45 -ज: a Brāhmana. -जह the root of the mouth. -द्रव्य: an onion -द्रविका an eruption disfiguring the face. -दोष: fault of the tongue; आसनो सुखदोषेण बध्यते सुकमारिका: Pt. 4. 41. -नि-रिक्षक: a lazy fellow, an idler -नि-वासनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पट: a veil कुर्वन् कामं क्षणसुखदपोषिरेव तस्य Mo. 62. -प्राग: inflammation of the mouth. -पिंड: a mouthful of food. -पूरण 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसद: a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रिय: an orange. (-यं) cloves. -प्रेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. -पंच: a preface, an introduction. -पंचयन् 1. a preface. -2. a lid, cover

-पूषण a preparation of betel; see तबिल. -भेद: distortion of the face. -मंडनक: a kind of tree (तिलक). -मंडलं the (round) face. -मधु a. honey-mouthed, sweet lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -यंत्रण the bit of a bridle. -राम: the colour or complexion of the face; ददुष्टविस्मितास्तस्य सुखरागं समं जना: R. 12. 8, 17. 31; तव खलु सुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्रयात: Si. 11. 31. -रोग: a disease of the mouth or face. -रालग: a dog. -लेप: 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); सुदंगो सुखलेपन करोति सुखरश्मि Bh. 2. 118. -2. a disease of the phlegmatic humor. -वल्लभ: the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the month, any wind instrument. -2. a sound made with the month. -वास: -वासन: a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुठिका a she-goat. -स्वादानं gaping, yawning. -शफ a. abusive, fool-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धि: f. washing or purifying the month. -शेष: an epithet of Rāhu. -शोधन a. 1. cleansing the month. -2. pungent, sharp. (-न:) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) 1. cleansing the month. -2. cinnamon. -शोधित m. the citron tree. -श्री: f. 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -संभव: a Brāhmana. -सख facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुर the moisture of the lips. -स्राव: saliva. -हास: cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

सुखपच: A heggur, mendicant.

सुखर a. [सुख सुख्यारं कयन् रात्रि राक Tv cf P. V. 2 107 Vart. also] 1 Talkative garrulous, loquacious; सुखरा खल्वेव गण्डवती Ratn. 2; सुखरत रम्ये हि तिराजने Ki. 5. 16; तद्वचनं सुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54. -2 Noise, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्नेहेरमा सुखरशूलनकारिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अन्कूजसुखरजकरो यत्र रम्यो वनांत: U. 2. 25, 20; Māl. 9 5; सुखरमधारे त्यज मजीरं रिपुमिव कलिषु लोके Git. 5; Mk. 1. 35, तोयतोमग्नस्त्विति सुखरो मारम भू: Mo. 37. -3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थानं सुखरककुभो ज्ञां कुर्वन्ति शिराणां U. 2. 14; मंडली-सुखरशिखरं (लगावन्) Git. 2; गोदावरी-सुखरकद्रगिरि: U. 1; R. 13. 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of. -5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing -र: 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्ति: स्यान्सुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. -रि The bit of a bridle.

सुखरपति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव सुश्रुया मां सुखरपति Mn. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce. सुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

सुखरित a. Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with; गंडोद्गी-नालिमालासुखरितककुभस्तांडवे शूलपाणे: Māl. 1. 1.

सुखरीठ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. -2 To cause to resound. -3 To cause to speak or talk; इदानीं विज्ञापयामां सुखरीकरोति Mn. 7.

सुखीय a. Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

सुख्य a. [सुखे आरी भव: यत्] 1 Relating to the month or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिसुख्य:; वारसुख्या, योधसुख्या: &c. -स्य: A leader, guide. -स्यं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. -Comp. -अर्थ: the primary or original (as opo. गौण) meaning of a word. -चांद्र: the chief lunar month. -द्वय: -द्वयपति: a sovereign monarch paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिन् m. the prime minister.

सुख्यता-रत्नं Pre eminence, first rank or position.

सुख्यज्ञा, सुख्यत: ind. Chiefly, principally, above all.

सुगृह: A kind of gallinule.

सुग्ध a. [सुहृ-क] 1 Stupefied, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; जज्ञां केन सुग्धेन सुधांश्चुरिति भाषित: Bv. 2. 29; अयि सुग्धे कान्धा चित्ता मियातमागमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46; Māl. 7. 1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), child-like; (क:) अयमाचरत्यनिरयं सुग्धासु तपस्वि-कन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हस्तिरिह सुग्धवधूनि करे विलामिनि विलसति कलिपरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. -ग्धा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). -Comp. -अक्षी a lovely-eyed woman; वियोगो सुग्धाक्ष्या: स खलु रिपुपातावधिर्धृत् U. 3. 44. -आनना having a lovely face. -आलोक a. lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. -धी: -बुद्धि: -मत a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भाव: simplicity, silliness.

सुषुप्ता-त्वं 1 Siliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness, charmingness.

सुच् I. 1 A (मोचते) To deceive, cheat ; see सुच् -II. 6 U. (सुचति-ते, सुमोच-सुमोच, असुचत्-असुच, मोक्षयति-ते, मोक्षुः) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.) ; वनाय...यशो-धनो धेनुमुपेतुं मोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20 : Ms 8. 202 ; मोक्षयते सुरवंदीनां वेगीवीर्यविभू-तिभिः Kt. 2. 61 ; R. 10. 47 ; मा भवान्गानि सुचतु V. 2. ' let not thy limbs droop', ' do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice) ; कंठं सुचति बहिर्णः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice'. i. e. raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish ; रात्रि-र्गता मतिमतां वर सुच शय्यां R. 5. 66 ; सुच मयि मानमनिदानं Gt. 10 ; सुनि-रुतामन्यस्तुतिरोधिना मम च सुकमिदं मसा मनः S. 6. 7 ; मानं सुचति किं च तौ वकुले Bv. 1. 4 ; आविष्टे शशिनि मसा सुच्यमाने व रात्रिः V. 1. 8 ; Me. 6. 41 ; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see सुच्वा. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge ; सुगेषु शरान्सुसुतोः R. 9. 58 ; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.) ; अपसृतपाण्डुपत्रा सुचंस्वस्थूणीव लताः S. 4, 11 ; चिरापरहजं सुचतो वाणसुष्णं Me. 12 ; स शरद्विमुखा धनुवा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth ; Māl. 9. 5 ; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A.). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. -Pass. (सुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.) ; सुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. -Caus. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. -Desid. (सुचयति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (सुचयते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

सुच् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

सुचकः Lac.

सुच (चु) कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got

as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering at, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye.] -Comp. -प्रसादकः an epithet of Krishna.

सुचिर a. Liberal, generous. -r. 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

सुचिलिंदः A kind of flower.

सुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fist. -3 A pair of forceps.

सुच्, सुञ् 1 P. 10 U. (मोजति, मुञ्जति, मोजयति-ते, मुञ्जयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

सुञ्जः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made) ; Ms. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशा 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -केशिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -बंधनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -मेखलिन् m. 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -वासस् m. an epithet of Siva.

सुजवत् a. Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

सुजाटः-टकः A kind of plant.

सुजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद 1 P., 10 U. (मोदति, मोदयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill ; अद्यापि ते हृदयं गतं त्वां च सममेव मोदयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke ; (in this sense 6 P. also).

सुप् 6 P. (मुजति) To promise.

सुद 1 P. (सुदति) To crush, grind.

सुद 1 A. (सुदते) To run away.

सुद्ध. I. 1 P. (सुद्धति) 1 To shavo, shear ; आचक्र सुद्धितसुद्धो नक्षत्राणि पुच्छसि Mn. 5 ; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (सुद्धते) To sink.

सुद्ध a. [सुद्धच्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. -दः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -m. pl. N. of a people. -द्वा 1 N. of a plant (सुद्धिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. -हं 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -Comp. -अयस् iron. -चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). -कलः a cocoa-nut tree. -मंडली 1. a number of

shaven heads. -2 a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob ; वरमल्पबले सारं न कुर्यान्सुद्धमंडलीं H. 3. 89. -लोहं iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

सुद्धकः [सुद्ध-कुल] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. -कं The head. -Comp. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुद्धनं [सुद्ध-सुद] Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुद्धयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

सुद्धित p. p. [सुद्ध-क] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. -तं Iron.

सुद्धिन् a. [सुद्ध-इति] 1 Shaven, bald, bald pated. -2 Hornless. -m. 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Siva.

सुत्पं A pearl.

सुत् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित ; desid. मुमुक्षते or मुमोक्षते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted ; यक्षे द्वास्यामि मोदित्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहितः Pg. 16. 15 ; Ms. 2. 232, 3. 191 ; Bk. 15. 97. -Caus. To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

सुदः, सुदा f. [सुद क्ति वा दाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction ; विमुद्धं तेन ततान सोऽभकः R. 3. 25 ; अश्च पुरो हरितको मुदमावधानः Si. 5. 58 ; 1. 23 ; विषादे कर्तव्ये विद्वधति जडाः प्रत्युत सुदं Bh. 3. 25 ; द्विपरणमुदा Gt. 11 ; Ki. 5. 25 ; R. 7. 30.

सुदित p. p. [सुद-क] 1 Pleased, rejoiced ; delighted, glad, joyous. -तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. -ता Joy, delight.

सुदिरः [सुद-किञ् Up. 1. 51] 1 A clond. प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुस्तरुंजितमेदुरसुदिरसवेशं Gt. 2 ; or सुचसि नाद्यापि रुषं भामिनि सुदिरालिखिषाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

सुदी Moonlight.

सुद्धः [सुद्ध-क् Up. 1. 133.] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -सुद्ध, -मोजिन् m. a horse.

सुद्धरः [सुदं गिरति गु-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet as in मोहसुद्धरः (a small poem by Sankarābhārya) ; R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A hnd. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense).

सुद्धरकः A hammer.

सुद्धलः N. of a sage. -लं A kind of grass.

मुद्रः A kind of bean.

मुद्रा [मुद्र-रू] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping ; especially a seal-ring, signet-ring ; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयेन Mu. 1 ; नाममुद्राक्षरं पण्यमुद्राच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1 ; (fig. also) ; इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरद्वधिमुद्रासुकुलिताः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression : चतुःसमुद्रमुद्रः K. 191 ; सिद्धमुद्रांकितः (बाहुः) Git. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring) ; अग्रहीत-मुद्रः कटकाक्षिणकामसि Mn. 5 ; गृहीतमुद्रः सलेखः पुरथो गृहीतः Mn. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal. -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing : सैवोडमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27 ; क्षिपन्निद्रासुद्रा मदनकलहच्छेदसुभमी Mā. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). -अंक, -अंकित a. stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. -कारः a maker of seals. -मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death ; cf. मज्जरप्र. -यंत्रं a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). -रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. -राक्षसं N. of a drama by Viśākha-datta.

मुद्रणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

मुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal ; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयेन Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.) ; विवराणि मुद्रयन् द्वाणूणां पुरिव सज्जो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

मुद्रिका 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument. 7 = मुद्रा (10).

मुद्रित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped ; सप्तसमुद्रमुद्रित-महीनिर्वाणज्जानावधिः Mv. 2. 36 ; काश्मीरमुद्रितसुतो मधुसूदनस्य Git. 1 ; स्वर्णसिद्धरेण द्विपरणमुद्रा मुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

मुद्रा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably ; यत्किंचिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुर्वते हसितं मुद्रा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely ; रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा मुद्रा जंतवः Bh. 3. 78 v. l.

मुनिः [मन्-रू उच्च Up. 4. 122] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee,

an ascetic ; मुनीनाम्यहं श्यामः Bg. 10. 37 ; दुःखं भवद्विग्रमनाः सुखेषु विगत-स्वदः । श्रीनारायणप्रकोपः स्थिरधीमुनिरुच्यते 2. 56 ; पुरयः शत्रो मुनिरिति मूढः केवलं राजपुत्रः S. 2. 14 ; R. 1. 8, 3. 49. -2 N. of the sage Agastya. -3 Of Vyāsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 Of Pāṇini. -6 N. of several plants (पिपल, पराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience ; (according to Knll. on Ma. 8. 91 'the supreme spirit'). -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number 'seven'. -nl. The seven sages. -Comp. -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -ईश्वरः 1. 'the lord of the sages', a great sage. -2. an epithet of Śākyamuni. -3. of Bharata. -4. of Siva. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः 1. a great sage. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3. of Buddha. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patañjali (who are considered to be inspired saints) ; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिसुनि श्याकरणं Sk. -दारकः, -कुमारः a young sage. -द्रुमः the Syonākatree. -पितलं copper. -पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुत्रकः 1. a wag-tail. -2. the damanaka tree. -मेषजं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. -वृत्ति a. leading an ascetic life ; शैबवं मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8. -व्रतं an ascetic vow ; Ku. 5. 48.

मुञ्च 1 P. (मुञ्चति) To go, move. मुमुक्षा Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

मुमुक्षु a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c.) ; R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -भुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude ; अंतर्भव मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादग्निमुच्यते V. 1. 1 ; Kn. 2. 51 ; Bg. 4. 15.

मुमुक्षानः A cloud.

मुमुषिषुः A thief.

मुमुक्षा Desire of death ; Bk. 5. 57.

मुमुक्षु a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

मुर 6 P. (मुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

मुरः N. of a demon slain by Krishna ; पार्थनाथ द्विषमुरं Si. 2. 1. -रा N. of a fragrant plant. -रं Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Krishna ; मुरारिमासुद्रपदार्थस्यौ Git. 1. -2. N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जित्, -द्विष, -मिष, -मर्दन, रिपु, वैरिन्, -हन् m. epithets of Krishna or Viṣṇu ; प्रकीर्णसुखिभुजयति मुजवंदो मुरजितः Git. 1 ; मुरवैरिणो रायिकामधि

वचनजातं 10. -दः the discus of Viṣṇu.

मुरगंडः An eruption on the face.

मुरजः [मुरत्तं वेष्टनात् जायते जन्-ड Tv.] 1 A kind of drum or tabor ; सानंदं नंदिहस्ताहतमुरजव &c. Mā. 1. 1 ; संगीताय प्रहृतमुरजा Me. 64, 56 ; M. 1. 22 ; Ku. 6. 49. -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum ; also called मुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. ad loc. -Comp. -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

मुरजा 1 A large drum. -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

मुरंडाः m. pl. A country to the north-west of India.

मुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā.)

मुरलः 1 A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. -लः pl. N. of a country.

मुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas ; (mentioned in U. 3. along with तमसा) ; मुरलामारुचोत्तमममलैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

मुरली A fute, pipe. -Comp. -धरः an epithet of Krishna.

मूर्ध 1 P. (मूर्धति, मूर्धित or मूर्धते ; the word is written as मूर्ध or मूर्ध्) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away ; lose consciousness, become senseless ; पतत्युद्यति मूर्च्छत्य. पि Git. 4 ; कीदृशानिजितविश्वमुच्छित-जनायतेन किं पीरुष Git. 3 ; Bk. 15. 55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful ; समूर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भूजः R. 10. 79 ; समूर्च्छं सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57 ; मूर्च्छत्यमी विकारः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमन्तेषु S. 5. 18 ; Kl. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail ; तमसां निशि मूर्च्छति V. 3. 7. -5 (a) To take effect ; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतममादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतेले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32 ; हर्म्येषु मूर्च्छति न चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflected' &c. (b) To prevail against, have power against ; न पादोन्मूलन-शक्तिरहः शिलोच्चये मूर्च्छति मातस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over ; Kn. 6. 59 ; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for -8 To be frequent. -9 To cause to sound loudly. -Caus. (मूर्धयति) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint ; म्लेच्छामूर्च्छयते Git. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instrument).

मुर्मिणी A small fire-place.

मूर्धरः [मूर्ध पृषो द्विष Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire ; स्मर-

हृताशनसुहृत्चूर्णतो दधुरिवाग्नवणस्य रजः-
कणाः Si. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3
N. of one of the horses of the sun.

सुर्व 1 P. (सुर्वति) To bind, tie.

सुर्व 10 U. (सोलयति-ते) 1 To plant.

सुशटी A kind of grain.

सुश(सली) A small house-lizard.

सुष्ट 1. 9 P. (सुष्ठाति, सुष्ठि ; desid.

सुष्ठुविशति) 1 (a) To steal, filch, rob,
plunder, carry off (said to govern
two acc. ; देवदत्तं ज्ञातं सुष्ठाति, but very
rarely used in classical literature) ;
सुषाण रत्नानि Si. 1. 51 ; क्षत्रस्य
सुष्णं वसु जैत्रमोजः Ki. 3. 41 ; Si. 3.
38. (b) To ravish, seduce, abduct,
carry off ; Bk. 15. 16. -2 To dispel,
remove, drive off ; वननिमिरसुवि ज्यो-
तिषि Si. 4. 67, Ratn. 3. 19. -3 (Fig.)
To ruin, undo ; न वेत्ति सुषितमात्मानं
K. 164, Ratn. 4. 2. -4 To eclipse,
cover, envelop, conceal ; सैन्यरेणुसुवि-
तार्कदीपितिः R. 11. 51. -5 To capti-
vate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To sur-
pass, excel ; सुष्णञ्च अयमशोकानां रक्तैः
परिजनावरैः गीतैर्वीरागानां च कोकिल-
ध्रमरध्वनिं Ks. 55. 113 ; Ratn. 1. 24 ;
Bk. 9. 92 ; Me. 47. -11. 1 P. (मोषति)
1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P.
(मुषति) 1 To steal. -2 To break,
destroy.

सुषकः A mouse.

सुषापी A crucible.

सुषिः f. Stealing &c.

सुषित p. p. [सुष्क] 1 Robbed,
stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away,
carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of,
free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

सुषितकं Stolen property.

सुष्ट p. P. Stolen ; S. 5. 20. —ष्ट
Stolen property.

सुष्टकः [सुष्क] 1 A testicle. -2
The scrotum. -3 A muscular or ro-
bust man. -4 A mass, heap, quanti-
ty, multitude. -5 A thief. -Comp.
—कच्छर f. an eruption on the
scrotum. —देशः the region of the
scrotum. —शून्यः a eunuch, a castrat-
ed person. —श्लोषः swelling of the
testicles.

सुष्टकः N. of a tree (the ashes of
which are used as cautery).

सुष्टक a. Having large testicles.

सुष्टि m f. [सुष्क-क्ति] 1 The clenched
hand, fist ; कर्णातिमेव विभिदे नि-
विशेति सुष्टिः R. 9. 58 ; 15. 21 ; Si.
10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful ; स्वाम-
कसुष्टिपरिवर्धितकः S. 4. 13 ; R. 19.
57 ; Ku. 7. 69 ; Ms. 68. -3 A handle
or hilt. -4 A particular measure
(= pala). -5 A measure of capacity
equal to one handful. -6 The penis.

-7 Stealing (only f.). -8 A com-
pendium, abridgment. -Comp. —कर्-
णं clenching the fist. —देशः the
middle of a bow, that part of it
which is grasped in the hand. —सूतं
a kind of game. —पातः boxing. —बंधः
1. clenching the fist. -2. a handful.
—धेय a. to be measured with the fist,
to be spanned with the fingers.
—युद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

सुष्टिकः [सुष्टिर्माणं प्रयोजनमस्य कृत्] 1 A
goldsmith. -2 A particular position
of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. —कं
A pugilistic encounter, fistfight.

—काः (pl.) N. of an outcast race
(the Dombas). -Comp. —अंतकः an
epithet of Balarāma.

सुष्टिका The fist.

सुष्टिधयः A child, baby, infant.

सुष्टीक 8 U. To clench the fist.

सुष्टीसुष्टि ind. Fist-to-fist, hand-to-
hand fighting ; Mv. 6. 31.

सुष्टकः Black mustard.

सुष्ट 4 P. (सुस्यति) To cleave,
divide, break into pieces.

सुसलः—ल 1 A mace, club. -2 A
pestle (used for cleaning rice) ; सुसल-
मिदमिचं च पातकाले सुसुखयति कलेन
हुंकुतेन Mu. 1. 4 ; Ms. 6. 56. -3 A
kind of surgical instrument. -Comp.

—आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma.

—उलूलं a pestle and mortar.

सुसलसुसल ind. Club against club.

सुसलीका A common lizard.

सुसलित् m. [सुसल-नि] 1 An epi-
thet of Balarāma. -2 Of Śiva.

सुसल्य a. [सुसल-यत्] To be pound-
ed or put to death with a club.

सुस्त 10 U. [सुस्यति-ते] To heap
up, gather, collect, accumulate.

सुस्तः—स्ता—स्तं A kind of grass ;
विश्वं कियतां वराहतातिभिस्तस्ताक्षतिः प-
ल्वले S. 2. 6 ; R. 9. 59 ; 15. 19.
-Comp. —अदाः, —आदाः a hog.

सुस्तं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

सुह 4 P. (सुहति, सुय or सुह) 1 To
faint, swoon, lose consciousness, be-
come senseless ; इहाहं इष्टमाहं तां स्मर-
केवं सुमोह सः Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20 ; 15.
16. -2 To be perplexed or bewildered,
to be disturbed in mind, be at a
loss ; आपस्वयि न सुहति नराः पंडित-
हृदयः H. 1. 166, Kl. 18. 9. -3 To be
foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To
fail. -5 To err, mistake. —Caus.
(मोहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate ;
मा सुहृद्वल्लु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा Mā. 1.
32. -2 To confound, bewilder, per-
plex ; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -3 To throw in-
to confusion. -4 To cause to err or
mistake.

सुह p. p. [सुह-क] 1 Stupefied, in-
fatuated ; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed,

bewildered ; confounded, at a loss ;
किंकर्तव्यतामूढः ' being at a loss what
to do ' ; so ह्रीमूढ Me. 68. -3 Foolish,
silly, dull, stupid, ignorant ; अल्पस्य
हेनोर्बहु हातुमिच्छतिचारमूढः मतिभ्रान्ति
मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring,
deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive.
-6 Confounding. —दः A fool, block-
head, dolt, an ignorant person ;
मूढः परस्वयनेयं युद्धिः M. 1. 2. —दाः
(m. pl.) An epithet of the ele-
ments in the Sāṅkhya philosophy.
-Comp. —आत्मन् a. 1. stupe-
fied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid,
silly. —गर्भः 1. a dead fetus. -2.
difficult delivery. —ग्राहः 1. a wrong
notion, misconception, misappre-
hension. -2. infatuation. —चेतन,
—चेतस् a. foolish, silly, ignorant ; अ-
वगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हवि शल्य-
मर्षितं R. 8. 88. —धी, —बुद्धि, —मति a.
foolish, stupid, silly, simple ; Ki.
1. 30. —प्रभुः, —अग्रः the greatest
block-head. —सर्व a. infatuated,
insane.

सुहतास्वं 1 Confusion, bewildere-
ment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

सुहिर a. [सुह-हिर] Silly, foolish,
stupid. —रः 1 The god of love. -2 A
fool, block-head.

सुहुः ind. = सुहृत्.

सुहुकं Ved. A moment.

सुहुक् ind. 1 Often, constantly,
repeatedly, frequently ; यीवाभ्यामि-
रामं सुहृद्वपतति स्वदने दक्षदुष्टिः S. 1. 7,
2. 6- ; generally repeated in this
sense ; सुहुहुहुः over and over again,
often and often ; सुहुणां सक्तिधानेऽपि
कः कृजति सुहुहुहुः. -2 For a time or
moment, awhile ; Ms. 105 ; general-
ly used with successive clauses in
the sense of ' now-now ', ' at one
time—at another time ' ; सुहुहुवपते
बाला सुहुः पतति विह्वला । सुहृद्वलीयते
भीता सुहुः क्रोशति रोदिति ॥ Subhāsh.
Mu. 5. 3 ; सुहुहुहुः ' again and again,
repeatedly. ' -Comp. —भाषा —वचन
n. repetition tautology. —मुक् m. a
horse.

सुहृत्—ते [इह-क पातोः पूर्व सुह व
Tv.] 1 A moment, any short portion
of time, an instant ; नवावधानीकसुहृत्-
लाघने R. 3. 53 ; संघाप्रसेवेन सुहृत्तोगाः
Pt. 1. 194 ; Me. 19 ; Ku. 7. 50. -2
A period, time (auspicious or other-
wise). -3 A period of 48 minutes.
—तः An astrologer.

सुहृत्कः 1 An instant, a moment. -2
A period of 48 minutes.

सुहृरः A block-head, fool.

सु 1 A (मन्ते) To bind, fasten,
tie.

सूक a. [सूक-क] 1 Dumb, silent
mute, speechless ; सूकं करोति वाचा ।

मूकाङ्ग (काननं) Ku. 3. 42; सखोमियं वीक्ष्य विषादमुकां Git. 7; मूकीभूतघटा-स्वरास्वतःपुरगोलासु K. 97; मूकीभूतवीणा K. 132 -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mute; मोनान्मूकः H. 2. 26. v. 1.; Ms. 7. 149. -3 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -Comp. —अन्धः a form of Durgā. —भावः silence, muteness, dumbness; (also मूकता-त्वं in this sense).
मूकमन् *m.* Muteness, dumbness : silence.

सूत *a.* [सूक्त] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven. —तः-तं 1 A woven basket (Ved.). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रं Urine; नाट्य मूत्रं सख्यसूत्रं Ms. 4. 56; मूत्रं चकार 'made water'. -Comp. —आघातः a urinary disease. —आशयः the lower belly. —उत्सर्ग see उत्सर्ग. —कुच्छं painful discharge of urine, strangury. —कोशः the scrotum. —क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. —गन्धिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. —जठरः -ई the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. —दोषः a urinary disease. —निरोधः retention of urine. —पतनः a civet-cat. —पथः the urinary passage. —परीक्षा noscopy or examination of urine. —पुटं the lower belly. —मार्गः, —प्रसक्तः the urethra. —वर्धक *a.* diuretic. —वृद्धिः *f.* copious secretion of urine. —शकुन्त, *n.* urine and excrement. —शुक्रा a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. —शूलः —लं urinary colic. —संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयति Mhb.

मूत्रल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित *a.* 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

मूर् *a.* Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 destroying, killing.

मूर्ख *a.* 1 Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. —खः A fool, block-head; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8; मूर्ख बलादुपराधिनां मां प्रतिपादयिष्यसि V. 2. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. —यदितः a learned fool; Pt. 5. 40 —मूर्खं folly, stupidity, ignorance. —आवृत्त *a.* one who has a foolish brother. —मंडलं an assembly of fools.

मूर्खता-त्वं, मूर्खिमन् *m.* Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an

epithot applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening —नं, —न [मूर्च्छ-यच्] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually *n.* in this sense). -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur; cf. मूर्च्छा (3) also. -4 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another; modulation, melody; स्फुटीभवदधामविशेष-मूर्च्छनां Si. 1. 10; मूर्च्छा भूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती Me. 86; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मृदु Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयं ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैक-विंशतिः Pt. 5. 54; (a मूर्च्छा or मूर्च्छना is thus defined :—कामास्त्रयणां सप्तानामपि ह्रस्वावरोहणम् । सा मूर्च्छादुच्यते ग्रामस्था पताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

मूर्च्छा [मूर्च्छ-भावे अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals; मूर्च्छा गतो मृते वा निदृशेन पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -4 The rising of sound &c.; see मूर्च्छन (4) above. -5. Growth, increase. -Comp. —आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. —परित *a.* unconscious, fainted away. मूर्च्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित *p. p.* [मूर्च्छा जाता अस्य तारो इति, मूर्च्छ-क-वा 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. —तं A kind of song or air.

मूर्त *a.* [मूर्च्छ-क 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate; मूर्त-विघ्नस्तपस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयुथः S. 1. 33; प्रसाद इव मूर्तसे स्पर्शः स्नेहाद्देशीलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Coagulated (Ved.).

मूर्तत्वं 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion; परिच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा मूर्तत्वम्.

मूर्तिः *f.* [मूर्च्छ-क्तिन्] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mn. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. -3 An embodiment, incarnation, personifica-

tion, manifestation; करुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. —धर, संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mv. 1. 10; U. 6. 10. —पः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मूर्तित्वं Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

मूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal. -2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया Si. 5. 15; तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64; Mā. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. —*m.* The body.

मूर्धन् *m.* [सूर्यास्मिन्महते इति मूर्धा, cf. Up. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general; मतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिश्चण्डीयः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81.; नैसर्गिकां सुरभिः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चण्डीत्वतः इति U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिशमनुजैर्दण्डां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; मूर्ध्ना पठते मूर्धनि; S. 5. 7; Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forefront; स किल संयुग-मूर्ध्नि सहायतां मयवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base. -Comp. —अंतः the crown of the head. —अभिषिक्त *a.* 1. consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. -2. common, stock (as an instance); उत्कुरयोऽकृत्य कृति इति बीभत्सस्य मूर्धाभिषिक्तमुद्राहरणम्. (—कः) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste. -3. a minister. -4 = मूर्धावासिक (1) q. v. —अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. —अवसिक्तः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe spring from a Brāhminya father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. —कर्णी —कपरी *f.* an umbrella. —जः 1. the hair (of the head); पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्ण-मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. -2. the mane. —ज्योतिस् *n.* see ब्रह्मरूप or सुदामार्ग. —पिंडः a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). —पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. —रसा the scum of hoiled rice. —वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य *a.* [मूर्ध्नि भवः यत्] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, द, ड, ढ, ण, र and ष; ऋदुवाणां मूर्धा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मूर्धन् See मूर्धन्.

मूर्वा-वी, मूर्विका A kind of creeper (from the fibres of which bow-

strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

मूल I. 1 U (मूलयति) 1 To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -11. 10 U. (मूलयति-ते, मूलित) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

मूल [मूल-क] 1 A root (fig. also); त्वमूलानि गृहीमवति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15; मूलं बंधु to take or strike root; चक्षुर्मूलस्य मूलं हि महदैरतरोः श्रियः Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity or anything; कस्याश्चिदासद्गन्नातदानीमं-गुष्ठमूलानि चक्षुषोषा R. 7. 10; so प्राची-मूलं Mc. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्योर्मूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं, &c. -4 Beginning, commencement; आमूलाच्छेदोऽनुमिच्छामि S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source; origin, cause; सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb. रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलं U. 1. 6; इति केना-प्युक्ते तत्र मूलं सूर्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' -6 The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, निरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory; स सुतमूलमत्स्यं R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bower or arbour (निकुञ्ज). -21 N. of several roots पिप्पली, पुष्कर, सूत्र्य &c. (In Comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal' e. g. मूलकारणं 'prime cause' &c. &c.). -Comp. -अधारे 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation, -अर्धं a radish. -आश्रयत्वं the original abode. -आशि-च a. living upon roots. -आदं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारा the author of an original work. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कृच्छ्रा-च्छ्रं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केसरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -ग्रन्थः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Śākya-muni. -छेदः uprooting. -ज a. 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of

trees (as an ant-hill). -3. born under the constellation Mūla. (-जः) plant growing from a root. (-जं) a green ginger. -ज्वेः an epithet of Kamsa. -द्रव्यं, -घनं principal, stock, ospital. -धातुः lymph. -निकुञ्ज a. destroy- ing root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stock- man', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakṛiti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.). - (pl.) the four principal sove- reigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अरि, मय्यम, and उदासीन); see Ms. 7. 155. -फलदः the bread- fruit tree. -बह्वं the act of a proot- ing, extermination. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or heredi- tary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वापः one who plants roots. -विचं capital, stock. -विभुजः a chariot. -व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals; Ms. 10. 38. -वतिन् a. living exclusively on roots. -शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. -शाकदः, -शाकिन् a field planted with edible roots. -संघः a society, sect. -स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Ganri. -स्थायिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river. -हर a. up- rooting completely.

मूलक a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on; आतिमूलक 'based on error.' -2 Born under the constella- tion Mūla. -कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam. -का 1 A kind of poison. -Comp. -पुष्पा a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). -पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant. -2 The aster- ism Mūla.

मूलिक a. 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. -कः A devotee, an ascetic. -का 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

मूलिन् m. A tree.

मूलिन a. Growing from a root. -जः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलैः 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. -हयं 1 Price, worth, cost; श्रीर्णति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्वासाति Si. 18. 15, Sānti. 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Original value. -6 An article purchas- ed.

मूल 1 A. (मूलति, मूलित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

मूषिकः 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Śirīṣa tree. -4 N. of a coun- try. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः epithets of Ganesa. -अदुः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill. -विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse'; e. an impossibility, or, शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूषी, मूषीका, मूषीका A rat, mouse.

मूषीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

मृ 6 A (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Condi- tional) (त्रियते, ममर, अमृन्, मारयति, महु, मृत) To die, perish, de cease, de- part from life. -Caus. (मारयति-ते) To kill, slay. -Desid. (मृयते) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

मृक्ष See मृक्ष.

मृग 4 P., 10 A. (मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न रतनमन्विष्यति मृगयते हि तत् Kv. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं कश्चिदपि परे- तात् मृगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्गृह्यमाणः Mā. 5. 1; अंतर्गच्छमुमुक्षुभिनियमितमाणादिभिर्मु- ग्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or in- vestigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

मृगः [मृग-क] 1 (a) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभियेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगेः । विक्रमाजितराज्य- स्य स्वयमेव मृगेद्रता ; see मृगाधिप below. (b) A wild beast -2 A deer, an an- telope; विश्वासीयगमादुभयगतयः शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोपे न हंतव्यः S. 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men; मृगे तुष्टा च चित्रिणी ; वदति मधुरवाणीं दांपत्योऽ- तिभीक्ष्ण्यमलमतिमुदेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगेऽप्य- शब्दकः. -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरा. -13 The lunar month

called मार्जशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in Sākadvīpa. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंजाम्ना mnsk. -अद्मः, -अद्मः, -अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निष्ठुराक्षिप्तसूत्रयुथो मुनाधिपः Si. 2. 53; मुनाधिराजय चचे निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger. -4. N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आजीवः 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. -आविध m. a hunter. -आर्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -ईन्द्रः 1. a lion; ततो मुर्गेन्द्रस्य मुर्गेन्द्रगामी R. 2. 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -आसनं a throne. -आर्यः an epithet of Siva. -चक्रता a hawk. -हृदः a variety of jasmine. -ईश्वरा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1. lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -उत्तमः the best antelope. -उत्तमं, -उत्तमं the constellation मृगशिरस्. -काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -चारित्र्य a. acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life; V. 4. -जलं mirage. -स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage, i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -दृष्टः, -दृष्टा, -दृष्ट्या, -दृष्टिः, -दृष्टिका f. mirage; मृगदृष्टिभासि स्नतः; see खड्ग; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगदृष्टिकायां S. 6. 15. -दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. -दावः a park, preserve. -दृष्टः a fawn-eyed woman; तक्षोषद्विस्तारि स्तनमुगलमासी-मृगदृष्टः U. 6. 35. (-m.) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -द्युः a hunter. -द्वि m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, -धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयनः a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1. musk; Ku. 1. 54; Rs. 6. 13; Uh. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the mnsk-deer; R. 4. 74. -जाम्ना musk. -पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पिष्टुः the moon. -पोतः, -पोतकः a fawn. -प्रभुः a lion. -मियं grass growing on mountains. -च (व) धाजीवः a hunter. -चंघिनी a net for catching deer. -भोजना bitter apple. -मदः musk; कुचतडीगतो यावन्मातमिलति तव तोयैर्मृग-मदः G. L. 7; मुगमदलिकं लिखति सयुक्तं मुगमिव रजनाकरे Git. 7. -वासा a musk-bag. -मंद्ः N. of a class of elephants. -मांसं venison. -मातृका a doe. -मासः the month of Mārgaśīrsha. -मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -यूयं a herd of deer. -राज m. 1. a lion; Si. 9. 18. -2. a

tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -राजः 1. a lion; R. 6. 3. -2 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. -धारित्र्य, -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिष्टुः a lion. -रोमन् n. wool. -जं a woollen cloth. -रोचना yellow pigment. -लांछनः -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon; अंकाधिरूपितमुगश्चंद्रमा मुगलांछनः Si. 2. 53. -जं the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon; मुगलेखासुषसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-ना, -नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). -वाहनः wind. -वायः 1. a hunter. -2. Sirius or the dogstar. -3. an epithet of Siva. -शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. -शावः a fawn; मुगशावैः सममेधिते जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, -शिरस् n, -शिरा N. of the fifth inner mansion consisting of three stars. -शीर्षि the constellation मृगशिरस्. (-र्षः) the lunar month Mārgaśīrsha. -शीर्षन् m. the constellation मृगशिरस्. -अंडः a tiger. -इन् m. a hunter. -मुगगा [मुग-युक् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry. -मुगयस् m. Ved. A wild animal. -मुगया [मुगं यात्यनया या पत्र्ये क] Hunting, chase; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मुगयामीदृशिनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5; मुगया-पवादिना माठय्येन S. 2; सोमयावेव, मुग-याविहिरिन् &c. -Comp. -अरण्यं, -वनं a park. -यानं a hunting expedition. -मुगयुः [मुग-अत्यर्थे युक्] 1 A hunter, fowler; इति नोपशयस्थोऽपि श्वार-लवृगयुर्मुगयान् Si. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman. -मुगय 1 The chase, hunting; Ki. 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery). -मुगित a. [मुग-कृ] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited. -मुगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epilepsy. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. -दृष्ट f. -लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पतिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -सुरय a. [सुग-यत्] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं सुरयम्. -सुज् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -II. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्जि, मार्जयति, ममार्जं मार्जयंश्चकार-चके, अमार्जितं-अमार्जितं, अमार्जितं, मार्जयति, मार्जयति, मार्जयति, मार्जितं-मार्जितं, मार्जितं, मार्जितं; desid. निमृशति or निमार्जयति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also), स्वेदलवान्ममार्ज Si. 3. 79; दोषप्रवादमसृज 5. 28. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn. -5 To purify; wash with water, sharpen; ललुःखद्ममार्जुथ

ममुजुथ परवधान् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धान् वक्रः or शोणितवतः). -सृजः A kind of drnm. -सृजा [सृज्-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity; Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धिः). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion. -सृजित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c. -सृज् 6, 9 P. (सृजति, सृजति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy. -सृजः An epithet of Siva. -सृजनं Favouring, showing grace. -सृजा, सृजानी, सृजी An epithet of Pārvaṭī, शंके सुदारे कालकूटमपिबत् सृजो सृजानपितिः Git. 12. -सृजीकः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A fish. -3 A deer. -सृज् 6 P. (सृजति) To kill, slay, destroy. -सृजालः-लं [सृज कालन्] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; मने-पि हि सृजालानाममुच्यन्ति ततवः H. 1.95; सूत्रं सृजालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. -लं The root of a fragrant grass (वरिणमूल). -Comp. -भंगः a bit of a lotus-fibre. -सृजं the fibre of a lotus-stalk. -सृजालिका, सृजाली A lotus stalk or fibre; परिसृजितसृजालीमलमगं Māl. 1. 22; or परिसृजितसृजालीदुर्बलान्यगकानि U. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 29. -सृजालिन् m. A lotus. -सृजालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. -सृत p. p. [सृकर्तरि क्] 1 Dead, deceased; ये पराधीनतां यातास्तै वै जीर्णतै के सृताः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious; सृतो द्रिष्टः सुखो सृतं मैथुनमयं । सृतमश्रोत्रेयं भाङ्गं सृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः ॥ Pt. 2. 94. -3 Calcined, reduced; सूक्ष्मं गतो सृतो वा निदर्शनं पारशोऽत्र रसः Bv. 82. -तं 1 Death. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृतं (8). -Comp. -अंगं a corpse. -अंडः the sun. -अशोच impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशोच. -इन्द्रवः the sea, ocean. -कल्प, -प्राय a. almost dead, insensible. -गृहं a grave. -चेलं shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chāṇḍālas). -जीवन a. reviving the dead. -द्वारः a widower. -नियतिकः one who carries on dead bodies to the cemetery. -पराः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). -मत्तः, -मत्तका a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites

—संजीवन *a.* reviving the dead. (—नं, —नी) the revival of a dead person. (—नी) a charm for reviving the dead. —सृतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablation after a death or funeral.

मृतकः-कं A dead person, a corpse ; धुषं ते जीवन्तोप्यहह मृतका मंदमतये न ये-
बामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभागिनिः Bv. 4. 39. —कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. —2 Death. —Comp. —अंतकः a jackal.

मृतिः *f.* Death, dying.

मृतिमन् *m.* Mortality.

मृतंडः The sun.

मृतालकं A kind of clay.

मृत्तिका [मृत् तिक्त् टाप्] 1 Clay, earth ; Ms. 2. 182. —2 Fresh earth. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [मृ-युक्] 1 Death, disease ; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. —2 Y ma, the god of death. —3 An epithet of Brahman. —4 Of Vishnu. —5 Of Maya. —6 Of Kali. —7 The god of love. —Comp. —मृतिः a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —वृ *a.* fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. —जाज्ञनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —प्राणः an epithet of Siva. —पाशः the noose of death or Yama. —पुष्पः the sugarcane. —प्रतिबद्ध *a.* liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. —फला, ली the plantain. —बीजः, बीजः a bamboo-cane. —भ्रूयः sickness, disease. —यामः *m.* Yama, the god of death. —लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. —2. earth, the world of mortals ; cf. मल्लोक. —वचनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a raven. —मृतिः *f.* a femalecrah. —मृत्युजयः An epithet of Siva.

मृत्ता, मृत्तना 1 Earth, clay. —2 Good earth or clay. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्तनं Powder, dust.

मृद् 9 P. (मृदाति, मृदति) 1 To squeeze, press, rub ; मम च मृदितं क्षीमं बालेषु स्वदंशविवर्तनेः Ve. 5. 40. —2 To trample or tread upon ; orush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize ; तावमर्षादंखासीच Bk. 15. 15 ; बलाभ्यमु-
द्वाहलिनभयक्त्रः R. 18. 5. —3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. —4 To overcome, surpass. —5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. —6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). —Caus. (मृदयति) = मृद् q. v. above.

मृदित *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed ; मृतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. —2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. —3 Rubbed off, removed. (See मृद्).

मृदिनी Good of soft earth.

मृद् *f.* [मृयते मृद् कर्मणि क्ति] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आर्सेदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृदंधं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति शुचिबिम्बोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. —2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. —3 A mound of earth. —4 A kind of fragrant earth. —Comp. —कणः a small clod or lump of earth. —करः a potter. —कांस्यं an earthen vessel. —किरा an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः (मृचयः) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, —भांडं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. 'डुद्धिः 'olod-pated' a block-head ; मया च मृत्पिंडमुद्धिना तथैव मृदीतं S. 6. —लोष्टः a clod of earth. —शकटिका (मृच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sūdraka).

मृन्म (मृन्म) *a.* Earthen ; R. 5. 2.

मृदंकरः (रुः) The green pigeon.

मृदंगः [मृद्-अंग् क्ति] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. —2 A bamboo-cane. —3 Noise. —Comp. —फलः the bread-fruit tree.

मृदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. —2 Transient, evanescent.

मृदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृदा See मृद्. —Comp. —करः a thunder-bolt.

मृदु *a.* [मृकु] (दु or द्वा *f.* ; compar. प्रदीयस् ; superl. प्रदिष्ट) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate ; मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिवं मन्मथं दुष्यते स्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिसितं मृदुनवारमते प्रजातकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10 ; 4. 10. —2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपासुदुमना प्रतिसंजहार 9. 57 'with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपासुदुर्वक्ष्य भागवं 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिमृदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 'relented' ; खातमूलमानिना नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तदुमं 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. —3 Weak, feeble ; सर्वथा मृदुरासी राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते सुखेवास-
भूवनं गंधवा शरणीहिताः Mb. —4 Moderate. —5 Blunt. —6 Slow. —दुः The planet Saturn. —दु *n.* Softness, gentleness. —दु *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनास मृदु कर्णी-
तिकचरः S. 1. 24 ; बाध्यते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. —Comp. —अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. (—गी) a delicate woman. —उत्पलं the soft i. e. blue lotus. —काष्णायं lead. —कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (—नर) a goose, female swan. —चर्मिनः, —उदः, —रवच, —रवचः *m.* a kind of

birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, —पर्वक *m.* a reed, cane. —पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. —पुर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फलं N. of a plant (विकंकत). —भाषिन् *a.* sweet-speaking. —रोमन् *m.*, —रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, —गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुदाधा, युगशिरसः, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch. —हृदय *a.* kind.

मृदुका *a.* Soft, gentle.

मृदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. —2 Mild, gentle. —लं 1 Water. —2 A variety of aloe-wood.

मृदी, मृदीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; बाचं तदीयां परिपीय मृदीं मृदी-
कया तुल्यरसां सहस्रः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

मृदुन्नकं Gold.

मृच् 1 U. (मर्चिते) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. —2 Ved. To hurt, kill. —3 To disregard.

मृच् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight. —2 An enemy.

मृच्छ *n.* Ved. 1 War. —2 Contempt, disregard.

मृधं War, battle, fight ; सस्वविहित-
मतुलं भुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत सुधेऽधिकुप्य-
तः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13

मृष्ट 6 P. (मृशति, मृष्ट) 1 To touch, handle. —2 To rub, stroke. —3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

मृष्ट 1. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle. —II. 1 U. (मर्षिते) 1 To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.). —2 To sprinkle. —III. 4, 10 U. (मृष्यति, मर्षयति, मर्षित) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with ; तस्मिन्मिदमकार्यममुद्धितं देवेन-लोकां न सुव्य-
तीति U. 5 ; R. 9. 62. —2 To allow, permit. —3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear ; सुव्यं तु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपाद्वाः U. 6 ; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य बुद्धिं तज्जन्मस्यैकोऽ-
पराधी भगवता मर्षयितव्यः S. 4 ; आर्यं मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1 ; महाः बान्धुग मर्षय Mk. 1. —4 To forget, neglect.

मृषा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruthfully, lyingly ; यद्वचनं मृषा भवेत् न ध-
निर्वां नृषे न चादौ मृषा Bh. 3. 147 ; मृ-
षाभाषासिधो Bv. 2. 21. —2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. —Comp. —अभ्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. —अर्थक *a.* 1. untrue. —2. absurd. (—कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement ; तर्किक मयस्य राजपुत्रि सुषोध्यं तद्विति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाषिन्, —वादिन् *m.* a liar. —वाच् *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वादा 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. —2. insincere speech, flattery. —3. irony, satire.

मृषायते Den. P. To be mistaken, to err

मृषालकः The mango tree.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृ-सृञ् वा-क] 1 (*a*) Cleansed, purified. (*b*) Pure, clean. -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Toned. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable. -7 Sprinkled. -8 Pepper. -Comp. -संघः a savoury or agreeable smell.

सृष्टि *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. -4 sprinkling.

सृष्टेयक *a.* 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. -3 Liberal.

मृ 9 P. (*सृणाति*) To hurt, kill.

मे 1 A (*मयते, मित ; desid. भिस्ते*) To exchange or barter. -WITH नि or तिनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेखलः 1 N. of a mountain ; (also मेखल). -2 A goat. -Comp. -अग्निजा, -कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river Narmadā.

मेखला 1 A bolt, girdle, waist-band, zone in general (fig. also) ; anything which girds or surrounds ; मही सगरमेखला ' the sea-girt earth ' ; रत्नामुविद्यानमेखलाया विशः सपरनी भव इतिगस्याः R. 6. 63 ; R. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman ; नितंबावर्धः सद्रुकुलमेखलः R. 1. 4. 6 ; R. 8. 64 ; मेखलायुक्तेन गोत्र-स्खलितेन चण्डनं Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three oases ; cf. Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain (नितंब) ; आमेखलं संचरतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5 ; Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadā. -Comp. -एवं the hips. -संघः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलिन *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A religious student, a Brahman.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेघः [मेहति वपाति जलं, मिह-वञ् कुलम्] 1 A cloud ; कर्बलजनमेघका इव विशो मेघाः ससुसिद्धे Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 & o. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Rāgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. -5 Talc. -Comp. -अ-वन् *m.*, -पथः, -मार्गः ' the path of clouds ', atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः the wind. -अस्थि *n.* hail. -आख्यं talc. -आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season. -आदोषः a dense or thick cloud. -आहंकरः thunder. -आनंदः a kind of crane. -आनंदिन *m.* a peacock. -आलोकः the appearance or sight of clouds ; मेघालोकं भवति सुखिनोप-

प्यथाहसि चेतः Me. 3. -आख्यं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy season. -गर्जनं, -गर्जना thunder. -चित्तकः the Chātaka bird. -जम्बू a large pearl. -ज्वालं 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनी the Chātaka bird. -ज्योतिस् *m. n.* lightning. -इंदरा thunder. -दीपः lightning. -दूतं N. of a celebrated poem by Kalidāsa. -द्वारं the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1. the road of clouds, thunder. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. N. of Indrajit, son of Ravana. -4. the Palāsa tree. -अडलसिन्, -अडलसकः a peacock. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Lakshmana. -नामन् *m.* a kind of grass. -निर्घोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः, -माला, -राजि *f.* a line of clouds ; पथः मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विमुहता V. 2. -पुष्पं 1. water. -2. hail. -3. river-water. -प्रसवः water. -सूतिः a thunderbolt. -मंडलं the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन *a.* cloud-capt. -योनिः fog, smoke. -रवः thunder. -रावः a kind of water-bird. -रेखा, -लेखा a line of clouds. -वर्णः the Indigo plant. -वर्त्मन् *n.* the atmosphere. -वह्निः lightning. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Indra ; अयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18. -2. an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जितं 1. thunder, rumbling of clouds. -2. N. of a metre ; see App. 1. -वेहन् *n.* the atmosphere. -सारः a kind of camphor. -सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. -स्तनितं thunder.

मेघकर *a.* (*ति f.*) Producing clouds. **मेघयति** Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेघक *a.* [cf. Up. 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured ; कर्बलजनमेघका इव विशो मेघः ससुसिद्धे Mk. 5. 23 ; U. 6. 23 ; Me. 59. -कः 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail ; Mā. 6. 5. -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. -कं 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. -Comp. -आवगा an epithet of the Yamunā.

मेह, मेह 1 P. (*मेहति, मेहति*) To be mad.

मेहुला The myrohalan tree (*आम्रक*).

मेठः 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथि 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेढः [*मिह-द्वृज्*] A ram. -इं The male organ of generation, penis ; (*पथ*) मेढं चोग्मावृक्षकायां हीनं कृत्वः स उच्यते. -Comp. -चनेन् *n.* the pre-nce. -जः an epithet of Siva. -रोगः venereal disease.

मेढकः 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेठः, मेठ An elephant-keeper.

मेढः, मेढका A ram.

मेहः See मेह.

मेय 1 U (*मेयति ते*) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another (*Atm.*). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.

मेदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribe. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant (*अल्लुवा*). -दा A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines). -Comp. -जं a species of bdallium. -मिहः N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस *n.* [*मेद-असुन्*] 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen) ; Ms. 3. 132 ; Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body ; मेदश्चेदकुशोदरं लघु भवत्सुस्थानयोग्यं षडुः S. 2. 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. -Comp. -अर्द्धं a fatty tumour. -कृत् *m. n.* flesh. -ग्रंथिः a fatty tumour. -जं, -तेजश् *n.* a bone. -धरा a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat. -पिंडः a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदास्विन् *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strung robust ; Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth ; न मामवति सहीपा रत्नसुरापि मेदिनी R. 1. 65 ; चंचलं वहु नितोतमुकता मेदिनीमपि हर्षयरातयः Ki. 13. 52 ; (*पञ्चकैटमयोराक्षीमेदसं पशुता*). तेनंयं मेदिनिनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ॥ -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (*मेदिनीकोश*). -Comp. -ईशः, पतिः a king. -दूषः dust.

मेदुर *a.* [*मिह-द्वृज्*] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense ; Mā. 8. 11 ; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.) ; मेघमेदुरमवरं Git. 1 ; सकरंदं सुंदरगलन्मंदकिनीमेदुरं (*पदारविंद*) 7.

मेदुरित *a.* 1 Thickened, made dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा भिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

मेय *a* 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick.

मेय 1 U. See मेय.

मेघः 1 A sacrifice, as in वसुमेघ, अश्वमेघ. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishnu.

मेघ [मेघ-अच्] (changed to मेघ in Bah. Comp. when preceded by ह, वृद्ध and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory) ; धीधरणावती मेघा Ak. -2 Intellect ; intelligence in general ; Bg. 10. 34 ; Ms. 3. 263 ; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatī. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power (Ved.). -Comp. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Nannasmṛiti. —जित् m. an epithet of Kātyāyana. —वज्रः an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेघावत् a Wise, intelligent.

मेघाविह्वल a. [मेघा-विह्वल] 1 Very intelligent having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect ; Pt. 1. 61. —m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. —नी An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

मेधि See मेधि.

मेधय a. [मेध-यत्, मेधाय हितं यत् वा] 1 Fit for a sacrifice ; Y. 1. 194 ; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial ; मेधेनाग्नेनेज् ; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy ; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. —वयः 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley (according to Medint). —वयः N. of several plants (केतकी, संखपुष्पी, रोचना, शमी &c.).

मेनका 1 N. of an Apsaras (mother of Sakuntalā). -2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. —आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya ; मेनां दुनीनामपि मानवीयां (उपरमे) Ku. 1. 18. 5. -2 N. of a river.

मेनादः 1 A peacock. -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेधिका, मेधी N. of a plant (Mar. मधी) (from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेप्ते) To go, move.

मेय a. [मान-वि-वा यत्] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेरकः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Vishnu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are

said to revolve ; and which forms the centre of the several Dvīpas ; of. द्वीप ; it is also said to consist of gold and gems) ; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदधि-सात् कृतः N. 1. 16 ; स्वात्मन्येव समासहेम-महिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bc. 3. 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. —अद्विकणिका the earth. —धामन् m. an epithet of Śiva. —पृष्ठ heaven, the sky. —यन्त्र a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः [मिल वच्] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. -2 A fair. -3 A company, in assembly. (Also मेलक.)

मेलनं [मिल वृद्ध] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter ; a fight.

मेलः [मिल-मिच् अच् टाप्] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -Comp. —अंधुकः, —अंधुः, —नंदः, —नंदः, —मंदा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेलपकः 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलयन् Combination, junction.

मेव 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेवः 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. —अंधः an epithet of Indra. —कंबलः a woolen blanket or rug. —पालः, —पालकः a shepherd. —मांसं mutton. —पुंयं a flock of sheep.

मेवा Small oardamoms.

मेवायते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेविका, मेवी A ewe.

मेहः [मिह-वच्] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary-disease. -4 A ram. -5 A goat. -Comp. —हनी turmeric.

मेहनं [मिह-वृद्ध] 1 Passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मेत्र a. (मीत्र.) [मित्र-अच्] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind ; Ms. 2. 87 ; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Mubhṛta) ; Kn. 7. 6. —त्रः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. —त्री 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact ; प्रत्येषु बुद्धितिकमलामोदमैत्री-कषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. —त्रं 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement ; Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to

Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अनुराधा, (मेत्रम् in the same sense).

मेत्रकं Friendship.

मेत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishṭha ; U. 5. 28.

मेत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. -2 Of Vasishṭha. -3 Of Vālmiki.

मेत्रिच् a. Friendly, kind.

मेत्रेय a. (मीत्र.) Relating to a friend, friendly. —यः 1 N. of a mixed tribe.

मेत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 33.

मेत्रेयिक A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्ध).

मेत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मेथिलः [मिथिलायां भवः अच्] A king of Mithilā ; R. 11. 32, 48. —लः (pl.) The people of Mithilā q. v. —ली N. of Sītā ; R. 12. 29.

मेथुन a. (मीथ.) [मिथुनेन निर्वृतं अच्] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage. -3 Relating to copulation. —नं 1 Copulation, sexual union ; सुते मेथुनमयजं Pt. 2. 94. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अन्यथापार). -Comp. —ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. —धमिन् a. copulating. —वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मेथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance

मेथुनिच् a. Copulating, sexually united. —म. One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मेथुन्य a. Relating to copulation.

मेधावर्क Wisdom, intelligence.

मेनाकः [मेनकायां भवः अच्] N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean ; cf. Kn. 1. 20. -Comp. —स्वसृ फ. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मेवः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -Comp. —हन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मेरेयः-यं, मेरेयकः —कं A kind of intoxicating drink ; अधिरजनि च-धूमि पीतमेरेयदिकं Si. 11. 51 ; G. L. 34.

मैलिदः A bee

मोक्तं The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-त्ते) 1 To release, set free, liber-

ate, emancipate. -2 To loose, nntie, undo. -3 To wrest away. -4 To cast, hurl, fling. -5 To shed. -6 To detach, extract.

मोक्षः [मोक्ष-वृत्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom ; साधुना त्वं बंधे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K. ; Me. 61 ; लब्ध-मोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20 ; धुर्योणां च धुरो मोक्ष 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence ; see अर्थ ; धर्मोपकाममोक्षाणां यत्थैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तन-स्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30 ; R. 10. 84 ; Me. 6. 35. -4 Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off ; वनस्थलीममरपत्र-मोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Loosening, untying, unbinding ; विणिमोक्षास्तुकाणि Me. 99. -7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow ; बाणमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. -8 Shooting, casting, discharging ; बाण-मोक्षः S. 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing. -10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). -11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree (पाटलि). -Comp. —उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. —देवः an epithet applied to Hionen Tshang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. —द्वारं the ann. —पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षक a. [मोक्ष-ण्वल्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. —कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

मोक्षण [मोक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, casting ; शत्रु° &c.

मोक्षिन् a. 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

मोघ a. [मुह-अच् वा कुर्व] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful ; यश्चां मोघां चरमधि-गुणे नाधमं लब्धकामा Me. 6 ; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चहितिं R. 11. 39 ; 14. 65 ; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned. -4 Idle. —चा A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. —चा The trumpet flower. —च् ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. —Comp. —कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. —पुण्या a barren woman.

मोघीकृ 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

मोघोली A hedge, fence.

मोचः [मुच-अच्] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभाजन. —चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. —चा A plantain fruit.

मोचक a. [मुच-ण्वल्] 1 Liberating, freeing. -2 Finally emancipated, absolved. —कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. -2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभाजन.

मोचन a. (नी. f.) [मुच-ल्युट् ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. —न् 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. -3 Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride. -6 Deceit, fraud. —Comp. —पट्टकः a filter.

मोचयितृ 1. Releasing, setting free.

मोचाटः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

मोटकः —कं [मुह-ण्वल्] A pill. —कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Śrāddha (भयङ्कश-पद्वयं).

मोटनं, मोटनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. —नः Wind, air.

मोहायितं Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of ; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः —कात्स्म-रणात्तदीदृहि तद्भावभावता । प्राकट्यमाभिलाषस्य मोहायितमुदीर्यते ॥ ; see S. D. 141 also ; सद्यो मोहायितमधुरिमोक्षासभंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

मोणः 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

मोदः [मुद-वृत्] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness ; यत्रानंदाश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12 ; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. —Comp. —आलयः the mango tree.

मोदक a. (का, —की. f.) [मोदयति मुद-णिच्-ण्वल्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. —कः, —कं A sweetmeat in general ; Y. 1. 289. —कः 1 N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). —Comp. —कारः a confectioner.

मोदकिका A sweetmeat.

मोदनं [मुद-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

मोदयंतिका, मोदयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोदित a. Glad, pleased, delighted. —न्तं Pleasure, delight.

मोदिन् a. [मुद-णिच्] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. —न्ते 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, महिका, सूयिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोदः [मुद-अट्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow recently calved. —दं 1 The root of the angarane. -2 The flower of the Ankoṣa tree. —दा Hemp used for bow-strings (द्वां).

मोघः [मुघ-वृत्] 1 A thief, robber. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also) ; न मुघमोघमर्हत्युचानलता Mk. 1 ; दृष्टिमोघे प्रदावे Gīt. 11. -4 Stolen property. —Comp. —कृत् m. a thief.

मोघकः [मुघ-ण्वल्] A robber, thief.

मोघणं [मुघ-ल्युट्] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

मोघयितृ 1 A Brahmana. -2 The cockoo.

मोघा Theft, robbery.

मोघ म. A thief, robber.

मोहः [मुह-वृत्] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility ; मोहेनातर्बतत्तुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8 ; मोहादधुक्कटतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56 ; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion ; यज्जाला न पुनर्मोहमेवं चास्यसि पादव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation ; तितीर्षुदुस्तरं मोहादुद्वेगनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2 ; S. 7. 25. -4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment. -6 Affliction, pain. -7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -9 Illusion of attachment or love ; Pt. 2. 166. —Comp. —उपमा (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded ; see Kāv. 2. 25. —कलिले the thick net or snare of delusion. —निद्रा over-weening confidence. —मंत्रः a deluding spell. —रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. —शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोहन a. (नी. f.) [मुह-णिच्-ल्युट् ल्युट् वा] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatuating. -4 Fascinating, enrap-turing ; U. 1. 36 ; Māl. 6. 8. —नः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 N. of one

of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple (धत्तर). -न 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor; loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation. -6 Sexual intercourse; Māl. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अक्षं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय a. 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित p. p. [मुह्णिष् क] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहित्र a. [मुह्-णिनि] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an *Asparas*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar). -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक (कु)लिः A crow; U. 2: 29. मौक्तिकं [मुक्ते स्वर्थे टक्] A pearl; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp.

-आवली a string of pearls. -मुक्तिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -दामर n. a string of pearls. -प्रसवा a pearl-mussel. -मुक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster. -सरः a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरः मसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

मौक्यं [मुक्य भावः ष्यञ्] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness. मौख्यं Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौख्यं [मुखस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. -2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौग्ध्यं [मुग्ध-ष्यञ्] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

मौह्यं Uselessness.

मौत्रं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौज a. (जी. f.) [मुज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौजक).

मौजी The girdle of a Brāhmana made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Oomp -निर्बंधनं -बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मौह्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Chidishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मौह्यं 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मौत्रं A quantity of urine.

मौदक a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौद्गलिः A crow.

मौद्गनी a. [सुद्गानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौनं [मुनेर्भावं अण्] Silence, taciturnity; मौनं सवर्धिसाधनं; मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचार 'hold your tongue'. -Comp. -मुद्रा the attitude of silence. -व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् a. (नी. f.) [मौनमस्यास्ति इति] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bṛ. 12. 19. -m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य टक्] A drummer.

मौर्यं [मूर्ख-ष्यञ्] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्यः [मुर-ण्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्यं नखे राजनि Mu. 4. 15; मौर्यैर्हरिण्याभिभिरचोः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्व a. (वी. f.) Made of Mūrvā plant; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मौर्वी [मूर्वालिता तर्जतुना निर्वृत्ता अण्] 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकणिकाको मुञ्जः S. 1. 13; मौर्वी धनुषि चातता K. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. -2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42. -3 (in geom.) The chord of an arc; (also मौर्विका).

मौल a. (ला, -ली. f.) [मूलं वेत्ति मूलदगतो वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. -2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; (प्रकृतयः) मौलैरानासयानां सुभरतं स्तौभवाश्रुभिः R. 12. 12, 14, 10; 18. 38.

मौलि a. [मूलस्यादमवः इञ्] Head, foremost, best; अखिलवर्तिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौली वा रत्नयाजलिं Ve. 3. 40; B. 13. 59;

Kn. 5. 79. -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. -3 The Asoka tree.

-लिः (m. f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 75. -2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटाजूट Malli.). -3 Braided hair; hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लिः, -ली. f. The earth. -Comp. -मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -मंडनं a head-ornament. -मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की. f.) 1 Radical. -2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनीपायस्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याद्य संनिहितः U. 3. -3 Inferior. -कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिन् a. Having a crown, crested.

मौल्यं Price.

मौष्टा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौष्टिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल a. (ली. f.) [मुसल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). -3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a *parvan*; in this *parvan* is narrated the death of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma, and the self-destruction of Kṛishṇa's family through the curse of Brāhmanas). -लः A kind of *madhuparka*.

मौहूर्तः (मूर्त-अण्) An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक a. (की. f.) [मूर्त-टक्] Momentary, transient. -कः An astrologer; मौहूर्तिकैः संवाद्यताम्.

मृ 1 P. (मनति, ज्ञात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diligently. -3 To remember. -4 To praise (Ved.)

ज्ञात p. p. 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

मृ 1. 1 P. (मृशति) 1 To rub. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To strike, hurt, kill. -II. 10 U. (मृशयति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. -2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 To mix, combine. -4 To speak indistinctly.

मृशः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

मृशणं [मृश-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anointing, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

मृद् 1 A. (मृदते, caus. मृदयति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

प्रादिमन् m. [यदुर्भावा इमनिच्] 1 Tenderness, softness. -2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वर्भावाः) दिमांशुमाशु यसते तन्मादिमः रकुटं फलं S. 2. 49.

ग्रच 1 P., (ग्रीचति) To go, move.
 ग्रच 1 P. (ग्रीचति) To go, move.
 ग्रेट् (ह) 1 P. (ग्रेट्-वन्ति) To be mad.
 म्लक्ष 10 U. (म्लक्षयति-ते) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट *a.* 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. -2 Barbarous. -3 Withered, faded. -ष्टं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्, म्लुच् See म्लुच्-म्लुच्.

म्लेच्छ, or म्लेच्छ 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति-ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly indistinctly or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः [म्लेच्छ-वच्] 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छ-प्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्खयते, or म्लेच्छनिबहानिधने कलयसि करवालं Git. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man; (Bandhāyana thus defines the word:—गोमांसखादको यस्तु विरुद्धे बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ-इत्यभिधीयते ॥). -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. -च्छं Copper. -Comp. -आरुचं

copper. -आशः wheat. -आरुचं, -मुक्षं copper. -कंदः garlic. -जातिः *f.* a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. -देशः, -मंडलं a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country, Ms. 2. 23. -भाषा a foreign language.

-भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barley. -वाच् *a.* speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छन् 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित *p.* *p.* Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. -तं 1 A foreign tongue. -2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितकं Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेद्, म्लेड् (म्लेड्-ति) To be mad.

म्लेव् 1 A. (म्लेवते) To worship, serve.

म्ले 1 P. (म्लायति, मल्ली, अम्लासीत्, म्लायति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां भूरुहाणां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. -2 To grow weary or languid; to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि...ममलतुर्न मानिकु-द्विमोचितौ R. 11 9; Bk. 14. 6; वनविहरणसेदम्लानं Si. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dis-

pirited; ममलौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो ह्रीद् Mb. -4 To become thin or emaciated. -5 To disappear vanish. 6 To decline, become less; Si. 7. 75 —Caus. (म्लाययति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लान *p.* *p.* 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning.

म्लान *p.* *p.* [म्ले-क तस्य नः] 1 Faded, withered. -2 Wearied, weary, languid. -3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint -4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty. -नं Withering, fading. -Comp. -अंगः *a.* weak-bodied. (-गी) a woman during her menses. -मनस *a.* depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened

म्लानिः *f.* [म्ले-क्ति] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness.

म्लायत्, -म्लायिन् *a.* 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less; Bh 3 33.

म्लारु *a.* 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage. -3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. -या 1 Going -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmi. -7 Pudendum muliebre.

यकन् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृन् after acc. dual).

यकृन् *n.* [य संयमे करोति कु क्तिप् तुक् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. -आत्मिका a kind of cockroach. -उदरं enlargement of the liver.

-कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष I. 10 A. (यक्षयते) To honor, worship, adore. -II. 1 P. (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्षः [यक्षयते, यक्ष-कर्मणि वच्] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपति धनेशं रक्षन्ति वे प्रासगवादिहस्ताः Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra. -4 N. of a Kubera. -5 Worship. -क्षं 1 A ghost. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. -क्षी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -Comp. -अधिपः, अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आमलकं the fruit of the शिंदलवृक्ष tree.

-आवासः the fig-tree. -कंदमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallocham, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरायुक्कस्तूरीककोलियक्षकंदमः Ak. ; कुंकुमायुक्कस्तूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महासुगंधमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकंदमः ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तक्षः the fig-tree. -घृपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज् *m.* 1. N. of Kubera. -2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. -राजः N. of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dipālī q. v. -वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never sees it.

यक्षिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.*, [यक्ष्मन्] Pulmonary disease in general -Comp. -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -ग्री grapes.

यक्ष्मन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative. -Comp. -अंतं a term for the Atin. frequentative; e.g. बोधयते from बू. -छुद् the omission of यङ् *i. e.* the Paras. frequentative; e.g. बोधयति from बू.

यज् 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयज, ईजे; अयाक्षीन्-अयष्ट, यक्षयति-ते, यष्ट, इष्ट; *pass.* इयष्टे; *desid.* यियक्षति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53. 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकजनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजेत Sk.; यस्तिलेयजेते पितृन् Mb., Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. -Caus. (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

यजत *a.* 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. -तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; (see जुहोति for further information). -Comp. -क्षेत्र, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रः [यज्-अत्र] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -त्रं Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [यज्-कृत्] 1 The act of sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान *a.* [यज्-मान्] Sacrificing, worshipping. -नः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; R. 18. 12. -2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -Comp. -क्षिप्यः the pupil of a sacrificer.

ing Brāhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान.

यजय् *n.* Ved. 1 Worship. -2 A sacrifice.

यजाक *a.* 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

यजिः [यज्-इन्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजिन् *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [यज्-उसि] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; वृत्तगीतिवर्जितत्वेन प्रक्षिप्यति ता मंत्रा यजुषि Sāyana; cf. यज. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved Worship, oblation. -Comp. -उद्वरः Ved. an epithet of Brahman. -पतिः N. of Vishnu. -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulae. -वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions; -the तेजसिय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [यज्-भवेन्] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; यजेन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञास्तर्षद्भुतः &c. -2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—यृतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices'; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). -3 N. of Agni. -4 Of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -युक् *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14, -अ (आ)गारः-रं a sacrificial hall. -अंगं 1. a part of a sacrifice. -2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञाययोनित्स्वमेवेत्ययः Ku. 1. 17. (-गः) 1. the glomerous fig-tree (उदुंबर). -2. the Khadira tree. -3 N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. the completion of a sacrifice. -2. an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. -3. a supplementary sacrifice. -कृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -अरिः an epithet of Siva. -अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving sacrifice. -2. fit for a sacrifice. (-m. dual) an epithet of the Asvins. -अवयवः N. of Vishnu. -अशनः a good. -आत्मन् *m.*, -हृष्यः N. of Vishnu. -ईशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of the sun. -इष्टं a kind of grass (दीर्घरोहितम्). -उपकरणे any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतं the sacred

thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of ether lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -उपासक *a.* performing sacrifices. -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-न.) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कालः the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new moon). -कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुंडं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-म.) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. -क्रतुः 1. a sacrificial rite. -2. a complete rite or chief ceremony. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. -त्रातृ *m.* N. of Vishnu. -उक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2. performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 2. 169. -द्रव्यं anything (e.g. a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -द्रुह *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. -पतिः 1. one who institutes a sacrifice; see यजमान. -2. N. of Vishnu. -पशुः 1. an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2. a horse. -पात्रं, -भाण्डं a sacrificial vessel. -पुंस, -पुमान् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -पुरुषः, -कल्दः epithets of Vishnu. -बाहुः N. of Agni. -भागः 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. -2. a god, deity. -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity. -भावनः N. of Vishnu. -भुज *m.* a god. -भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -भूषणः white darbha grass. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -योगः the Udumbara tree. -रतः, -रतस् *n.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in this boar-incarnation. -वह्निः -ह्वी *f.* the Soma plant. -वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाह *a.* conducting a sacrifice. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a Brāhmaṇa. -3. N. of Siva. -वीर्यः N. of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, -वी *f.* the sacrificial altar. -जरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः, -शेषं the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञ-शेषं तथायुतं Ms. 3. 285. -श्रेष्ठः the Soma plant. -सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -सारः

an epithet of Vishnu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —सुत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. —सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. —स्थानुः, a sacrificial post. —हन *m.*, —हनः epithets of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palāsa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices, —*m.* N. of Vishnu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः य] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. —2 Sacred, holy, divine. —3 Adorable, worthy of worship. —4 Devout, pious. —यः 1 A god, deity. —2 The third or Dvāpara age. —Comp. —देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति सुगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो स्लेच्छदेशस्ततः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. —शाला 1. a sacrificial hall. —2. a temple.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञ-छ] Sacrificial. —यः The Udumbara tree. —Comp. —नक्षपाद्वयः the tree called विष्कम्भ.

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —उया, —उयं 1 Worshipping. —2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. —2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. —3 Sacrificing. —ज्युः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (यज्वरी *f.*) [यज्-कनिए] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एव यज्वा R. 6. 46, 1. 44. 3. 39, 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सर्वः कल्ये नयति यतते लघुमर्थान् कुटुंबी V. 3. 1. —2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; या न यथा द्वियमय्यध्वयः सारतराममना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. —3 To exert oneself, preserve, labour. —4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. —5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. —6 To join, associate with. —7 To go, proceed. —Caus. (यतयति-ते) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. —2 To despise, censure. —3 To encourage, animate. —4 To torture, distress, annoy. —5 To prepare, elaborate. —6 Ved. To join, unite. —7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्न *a.* [यत्-न] 1 Exerting, watching. —2 Taking pains or care. —3 Prepared, ready. —4 Resolved. —5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भवे नद्] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31, Bh. 2. 5. —2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. —3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महन्धि यत्नस्तव देवदारी R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. —4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषां निर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लाघवम् उत्पद्य इवात यत्नः Kn. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously; Bh. 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. —2. Diligently, vigorously, zealously. —3. in spite of every effort. —4. necessarily). —Comp. —आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत्त *p. p.* 1 [यत्-क] Restrained, enured, controlled, subdued. —2 Limited, moderate, see यद्. —तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, enuring the senses; (तस्मै) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यत्स्व Kn. 3. 16, 1. 54. —आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. —इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. —चित्त, —मनस, —मानस *a.* subdued in mind. —वाक् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. —2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम् *a.* (—मत् *n.*) [यद्-इतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (—रत् *n.*) [यद्-इतरच्] who or which of two.

यत्तु *ind.* [यद्-तसिङ्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यत्स्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः=यस्मात् from whom); यत्तश्च भयमाशङ्केत्पार्थी तां कल्पयेद्दिशं Ms. 7. 189. —2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. —3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरे न वेत्ति नूनं यत् एवमास्थ मां Kn. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. —4 From which time forward, ever since. —5 That, so that. (यत्स्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. —2. from any person whatever. —3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place. —2. from whomsoever, from

any person whatever. —3. wherever, in whatever direction; यतो ततः बद्ध चरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 23; Bg. 6. 26. यतः प्रभृति from which time forward). —Comp. —भव *a.* arising from which. —मूल *a.* originating in, or springing from which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम्-क्तिन्] 1 Restraint, check, control. —2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. —3 Guidance. —4 A pause in music. —5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिजिह्वेषा विभ्रामस्थानं कविभिश्च्यते । सा चिच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदव्याच्या निजच्छया ॥ Chhand. M. 1; अन्त्यैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिसुनियति-युता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितयम्. —6 A widow. —तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यद्-इत्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा वानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्, यत्न See under यद्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-त्रल्] 1 Where, in which place, whither; सेव सा (यौ) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Kn. 1. 7, 10. —2 When; as in यत्र काले. —3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बह्विः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्र कुत्र or यत्र-कचन-कापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. —2. whensoever, at whatever time. —3. whenever, as often as. —4. hither and thither).

यत्रस्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे याल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजा 'as your Majesty orders'; (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथादुश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा भीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कांतं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न दुचति) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बह्विर्यथा महानते T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Kn. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दुर्वाप ते चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापद्यासि Pt. 1. —2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the follow-

ing senses:—(a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथाकुरः Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधुचतुष्कस्य यथैव शांता मिया तन्मन्त्रस्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो (or शक्तिं) यथा बाधति बाधने (as much as, as-as); Kn. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted; in which case तथा has sense (c) in 1. above. (b) so that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा बंधुजनशोक्या न भवति तथा निवाह्य S. 3; तथा प्रयेतेषां यथा नो गृहस्थये-जनेः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तान् संविधातुं तथा-ईति R. 1. 72; 3. 66. 14 66. 15, 68. (c) since-therefore, as (because)—so; यथा इतोमुखागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुत-स्तथा तर्क्यामि &c. M. 1. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं वृद्धिं पवनश्चाकुली लो यथा स्वा...सेवृष्यं भवतं बलाकाः Me. 9. (d) if—then, as surely as—so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); कङ्क-मनःकर्मभिः पत्योः स्वभित्तारो यथा न से । तथा निर्व्वभरे देवि मां तथातुमहेति R. 15. 81; यथा यथा-तथा तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथा यथा भा-वसि धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे स्वायि भक्तिर-त्तम Mb., Si. 17. 43; यथा यथा यो वन-मनिचक्राम तथा तथाधर्मनास्य संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286 : 12. 73; यथा-तथा in any manner, in whatever way; Ms. 4. 17; यथैव just as; यथाकथा as much as; यथातथा भवतु whatever may be the case; यथा कथञ्चित् any how, somehow or other. N. B. As the first member of Avyayibhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see compounds below. -Comp. अंश-अंशतश्च ind. in due proportions, proportionately—अधिकारं ind. according to authority. —अघात a. as read or studied, conformable to the text. (—तं) ind. according to the text. —अनुपूर्व-अनुपूर्व, अनुपूर्व ind. in regular order or succession, successively. —अनुपूर्वं ind. 1. according to experience. —2. by previous experience. —अनुसूप ind. in exact conformity, properly. —अभि-प्रेत, अभिमत, अभिलाषत, अभीष्ट a. as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (—तं &c.) ind. according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire. —अभि-रुचित a. pleasant, agreeable. —अर्थ a. 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी

R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c. —2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यन्ति नाराय (i. e. शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमस्मिन्निघण्टु R. 15. 6; (कारणतः) युध सद्यः शिशुगणतः यथार्थं Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49; Ku. 2. 16. —3. fit, suitable. (—यै, अर्थतः) ind. truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly. —अक्षर a. significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. *नामन् a. one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name) धृवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्वते M. 4; परंतपे नाम यथार्थनाम्नः R. 6. 21. *वर्णः a spy (for यथाहवर्ण). (यथार्थता 1. suitableness, fitness. —2. propriety. —3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness). —अर्थ a. 1. according to merit, as deserving. —2. appropriate, suitable, just. *वर्णः a spy, an emissary. —अर्थ, —अर्थतः ind. according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40. —अर्थेण ind. 1. according to propriety. —2. according to worth or merit. —अवकाश ind. 1. according to room or space. —2. as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. —3. in the proper place; प्रालंबमुत्क्रुष्य यथा-वकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. —अवस्थ ind. according to the condition or circumstances. —आख्यात a. as mentioned before, before-mentioned. —आख्यानं ind. as before stated. —आगत a. foolish, stupid. (—ते) ind. as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातृलिसारधिययो R. 3. 67. —आगतं ind. according to tradition, as handed down from generation. —आचारं ind. as customary or usual. —आश्रमात्, —आश्रमाय ind. as laid down in the Vedas. —आरंभे ind. according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. —आवासं ind. according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. —आशयं ind. 1. according to wish or intention. —2. according to the agreement. —आश्रमं ind. according to the Ashrama or period in one's religious life. —इच्छ, —इष्ट, —इष्टित a. according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (—यै, —यै, —यै) ind. 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. —2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं बुद्धे मंसं; Ch. P. 3. —इक्षितं ind. as personally seen, as actually perceived. —उक्त, —उदित a. as said or told above, aforesaid, above-men- tioned; यथोक्ता संवृता Pt. 1; य-थोक्त्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70. —उचित a. suitable, proper, due, fit. (—तं)

ind. duly, suitably, properly. —उत्तरं ind. in regular order or succession, one after another; संबंधेन यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. —उत्तराहं ind. 1. accord- ing to one's power or might. —2. with all one's might. —उद्दिष्ट a. as indicated or described. (—यै) or —उद्दिष्ट ind. in the manner indicated. —उपजीव ind. according to pleasure or desire. —उपदेशं ind. as advised or instructed. —उपदेशेन ind. according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. —उपपत्ति ind. 1. as may be fit. —2. as may happen. —औचित्यं propriety, suitableness, fitness. —कृत ind. according to the right season. —कर्मणं what is right to be done. —कर्म ind. according to one's duties or circumstances. —क-ल्पनं ind. according to rule. —काम a. conformable to desire. (—तं) ind. agreeably to desire, at will or plea- sure, to the heart's content; यथा-कामाक्षितायि R. 1. 6; 4. 51. —का-मिन् a. free, unrestrained. —काला the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (—तं) ind. at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपसर्ज-जागर कथाकालं स्वपकपि R. 17. 51. —कृत a. as agreed upon, done ac- cording to rule or custom, custom- ary; Ms. 8. 183. (—तं) ind. accord- ing to the usual practice. —क्रमे, क्रमेण ind. in due order or succe- sion, regularly, in due form, prop- erly; R. 3. 10. 9. 26. —क्रमे ind. according to one's power, as much as possible. —क्षेमण ind. safely, com- fortably. —ज्ञान a. 1. foolish, sense- less stupid. —2. barbarous, outcast. —ज्ञानं ind. to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. —उत्प्रेष्ठ ind. according to rank, by seniority. —तथैव ind. according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. —तथ a. 1. true, right. —2. accurate, exact. (—यै) narrative of the particulars or details of any- thing, a detailed or minute account. (—यै) ind. 1. exactly, precisely. —2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be. —सुति ind. to the heart's content. —वर्णनं ind. according to observation. —दिक्, —दिशं ind. in all directions. —निदिष्ट a. 1. as men- tioned before, as specified above; यथानिदिष्टव्यापारा मन्त्रो. —2. as pre- scribed or laid down; यथानिदिष्टं सं- पादितं वतं V. 3. —व्यायं ind. justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. —पुर्वं ind. as before, as on previous oc- casions. —पूर्व a. —पूर्वक a. being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (—यै) —पूर्वक ind. 1. as before; Ms. 11. 188. —2. in due order or succession, one after another; एते माम्या यथापूर्वं

Y. 1. 35. —यथेष्टं *ind.* 1. In the proper or suitable place; यथायथेष्टं विनिश्चयेन Kn. 1. 49; आसंजयामास यथायथेष्टं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83; Kn. 7. 34. —2. according to direction or precept. —प्रधानं, प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमन्त्रेण सुरान्नेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. —प्रयोगं *ind.* 1. according to usage or practice. —2. as found by experiment. —प्राणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. —प्राप्त *a.* suitable to circumstances. (—तं) *ind.* regularly, properly. —प्रापितं *ind.* as requested. —यत्नं *ind.* to the best of one's power, with all one's might. —बुद्धि, —मति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge. —भागं, —भागशः *ind.* 1. according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागशोऽमी चो गंधाः —2. each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. —3. in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेति R. 6. 19. —माया destiny. —भूतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. —दुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (दुःखः) यथादुखीनः सीतायाः पुण्ड्रे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —यथं *ind.* 1. as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. —2. in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively; अतृप्तभाराद्यतो यथायथं Ki. 1. 11; बीजवतो मुखाद्यर्था विप्रकीर्णा यथायथं S. D. 337. —3. by degrees, gradually. —युक्तं —योगं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. —योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper right. —रुचं, —रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. —रूपं *ind.* 1. according to form or appearance. —2. only, properly, fitly. —वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. —विध *a.* of such kind or sort. —विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिल्यै यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. —विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. —वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted (—तं) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. —2. a former event. —वृद्धे *ind.* according to age or seniority; Ku. 6. 49. —शक्ति, —शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. —शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ms. 6. 88. —शीघ्रं *ind.* as quickly as possible. —शीलं *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. —श्रुत *a.* according to the report. —श्रुतं —ति *ind.* 1. as heard or reported. —2. (यथा-श्रुति) according to Vedic precepts; S. 6. 25. —श्रेष्ठं *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. —संख्यं a figure of

speech in Rhetorio; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; e. g. शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जयं रंजयं भंजयं Chandr. 5. 107. (—रूपं), —संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. —समयं *ind.* 1. at the proper time. —2. according to agreement or established usage. —संभव *a.* possible. —संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. —सुखं *ind.* 1. at will or pleasure. —2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अंके निधाय कारभोरं यथा-सुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणादुत पद्मनाभौ S. 3. 22; R. 9. 48; Ms. 4. 43. —स्थानं the right or proper place (—नं) *ind.* 1. in the proper place; duly, properly. —2. instantly. —3. according to rank. —स्थित *a.* 1. according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता व्रते स्म विद्वलः Bk. 6. 8. —2. right, proper, fit. (—तं) *ind.* 1. truly, properly. —2. according to circumstances. —स्थिति *ind.* as usual, according to states or circumstances. —स्वं *ind.* 1. each his own, respectively; अध्यासते वीरभूतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Kn. 14. 43. —2. individually; R. 17. 65. —3. only, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1. Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अयमापिपदाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. —2. According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद्विहितस्वराय R. 5. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214. —3. Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. m., यः f. या, यद्-इ n.) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (a) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अदम्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य पुत्रते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Mā. 1; यदेव रोचते-यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य संवदम्. (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatsoever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शस्त्रं विभति स्वमुजग्रह बलः पांडवीनां चमूनां.....क्रोधोभयस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जलामंतकस्तथाकोहं Ve. 3. 30; क्रियते यद्येषा कथयति U. 1; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि वीरं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles; किं, क्व, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever',

'any whatsoever' 'any'; कृतो वा सुतपुत्रो वा योवा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3. 33; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c.; यत्किंचिदेतद् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानिच मित्राणि &c. —*ind.* 1. As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; तस्योयं जनप्रवादो यत्संपरसंपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिञ्चिन्ना मनुष्यत्वा यद्योत्पत्त्युपायाश्चितनीयाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. —2. Or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; पियमाचरितं लेते त्वया मे. . . यदियं पुनरप्यपागनेनैवा परिदुर्गार्थमुक्ती मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भव्यया न यदुपेक्ष्य न क्षिप्यस्य यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततो as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. —Comp. —अपि *ind.* although, though; बह्वः पंथा यदपि भवता Me. 27. —अर्थ, —अर्थे *ind.* 1. for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रुतं यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः S. 6; Ku. 5. 52. —2. since, because; नूनं देवं न शक्यं हि पुत्रेणातिवर्तितुम्। यत्थं यस्मिन्नेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो ॥ Mb. —कारणं, —कारणात् *ind.* 1. wherefore, on which account. —2. since, because. —कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. —अभियः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'); Pt. 1. 318. —वा ind. or else, whether; नैतद्विदुः कतरको गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6 (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —इत्तं an adventure. —तस्य *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमंगलाशंभया को वचनस्य यस्तस्य कथितमिव मे इदं Ve. 1; Mn. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दाङ्] 1. When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदेव तदेव at the very time. as soon as; यदाप्रभृति —नदाप्रभृति from what time—from that time forward. —2. If (= यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविष्टे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. —3. Where-as, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1. If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् ॥ Mā. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि देवताचिकीर्षुही इति व्रतितिरमतिघोरं Gtt. 10; यत्ने

कृते यदि न सिद्धयति कोत्र (= कस्तर्हि) कोषः H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if; वद् प्रवेषे स्फुट चंद्रतारका विभाषरी यद्गुणाय कल्पते Kn. 5. 44. -3 Provided that, when. -4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियतां 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्व स्पष्टं यदि किल भवेद्युग्मीभस्तवति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104. (यद्यपि means 'though,' although; Si. 16. 82; Bg 1. 38; S. . 31; यद्विवा or, यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānt and ancestor of the Yādavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurā -Comp. -कुलोद्भवः, -नन्दनः, -अग्रह. epithets of Kṛishṇa.

यदृच्छा [यद् कृच्छ्र-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance'; किन्नरमिथुनं यदृच्छया दृष्टासीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c.; वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽगता श्रुतमभावा दृष्टोऽपि संविनी B. 3. 40; V. 1. 10; Kn. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. -Comp. -अभिज्ञा voluntary or self-offered witness. -शब्दः a proper name, a word like इत्य, यदृच्छ &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c.; असंवादयतः कंचिदर्थं जाति-क्रियायुगेः। यदृच्छाशब्दवर्युतः संज्ञायै जन्म केवलं Si. 2. 47. -संवादः 1. accidental conversation. -2. spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातत् ind. Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यंतु a. [यन्-युच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. -m. 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer; यंता गजस्याप्यपतत्रूजस्थं R. 7. 37; अथ यंतास्मादिह्य धुयान् विभ्रामयेति सः 1. 54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यंत्र 1, 10 U. (यंत्रिते, यंत्रयिते) 1 To restrain, curb, check; ज्ञापयंत्रित-पौलस्त्यबलाकारकचमहैः R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्र [यन्-अच्] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in यदयंत्र (see the quotation under this word). -2 A fetter band fastening tie thong.

-3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so तैलं, जलं &c. -5 A bolt, lock. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. -अलः a printing-press. -उपलः a mill, mill-stone. -कुरिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्मकृत् m an artist, artisan -गृहः an oil-mill -2. a manufactory. -गोला a kind of pea -चंद्रितं any magical work, an enchantment. -तक्षक m. 1. a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. -तोरणं a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it). -द्वार a. secured by a bolt: (as a door). -नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -पेषणी a hand-mill. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रक [यन्-उलु] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subdiner. -कं 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रण-गा [यन्-लुट् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रण-दंतुरांतरे व्यल्लिखच्चुपुटेन पक्ष्मी N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction; check; द्रियंत्रणा तत्क्षगमस्वधूतन्यललानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; गुरु-जनयंत्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बंध); निबिडपीनकुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधमात् प्रतिबध्नाती N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलसुपचारयंत्रणया M 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रित p. p. [यन्-क्त] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -Comp. -कष, -बाध a. 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यंत्रित a. or s. 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यम् 1 P. (यमति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यमने Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसति, यस्यति, यंतु, यत; desid. यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वा-इमनसी प्रज्ञः Kath. ; यतश्चित्तारमन् bg. 4. 21; see यत. -2 To offer, give bestow. -3 Ved. To support, sustain. -4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. -Caus. (यमयतिने) To restrain, check &c.

यम a. [यम्-यञ्] 1 Twin, twin-born -2 Coupled. -m: 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तसं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽसुनैव N. 13. 16. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished: -शरीर-साधनोपैक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः। नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमार्गवृत्तयाम् ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Si. 13. 23. and Ki. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्हता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुशंस्य दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिराजैवम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो नाधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश ॥ sometimes only five yamas are mentioned: -अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यकर्मलक्षता । अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥). -5 The first of the eight angas or means of attaining Yoga; the eight angas are: - यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणा-भ्यानसमाधयोऽष्टाङ्गानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्तात्रेय स्वयि यमादपि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (i. e. नकुलसहदेवौ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेभु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 2. 126. -8 One of a pair of couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crew. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. -मं 1 A pair or couple -2 (Ingram.) The twin letter of any consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. -मी N. of the river Yamunā. -Comp. -अ-ह्वगः, -अह्वारः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. -अरिः, -ह्रा, -रिपुः &c. N. of Vishnu. -ईशं the Nākeshtara Bhārapt. -किंकरः a messenger of death. -कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth worm. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -कोटिः, -टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankā. -ज a. twin-born, twin; यमजो आनं यमजो ॥ 6. 4.

'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (—*प्ल*: pl.) the last eight days of the month *Āsvinā* and the whole of *Kārttika* (regarded as a period of general sickness). —*दूत*: दूतक: 1. a messenger of death. —2. a crow. —*दूतिका* tamarind. —*देवता* the asterism Bherant. —*द्वितीय* the second day in the bright half of *Kārttika* when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar भाऊबीज) ; cf. मातृद्वितीया. —*धानी* the abode of Yama ; नर: संसारतो विशति यमधानीजवनेका Bh. 3. 112. —*धार*: a kind of double-edged weapon. —*पाश* the noose of Yama. —*पुत्र*: Yama's servant or minister. —*मिष*: the fig-tree. —*मणिनी* N. of the river Yamunā. —*यातन* the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). —*राज* m. Yama, the god of Death. —*वाहन*: नर: a buffalo. —*सभा* the tribunal of Yama. —*सूर्य* a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —*स्वसु* f. 1. N. of the river Yamunā. —2. N. of Durgā.

यमक a. [यम स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. —2 Two-fold, double. —क: 1 A restraint, check. —2 A twin, one of a pair, a fellow. —3 A great moral or religious duty ; see यम (4). —कं 1 A double bandage. —2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated ; see Kāv. 3. 2-52) ; आद्यसंघातसंघातयोश्च यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61, 3. 1 ; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी. f.) [यम ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. —2 Stopping, ceasing. —3 Cessation, rest. —4 Governing, managing. —नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen ; cf. जयनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. —लः The number 'two'. —लौ (dual) A pair. —लौ, ली A pair, couple. —ली A dress consisting of two pieces. —Oomp. —यत्र: N. of two trees (कोविदार and अश्वत्थ).

यमवत् a. 1 One who has restrained his passions, self controlled ; यमवतामवता च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. —2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama ; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित a. [यम-णिच्-क] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. —2 Tied, held together ; S. 1. 30.

यमित्र a. [यम-णिच्, यम-इति वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —m. One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). —2 N. of Durgā. —Oomp. —यति: N. of Vishnu. —मिन् m. N. of Balarāma. —श्राव m. Yama, the god of death.

ययाति: [यय वायोरेव याति: सर्वत्र रयगतिर्यस्य Tv.] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Na husha ; ययातिरेव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तृवृद्धता भव S. 4. 6. [He married Devayani, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmishtha daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to take her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion ; (see Devayani). But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devayani went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Sukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Purn, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Purn, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Purn, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit.]

ययावरः = यायावर q. v.

ययिः-यी m. [of. Up. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the *Āsvamedha* (or any) sacrifice. —2 A horse in general. —3 A road. —4 N. of Siva. —5 A cloud.

ययिन् m. N. of Siva.

ययु [Up. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice ; Si. 15. 69. —2 A horse (in general).

यहि ind. [यद्-हिच्, of. P. V. 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. —2 Because, as, since ; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or यत्तर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [य-अच्] 1 Barley ; यवा प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. —2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. —3 A measure of length

equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ of an *angula*. —4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. —Oomp. —अंकरः, अंरोहः a shoot or blade of barley. —अग्रजः 1. = यवश्वार. —2. N. of a plant (यवानि). —अजं hoiled barley. —अश्लजं son of barley-gruel. —आमयणं the first fruits of barley. —क्षारः, आहः, अपत्यं, नालजः, जः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash. —क्षोदः, क्षुण्णं, विहं barley meal. —नित्तक N. of a plant (शुक्ली). —रुलः 1 a bamboo. —2. spikenard. —3. the *Kuṭaja* tree. —4 the *Plaksha* tree. —5. an onion. —मयः a kind of drgm. (—यं) 1. a kind of penance. —2. a measure of length. —लसः salt-petre, nitre. —शुकः, शुकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. —सुरं malt. liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य a. [यव-यत् कुक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् a. Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [य-उच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. —2 Any foreigner, or barbarian ; Ms. 10. 44 ; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). —3 A carrot. —4 Olihanum. —5 A courser or swift horse. —6 Speed. —7 Wheat. —8 A kind of grass. —ना (m. pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. —2 The Greek astrologers. —Oomp. —अति: N. of *Kṛishṇa*. —हृष्टः 1. a kind of garlic. —2. a kind of onion. —3. the *Nimba* tree. (—ट्र) the wild date-tree. (—ह) 1. lead. —2. an onion or garlic. —3. pepper. —वेजं henzoin. —द्विष्टः hellinm. —विषं pepper.

यवनानी [यवनानी लिपिः, यवन-आलुक् कीर् च] The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman ; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag. ; यवनीमुखपद्मानं सेहं मधुमदं न सः R. 1. 61 ; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers ; cf. एव बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिहृत इत एवागच्छति मियवयस्यः S. 2 ; मविश्य आह्वयहस्ता यवनी S. 6 ; मविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). —2 A curtain.

यवसे Grass, fodder, meadow grass ; यवसेधनं Pt. 1 ; Y. 3. 30 ; Ms. 7. 75.

यवागू f. [ययते मिश्रयते यु-आगू] Rice gruel, son gruel made from rice or

from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवायुचिरलद्वा Suar.; मूत्राय कल्पते यवायुः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टे यवो यवानी).

यवासः A kind of Khadira.

यवासेनी A district abounding in Yavasa.

यवविष्ठ a. Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवन् q. v.). —**उ**: 1 The youngest brother. —**2** N. of Agni.

यवीयस् a. Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.). —**m**: 1 A younger brother. —**2** A Sādra.

यवय a. [यवना क्षेत्रं यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. —**2** Suitable or fit for barley. —**य्य**: A month. —**यं** A field of barley.

यशदं A kind of mineral.

यशस् a. [अश् स्तुते अश्नं धातोः उद् व Up. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. —**2** Honoured. —**n**: 1 Fame, reputation, 'glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविदुरिवाभुसि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधने: R. 3. 48, 2. 40. —**2** An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. —**3** Ved. Beauty, splendour. —**4** Favour, partiality. —**5** Wealth. —**6** Food. —**7** Water. —**Comp.** —**कर** a. (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. —**काम** a. (यशस्काम) 1. desires of getting fame. —**2**. aspiring, ambitious. —**कायं**, —**शरीरं** body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे व्यालुः R. 2. 24. —**द** a. (यशोदं) conferring fame. (—**दु**); quicksilver. (—**दा**) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. —**धन** a. or s. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किञ्चिद्विषयार्थात् यशोधनानां हि यशोगरीयः R. 14. 35; 2. 1. —**धर** a. (यशोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. —**पटहः** (यशःपटहः) a double drum. —**भूत्** a. (यशोभूत्) famous, renowned. —**शेष** a. remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory, i. e. dead; cf. कीर्ति-शेष. (—**व**); death. —**हर** a. (यशोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य a. [यशसे हिते यन्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. —**2** Renowned, famous, glorious. —**स्या** N. of a plant (जीवन्ती).

यशस्वति, यशस्काम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् a. [यशस्-विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. —**2** Excellent, best. —**नी** The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः—**टी** f. [यष्टि-क्त्वि नि० न संप्रसारणं] 1 A stick, staff. —**2** A cudgel,

mace, club. —**3** A column, pillar, pole. —**4** A perch, as in वासयष्टिः. —**5** A stem, support —**6** A flag-staff; as in वज्रयष्टिः. —**7** A stalk, stem. —**8** A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सह-कारयष्टिः &c. —**9** A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुप्तचंदनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. —**10** Any creeping plant. —**11** Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. afterwards meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेषधुमती सरसांगयष्टिः Kn. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. —**12** A reed. —**13** The arm. —**14** Liqueurice. —**15** Sugar-cane. —**Comp.** —**ग्रहः** a club-bearer, staff-bearer. —**निवासः** 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c. वृक्षेक्षया यष्टिनिवासमंगात् R. 16. 14. —**2**. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. —**प्राण** a. 1. feeble or powerless. —**2**. out of breath. —**मधु** n., —**मधुका** liqueurice.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap wing. —**2** A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. —**2** A pearl-necklace (of one string). —**3** An oblong pond or tank. —**4** Liqueurice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टु m. [यज्-यृच्] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यत् 1, 4 P. (यसति, यस्याति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. —**Caus.** (यातयति-ने) To put to trouble.

यहु a. Ved. Great. —**हुः** A child, offspring (पुत्र).

यह a. Ved. 1 Great, powerful. —**2** Active, restless, continually moving. —**ही** A river. —**f**. (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. —**2** Of night and day. —**3** Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, यवौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातुं, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; यवौ तद्वियाम-बलेभ्य चाग्रिणि R. 3. 25; अन्वययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. —**2** To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. —**3** To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). —**4** To pass away, withdraw, depart; यातु प्रभुत्वमकुसंधीयतां H. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'. —**5** To vanish, disappear; यादस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. —**6** To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. —**7** To last. —**8** To happen, come to pass. —**9** To go or be reduced to any state, be or be-

come (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). —**10** To undertake न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्वग्यापारमारमन Ku. 2. 54. —**11** To have oarna intercourse with. —**12** To request, implore. —**13** To find out, discover. —**14** To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यता या to incur blame or censure; लघुता या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अधो या to sink; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). —**Caus.** (यापयति-ने) 1 To cause to go or proceed. —**2** To remove, drive away; प्रमदया मदयापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. —**3** To spend, pass (time); तत्-वत्कोकिल विस्तान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7; Ms. 89. —**4** To live or spend time with; Ki. 2. 45. —**5** To support, nourish. —**Desid.** (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. —**WITH** अति 1. to go beyond, transgress, violate. —**2**. to surpass. —**अधि** to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽ-धियास्यसि कूर निहतस्तेन पद्भिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात p. p. 1 Gone, marched, walked. —**2** Passed, departed, gone away. —**3** Passed by, elapsed. —**4** Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —**तं** 1 Going, motion. —**2** A maroh. —**3** The act of driving an elephant with a goad. —**4** The past time. —**Comp.** —**याम**, **याम्ना** a. 1. staled, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वयः Dk. —**2**. raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरमं प्रति पयुषि च यत् Bg. 17. 10. —**3**. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [यज् यज् कुलं] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. —**2** Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30. —**3** Comp. —**करण** a sacrificial ceremony. —**संतानः** N. of Jayanta.

याच् 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचित) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat; implore (with two acc.); बलिं याचते बहुधां Bk. ; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपतित्यागमयाच्चात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1

-2 To demand in marriage; तो याचते नरपतेर्मसुहृद्बन्धो रूपहृत्नेन Mā. 1. 11.

याचकः (की. f.) [याच्-ण्डुल्] 1 A mendicant, beggar; दुणादपि लडुत्ल-स्तुलादपि च याचकः Smbhash. -2 A petitioner, Suppliant.

याचनं-ना [याच्-ण्डुल्] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना माननाज्ञा; बध्यतामभययाचनं-जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. -ञ् The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितु m. 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A snitor (for a girl); Ku. 1. 52.

याखा [याच्-नङ्] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याखा मोषा वरमधिगुणे नाधने लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [यज्-यञ्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boiled rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [यज्-ण्डुल्] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [यज्-णिच्-ल्युट्] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice Ms. 3. 65; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamana himself.

याजयितु m. The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. -f. A sacrifice.

याजिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshiping, adoring.

याजुष a. (की. f.) [यजुस्-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. -ञः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadi.

याज्ञिक a. (की. f.) [यज्ञाय हिदे, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठङ्] Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kṣa grass. -4 N. of several

trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -Comp. -आञ्चः N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय a. 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. -ञः One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य a. 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. -ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्वनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge -न्त 1 Requital, recompense, return. -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Rākṣasa. -न. 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon -Comp. -नः Bdelinm. -यानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातु f. [Un. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. -म. 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यातुकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [या-ट्र्] 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; गर्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यात्रायात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालमिय-नाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Mā. 1; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Mā. 6; 6. 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्र-प्रसिद्धार्थे Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च तेन प्रसिध्यद्कर्मणः Bg. 3. 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185; लोक-यात्रा Ve 3; Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषोदिता लोक-यात्रा नित्यं जीर्णसूयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचारः Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -Comp. -उत्सवा a festive procession. -करणे an expedition, a march. -प्रसंगः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक a. (की) 1 Marching. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign. -3 Requisite for the support of life. -4 Usual, customary. -कः 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. -ञः 1 A march, an expedition or campaign -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

यात्राकथानं 1 That which happens under any circumstances. -2 What happens occasionally.

यात्राकामी-काम्यं Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथार्थिक a. 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यं 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न सन्ति याथा-र्थविद्ः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; याथार्थ्य-देव कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitableness. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोपर्य अण्] 1 A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Krishna. -की N. of Durgā. -ञः A stock of cattle.

यादस् n. 1 Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादांसि जल-जंतवः Ak. ; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -Comp. -पतिः, -नाथः (also यादसां-पतिः and यादसानाथः) 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृश a. (की. f.), यादृश्, यादृश a. (की. f.) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक a. (की. f.) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected. -कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [या-भवे ल्युट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. -2 A voyage, journey; सयुद्धयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 84. -3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics); अहितान्त्रयभीतस्य रणे यानं Ak. ; Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. -नः Ved. A road, way. -Comp. -करः a carpenter. -पात्रं a ship, boat. -भंगः a shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. -यानं driving or riding in a carriage. -यात्रा a coach-house.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.

यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

यापन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). -नं, -नर 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease) -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

यपित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time) -2 Expelled, removed &c.

यत्ता Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible. trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यानं a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical. -2 Artificially refined.

यायः Sexual union, copulation.

यामः [यम् यत्] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; अवधितमनयामा रात्रिके व्यरंतीति U. 1. 27; यस्मिन् यामिनीयामास्मत्तादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामरती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -Comp. -घोषः 1. a cock. -2. a gong or metal plate on which night-watches are struck. -सूर्य, -सुशुभिः, -नाली = यामनोय (2) ; सेंद्रश्चरित्याजितयामसूर्यः B. 6. 56. -यमः a stated occupation for every hour. -हृदिः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामक *m. dual.* N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसु.

यामन् *n.* Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामवती Night; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty for guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका. यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरवि सवित रति दिर्गति यामि-
न्यः। यामिनयंति दिनानि च सुखदुःख-
वर्षाकृते मनसि K. P. 10. -2 Turmo-
rils. -Comp. -यतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. -रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामिः -मी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यापुन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यपुन-अण्] Be-
longing to or coming from or grow-

ing in the Yamunā. -नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामियः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [यमो देवास्य-तस्येदं वा ण्यं]
1 Southern; द्वारं रंथयुर्याम्यं Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. -स्यः 1 A servant of Yama. -2. N. of Agastya. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu. -5 Sand-wood. -स्यं The Bharatī Nakshatra. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजुः [यज् यद् ऊक्] A per-
former of frequent sacrifices, one
who constantly performs sacrifices
(इष्यासीत्), तं यायजुः सह भिक्षु-
सुख्यैः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vag-
rant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A
vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावरः
पुष्पकलेन चान्ये प्राणपुत्रवर्षा जगद्वर्चनीयं
Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन् यमजनि या-
यावरकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर
is the name of a family). -2 A
horse selected for a horse-sacrifice.
-3 N. of the sage जरत्कारि. -4 N. of
a family (to which Rājasekhara
belonged). -रः The life of a vagrant
mendicant.

यायिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving, tra-
velling (at the end of comp.). -2
Driving in, riding or going in. -3
Leading to; चित्रकूटयायिनि वरमणि U. 1.

याव *a.* Relating to, consisting of
or prepared from barley. -यः 1 Food
prepared from barley -2 Lao, red dye.

यावकः -कं 1 Food prepared from
barley. -2 Lac, red lac; लघ्वेति स्म
वति कृतयावता यावकेन विषयापि पुनर्वसु
Si. 10 9, 5. 13, 7. 67; Ki. 5. 40. -3
Half-ripe barley. -4 A wealea barley.
-5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-
bean.

यावद् *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correla-
tive of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many
as, (यावद् standing for 'as' and तावत्
for 'as much or as many'; पुरे ताव-
त्तमेवायं तनोति रवितामसं। वीथिकाकमलो-
म्बेको यावद्भावेन साधयते Ku. 2. 33; ते
तु यावत् राज्ञी तावच्च दृष्टेते स ते R. 12.
45, 17. 17. -2 As great; as large,
how great or large. यावामसं उदयति सप-
तः संस्तोदके। तावामसं वै पु वेदे पु ब्राह्मणस्य
विज्ञानता Bg. 2 46, 18, 55. -3 All,
whole (where the two together have
the sense of totality or सार्वत्र्य); यावद्
इत्तं तावज्जुक्तं G. M. -*ind.* 1 Used by
itself यावत् has the following senses;
(a) as far as for, up to, till; (with
nec.) ; स्तम्भायाम् यावदुज्ज्वलते श्व U.

7; कियंतमवधि यावदस्मच्छरितं चित्रकले
पालिखितं U. 1; सर्वकोदरं यावत् Pt. 1.
(b) just, then, in the meantime
(denoting an action intended to be
done immediately); तथावत् युधिष्ठी-
रमाह्वय संगीतकमलुतिष्ठामि S. 1; यावद्दिनं
छायाभास्त्रिय प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. (c) As
much as. (d) That, in order that. (e)
Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत्
and तावत् have these senses:—(a) as
long as, so long as; यावद्वि तोषा नृन-
शकस्तावन्निजपतिवारो रक्तः Maha M. 8
(b) as soon as, scarcely when, no
sooner than; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं
गच्छामि.. तावद्विनीयं सत्पुनरिधितं मे H.
1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (c)
while, by the time; आभ्रनवातिनो
यावद्वेद्याहमुपावत् तावदाद्गृष्टाः किंवतो
वजिनः S. 1, often with न when यावत्
is translated by 'before' यावदेते सरसो
नोरतंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवयमवित्त्या V.
4 (d) when, as (= यदा); यावदुःखाय
निरासते तावदसोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp.
-अंतं अंताय *ind.* upto the end, to
the last -अथ *a.* corresponding to
requirement, as many as may be re-
quired to convey the meaning (said
of words); यावदर्थवद्वा वाच्येवमादाय
माधवः विराम Si. 2. 13. (-र्थे) *ind.* 1.
as much as useful. -2. in all senses;
वयमपि च गिरामीमहे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30
v. 1. -इत्तं, -इत्ति *ind.* as much as is
desired. -इत्थं *ind.* as much as is
necessary. -कालं *ind.* as long as.
-जन्म, -जीवे, -जीवेन *ind.* for life,
throughout life, for the rest of one's
life. -यमान *a.* as great or big. -बलं
ind. to the best of one's power.
-भाविष्ये or उक्त *a.* as much as said.
-मात्र *a.* 1. as large, extending as
far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2.
33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little.
-शक्यं, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible,
to the best of one's power, so far as re-
fers.

यावद् *m.* Ved. 1 A rider, horse-
man. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driv-
ing &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यवन-अण्, पु-गिच्
लुक्] Belonging to the Yavanas;
न वदेयावनी भावं प्राणेः कंठनतेरपि Su-
bhāsh. -नः Incense. -नं Mixing,
mingling.

यावनालः A kind of oorn. -ली
Sugar extracted for Yavanaāla.

यावशुकः Salt-petre.

यावतः 1 A heap of grass. -2
Fodder, provisions.

याटीक *a.* (की *f.*) [याटः प्रहरणस्य
ईक्ष्] Armed with a club. -का A
warrior armed with a club.

यातः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the
Nirukta.

यु 1. 2 P. (युति, युत; *caus.* याचयति; *desid.* विदधति or युयति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयति) To detach, separate; as in युत-सिद्ध. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनति) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (याचयते) To censure. -With व्यति to mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतिवृत्तः कश्चाह कश्चैरु भौषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* [यु-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to; (with loc.) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skillful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -क्तः A saint who has become one with the Supreme spirit. -क्तं 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. -क्तं *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -द्वंद्व *a.* punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -मनस् *a.* attentive. -रथः a kind of elixir. -रथः 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पूर्ववर्षे युक्तरूपमिदं त्वं S. 1. 12; अनुकारिणि पूर्ववर्षा युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2. Fit for, corresponding to. युक्तिः *f.* [यु-क्ति] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitability. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduct on. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र खल्विदं वाचो-युक्तं Mā. 1. 1. -13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances such as time, place &c.; युक्तिव्यतिरिक्तपादहस्तसंघाभोगद्विभुतिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; of S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A

sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युक्त्वा *ind.* 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. -कथनं statement of reasons. -कर *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -3. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तिः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skilfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिम् *फ.* 1 Clever, ingenious fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगयुगवत्सङ्ख्यः R. 3. 34, 10. 87; Si. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलितः Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four:—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahayuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age); धर्मसंस्थापनार्थं संवत्सरेषु युगे भूयः Bg. 4. 8; युगज्ञतपरिवर्तनः S. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years. -6 A generation, life; आसमन्ताद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युक्तैर्षो युगे ज्ञेया पंचमे सप्तमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mat.). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years. -9 A measure of length equal to four *Haslas*. -10 A part of a chariot or p. pugh. -Comp. -अंशकः a year. -अवधः 1. N. or Prajāpati. -2 of Siva. -अन्तः 1 the end of the yoke. -2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकालप्रतिषेद्धतामनो जयति यस्यां सत्तिका मसतः Si. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. -3. meridian, midday. -अंतर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the sky; युगांतरमासका सविता S. 4. -अवधि: end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -आद्या the first day of a Yuga. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -क्षयः destruction of the world. -धरा the pole of a carriage. -पद्मः, पद्मः the mountain ebony. -पार्श्व

a. going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युग्म.

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मात् युग्मा जायते त्रिषोऽयुग्मसु रात्रिषु। तस्माद्युग्मात् युग्माधी संविशेद्वर्तते त्रिषु Ms. 3. 43; Y. 1. 79. -रम् 1 A pair, couple; see अयुग्म. -2 Junction, union. -3 Confluence (of rivers). -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वार्या युग्ममिति श्लोकः. -6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. -ज *a.* twin, twin-born. -पद्मः mountain obony.

युग्मक = युग्म above.

युग्य *a.* [युगाय हितः यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by; as in अश्वयुगो रथः -ययः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot horse; हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै मज्जि-चाय युग्यः R. 12. 84. -ययः A vehicle, carriage. -Comp. -बाहुः a coachman.

युज् 1. 7 U. (युजति, युक्ते, युजेत, यु-जुते, अयुजत्, अयुजि, अयुज, युजयति, युज्यते, युज्) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्धमेव भारस्या सुतया युजुर्वर्षति Ku. 6. 70; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to; भानुः सद्युक्तद्वय एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with; as in युगयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply; यज्ञते कर्मणि तथा सद्युक्तः पाथ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मना संयय मञ्जितो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युजने-व सदास्मान् 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युजुते -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, oblige. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To tuck or meditate upon. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रविशीतजहा तपारयये युजोर्धेन हि युज्यते महा Ku. 4. 44; R. 3. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of; हृदयुग्मेधा Mv. 7; हृदयेन युज्यस्व S. 5; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); वा यस्य युज्यते शुभिका तां शलुभावेन तथैव

सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Mā. 1 ; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रमुखं स्वयं युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for ; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. -5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards ; 3. 75, 14. 35 ; Kī. 7. 13. -6 To be fastened or harnessed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess obtain. -9 To be made ready. —Caus. (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together ; परस्परं सृष्ट्वा योजयन् न च दिवं द्वंद्वयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow ; R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use ; सङ्गमिष्येज्यच्छब्दं Pt. 4. 17. -4 To turn or direct towards ; पापाक्षिवारयति योजयते इति Bb. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigate. -6 To perform, achieve. -7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place. -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 To surround. -12 To despise, think lightly of. -13 To appoint to. —Desid. (युज्यते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. —II. 1 P., 10. U. (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c. ; see युज् above. —III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (id. ntical with the *pass.* of युज् I.). —IV. 10 A. (योजयते) To censure.

युज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c. -2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on. -4 Even, not odd. —*m.* 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. -2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. -3 A pair, couple (*n.* also in this sense). —*m.* (dual) 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -2 The two *Asvins*.

युज्य *a.* Ved. 1 Connected, united. -2 Related to -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind. —*ज्यः* A kinsman. —*जं* 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

युजान *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. —*नः* 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A *Brāhmaṇa* who is engaged in the practice of *Yoga* to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A *Brāhmaṇa*.

युत् 1 A. (योते) To shine.

युत् *p. p.* [यु-क्] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with ; as in युगयन-युते नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated. —*तं* A measure of length (= 4 *hastus*).

युत्त *a.* Connected, joined, united. —*कं* 1 A pair. -2 Union, friend-

ship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. -9 The foremost part of the foot. -10 Doubt.

युतिः *f.* [यु-क्ति] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition. -5 (In *astr.*) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध 4 A. (युज्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war ; Bg. 1. 23 ; Bk 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —Caus. (युधयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with R. 12. 50. -3 To vanquish, conquer. —Desid. (युध्यते) To wish to fight. —*विरु* नि to wrestle, box. —प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered. -2 Conquered, subdued. —*द्धं* [युध्-मावदी क] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat ; वत्स केयं चार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In *astr.*) The opposition or conflict of planets. —Comp. —अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. —आचार्यः a military preceptor. —उद्योगः, —उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकरणं a war-implement. —उन्मत्त *a.* frantic in battle. —कारिन् *a.* fighting, contending.

—युत्तं chance of war. —युः —युनिः *f.* a battle-field. —यार्तः military stratagems or tactics, manoeuvres. —रंगः 1. a battle-field, battle-arena. -2. N. of *Kārttikeya* *a.* —विद्या, —ज्ञानं military science or art, science of war. —वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2. (In *Rhet.*) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism ; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर. —शालिन् *a.* heroic, valiant. —सारः a horse.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest ; निवातयिष्यन्मुधि यातुधानात् Bk. 2. 21 ; सद्यस्ति बाहूयुता युधि विक्रमा Bb. 2. 63. —*m.* A hero, soldier.

युधजित् *m.* N. of a king of the *Kekasyas* and maternal uncle of *Bharata*.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest *Pāṇḍ* va prince, also called 'Theatre', 'Onamāraja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. [He was begotten on *Kuntī* by the god *Yama*. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He

was formally crowned emperor of *Hastināpura* at the conclusion of the great *Bhārati* war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see युधिष्ठिर.]

युध्म *a.* Ved. Martial, warlike. —*ध्नः* 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युध्मसा Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युध्मसु *a.* Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युध्मसवः Bg. 1. 1. —*सु* A combatant, युध्मधानः 1 N. of *Indra*. -2 A *Kshatriya*, warrior. -3 N. of *Sātyeki*.

युष् 4 P. (युष्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. —Caus. (योषयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् *a.* [योतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Up. 1. 154] (युवतिः —ती or यूनी *f.* ; compar. यवीयस् or कवीयस् ; superl. यविष्ठ or कविष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. —*m.* (nom युवा, युवती, युवानः, acc. pl. युवः, instr. pl. युवतिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth ; सा युनि तस्मिन्मिलावन्धं ज्ञासाक शालीनतया न वक्तुं R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive) ; जीवति तु वश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163 ; I. 2. 65, II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. —Comp. —खलति *a.* (ति-ती *f.*) held in youth. —गृहः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. —जरत् *a.* (ती *f.*) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. —राज् *m.*, —राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince ; (अस्ते) द्वये चके युवराजशब्दाभाक् R. 3. 35.

युवतिः —ती *f.* [युवन्-ति ङीप् वा] A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals) ; सु-युवतिसंभवं किल सुनेरपत्यं S. 2. 8 ; so इमयुवतिः. —ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -2 *Turmeric* (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun ; (nom. त्वं युवा, द्यं) Thou, you ; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours.

युष्मादृशु-ज्ञ *a.* Like you.

यूकः —का A louse ; Ms. 1. 45.

युति *f.* Mixing, union, junction, connection ; करोमि वो बहिर्वृत्तेन पिब-द्वर्षं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं [यु-थक् यूथं दीर्घः] A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts) ; क्रीरन्तेषु समो-वशी मियतमा यूथे तथेयं वशा V. 4. 25 ;

S. 5. 5. —Oomp. —नाथा, -यः, -पति
1. the leader of a troop or band. —2
the head of a flock or herd (usually
of elephants), a lordly elephant ;
गजयूथय यूथिकाशवलकेशी V. 4. 24.
—मुल्यः the chief of a troop or herd
(as of elephants &c.).

यूय a. [यूय-यू] 1 Belonging to
a troop or herd (at the end of
oomp.), as in ययूयया. —2 Belonging
to a herd or flock, being at the head
of a herd

यूयिका, -यूयी A kind of jasmine
or its flower ; यूथिकाशवलकेशी V. 4.
24. Ms. 26.

यूपः [यूप-यूपो० वीर्यः; cf. Up. 3. 27.]
1 A sacrificial post (usually made of
bamboo or Khadira wood) to which
the victim is fastened at the time of
immolation ; अपेक्षते सायुजेन वैदिकी
इमशानशूलरूपेण यूपसक्रिया Ku. 5. 73 ;
R. 1. 44. —2 A trophy. —Oomp.
—आहुतिः f. an oblation at the erection
of the sacrificial post. —कटकः a
wooden ring at the top of the Yūpa.
—कर्जः that part of the Yūpa which
is sprinkled with ghee. —द्रुः-द्रुमः the
Khadira tree. —ह्वजः the sacrificer
personified. —लक्ष्यः a bird. (?) —व्रकः
the center of the sacrificial post.

यूय 1 P. (यूयति) To injure, kill,
hurt.

यूयः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूयः —यूय, यूपय m. n. Soup, broth,
pease-soup. (यूपय has no forms for
the first five inflections, and is op-
tionally substituted for यूप after acc.
dual).

येन ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of
यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by
which, wherefore, on which account,
by means of which ; किं तयेन मनो
हर्तुमर्हत्यात न हृष्यती R. 15. 64, 14.
74. —2 So that ; दर्शय त चौरसिंहं येन
न्यापादयामि Pt. 4. —3 Since, because.

येय I. 1. A. (येयते) To try, strive,
attempt. —II. 1. A. Ved. 1 To huddle.
—2 To flow.

योकु m. [यूय-यूय] 1 One who
yokes, joins, unites &c. —2 A coach-
man. —3 An exciter, instigator.

योकत्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong,
halter. —2 The tie of the yoke of a
plough. —3 The rope by which an
animal is tied to the pole of a car-
riage.

योगः [यूय मावादी षञ्ज कुलं] 1 Joining,
uniting —2 Union, juncture, combina-
tion ; उपरगती शक्तिः ससुपगता रोहिणी
कोन S. 7. 22 ; सुपमहता महते युगाय योगं
Ki. 10. 25 ; (वा) योगस्तद्विद्योपवर्णिकास्तु

R. 6. 65. —3 Contact, touch, connec-
tion ; तमेकमापेक्ष्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखे निर्वि-
चतमिवावृत्ते रविवि R. 3. 26. —4 Employ-
ment, application, use ; एतेष्वप्ययो-
गेस्तु शक्यास्तः परिरक्षितं Ms. 9. 10 ; R.
10. 86. —5 Mode, manner, course,
means ; कथायोगेन वृद्धते H. 1. 'in the
course of conversation'. —6 Conse-
quence, result ; (mostly at the end
of comp. or in ahl.) ; रक्षायोगाद्यमपि
तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14 ; Ku. 7.
55. —7 A yoke. —8 A Conveyance,
vehicle, carriage. —9 (a) An
armour. (b) Putting on armour.
—10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness.
—11 An occupation, a work, business.
—12 A trick, fraud, device. —13 An
expedient, plan, means in general.
—14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence,
assiduity ; Ms. 7. 44. —15 Remedy,
cure. —16 A charm, spell, incantation,
magic, magical art. —17 Gaining,
acquiring, acquisition. —18 The
equipment of an army. —19 Fixing,
putting on. —20 A side ; an argument.
—21 An occasion, opportunity. —22
Possibility, occurrence. —23 Wealth,
substance. —24 A rule, precept. —25
Dependence, relation, regular order
or connection, dependence of one
word upon another. —26 Etymology
or derivation of the meaning of a
word. —27 The etymological meaning
of a word (opp. रुचि) ; अवयवशक्तियोगः.
—28 Deep and abstract meditation,
concentration of the mind, contempla-
tion of the Supreme Spirit, which in
Yoga phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः,
सती सती योगविमुहदेहा Ku. 1. 21 ; V.
1. 1 ; योगेनानि तदुत्पत्तिं R. 1. 8. —29
The system of philosophy established
by Patanjali, which is considered to
be the second division of the Sāṅkhya
philosophy, but is practically reckon-
ed as a separate system. (The chief
aim of the Yoga philosophy is to
teach the means by which the human
soul may be completely united with
the Supreme Spirit and thus secure
absolution ; and deep abstract medita-
tion is laid down as the chief means
of securing this end, elaborate rules
being given for the proper practice
of such Yoga or concentration of
mind). —30 A follower of the Yoga
system of philosophy. —31 (In
arith.) Addition. —32 (In astr.).
Conjunction, lucky conjunction.
—33 A combination of stars. —34 N.
of a particular astronomical divi-
sion of time (27 such Yogas are
usually enumerated). —35 The prin-
cipal star in a lunar mansion. —36
Devotion, pious seeking after god.
—37 A spy, secret agent. —38 A
traitor, a violator of truth or con-

fidence. —Oomp. —अंजं a means of
attaining Yoga ; (these are eight ;
for their names see यं 5). —अंजनं
a healing ointment. —अनुशासनं the
doctrine of the Yoga. —आचारः 1
the practice or observance of Yoga.
—2. a follower of that Buddhist
school which maintains the eternal
existence of intelligence or विज्ञान
alone. —आचार्यः 1. a teacher of
magic. —2. a teacher of the Yoga
philosophy. —आधमनं a fraudu-
lent pledge ; Ms. 8. 165. —आरूढ a.
engaged in profound and abstract
meditation. —आसनं a posture suit-
ed to profound and abstract medi-
tation. —ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः 1. an
adept in or a master of Yoga. —2.
one who has obtained superhuman
faculties. —3. a magician. —4. a
deity. —5. an epithet of Śiva. —6.
a Vetāla. —7. an epithet of Yājñ-
valkya. —इहं 1. tiu. —2. lead. —कक्ष
= योगपट्टं below. —कन्या N. of
the infant daughter of Yāsodā
(substituted as the child of Deva-
ki for Kṛishṇa and killed by
Kāmsa). —क्षेमः 1. security of pos-
session, keeping safe of property.
—2. the charge for securing property
from accidents, insurance. —3. wel-
fare, well-being, security, prosperi-
ty ; तेषां निर्यामित्युक्तानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म-
स्यहं Bg. 9. 22 ; सुधायामे जनन्या योग-
क्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. —4. property,
profit, gain. (—मौ, —मे or —मं, i. e.
m. or n. dual or n. sing.) acquisition
and preservation (of property),
gain and security, preserving the
old and acquiring the new (not
previously obtained) ; अलम्बलाभो
योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लक्ष्यस्य पालनम् ; see
Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. —गतिः
f. primitive condition. —चक्षुस् m. a
Brāhmaṇa. —चूर्णं a magical powder,
a powder having magical virtues ;
कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिभित्तमौषधं चंद्र-
मुखाय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum. —तत्प
= योगनिद्रा. —तारका, —तारा the chief
star in a Nakshatra or constellation.
—दानं 1. communicating the
Yoga doctrine. —2. a fraudulent gift.
—धारण perseverance or steady con-
tinuance in devotion. —नाथः 1. an
epithet of Śiva. —2. of Datta.
—निद्रा 1. a state of half contem-
plation and half sleep, a state between
sleep and wakefulness, i. e. light
sleep ; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1 ; H.
3. 75 ; Bh. 3. 41. —2. particularly,
the sleep of Viṣṇu at the end of a
Yuga ; R. 10. 14 ; 13. 6. —3. N. of
Durgā. —निद्रास्तु N. of Viṣṇu. —नि-
लयः N. of Śiva. —पट्टं a cloth thrown
over the back and knees of an ascetic
during abstract meditation. —पतिः

an epithet of Vishnu. —पादुका a magical shoe. —पारगः N. of Siva. —बलं 1. the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. —2. power of magic. —भवन (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. —माया 1. the magical power of the *Yoga*. —2. the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity (भवतः सृजनार्थं शक्तिः). —3. N. of Durgā. —रंगः the orange. —रत्नं a magical jewel. —राजः 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. —2. one well-versed in *Yoga*. —रुद्र a. having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); e. g. the word रुद्र etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतप or 'parasol'. —रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —बतिका a magical lamp or wick. —बाहः a term for the sounds विमर्जनीय, जिह्वाध्वनीय उपपन्नानि, and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. —वासिष्ठं N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of *Yoga*). —वाहिन् m., n. a medium for mixing medicines; e. g. honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं मधु Susr. —वाही 1. an alkali. —2. honey. —3. quicksilver. —विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. —विद्वत् 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. —2. conversant with *Yoga*. (—m.) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a practiser of *Yoga*. —3. a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. —4. a magician. —5. a compounder of medicines. —चित्तिः practice of *Yoga* or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. —विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; e. g. see अदो मात् P. I. 1. 12). —शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायेन a. half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. —शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. —समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदं यदुक्तं योगसमाधिना रजुः R. 8. 24. —सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. —श्लोका aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः ind. 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपोबलयोगतः &c. —2 Suitably, properly. —3 Conjointly. —4 Conformably to, in accordance with. —5 In due time, opportunely. —6 Through devotion. —7 By the power of magic.

योगश्च n. 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. —2 The half of lunar month. योगित a. 1 Charmed, enchanted. —2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् a [युज्-यिदुण्, योग-इनिच्] 1 Connected or endowed with. —2 Possessed of magical powers. —3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. —4 Practising *Yoga*. —m. 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मोपभ्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योर्जुन। सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः Bg. 6. 32, see the sixth *Adhyāya* *inter alia*; सेवा धर्मः परममहर्षो योगिनामत्पगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. —2 A magician, sorcerer. —3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. —4 N. of Yājñavalkya. —5 n. Of Arjuna. —6 Of Vishnu. —7 Of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. —2 A female devotee. —3 N. of a class or female attendants on Siva or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight). —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —ईशः 1. the chief of saints. —2. N. of Yājñavalkya. —ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. —वृंहः a kind of reed. —निद्रा light sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य a. [योगमर्हति यद्, युज् पठ् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योयं दृश्यते नरः. —2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. even gen. or in comp.). —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. —5 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. —ग्यः 1 A calculator of expedients. —2 The asterism Pūshya. —ग्य 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; घट्टयोग्या, अन्नयोग्या &c. —2 Martial exercise, drill. —ग्य 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. —2 Sandalwood. —3 A cake. —4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युज्ययोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Rām. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Appropriateness. —4 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; e. g. अग्निना शिबंति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined:—एकपदार्थोपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबन्धो वाचाभावाः S. D. 2.

योजक a. [युज्-कृत्] 1 One who yokes or harnesses. —2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. —3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः.

योजन [यज्-भावाद् यो] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. —2 Applying, fixing. —3 Preparation, arrangement. —4 Grammatical construction, constraining the sense of a passage. —5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं बाह्यमानस्य तुषणया H. 1. 146. —6 Exciting, instigation. —7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (= योग q. v.). —8 Erecting, constructing; (also योजन in this sense). —9 Ved. Effort, exertion. —10 A road, way. —ना 1 Junction, union, connection. —2 Grammatical construction. —Comp. —गंधा 1. musk. —2. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —3. of Bṛā.

योजनिक a. Measuring so many *Yojanas*.

योजनीय a. 1 To be joined or united. —2 To be added. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितु a. 1 Joining, combining. —2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितुश्चनीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योद्धकः A combination of stars.

योद्धः 1 A measure (in general). —2 Cleaning, purifying.

योद्धं See योद्ध.

योद्धृ m. [युध्-वृत्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युध्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहास्यदीपैरपि योधहृत्कवैः Mb. —2 War, battle. —Comp. —अगारः, —रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. —धर्मः the law of soldiers, military law. —संरावः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युध्-भवे-त्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. —2 A weapon. —नः A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् m. [युध्-णिच्] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः m. f. [यु-नि Up. 4. 51] 1 Womb, nterne, vulva, the female or gan of generation. —2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराग्या सा हि लोकस्य निर्कतिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्तं Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. —3 A mine. —4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. —5 Home, lair. —6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि, पशु &c. —7 The asterism पूर्व-

कमुनी. -8 Water. -Comp. -युगः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज a. horn of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asterism एवेकलुनी. -नासा the upper part of the female organ. -ग्रंथः fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. -रंजनं the menstrual discharge. -लिंग the clitoris. -संकरा mixture of caste by unlawful inter-marriage; Ms. 10. 60. -संबन्धः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing, blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित्, योषिता [Up. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Oomp. -प्रिया turmeric. -रत्नं an excellent woman.

योक्तिक a. (की f.) [युक्ति आगत ट्क्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion; cf. नर्मसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योगपर्यं Simultaneity.

योगिक a. (की f.) [योग ट्क्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the

word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from Yoga. -Oomp. -रूढ a. etymological and conventional; as उद्भिद्.

यौट् (इ) 1 P. (यौट्-ड-ति) To join together.

यौतक a. (की f.) [युते विवाहकाले अभिगते युग्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभाग-भावना ज्ञेया युद्धक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general.

-2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यस्यात्कुमारी-भाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; also यौतक in this sense.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौथिक a. Belonging to a flock or troop. -कः A companion, comrade.

यौध a. (धी f.) Warlike.

यौन a. (नी f.) [योनिः योनिर्बन्धात् आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 40. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवधु-स्य विधोपि यौवतेर्न सहाधीतवतीमिमामह N. 2. 41. -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुध-यौवतं ब्रह्मसि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Git. 10. (सुरसुन्दरीरूपं).

यौवतेयः The son of a young woman.

यौवन a. (नी f.) [युते मावः अण्] Young, juvenile. -नं 1 Youth (ग्रं. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty; सुयवस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्विता V. 2. 7; यौवनेभ्यस्तद्विद्यानां R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्थार 13. 29. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women. -Oomp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -अवस्था, -वशा youthfulness, puberty. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth; Mā 3 -उ-ज्ज्वः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -द्वयः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2 charm, loveliness. -3 the female breast. -स्थ a. 1. youthful. -2. marriageable.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Māndhātī, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent; यौवराज्यश्रिभिक्षः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौषिण्यं Womanhood.

यौष्माक a. (की f.). यौष्माकीण a. Your, yours.

र.

रा 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. -र 1 Giving. -2 Gold. -री Going, motion. -रं Brightness, lustre.

रसुः a. Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रह 1 P. (रहति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten; न ररंहाश्चकुंजर Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow. -Caus. रहयति; according to some 10 U) To cause to move rapidly, urge

on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go. -4 To speak.

रहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रहतिः f. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रहत् n. [रह-अहत्] 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34; Si. 12 7; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence impetuosity. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu.

रहिः f. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक्त 10 U. (रक्तयनि-ने) 1 To taste.

-2 To get, obtain.

रक्तः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त p. p. [रङ्-करणे क] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातपरक्तमातुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood red; सङ्घं रक्तः प्रतिनवजयपुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36. 80 रक्ताक्षक, रक्ताक्षक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमेव मीमुखं पश्य रक्त-श्चुवति चन्द्रमा; Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked.

beloved. -5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant ; ओजेषु संमूर्तिरिति रक्तमासौ. गी. तातुं चारिमुद्यगाद्यं R. 16. 64. -6 Fond of play, sporting, playful. -कः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of a tree (दिङ्मल). -कः 1 Lac. -2 The plant गुन्ज. -कः 1 Blood. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -Comp. -अक a. 1. dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with blood. (-कं) red sandal. -अक a. 1. red-eyed -2. fearful. (-सः) 1. a buffalo. -2 a pigeon. -3 a crane (सारस). -4: the Chakora bird. -अकः a coral. -अंगः 1. a bug. -2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc of the sun or moon. (-गं) 1. a coral (also m. and f.). -2. saffron. -अति(ती)सारः dysentery. -अधर a Kinnari. -अधिमयः inflammation of the eyes. -अपहं myrrh. -अपर a. clad in red garments. (-रं) a red garment. (-रः) a va grant devotee wearing red garments. -अर्धुः a bloody tumour. -अर्धु n. a form of piles. -अशोकः the red-flowered Asoka; M. 3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a. red-looking. -आमयः any viscous containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उत्पले the red lotus. -उपलं red chalk, red earth. -कंठ, -कंठि a. sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, -कंदलः a coral. -कंदन the red-flowering Kadamba. -कमलं the red lotus. -कैसरः the coral tree. -कैरवः, -कैरवनदः a red lotus-flower. -गंधवो myrrh. -ग्रीवः 1. a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon. -घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (-घ्नि) the Dūrva grass. -चंदनं 1. red-sandal. -2. saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्षिः f. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः a lion. -तुंडः a parrot. -तेजस् n. flesh. -दंष्टिका, दंष्टी N. of Durgā. -पुष्प m. a pigeon. -पलः 1. rou chalk, orpiment. -2. copper. -नासिकः an owl. -पः a demon, an evil spirit. (-पः) 1. a leech. -2. a Dikṣi. -रक्षः N. of Garmā. -पटः a kind of mendi-cant, Pt. 4. 34. -पट्टवः the Asoka tree. -पातः blood seed. -पातः a leech. -पाद a. red footed. (-पः) 1. a bird with red feet, a parrot. -2 a war-chariot. -3. an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पातः, -पं cinnabar. -पिंड 1. a red plumbe. -2. a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -पित्ति derangement of the blood produced by bile. -पुष्टः N. of several plants: -करीर, रोहितक, रात्रि, देहक, पुषाग &c. -पूरकं = रक्षा-

स्त q. v. -प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -फलः the fig-tree. -भवं flesh. -भावा a. 1. red. 2. loving, amorous. -नंजरः the Nicotiana tree. -मंडलं a red lotus-flower. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding, letting out blood. -रात्रिः a particular disease of the eye. -रेणुः 1. vermilion. -2. the Punnāga tree. -3. an angry man. -4. a bud of the Palāsa tree. -लोचनः a pigeon. -वटी; -वटी small-pox. -वर्गः 1. lac. -2. the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1. red-colour. -2. cobbeineal insect. (-र्णं) gold. -वसन, -वासस् a. clothed in red. (-m.) a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of life. -वालुकं, -का वर्मिलion. -वी(वी)जः the pomegranate tree. -जासनं vermilion. -शीर्षकः a kind of heron. -शुणिकं a kind of poison. -सेकोचः safflower. -सेकोचकं a red lotus-flower. -संज्ञं saffron. -संज्ञिका a leech. -संज्ञकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. -कं 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः f. [रत्न-क्ति] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunjā plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमत् m. Redness.

रक्त m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिरक्षति रक्षतु S. 6; शास्त्रसि कियन्तु नो मे रक्षति मौर्विकिणां क इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often withabl.); सखीत्रादुद्धासनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4; दर्शनपथादक्षते Ratn. 1; अठथं चैव लिप्येत लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2. 8; आवर्धयं धने रक्षेत H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid; रक्षते वाज्यमोक्षं K.; Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (रक्षिका f.) [रक्ष्णुल] Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [रक्ष्ण्यु] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षत्र). -णी A rein, bridle. -णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of Vishnu. -णः Protecting.

रक्षणा(पी)रका Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षन् n. [रक्षते इति रक्षात्, रक्ष-अमुन्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्रानि रक्षतां भीम-कर्मेणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणखरावेर्मूर्धनो रणे हताः n U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -घ्नः white mustard. (-घ्नं) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night. -पातः a contemptible demon. -सर्पे an assembly of demons.

रक्षरत्वं Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष-भवि अ टाप्] 1 Protection, preservation; guarding; मायि दृष्टिहि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; S. 2. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षाकरं q. v. below. -5 A tutelary deity. -6 Ashes. -7 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvapa, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -8 Lac. -Comp.

-अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. -2. a magistrate. -3. the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1. a porter; door-keeper. -2. a guard of the women's apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an actor. -करंडः, -करंडकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरंडकमस्य मणिचंभे न दूष्यते S. 7. -युहं a lying-in chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः पर्यादिष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पत्रः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुष्यः a watchman, guard, police. -मदीपः a lamp kept burning as a sort of protection against evil spirits. -धूपणं, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. -मंगलं a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c.).

राक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A policeman.

राक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2 An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a preservative).

राक्षितु. राक्षन् a. Protecting, guarding, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदस्थं इव मा नाम राक्षेण Mk. 3.

रक्षणः Protection.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति) To go, move.

रग 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2 Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager.

—रु: 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresees that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Vijayajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brāhmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. —2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. —Comp. —नंदनः, —नायः, —पतिः, —भेदः, —सिंहः &c. epithets of Rāma. —प्रतिमिनिः the image or representative of Raghu, i. e. Aja; R. 5. 63. —वंशः the family of the Raghus. —(न) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kālidāsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. १. न. of Rāma.

रक a. 1 Mean, poor, haggardly, wretched, miserable. —2 Slow. —कः A haggard, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; प्रेतर्कः Mā. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रकुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रग 1 P. (रंगति) To go, move.

रंगः [रङ्गं भावे च] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. —2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगविभोषणं S. D. 281. —3 A place of assembly. —4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अङ्गे रंगवद्भित्तवृत्तिरातिष्ठित इव सर्वते रंगः S. 1; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्त्यात् प्रवृत्त्य नृपात्मनः प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तनं प्रकृतिः || Sarva. S. —5 A field of the battle. —6 Danoing, singing, acting. —7 Mirth, diversion. —8 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरङ्गं कर्पयत्येवं रङ्गवति निवृत्तिः Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. —9 An extract of Khadira. —गः, —गं Tin. —Comp. —अङ्गनं-गं an arena, an amphitheatre. —अवतरणं 1 entrance on the stage. —2 an actor's profession. —अवतारकः, —अवतारिन् m. an actor. —आजीवः 1. an actor. —2. a painter; so, —उपजीविन् m. —कारः, —जीविः a painter. —चरः 1. an actor, a player. —2. a gladiator. —जं red lead. —जीवकः 1 an actor. —2. dyer, colorist. —जः 1. borax. —2. an extract of Khadira. —देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public

diversions generally. द्वार 1. a stage-door. —2. the prologue of a play. —पद्मी-पुष्पं the indigo plant. —पीठं a place for dancing. —पी(वी)जं silver. —भूतिः f. the night of full moon in the month of Āsvinā. —भूमिः f. 1. a stage, theatre. —2. an arena, battle field. —मंडपः a theatre. —मल्लो a lute. —मातु f. 1. lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it. —2. a hawk, precessor. —वस्तु n. a paint. —वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays dancing &c. —विद्या the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. —वाता a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

रंगयं Dancing.

रंगिन् a 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. —3 Passionate, impassioned. —4 Acting on a stage.

रश्मि 1. 1 U. (रश्मिन्ते) 1 To go. —2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रश्मिदुर्घा-स्य Bk. 14. 15. —II. 10 U. (रश्मिन्ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

रश्मि f. Speed, haste; cf. रश्मि.

रच् 10 U. (रचयति, रचित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नी कुंजाराद्यादिभिः Amaru. 40; रचयति ज्ञानं सचकितनयनं Git. 5. —2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्थद्वैः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुविदुना रचयितुं क्षारांशुधे-रिहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रचयोजलि Ve. 3. 40. —3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वघाटी जगन्नाथो विश्वहृदयामरीरचत् Āsvad. 26; S. 3. 15. —4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरं कुरवकुसुमं Git. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. —5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. —6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनं-ना [रच्-युच्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिवेक°, संगीत° &c. —2 Formation, creation, production; अयैव क्वापि रचना रचना-बलीनां Bv. 1. 69; ४० प्रकुटिरचना Me. 50. —3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुंज मम रचनं सत्वररचनं Git 5; R. 10. 77. —4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S. D. 422. —5 Dressing the hair. —6 An array or arrangement of troops. —7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. —8 Stringing together (flowers &c.)

रचयिन् m. f. A composer, author.

रचित p. p. 1 Arranged. —2 Prepared. —3 Made, formed. —4 Strung together. —5 Composed, written. —6 Adorned. —7 Furnished with. —8 Directed towards (as the mind).

रजः See रजस्

रजकः [रङ्ग-शब्दं नलोपः] 1 A washerman. —2 A parrot. —की 1 A washerwoman. —2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

रजका A washer woman.

रजत a. [रङ्ग-अतच् नलोपः Up. 3. 111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. —2 Whitish. —नं 1 Silver; शुक्लो रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. —2 Gold. 3 A pearl ornament or necklace. —4 Blood. —5 Ivory. —6 An asterism, a constellation. —7 A mountain. —Comp. —अग्निः N. of Kailāsa. —कूटः N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. —पुतिः N. of Hanumat. —प्रस्थः N. of Kailāsa.

रजनः [रङ्ग-युच्] A ray. —नं 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः —नी f. [रजतेत्यत्र, रङ्ग-कनि वा ङात्] 1 Night; हरिरिमियनी रजनिः रिवाम्नीमियमपि याति विरामं Git. 5. —2 Turmeric. —3 Red lac. —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —करः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —चरः 1. a night-stalker, demon, goblin. —2. a thief. —3. a night-watcher. —4. N. of the moon. —जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. —पतिः, —रमणः the moon. —सुखं night-fall, evening.

रजनिमग्न a. Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् n. [रङ्ग-अश्च नलोपः] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धूम्रास्तद्वज्रजसा मलि-नीभवंति S. 7. 17; आत्माद्रतेरपि रजो-भिरलघनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. —2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भूयात्कुशेयपरजोद्युद्रेण स्याः (पथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. —3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. —4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. —5 Gloom, darkness. —6 Foulness, passion, emotion moral or mental darkness; अपथे पदमर्मयति हि क्षुत्तन्तोऽपि रजो मीलिताः R. 9. 74. —7 The second of the three Gūṇas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, is *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अतर्जयमपारं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Kn. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; रजोऽपि जन्मनि K.; Mā. 1. 20. —8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41; 5. 66. —9 Safflower. —10 Tin. —11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. —12 A division of the world. —13 Vapour. —14 Cloud or rain-water. —Comp. —गुणः see (7) above. —तमस्क a. being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*

-लोकः-कं, पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice, -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. -निमीलित *a.* blinded by passion; R. 9. 74. -पटलं a coating of dust. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रसः-चलं darkness. -शुद्धिः *f.* pure condition of the menses. -हरः dirt-remover, a washerman.

रजसाब्जः 1 A cloud. -2 Soul, heart.

रजस्यति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वल *a.* [रजम्-वलच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses'). -2 Full of passion (रजम्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -लः A buffalo. -ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनां वरभ्यः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. -2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः *f.* 1 A rope, cord, string. -2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. -3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकः a kind of wild fowl; so रज्जुवालः. -वेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जुक 8 C. To use as a rope; as in सपै रज्जुकरोति.

रंज् 1, 4 U. (रजति-ते, रज्यति-ते, रज् ; *pass.* रज्यते; *desid.* रिरंजति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3; नेत्रं स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, pain. -3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानि यं निषधराजश्चरत्यजंती रुपादरपंत मेले न विदुर्बहुधूः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. -4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. -5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -*Caus.* (रंजयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; या रंजयित्वा चरणौ कुताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवडुविदुर्धं महापि नरं रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रंजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भयोरपरिमणिमंजरी रंजयन् तव हृदयेशं Git. 10. -3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt deer (रंजति only in this sense) -5 Ved. To worship.

रंजक *a.* [रंजयति रंज-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. -2 Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -कः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulant. -कं 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

रंजन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. -3 Exciting passion. -4 Conciliating, keeping contented. -नं (रज्यते-नेन रंज-करणे ल्युट्) 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलक्ष्यवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽधून्वयं राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 Tho Munja grass. -6 (In gram.) Nasalizing (a sound).

रंजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

रंजित *p. p.* 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited. -3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रद् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; घोराश्चारटिषुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रटनं [रट्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Māgha.

रटितं A scream, shout, yell, cry; Mu. 1. 21.

रट् 1 P. (रटति) To speak.

रण 1 P. (रणति, रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणजिराघुहृन्ना नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमंडलैः स्वरेः Si. 1. 10; चरणरणितमणिनूपुरया परिपुरितसुरतचितानं Git. 2. -2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः -णं [रण्-अप्] 1 War, combat, fight; रणः प्रवृत्तं तत्र भीमः हृत्पराक्षसां R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्बहिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhāsh. -2 A battle-field. -णः 1 Sound, noise. -2 The quill or bow of a lute. -3 Motion, going. -4 Delight, joy (Ved.). -Comp. -अग्रं the front or van of a battle. -अग्नं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्यदे ओणितं व्योम रणोगनि प्रजजलुः Bk. 14. 98. -अगणं-नं a battle-field. -अजिरं a battle-field, arena. -अंतकुत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -अपेत *a.* flying away from battle, a fugitive; स बभार रणापेतं चमूं पथ्यद्वचस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. -अभियोगः engaging in battle. -अलेकरणः a heron. -आतोद्यं, -तूर्यं -दुडुभिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -कान्तं *n.* fighting. -क्षितिः *f.* -क्षेत्रं, -भूः *f.* -भूमिः *f.* -स्थानं a battle-field. -गोचर *a.* engaged in battle. -गुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति

रणधुरां को मयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -युद्धितः a warrior. -यिय *a.* fond of war, warlike. (-यः) a falcon. -मत्तः an elephant. -मुखं, -मुर्धन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight; पुत्रस्य ते रणजि-रस्यमग्रयोरी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. -रकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a goat, mosquito. (-णं) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. -रणकः, -कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरणकविद्विद्धि बिभ्रद्वार्वर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; अतिभूमि गतेन रणरणके-नार्यपुत्रशून्यमिवारमानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2. love, desire. (-कः) the god of love. -वाद्यं a military instrument of music. -शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. -सज्जा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तम्भः a monument of war, trophy. रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees). रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound. रणेस्वच्छः A cock.

रंड *a.* [रम्-डस्य नेल्म्] Maimed, mutilated. -डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. -डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women. रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. l.; प्रति-कूलामकुलजां पापां पापावृत्तिनीयं । केशे-स्याकुप्य तां रंडां पाखंडेषु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow; रंडाः पीनपयो-धराः कति सया नोद्वाहमालिगताः Prab. 3. रंडका *a.* barren tree.

रत *p. p.* [रम्-कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रत्). -तं 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. -Comp. -अंडुकः, -आमर्दः a dog. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अधिर्दं *a.* lustful, lascivious. -उ-द्वहः the (Indian) cuckoo. -ऊर्ध्विक 1. a day. -2. the eight auspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -गुरुः a husband. -ज्वरः a crow. -तालिच् *m.* a libertine, sensualist. -ताली a procuress, bawd. -नारीचः 1. a voluptuary. -2. the god of love, Cupid. -3. a dog. -4. lascivious murmur. -निधिः the

wagtail. —बन्धः sexual union. —वर्णः a dog. —शायिन m. a dog. —हिंसकः 1. a ravisher or seducer of women. —2. a voluptuary.

रतिः f. [रत्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy ; S. 2. 1. —2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.) ; पापे रति मा कुधाः Bh. 2. 77 ; स्वयोजिते रति 2. 62 ; R. 1. 23 ; Ku. 5. 65. —3 Love, affection ; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्मेवोत्कृष्टो मनसः प्रवणायितं 207 ; cf. 206 also ; (it is the Sthâyibhâva of the *râsa* called *रङ्गार* q. v.). —4 Sexual pleasure ; शास्त्रियोत्कृष्टाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38 ; so रतिस्वर्षं q. v. below. —5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. —6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kâma or Cupid ; साक्षात्कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Mâl. 1. 15 ; Ku. 3. 23 ; 4. 45 ; R. 6. 2. —7 The pudenda. —8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. —9 Ved' Rest, cessation. —Comp. —अंगं, कुहरे pudendum muliebre. —कर a. giving pleasure. —कर्मन् n. sexual union. —गृहं, भवनं, मन्दिरं 1. a pleasure-house. —2. a brothel. —3. pndendum muliebre. —तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. —हृतिः ती f. a love-messenger ; Kn. 4. 16. —पतिः, मियः, रमणः the god of love ; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणवान्गोचरम् Mâl. 1 ; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिवः शिततां यदुत्पलपलाश-दृशः Si. 9. 66. —रसः sexual pleasure. —लक्षं sexual union. —लंपटः a. lustful, libidinous. —शक्तिः f. manly or virile power. —शूरः a man of great procreative power. —सर्वस्वं the all in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure ; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिपासि रति-सर्वस्वमधुरं S. 1. 24.

रत्नं [रत्नोऽयं रत्न-न तातादेशः] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone ; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86 ; न रत्नमन्वि-व्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine or fourteen ; see the word पंचरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). —2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. —3 Anything best or excellent of its kind ; (mostly at the end of comp.) ; जातो जातो यदु-त्कृष्टं तद्दत्तमभिधीयते Malli. ; कन्यारत्न-मयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं च. धेनः Mv. 1. 30 ; 80 पुत्रं, क्षीं V. 4. 25 ; अपरत्नं &c. —4 A magnet. —Comp. —अंकः N. of Vishnu's car. —अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. —अनुचित्र a. set or studded with jewels. —आकरः 1. a mine of jewels. —2. the ocean ; रत्नेषु लुतेषु बहुज्वलस्वरथापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12 ; रत्नाकरं बहिर R. 13. 1. —आभरणं an ornament

of jewels. —आलोकः the lustre of a gem. —आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. —2. N. of a Nāṭikā attributed to Sṛihareha. —कंदलः a coral. —करः N. of Kṛhara. —सञ्चित a. set or studded with gems. —गर्भः 1. Kṛhara. —2. the sea. (—मो) the earth. —दर्पणः a mirror studded with jewels. —दीपः, प्रदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. —2. a gem serving as a lamp ; अक्षिरत्नगानभिमुखमपि पाटय रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. —नाभः N. of Vishṇu. —निधिः 1. the ocean. —2. N. of Vishṇu. —3. of Meru. —4. a wag-tail. —प्रभा the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —मूल्यं a diamond. —राज्यं m. a ruby. —राशिः 1. a heap of gems. —2. the ocean. —साधुः N. of the mountain Meru. —सू अ. producing jewels ; R. 1. 65. —सू, सूति f. the earth.

रत्नवत् a. 1 Abounding in or full of precious stones. —2 Decorated with jewels. —ती The earth.

रतिः m. f. 1 The elbow. —2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit. —m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरति q. v.).

रथः [रथोऽयेन अत्र वा, रत्-कथन् of. Up. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle ; especially, a war-chariot. —2 A hero (for रथिन्). —3 A foot. —4 A limb, part, member. —5 The body ; cf. आत्मानं रथिन् विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. —6 A reed. —7 A Pleasure, delight. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. —2. a measure of length. (=104 *angulas*). —अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. —2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage ; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41 ; S. 7. 10. —3. a discus, especially of Vishṇu ; चक्रधर इति रथांगमदः सततं बिभर्षि भुवनेषु रुद्धये Si. 15. 26. —4. a potter's wheel. (—गः) the ruddy goose. —आह्वयः, नामकः, नामन् m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) ; रथांगनामान् विद्युतो रथांगश्रोणिर्विद्युता । अयं स्वां पृच्छति रथी मनोरथशतैर्वृतः ॥ V. 4. 18 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 3. 24 ; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sunrise). —पातिः N. of Vishṇu. —अश्वः a reed cane. —अर्भकः a small carriage —अश्वः a carriage-house. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईश्वर, —ज्ञा the pole of a carriage. —उद्दहः, —उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कट्या, —कट्या an assemblage of chariots. —कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यं सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —कुटुंबिकाः, कुटुंबिन् m. A charioteer ;

coachman. —कूबरः, —रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot ; R. 1. 58. —गणकः an officer who counts chariots. —गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. —गुतिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरणः, —पादः 1. a chariot-wheel. —2. the ruddy goose. —चर्यो chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage ; अनस्यस्तरथ-चर्योः U. 5. —ज्वरः a crow. —धुरं f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of a chariot. —नीडः the inner part or seat of a chariot. —पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. —बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महो-रसवः, —याना the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखं the forepart of a carriage. —युद्धं 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a chariot-eeer, harnesser of a chariot. —वर्त्मन् n., —वीथिः f. highway, main road. —वाहः 1. a carriage-house. —2. a charioteer. —शक्तिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, —शिक्षा, —विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथाधि ind. 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक a. (की f.) [रथ-उत्] 1 Riding in a carriage. —2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् a. [रथ-रति] 1 Riding or driving in carriage. —2 Possessing or owing a carriage. —m. 1 An owner of a carriage. —2 A warrior who fights from a chariot ; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन a. See रथिन् above.

रथिर a. 1 Possessing a carriage. —2 Riding in a carriage. —3 Quick, speedy. —रः =रथिन् m.

रथी a. Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. —2 Furnished with a carriage. —3 A coachman. —4 A guide, leader.

रथ्या [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-house ; धावन्त्यमी सुगजवाक्षमथेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8. —2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages ; (hence) a high-way, main road ; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटते Mâl. 1. 15. —2 A place where many roads meet. —3 A number of carriages or chariots ; Si. 18. 3

रद् 1 P. (रदति) 1 To split, rend. -2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To dig.

रदः [रद्-अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth ; tusk (of an elephant) ; यताश्चेत् परांचति द्विरदानी रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. -Comp. -खंडनं tooth-bite ; जनय रद-खंडनं Git. 10. -छदः A lip.

रदनिन्, रदनिन् m. An elephant.

रध्, (रंघ) 4 P. (रघति, रङ् ; caus. रघयति ; desid. रिरिषति or रिरिस्तति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy ; अक्षं रधितुमारेभे Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed. -Caus. (रंघति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रद्ध p. p. 1 Hurt. -2 Subdued, conquered.

रद्ध m. 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

रध् a. Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

रंघनं, रंघिः f. [रंघ-याच् लुट्, दुःसागमः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रंघित p. p. 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

रंतिदेवः 1 N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides, which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मपती ; cf. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A dog.

रंतिः 1 A way, road. -2 A river.

रंध्र 1 A hole an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure ; रंध्रविवालक्ष्यमः प्रवेशा R. 13. 56. 15. 82 ; नासाग्रंरंध्रं Māl. 1. 1 ; कौंचरंध्रं Me. 57. -2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point ; रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6 ; रंध्राश्चेष्टवृक्षाणां द्वि-यामासिक्तं ययो R. 12. 11 ; 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine' (there being nine openings in the human body). -Comp. -अश्वेचिन्, -अनुसारिन् a. searching or watching for weak points ; Mk. 8. 27. -आगतं a disease which attacks the throat of horses.

-प्रहारिन् a. attacking (one) in his weak points. -चतुः a cat -वंशः a hollow bamboo.

रप् 1 P. (रपति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. Tu praise.

रप्स n. Ved. 1 Defect, fault. -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm.

रङ्, रंङ् 1 P. (रंङ्कति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill.

रञ् 1 A. (रंते, रंघ ; caus. रंमयति-ते ; desid. रंस्ते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रम्य a. 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रभस a. [रम्-अच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.) ; रभसा इ दिगंतविदुष्या Ki. 5. 1 ; R. 9. 61 ; Mn. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. -सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity ; haste, speed, hasty, vehemence ; अलीपु केलाभसेन बाला युद्धमेमालापमपालपंती Bv. 2. 12 ; रभसिरणरभसेन बलंती Gīt. 6 ; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23 ; Ki. 9. 47. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste ; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविषेर्भवति हृदयदाशी शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Egret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight ; मनसि रभस-विभवे हरिरुदय सुकृतेन Gīt. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रम् 1 A. (रंते, hnt Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप ; रमे, अरंते, अरंति Par ; रंस्ते, रंते, रंते) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified ; रहासि रंते Māl. 3. 2, Me. 2. 223 ; U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.) ; लोलापगैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्विचितांसि Me. 27 ; रंजेड बद्धवर्गमरंते नीति Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with ; राजप्रियाः कैरविष्यो रंते मयुषैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted) ; Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with ; सा तद्युवने सह रमते H. 3. -5 To romian, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladden, delight. -Caus. (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. -Desid. (रंस्ते) To wish to sport &c. ; Si. 15. 88.

रम a. [रम्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. -मः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रमक a. Sporting. -कः A lover.

रमठ Asa Foetida (हिं). -Comp. -ध्वनिः Asa Foetida.

रमण a. (जी. f.) [रमयति रम्-णिच् ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming ; Bh. 6. 72. -णः 1 A lover, husband ; प्रायेणैते रमण-विदेष्टव्यमानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37 ; पमच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिलाषं R. 14. 27 ; Ku. 4. 21 ; Si. 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Arupa. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. -जं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रमणी 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman ; लता रम्या सेचं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress ; भोजः को रमणीं विना Subhāsh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रमणीय a. [रम्येऽञ् रम्-आधारे-अनीवर] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome ; रमिते जैताकिं प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसितं Bv. 2. 9.

रमतिः [रम्-अच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम्-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, and goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kārtika. -Comp. -कांतः, -नाथा, -पतिः epithets of Vishnu. -मिवः Vishnu. -चं a lotus. -वेष्टः turpentine.

रम् 1 A. (रंते) To sound, bellow ; to low (as cows).

रंभः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree ; विजितरंभमुद्वयं Gīt. 10 ; विनोदरंभातरुपावरोह N. 22. 43. 2. 37. -2 N. of Gauri. -3 N. of an Apsaras, wife of Nalakuvara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra ; तदुत्सुकुलेन सुंदरी किमु रंभा परिणाहिना परम् । तदणीमपि जिष्णुर्वै तां धनदापत्य-तः कलस्तीं ॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. -ऊरु a. (ऊ or रू.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round, and hence lovely ; Si. 8. 19 ; R. 6. 35.

रम्य a. [रम्येऽञ् यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable ; रम्या-स्तपोधानां किर्यः समबलाद्य S. 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैबलानां रम्यं S. 1. 20

Any mineral metallic salt. -21 Juice of the sugar-cane. -22 Milk. -23 Melted butter. -24 Nectar. -25 Soup, broth. -26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. -27 The tongue. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold. -30 A metal in a state of fusion. -Comp. -अञ्जनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -अधिक a. 1. tasty. -2. abounding in pleasures, splendid S. 7. 20. (-कः) borax. -अंतरं 1. a different taste. -2. different feelings or sentiments. -अभिनवेशः intention of affection. -अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. -2. sour sauce. -अमृतं 1. an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनमहितो गन्धोऽयं लघुश्च R. G. -2. (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae, i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आनन्दानि हृदयैकरसायनानि Mā. 6. 8; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37; ओन्नं, कर्णं &c. -3. alchemy or ochemistry. -4. any medicinal compound. -5. butter-milk. -6. poison. -7. long pepper. (-नः) 1. an alchemist. -2. N. of Garuda. -श्रेष्ठः mercury. (-नी f.) 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. -2. N. of several plants: गन्धकी, ककुभाषी, महाकरंज, गोरक्षद्वय, and मातङ्गदा. -आत्मक a. 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. -2. elegant, beautiful -3. having taste or flavour. -4. ambrosial; Ku. 5. 22. -5. fluid, liquid. -आदानं absorption of fluid, suction. -आधारः the sun. -आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. -2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -आश्रय a. embodying or representing sentiments. -आस्वादः 1. tasteful juices of flavours. -2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यास्वादास्वादाः. -आस्वादिन् m. a bee. -आहः turpentine. -ह्वः 1. mercury. -2. the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -उन्नतं milk. -उज्ज्वलं 1. a pearl. -2. vermilion. -उपलं a pearl. -ऊनं garlic. -कर्पूरं sublimate of mercury. -कर्मन् n. preparation of quicksilver. -केशरं camphor. -गन्धः -गुं gum-myrrh. -गन्धकः 1. myrrh. -2. sulphur. -गर्भं 1. = रसजन. -2. vermilion. -ग्रह a. 1. perceiving flavours. -2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (-हः) the organ of taste. -घ्नः borax. -जः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquids. -जं blood. -ज्ञ a. 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सोसास्त्रिषु च सुखेन च रसज्ञः U. 2. 22. -2. capable

of discerning the beauty of things. (—ज्ञः) 1. a man of taste or feeling, a critic, in appreciative person, a poet.—2. an alchemist.—3. a physician or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (—ज्ञा) the tongue; Bv. 2. 59. (रसज्ञता—रसं insaus 1. poetical skill.—2. alchemy.—3. knowledge of flavours.—4. discrimination).—उपेद्रः 1. the sweet taste.—2. the love sentiment.—तेजस् n. blood.—दा a physician.—धातु n. quick-silver.—नाथः mercury.—नायकः N. of Siva.—नेत्रिका red arsenic.—पाकजः molasses.—पाचकः a cook.—प्रबंधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama.—फलः the cocoa-pnut tree.—भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment.—मर्द blood.—भस्म n. oxide of mercury.—मलं impure excretions.—माटुका the tongue.—योगः juices mixed scientifically.—राजः,—लोहः 1. = रसजन.—2. quick-silver.—विक्रयः sale of liquors.—शास्त्रं the science of alchemy.—शोधनः horax. (—नं) purification of mercury.—सिद्धि a. 1. accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयति ते हकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कधीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24.—2. skilled in alchemy.—सिद्धिः f. skill in alchemy.—सिद्धं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre.—स्थानं vermilion.

रसनं [रहस्युद्] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general.—2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds.—3 Taste, flavour.—4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इन्द्रियं रसमाहकं रसनं जिह्वायवर्ति T. 8.; Bg. 15. 9.—5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वेण रसनाद्रसाः S. D. 244.—नः, Phlegm. रसना See रसना.—Comp.—रदा a bird.—लिह् m. a dog.

रसमय a. (यी f.) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour.—2 Juicy, liquid.—3 Savoury.—4 Charming, elegant, graceful.—5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् a. 1 Juicy, succulent.—2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यदेवोपनर्त दुःकास्तुक्तं तद्वसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; संसारस्तुल्यवृक्षस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले । काव्यास्तुतस्तस्मात्तः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह न.—3 Moist, well-watered.—4 Charming, graceful, elegant.—5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned.—6 Full of affection, possessed of love.—7 Spirited, witty.—ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness.—2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell.—2 The earth, ground, soil;

Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरंगता रसारसार् सारसा Nalod. 2. 10.—3 The tongue.—4 A vine or grapes.—5 Ved. Moisture.—Comp.—ओकस् m. an inhabitant of the lower world.—खनः a cock.—तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पातल.—2. the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरिव न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्वातु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39.—पायिन् m. a dog.

रसालः [रसालाति आ ला-क व० त०] 1 The mango tree; धृवा रसालकुसुमानि समाभ्ययेते Bv. 1. 10.—2 The olibanum tree.—3 The bread-fruit tree.—4 Wheat.—5 The sugar-cane.—ला 1 The tongue.—2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices.—3 Dūrvā grass.—4 A vine or grape.—लं 1 Gum-myrrh.—2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body.—2 A vein.—3 A nerve.

रसिक a. [रसोऽस्यस्व ड्] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful.—2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful.—3 Impassioned.—4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वृत्तं प्रवृत्तिं काव्यरसिकाः शाहूलविकीर्णितं Srut. 40.—5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in devoted to (usually in comp.); हृदयं मालती भगवता सङ्काशसंयोगरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तुष्टं दीयते Māl. 6; so कामरसिका Bh. 3. 112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19.—6 Humorous, witty.—7 Fanciful.—8 Lustful.—काः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; of. अरसिक.—2 A libertine.—3 An elephant.—4 A horse.—5 The Śārāsa bird.—का 1 The juice of sugar-cane, molasses.—2 The tongue.—3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -रसं 1 Taste, feeling.—2 Tastefulness.—3 Appreciative power.

रसित p. p. 1 Tasted.—2 Having flavour or sentiment.—3 Gilded.—4 Sonnded, making indistinct sound.—तं 1 Wine or liquor.—2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरेवकंठरसितप्रतिमानमेति Māl. 9. 3.

रसित् 1 Juicy, liquid.—2 Impassioned, full of feeling.—3 Tasteful, savoury.

रसोना A kind of garlic; cf. लोहान. रस्य a. Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रसयाः स्निग्धा रिवरा हया आहाराः सात्त्विकमियाः Bg. 17. 8.—रसं Blood.

रसं A thing, object.

रह 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति ते रहितं) To quit, leave, abandon, for-

sake, desert; रहवत्यापदुपेतमावतिः Ki. 2. 14; रहयति हृदयं स्वाधेपरता Mn. 3. 4; Māl. 9. 8.

रहणं [रहस्युद्] Desertion, quitting separation; सहकारवृत्ते समये सह का रहणस्य केन सम्सार पदं Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस्य n. [रह-अहन्] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; रहसि रमते Māl. 2. 2; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138.—2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place.—3 A secret, mystery.—4 Copulation, coition.—5 Truth.—6 Swiftmess.—7 A privacy.—ind. Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष कर्तव्यं विज्ञेयार्तगतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. in comp.; वृत्तं रहप्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य a. [रहसि-भवः वत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine.—2 Mysterious.—रस्यं 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यभेदा कृतः V. 2.—2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जंभकास्त्राणि U. 1.—3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधुनामनुपाधि विद्युद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.—4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं कृतदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3.—5 An Upanishad; Ms. 2. 165.—रस्यं ind. Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken is an adj. also).—Comp.—अख्यायिन् a. telling a secret; रहस्याख्यारीष स्वन्सि सुदु कर्णीतिकचरः S. 1. 24.—भेदा, -विभेदाः disclosure of a secret or mystery.—व्रतं 1. a secret vow or penance.—2. the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित p. p. [रह-कर्मणि क] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted.—2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते शिष्य-भिर्भावे Y. 3. 59; गुणरहितः, सस्वरहितः &c.—3 Lonely, solitary.—रह Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister.—2 A spring.—3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow, वरं ते अथ दरिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5; स रातु वो दुश्चर्यवर्गो भाडुकानां परंपरा K. P. 7.

राका [रा-क तस्य तेवम् Up. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; वारिद्धं भजते कलानिधिरयं राकापुना, स्लावति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11.—2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day.—3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced.—4 Itch, sooth.—5 N. of the mother of स्व and सर्वव्या.—Comp.—ईका 1. full moon

-2. N. of Siva. —चंद्रा, -पतिः. —रमणः full moon.

राक्षस *a* (सी.फ.) [रक्ष इदं अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature ; सुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वीचक्षुन्मस-हसयोः U. 5. 30. Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. —2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindn Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle ; राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61 ; cf. Ms. 3. 33. also. (Krishna carried away Rukmi- ni in this manner). —3 One of the astronomical Yogas. —4 N. of a minis- ter of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākṣasa. —5 A king of the Rākshasas. —स्त्री 1 A female demon. —2 Lanka or Ceylon. —3 Night. —4 A larger tooth, tusk. —Comp. —इंद्रः N. of Ravana.

राक्षा See राक्षस ; (perhaps an in correct form).

राख् 1 P. (राखति) 1 To be dry. —2 To adorn. —3 To prevent, ward off. —4 To be able. —5 To suffice, be competent.

रागः [रङ्-भावे क्त्वं नि० नलोपकुत्वे] 1 (*a*) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (*b*) Colour, hue, dye ; Pt. 1. 33. —2 Red colour, redness ; अधरः किसलय-रागः S. 1. 21. —3 Red dye, red lac ; रागेन बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालौष्ठमलं-चकार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. —4 Love, pas- sion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling ; मलिनोपि रागपूर्णा Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also) ; अथ भवंतमन्तरेण कौटुशोऽस्या कुटिरागः S. 2 ; see चक्षुराग also ; चरण-युगलादिव हृदयमविशिद्वागः K. 142. —5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, inter- est. —6 Joy, pleasure. —7 Anger, wrath. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 A musical mode or order of sound ; (there are six primary *Rā'gas* ; भैरवः कौशिकश्च हिंदोलो वीपकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bhā- rata ; other writers give differ- ent names. Each *rāga* has six *rā- ginis* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). —10 Musical har- mony, melody ; तवास्मि गीतरागेन ह- रिणा प्रसभं हुता S. 1. 5 ; अहो राग- परिबाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. —11 Regret, sor- row. —12 Greediness, envy. —13 The quality called *Rajas* q. v. —14 Na- salization. —15 A process in the pre- paration of quicksilver. —16 A king, prince. —17 The sun. —18 The moon. —Comp. —अज्ञानः a Buddha or Jina. —आत्मक *a*. impassioned —आयानं,

—उद्देकः excess of passion. —खाड्य, —खाड्य see रागखाड्य. —चूर्णः 1. Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. —2. red lead. —3. lac. —4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. —5. the god of love. —उक्तः the god of love. —द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. —दा crystal. —दालिः a kind of pulse (मसूर). —पट्टः a kind of precious stone. —पुष्पः, —पसवः the red globe-amaranth. —बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions) ; भावो भावं लुदति बिषयाद्वागबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. —युक् *m*. a ruby. —रज्जुः the god of love. —लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. —लेखा a streak or mark of paint. —देवः the god of love —पादवः a kind of sweetmeat. —ध्वं 1. any coloured thread. —2. a silk thread —3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् *a*. 1 Red, coloured. —2 Dear, beloved. —3 Impassioned.

रागाह *a*. One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् *a*. [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. —2 Colouring, painting. —3 Red. —4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. —5 Full of love, subject to love. —6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). —7 Delight- ing, rejoicing. —*m*. 1 A painter. —2 A lover ; एको रागिणु राजसे वि- यमवेहाधारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. —3 A libertine, sensualist. —नी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumer- ated. —2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राख् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राख् *m*. An able or efficient person.

राघवः [रघोर्गोषापत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. —2 A kind of large fish ; Bv. 1. 55. —3 Sea, ocean.

रांकलः A thorn.

रांकव *a*. (सी.फ.) [रंकार्यं विकारो वा तद्विभजातत्वात् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair ; wollen ; Vikr. 18. 31. —चं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. —2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजतिने, राजित) 1 (*a*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent ; रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17 ; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंघं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजा Ku. 1. 38 ; राजन् राजति, धीवैरिचभितावैधव्यवस्ते युजा K. P. 10 ; R. 3. 7 ; Ki. 4. 24.

11. 6. (*b*) To appear or look (like), shine (like) ; तोयांतभोस्त- रालीह रेजे सुनिपरंरा Kn. 6. 49. —2 To rule, govern. —3 To direct, regulate. —4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. —*Caus.* (राजयतिने) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten.

राज् *m*., राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. —2 Anything best of its kind. राजकः A little king, a petty prince. —कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns सहते य जनोऽप्ययः क्रियां किञ्च लोकार्थिक धाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47 ; Si. 14. 43.

राजकीय *a*. Kingly, royal.

राजत *a*. (सी.फ.) [रजत इदं अण्] Silvery, made of silver ; Si. 4. 13. —तं Silver.

राजन् *m*. [राज्-कनिच् रजयति रज् कनिच् नि० वा] 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राज at the end of Tat. comp.) ; वंगराज, महाराजः &c. ; तथैव सोधूद्वयर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. —2 A man of the military caste ; a Kshatriya ; Si. 14. 14. —3 N. of Yndhishtira. —4 N. of Indra. —5 The moon ; राजाग्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमन्ते मधुपेः सह Bv. 1. 126. —6 Lord, master. —7 N. of Prithn. —8 A Yaksha. —Comp. —अग्निः wrath of a king. —अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अवन्ः the Piyāla tree. —अधिकारिन्, —अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. —2. a judge. —अधिराजः, —इंद्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. —अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king, metropolis. —अध्वन् *m*. a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनकः 1. an inferior king, a potty prince. —2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. —अन्नं 1. rice grown in Andhra. —2. food obtained from a king. —अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. —अभिषेकः coronation of a king. —अर्ह 1. aloe-wood, a species of sandal —2. a kind of rice (राजान्न). —अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. —अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). —आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. —आभरणं a king's ornament. —आम्रः a superior kind of mango. —आवर्तः 1. a diamond of an inferior quality. —2. a diamond from Virāṭa country. —आवलिः-ली a royal dy- nasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne. —आसंवी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. —इंदुः an excellent king ; R. 1. 12. —इष्टः a kind of onion. (—ष्ट) = राजन्न q. v. —उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —ऋषिः (राजऋषिः or राजर्षिः) a

royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; i. e., प्रसूतवत्, जनक, विश्वामित्र-
—कन्या, कन्यका a princess. —करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. —कर्णः an elephant's tusk. —कर्तुं *m.* a person who assists at a coronation. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the duty of a king. —2. royal service. —कला a crescent of the moon. —कलिः a bad king. —कार्य, —कृत्यं state-affairs. —कुमारः a prince. —कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. —2. the court of a king. —3. a court of justice; (राजकुले कथं न विदुः *caus.* means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). —4. a royal palace. —5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). —क्षत्रकः a kind of mustard. —गामिन् *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). —गिरिः *N.* of a mountain in Magadha. —गुरुः a royal counsellor. —ग्रहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. —2. *N.* of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra). —ग्रीवः a kind of fish —*a.* sharp, hot. —(घा) a king-killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जह्मन् = राजजह्मन् *q. v.* —तरंगिणी *N.* of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kāsmira by Kalhana. —तदः the कर्णिकार tree. —तालः, —नाली the betel-nut tree. —दंडः 1. a king's sceptre. —2. royal authority. —3. punishment inflicted by a king. —4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth; *N.* 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दृशद् *f.* the larger or lower mill stone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a traitor. —द्वार *f.* —द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिकः a royal porter. —धर्मो 1. a king's duty. —2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, —धानकं, —धानिका, —धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; *R.* 2. 70. —धामन् *n.* a royal palace. —धुर *f.*, —धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नयः, —नीतिः *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पट्टः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. —2. a royal fillet. —पद्मं royalty, sovereignty. —पथः, —पद्धतिः *f.* = राजमार्ग *q. v.* —पुत्रा 1. a prince. —2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. —3. the planet Mercury. 4. *N.* of a mixed

caste. —5. a *Rajpoot*. —6. a kind of mango. —पुत्री 1. a princess. —2. a female of the Rajpoota tribe. —3. *N.* of several plants : —जाती, मालती, कटुहरी &c. —4. a kind of perfume (रुका). —5. a musk-rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. —2. a minister. —पुत्रः the नागकेसर tree. —प्रेष्यः a king's servant. —(रयं) royal service (more correctly राजसेव्य). —रुणिज्झकः an orange tree. —वदरं salt. —बीजिन्, —वश्य *a.* a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भूतः a king's soldier. —भृत्यः 1. a royal servant or minister. —2. and public or government officer. —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. —भोग्यं nutmeg. —भोतः a king's fool or jester. —मंत्रधरः, —मंत्रिन् *m.* a king's counsellor. —मार्गः 1. a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. —2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —माषः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्ष्मः, —यक्ष्मन् *m.* 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपरिहारनिराययो कामयानसमवस्थया तुलां *R.* 19. 50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महोद्भूतो *Si.* 2. 96; (for explanation of the word see *Malti*. thereon, as well as on *Si.* 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युधत् *m.* 1. a king's soldier. —2. one who fights with a king. —योगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. —2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग *q. v.* —रंगं silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज् *m.* 1. a supreme king. —2. the moon. —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. —2. *N.* of Kubera; अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दृश्यो *Me.* 3. —3. the moon. —सिति *f.* bell-metal. —लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. —2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् *n.* royal insignia. —(म.) *N.* of Yudhisthira. —लक्ष्मीः, —श्रीः *f.* the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; *R.* 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोका a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. —2. a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाह्यः a royal elephant. —विः the blue jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (cf. राजनय); so राजज्ञः. —विहारः a royal convent. —शा-

सनं a royal edict. —शुंगं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः *N.* of a poet. —संसद् *f.*, —सभा *f.* a court of justice. —सदनं a palace. —सर्षपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारतः a peacock. —स्यः —यं 1. a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty; राजा वै राजस्यनेष्टा भवति *Sat. Br.*; cf. सम्राट् also. —2. a lotus. —3. a mountain. —स्कंधा a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. —2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वानिन् *m.* *N.* of Vishnu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill); संपरस्थंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायः *Me.* 11. —हस्तिन् *m.* a royal elephant, i. e. a lordly and handsome elephant.

राजतर-स्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य *a.* [राजन्-यत् नलोपः] Royal, kingly. —रयः 1. A man of the Kabatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुरविशुद्धयेऽनुमेने *R.* 4. 87; संयति करगुणो राजन्येयि प्रथयः *U. G.* *R.* 3. 48; *Me.* 48. —2. *N.* of Agni. —3. A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kabatriyas.

राजन्वत् *a.* Governed by a just or good king (as a country, which simply means 'having a ruler'); (वराक्षि देशे राजन्वत् स्याच्छतोऽन्यत्र राजवान् *Ak.*); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमिं *R.* 6. 22; *Kāv.* 3. 6.

राजायते *Den. A.* To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी 1. A queen, the wife of a king. —2. Yellowish-red brass. —3. *N.* of the wife of the sun.

राज्यं [राजो भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः] 1. Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः *R.* 2. 53; 4. 1. —2. A kingdom, country, an empire; *R.* 1. 58. —3. Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. —Comp. —अयं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven: स्वाम्यमायुश्चरन्तीषाद्राष्ट्रगणितानि च *Ak.*). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. —2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहर्णं usurpation —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; *R.* 1. 58. —करा the tribute

paid by a tributary prince. —कृतु *m.* 1. an administrator or officer of government. —2. a king. —च्युत *a.* deposed or dethroned. —तंत्र the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; *Mu.* 1. —द्रव्य a requisite of sovereignty. —धुरा, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. —भंग: subversion of sovereignty. —भोग: the possession of sovereignty. —भंश: deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —लोभ: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. —उपवेहार: administration, government business. —गुह्य the sweets of royalty.

राजस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [रजसा निर्मित अद्] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion; ऊर्ध्व गच्छति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति राजसा; *Bg.* 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजि: —जी *f.* [राज्-इत् वा डीप्] 1 A streak, line, row, range; सर्व पंडित-राजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं *Bv.* 4. 44; दानराजि: *R.* 2. 7; *Ki.* 5. 4. —2 Black mustard.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. —2 A field. —3 Black mustard. —4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिल: [राज्-इलच्] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes; किं गदीरगविसर्पविक्रमे राजिलेषु गह्वरः प्रवर्तते *R.* 11. 27; cf. डंडम.

राजीव: [राजो दलराजो अस्त्वस्य व] 1 A kind of deer. —2 A crane. —3 An elephant. —व A blue lotus; *Ku.* 3. 45. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* lotus eyed.

राटि: A bird. —*f.* War, battle.

राढा 1 Lustre. —2 *N.* of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राढा पुरी *Prab.* 2.

राण 1 A leaf. —2 A peacock's tail.

राणिका A bridle.

रंतिती A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausa.

रति *a.* Ved. 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. —2 Ready. —ति: A friend (opp. to अरति:). —*f.* 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation. —2 A favour. —3 A gift, present. —Comp. —साच् *a.* (—वाच्) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

रात्रि: —त्री *f.* [रात्रिच् वा डीप्] 1 Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां चर सुच शय्यां *R.* 5. 66; दिवा काकरवादीता रात्रौ तरति

नर्मदाच्. —2 The darkness of night. —3 Turneric. —4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmā. —Comp. —अद्; 1. a goblin, demon, ghost. —2. a thief. —अंध *a.* night-blind. —कर: 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —चर: (also रात्रिचर) (सी. *f.*) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. —2. a watchman, patrol, guard. —3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit; (ते) यतिं वने रात्रिचरी दुहोके *Bk.* 2. 23. —चर्य 1. night-roving. —2. a nightly act or ceremony. —जं a star, constellation. —जलं dew. —जगर: 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; *R.* 19. 34. —2. a dog. —व: gnat. —तरा the dead of night. —तिथि: *f.* a lunar night. —नाशन: the sun. —पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night —चल: a demon. —मणि: 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —योग: night-fall. —रक्ष:, रक्षक: a watchman, guard. —राग: darkness, obscurity. —वासच् *n.* 1. night-dress. —2. darkness. —विराम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day light. —विश्लेष-गामिन् *m.* the ruddy goose. —वेव:, —वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हास: the white lotus. —हिङ्क: 1. a guard of the women's apartments. —2. a night-stalker.

रात्रक *a.* Nocturnal, nightly. —क: A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. —कं A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

रात्रिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पञ्चरात्रिक उत्सव: —का Night.

रात्रिदिवं, रात्रिदिवा *ind.* By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिवं गंधर्वह: प्रयाति *S.* 5. 4.

रात्रिनय *a.* Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark day); cf. रजिनय.

रात्रीण *a.* Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राध *I.* 5 *P.* (राधति, राध्; *desid.* रास्सति, but रिसति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. —2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. —3 To prepare, make ready. —4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 *P.*). —5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा भूधराय रेधु: *Bk.* 14. 19. —II. 4 *P.* (राधति, राध्) 1 To be favourable or merciful. —2 To be accomplished or finished. —3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); कृष्णाय राधयति गर्भ: *Sk.* (i.e. पृष्ठो गर्भः शुभाशुभं पर्यलोचयति). —4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. —5 To be ready. —6 To kill, destroy. —Caus. (राधयति-ते) 1 To propitiate. —2 To accomplish, complete. —3 To make ready.

राध् *p. p.* [राध्-कर्तरि कर्मणि वा क:] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. —2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. —3 Dressed, cooked (as food). —4 Prepared. —5 Obtained, got. —6 Successful, fortunate, happy. —7 Perfect in magical power. —8 Fallen to the lot of. —Comp. —अंत: a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine; dogma; सर्वधेनाशिकराद्धांतो नितरामनवेक्षितस्य इतीदानीमुपपादयाम: *S. B.* —अंतित *a.* demonstrated, established by proof logically proved.

राद्धि: *f.* 1 Accomplishment, perfection. —2 Success, prosperity.

राध: The month called Vaisākha —ध:, —धं 1 Favour, kindness. —2 prosperity. —धी The day of full moon in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp. —रंक: 1. a plough. —2. thin rain. —3. hail.

राधनं [राध्-लुट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. —2 Pleasure, satisfaction. —3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. —4 Acquisition, going. —5 The means of accomplishing anything. —ना Speech. —नी Worship.

राधच् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. —2 Kindness, favour. —3 A gift, present. —4 Liberality. —5 Wealth, riches.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. —2 *N.* of a celebrated Gopt or cowherd-ess loved by Kṛishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gītāgovinda); तदिमं राधे गुहं प्रापय *Gīt.* 1. —3 *N.* of the wife of Adhiratha and foster mother of Karna. —4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. —5 Lightning. —6 An attitude in shooting. —7 Emblemic myrobalan. —8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp. —पति:, —रमण *N.* of Kṛishṇa. —धे: विव:, —वेदिन् *m.* *N.* of Arjuna. —धुत: *N.* of Karna.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेय: An epithet of Karna.

राधस्व 1 Delight, joy. —2 Impetuosity. —3 Violence, force.

राम *a.* [रम् कर्तरि षच् ण वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. —2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —3 Obscure; dark-coloured, black. —4 White. —म: 1 *N.* of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Janadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Kṛishṇa, q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sitārāma, son of Dasarath and Kānsalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyana; (the word is thus derived in *Prānāsa*:—रागन्दो विश्वचनो मन्नापीश्वरायकः :

विश्वामित्रो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥) [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvāmītra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvāmītra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of heading Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:—वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्षु तिक्रमनीयं दशमुखमी-
लिबलिं रमणीयं । केशव धृतरुपतिरुवा जय जगद्गिहरे Git. 1]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Arupa. -4 A lover. -5 A horse —तं 1 Darknos. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठं). -3 A tamāla leaf. -Comp. —अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. —अयनं (नं) 1. the adventures of Rāma. -2, N.

of a celebrated epic by Vālmīki which contains about 21,000 verses in seven Kāṇḍas or books. —ईश्वरः La. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्रं) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसति रामगिरिश्चमेतु Me. 1. —वन्दः, -भद्रः N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. —जन्मन् n. the birth or birth-day of Rāma. —दूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. -2. a monkey. (ती) a kind of basil. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. —द्रुमः a kind of hotel-nut tree. —वल्गुः the birch-tree. —सङ्गः N. of Singitva. —सेतुः 'the bridge of Rāma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक a. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः —अं Asa Foetida (हिगु).

रामणीयक a. (कीर्तिः) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. —कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधिरपिदेवता वा, Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारवलिंरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रमतेऽत्रात्करणवत्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विक्रमसुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general; रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Ks. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Foetida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रामः A bamboo-staff carried by religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names, it is a corruption of राजन्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sāla tree. -Comp. —कार्पः the Sāla tree.

रावः [रुच्य] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; सुरजवाद्यरावः; मधुरिपुरावः Git. 11.

रावण a. [रुणिष्ठं लु] Drying, screaming, roaring, bawling. —णः N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas; सरावणो नाम निकामनीयं बभूव रक्षः क्षतर

क्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48. [He was the son of Visrava by Kesi or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kuhera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kuhera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names Dasagriva Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.) He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the god was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods were said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the god gave him the name *Ravana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama and hence the expression:—रामरावणयोर्दुष्टं रामरावणयोरिव. -Comp. —अरिः N. of Rāma. —गंगा N. of a river in Lankā.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यं इत्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाप्यथो योद्धुमारब्धं च महर्षि गतः Bk. 15, 78. 89. -2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [अश्वेनं व्याप्नोति, अश्व-इत् पातो-रुद्धायमश्वः; cf. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; घनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोरशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.). -3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. —अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. —गत

a. 1. heaped, piled up. -2. summed up —चक्र the zodiac. —त्रय the rule of three. —नाम n. a name given to a child taken from the Rāsi under which he is born. —भाग: a fraction. —अनुबन्ध: the addition of fractions. —भोग: the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत. -घृत a. Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्र [राट्-द्र] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रवर्गलानि च Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —द्र. -घ्न Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रि: f., -ह्री A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिक: 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. [राष्ट्र मव: च] Belonging to a kingdom. —य: 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रिययाल: Mk 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्वेत राष्ट्रिय-मुखायाचवदुलीयकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय).

रास् 1 A. (रास्ते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रास: 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Kṛishṇa and the cowherds but particularly the gopis or cowherdesses of Vṛindāvana; उत्सृज्य रासे रम्यच्छर्त्ता Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिभिर्ह निहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मन कृतपरि-हाम Gt. 2; also Gt. 1. -5 A chain. -Comp. —ईश्वरी N. of Rādhā. —क्रीडा, -मंडल a sportive dance, the circular dance of Kṛishṇa and the cowherdesses of Vṛindāvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S. D. 548.

रासेरस: रासेवास: 1 The Rāsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (शृंगार). -5 The sixth night after delivery (वधीजाम्). -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासज्ज a. (नी f.) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभ: An ass, a donkey.

रास्ना 1 N. of a plant. -2: Ved. A girdle.

राहिर्यं Being without anything, destitution: destituteness.

राहु: [रा-उण्] 1 N. of a demon, son of Vipracitti and Simbhikā; and hence often called *Saimhikya*; ग्रसते हि तमोपहं सुहृन्नु राह्नाह्नमर्हति तमः Si. 16. 57. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu, disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Viṣṇu of the fraud. Viṣṇu, thereupon, severed his head from the body; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.] -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Ahaṇḍonig. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter. -Comp. —उच्छिष्टं, —उत्सृष्टं = लघुन q. v. —गत a. darkened. —ग्रसनं, —ग्रसः, —दर्शनं, —पीडा, —संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —उन्नं greenginger. —भेदिन् m. N. of Viṣṇu. —सूक्तं, 'the birth of Rahu', i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; of. Ms. 4. 110.

रि 1. 6 P. (रियति, रीण) To go, move. -II. 5 P. (रियोति) To hurt, -III. 9 U. (रियाति) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त p. p. [रिक्-क्त] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without. -3 Hollowed (as hands). -4 Indigent. -5 Divided, separated. -6 Worthless, useless. -7 Unloaded; see रिच्. —क्त 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. —अर्कः a Sunday fallow on one of the रिक्ता days. —पाणि, —हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.); अहमपि देवां यैश्चिदुमरिक्त-पाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्थं [रि-थक्] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unobstructed property; विभजेत्तु सुतः पित्रोस्त्वं रिक्थमुणं समं Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु ममः रिक्थं रिक्थमर्हति S. 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. -Comp. —आद्य, —माद्य, —भागिन्, —हर a. receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (-m.) an heir. —विभागः partition of property. —हारिन् m. 1.

an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3. the seed of the fig tree.

रिक्थिन् a. 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. —m. An heir.

रिक्त्त m. Ved. A thief.

रिक्ता 1 A nit (लिङ्गा). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिक्त्, रिग् (रिक्ति, रिगति) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

रिक्थं, रिगं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours).

-2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिक्ता 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces.

-4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिगि: f. Going, moving, creeping.

रिगित Motion, surging (of waves).

रिच् 1. 7 U. (रिगि, रिक्ते, रिक्) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge;

रिगिन्मि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आबि-र्यते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रि: V. 1. 8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोक-सुभगं दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate,

divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath: (usually in p. p., see रिक्). -II. 1. 10 P.

(रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon,

leave. -3 To join, mix. —Caus. 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To

to discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 A (रेजेते) To fry, parch.

रिति: 1 The crackling of flames.

-2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva;

of. धृग (ने) रिति:.

रिधम: 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिपु: [रि-उत्-पृषो Un. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2

A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat,

rogue. -Comp. —घातिक्, —घ्न, —जय, —निपातिक्, —सूदन a. killing or van-

quishing force. —भवनं, —स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house.

रिप a. Bad, vile. -य 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिक् 6 P. (रिक्ति, रिक्ति) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile,

blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt,

kill.

रिच् 1 A. (रेजेते) 1 To crackle, orak. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.). -3 To sound in general. -4 To

chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिचय m. Ved. A thief.

रिष् 6 P. (रिफति) To hurt, kill.

रिष् The zodiac.

रिप्सा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिरी Yellow or pale brass.

रिष् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिषिक्त m. Ved. An enemy.

रिषः A foe.

रिष्यः (ष्यः) A kind of antelope.

रिष् 1, 4 P. (रिषति, रिष्यति, रिष्ट) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तस्येहार्थे न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन वायवसता मार्गे तेन गच्छन् रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

रिष् f. An injury, hurt, harm.

रिष् a. Injuring, destroying.

रिष्यति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

रिष्ट p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. -ष्ट 1 Mischief, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. -ष्टः 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

रिष्टिः f. See रिष्ट above. -m. A sword.

रिष्व a. Injurious, hurtful.

रिह 1 P. (रहित) 1 To hurt, kill; see रिह -2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v.

रिहायस्, रिहन् m. Ved. A thief.

री 1. 4 A. (रियते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणति, रिण; caus. रियति) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रीण p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रीज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame. 2 Shame, modesty.

रीढकः The black-bow.

रीढा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीतिः f. [रि-क्ति] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, conduct, general way; रीतिं गिराममृत-वृद्धिर्नी तदीयां Bv. 3. 19; सचैवैवा विदित्ता रीतिः Moha M. 2; उत्करीत्याः अमयेव रीत्या &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction; पदसंघटना रीतिरेव संस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्तुं रसादीनां सा पुनः स्थावतुर्विधा ।। वैदर्भी चाय गौडी च पांचाली

छाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal; (रिती also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron. -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -Comp. -पुष्पं calx of brass.

रितीकं Calx of brass. -का Brass.

रीह् 1 U. (रिहिते) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

रु 1. 2 P. (रुति, रुति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar; to hum (as bees); to sound in general; कर्णे कलं किमपि रुति शनि-विचित्रं H. 1. 81; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A. (रुते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रुः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

रु p. p. [रु-क्त] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. -रु A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general; note (of birds), humming (of bees); पक्षि, हंस, कोकिल, अलि. -Comp. -जः an augur. -व्याजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रुक् a. Liberal, bountiful.

रुक्म a. [रु-म् नित् कुक्म्] Bright, radiant. -कम् 1 A golden ornament; Si. 15. 78. -2 A thorn-apple. -कम् 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -Comp. -अंगद a. wearing golden armlets. -कारकः a goldsmith. -पृष्ठक a. gilded, coated with gold. -रथः, -बाहनः N. of Droga.

रुक्मिन् a. 1 Wearing golden ornaments -2 Gilded. -m. N. of the eldest son of Bhtshma and brother of Rukmīnt.

रुक्मिनी The daughter of Bhtshma ka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna].

रुक्म a. 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 = रुक्म q. v.

रुक्ण p. p. [रु-क्त] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased, sick; (see रुज्). -Comp. -रथ a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुज् 1 A. (रोचते, रुचते, अरुचत, अरोचिष्ट, रोचिष्यते, रुचित) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent; रुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46; Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable

to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing; न राजो रुचति-रे रमणीयः Ki. 9. 35; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुन्दरं H. 2. 53; sometimes with gen. of person; वारिद्र्यान्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न वारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11. -Caus. (रोचयति) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable; Kn. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in. -4 To resolve. -Desid. (रु-रो-चिषते) To wish to like &c.

रुक्, रुचा f. [रु-क्ति वा टा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; क्षणदासु यत्र च रुचकता गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25; शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43; Ms. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.). चलयन्धुंगरुचस्त-वालकात् R. 8. 53; Ku. 3. 65; S. 1. 16; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning. -6 The note of the parrot or Mainā.

रुचक a. [रु-क्त] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acid. -कः 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -9 Alkali.

रुचा See रुक्.

रुचिः (ची) f. [रु-क्ति वा कीप्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness; रुचिर्मिदुवले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णैरुचिर्मही-पतिः Si. 16. 71; R. 5. 67; Ms. 15. -2 A ray of light; as in रुचिर्भृत् q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.); पदं बहुविधलपंकुरुचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zeal, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure; रुच्यया 'at will or pleasure'. -7 Liking, taste; विमर्गमायाश्च रुचिः रुचति Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love'; न स क्षितीशो रुचये बभूव, भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30; नाट्ये भिन्नरुचिर्जनस्य बहुधा-त्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to'; हिंसारुचिः Mā. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment (गोतेचना). -Comp. -कर a. 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. -धामन् m. the suu. -भर्तु m. 1. the suu; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रुचित p. p. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.

रुधिर *a.* [रुधिराणि ददाति रा-क] 1 Brigh, shining, brilliant, radiant ; हेमरुधिरांश्चर Ch. P. 14 ; कनकरुधिर, रत्नरुधिर &c 2 Teatful, palatable. 3 Sweet, dainty. -4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. -5 Cordial, restorative. -र 1 A kind of yellow pigment. -2 N. of a metre ; see App. I. -रं 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

रुधिर्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, agreeable. 2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty.

रुधय *a.* Bright, lovely &c. ; see रुधिर. -रयः 1 A lover, husband. -2 Rice. -रयः 1 A lonio.

रुज *I.* 6 P. (रुजति, रुज्) 1 To break to pieces, destroy ; R. 9. 63, 12. 73 ; Bk. 4. 43. -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen.) ; रावणस्येह रोदयति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10 U. (रुजयति-ते) To hurt, kill.

रुज्, **रुजा** *f.* [रुज-क्तिर् वाटा] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish ; अविज्ञमपि मकर-केतुर्मनसो रुजमागृह्णन्मिमो मे S. 3. 4 ; रुजापरी 4. 3. -3 Sickness, malady, disease ; R. 19. 52. -4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर *a.* causing pain, sickening. (-रः) a disease, sickness, illness. -प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -भेषजं a medicine. -समस्त *n.* feces, excrement.

रुजायते Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

रुद् *I.* 1 A. (रोदति) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (रोदयति-ते) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shino. -3 To speak.

रुद् *I.* 1 P. (रोदति) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 A. (रोदते) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

रुणस्करा A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

रुद् 1 P. (रुदति) To rob, steal ; cf. रुद.

रुद् 1 P. (रुदति) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

रुद्ध *a.* Maimed, mutilated. -रुद्धः, -रुद्धा headless body, trunk ; वेष्टुर्जैरुद्धैर्हस्तनिकरिषरिंशपचले भुवः U. 5. 6 ; Mal. 3. 17.

रुधिका 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superhuman power.

रुद् 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदित ; desid. रुदिति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears ; निराधारी हा रोदमि कथं केषामिह पुरा G. L. 4 ; अपि यात्रा रोदित्यपि दृढति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH प्र to weep bitterly.

रुद् *f.* 1 A cry, wail. -2 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disgust.

रुद्धः 1 A child. 2 A dog. 3 A cock.

रुद्धं, **रुद्धितं** Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation ; अस्थमासीद्गुदितं वनेरुपि R. 14. 69, 70 ; Mo. 84.

रुद् *a.* [रोदति रुद्-रुद् Up. 2. 22]

1 Dreadful, terrible, frightful, formidable. -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy.

-द्ः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva of Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group ; रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23 ; रुद्राणामपि सूर्यानिः सप्तहंकारशंसिना Ku. 2. 26. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Fire. -4 The number 'eleven'. -Comp. -अस्मः a kind of tree, (-रुद्रं) 1 a rosary.

-2. the berry or this tree, used for rosaries ; भस्मोद्धूतं भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभं K. P. 10. -अरिः the god of love. -आकीर्णः a cemetery.

-आवासः 1. 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailāsa. -2. N. of Benares. -3 a cemetery ; cf. पितृ-समगोचरः. -अग्नेः N. of Agni. -जं quicksilver. -पत्नी 1. the goddess Durgā. -2. lined. -पिया 1. Pārvatī. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree.

-भू *f.* a cemetery. -रोदन् gold. -रुद् *f.* a mother giving birth to eleven children.

रुद्राणी 1 The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvatī. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

रुद्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. -यं Pleasure, delight.

रुध् 7 U. (रुणद्धि, रुद्धे, रुधे, अरुधत्-अरोत्सीत् अरुद्ध, रोत्स्यति-ते, रोद्धुं, रुद्ध ; desid. रुद्धयति-ते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder ; impede, prevent ; इवं रुणद्धि मां पश्यमेता-कृजितवदपदं V. 4. 21 ; रुद्रालोके नर-पतिपथे Me. 37. 91 ; प्राणापानगती रुद्धा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling) ; आशान्धा कुसुमसदृशं प्रायको द्यमनां सधःपाति प्रण-यि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. -3 (a) To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close ; (with loc., but sometimes with two acc.) ; Bk. 6. 35 ; वजं रुणद्धि मां Sk. (b) To sur-

round, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine ; व्यालं बालघृणालतंतुरिभसौ रोद्धुं ससुद्धंभते Bh. 2. 6. -5 To besiege, invest, blockade ; रुद्धं वारणघटा नगरं मदीया Mu. 4. 17 ; अरुणञ्जनः साकेतं or माध्यमिकान् Mbh. ; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. -7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. -Caus. 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain. -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -II. 1 P. (रोधति) To grow, germinate ; cf. रुद्.

रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed. -3 Shut up. -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld. -6 Covered.

रुधिर *a.* [रुध-क्तिर्] Red, red-coloured. -रं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -रः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -Comp. -अज्ञानः 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आ-रयः a kind of precious stone. -आ-ननं one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. -आमयः hemorrhage, piles. -उद्गारिन् *a.* emitting blood.

-पायिन् *m.* a demon.

रुध् 4 P. (रुधति) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

रुमा N. of the wife of Sugriva.

रुम् *a.* 1 Tawny. -2 Bright.

रुः 1 A kind of deer ; R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog.

रुधुः, **रुधु** (रु) कः The castor-oil tree.

रुद् 6 P. (रुदति) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy. -2 To tease, vex.

रुद्ध *a.* 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). -2 Ved. Bright, white.

रुध् *I.* 4 P. (रुधति ; rarely रुधते ; रुधित ; रुध) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended ; ततोऽरुधय-द्वनर्वच्च Bk. 17. 40 ; मा सुहो मा रुधोऽधु-ना 15. 16, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. (रोधति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended.

-Caus. To provoke, engage, exasperate.

रुध्, **रुधा** *f.* Anger, wrath, rage ; निर्धंसजातकृषा R. 5. 21 ; पृष्ठेष्वाभिध-करो हि संतः 16. 80, 19. 20.

रुधित, **रुध** *p. p.* Angry, enraged, provoked.

रुधिः *f.* Anger, wrath.

रुद् 1 P. (रोदति, रुद्धे, अरुद्धत्, रोदयति, रोद्धुं, रुद्ध) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate ; रुद्रागमवाला M. 4. 1 ; केसरैरुद्धैः Me. 21 ; छिन्नोऽपि रो-दति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise,

mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound) ; रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति चाक्षत् Pt. 3. 111. -5 To reach to, attain. -Caus. (रोप-गति-ते, रोहगति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of ; गुण-वस्तुसरोपिताश्रियः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at ; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. -Desid. (रु-क्षति) To wish to grow & co.

रह, रह अ. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in ; as in मही-रह पक्षेरह &c.

रहकं A Fole, cave, chasm.

रहा The Dārva grass.

रहन् m. A plant, tree.

रह p. p. [रु-क्त] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced ; विषयव्यासंगरुद्धात्मना Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended. -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about. -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known ; क्षतात्किल प्रायत इत्युद्यमः श्वस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रुद्धः R. 2. 53 ; (here श्व has a sense which is योगरुद्ध q. v.) -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself ; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense) ; स्युस्तुतिरहिताः शब्दा रुद्धा आखं-डलावयः ; नाम रुद्धमपि च व्युत्पादि Si. 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -Comp. -ग्रथि a. having formed a knot ; U. 2. 26. -यौवन a. one who has attained to youth. -सौ-हृद a. firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship ; V. 1. 10.

रुद्धि f. [रु-क्ति] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety ; Si. 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage ; शास्त्राद् रुद्धिर्बलीयसी ' custom prevails over precept '. -7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptance of a word ; सुखपर्यथापे तयोमि रुद्धितोऽय प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2 ; सहवापशक्तिः रुद्धिः.

रुद्ध 10 U. (रुक्षयति-ते) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind. -3 Ved. To make dry.

रुक्ष a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.) ; रुक्षरश्चरे बाज्ञति चायसोऽयं Mk. 9. 10 ; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent (taste) -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied ; R. 7. 70 Mu. 4. 5. -5

Cruel, unkind, harsh ; नितात्कृशाभि-निवेशाभीश R. 14. 43 ; संरभरुक्षमिव सुं-दरि चण्दासीत् V. 3. 20 ; S. 7. 32 ; Pt. 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary ; स्निग्धश्चामः रुक्षिवृत्ततो भीष-णाभीगच्छाः U. 2. 14. (रुक्षीकृ means ' to make rough ' 'soil', 'besmear'). -क्ष A tree. -Comp. -गंधः, -गंधकः bdellium. -पत्रः the Sākhoṭa tree. -पेवं ind without the addition of any liquid ; as in रुक्षपेवं विनष्टि.

रुक्षणं 1 Making dry or thin. -2 (In medio.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body)

रुक्षित a. 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रूप 10 U. (रूपयति-ते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate ; रथवेगं निरूपय S. 1. -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To settle, fix upon. -7 To examine, investigate. -8 To feign. 9 To appoint.

रूप [रूप-क भावे अच्य वा] 1 Form, figure, appearance ; विरूपं रूपवत्तं वा पुमानित्येन भुंजते Pt. 1. 143 ; १० सु रूप, कुरूप -2 Form or the quality of colour one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisesikas ; चक्षुर्मात्राद्याजातिमान् शुणो रूपं Tarka K. ; (it is of six kinds : -शुद्ध, दृश्य, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful, form, beauty, elegance, grace ; मातृदीपु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26 ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 ; रूपं जरा हन्ति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image, a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, type, pattern. -12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer. -15 A drama, play, see रूपक. -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of', 'consisting of', 'in the form of', 'namely', 'having the appearance or colour of', 'तपोरूपं धनं ; धर्मरूपा सखा &c.). -Comp. -अधिबोधो the perception of form or colour of

any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहि-न a. caught in the act, caught red handed. -अक्षः Cupid. -आजीवा a bailot, prostitute, courtesan. -आ-श्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -हृदयि the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उद्ययः a collection of lovely forms ; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -ग्रहः the eye. -ज्ञ a. perceiving forms, distinguishi g visible objects. -तत्त्व inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as ; ज्योति गो रूपधर्मि गोविर्म R. 2. 3. -धारिन् a. 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (-m.) an actor. -नाशनः an owl. -भागानुबंधः the addition of a fraction to a unit. -लावण्य exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्ति f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty ; उद्वादि चारस्य रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

रूपक a. [रूप-युज्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Figurative (as words &c.). -कः A particular coin, a rupee. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). -2 Any manifestation or representation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition ; (one of the two main subdivisions or dramatic compositions : it is divided into ten classes ; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक) ; दृश्यं तत्राभिनयं तद्वापरोपात्त रूपकं S. D. 272. 3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English metaphor, in which the upameya is represented as being identical with the upamāna ; तद्वाक्यमभेदो य उपमानो-पमेययोः K. P. 10 (see ad. loc. for details). -7 A kind of weight (= three guṇjas). -Comp. -तालः a particular time in music. -शब्दः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [रूप-लुट्] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् a. 1 Having form or colour. -2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. नी A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् a. [रूप-इनि] 1 Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate ; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रा Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रूप्य a. [रूप-यत्] 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 Stamped, impressed. -त्वं 1 Silver. -2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3 Wrought gold. -Comp. -अचल N

of the mountain Kailāsa. —अव्ययः a master of the mind.

रुक्कः The castor-oil tree.

रूप I. 1 P. (रूपति, रूपित) 1 To adorn, decorate. —2 To smear, smoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). —II. 10 U. (रूपयति) 1 To tremble. —2 To burst.

रूपणं 1 Decoration. —2 Smearing, soiling

रूपित p. p. 1 Adorned —2 Smeared, covered, overspread. —3 Soiled. —4 Made rough or rugged. —5 Pounded. —6 Perfumed. —7 Inlaid.

रे ind. A vocative particle; रे शंकरग्रहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mā. 3.

रेक् 1 A. (रेकते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. —2 A row man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. —3 Emptying, loosening, lpinging. —4 A frog.

रेकणस् n Gold.

रेकणस् n. Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख-अच् लख्य रः] 1 A line, streak, मदरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c. —2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखामात्रमपि च्यतीयुः R. 1. 17. —3 A row, range, line, series. —4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लावण्यं रेख्या किञ्चिद्विस्तं S. 6. 13. —5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankā to Mernand passing through Ujjayini. —6 Fulness, satisfaction. —7 Deceit, fraud. —Comp. —अंशः a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. —आकार a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. —गणितं geometry. —व्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. —2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक a. (चिका f.) [रेचयति, रिच-णच् ण्वल्] 1 Emptying, purging. —2 Purgative, aperient. —3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. —कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूक which means 'inhaling breath', and कुम्भक 'suspending breath'). —2 A syringe. —3 Nitre, salt-petre. —कं Burgative, cathartic.

रेचनं-ना [रिच-ल्युट्] 1 Emptying. —2 Loosening, diminishing. —3 Emitting the breath. —4 Purging. —5 Evacuation.

रेचित a. Emptied, cleared. —तं Horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. (रेजते) 1 To shine. —2 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेज् m. N. of Agni.

रेद् 1 U. (रेदिते) 1 To speak. —2 To ask, request.

रेणुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. —2 The pollen of flowers. —Comp. —रूपित a. soiled with dust. (—तः) an ass. —वासः a bee. —सारः, —सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जम-वृद्धि. —2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [रि-अवृत् तुट् च] 1 Semen virile, seed. —2 Ved. A flow, current. —3 Progeny, offspring. —4 Quicksilver. —5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.). —Comp. —धाम m. a father. —मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेतं Semen virile. —Comp. —जं An offspring or child. —जा Sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेतयं Bell-metal.

रेवे [रि-व] 1 Semen, sperm. —2 Quicksilver. —3 Nectar. —4 Perfumed power.

रेव् 1 A. (रेवते) 1 To go, move. —2 To sound.

रेव् a. 1 Contemptible, low, vile. —2 Cruel.

रेव्य a. 1 Low, vile. —2 Wicked, a wretch. —3 Miserly. —4 Cruel, savage. —नः 1 A spot, stain —2 Fault, sin.

रेक a. Low, vile, contemptible. —कः 1 A burr, grating sound. —2 The letter र्. —3 Passion, affection.

रेफस् = रेफ्य.

रेव् (वृ) 1 A. (रेव-वते) 1 To go. —2 To jump, leap.

रेभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To low (as cows).

रेभ a. Ved. 1 Crackling. —2 Sound- ing loudly. —नः 1 A praiser. —2 A talker.

रेभणं The lowing of kine.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. —2 A thief. —3 A demon.

रेर् 1 A. (रेवते) 1 To go, move. —2 To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. —2 A bamboo- cano. —3 A whirl-wind. —हं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constella- tion which contains thirty-two stars. —2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16. —3 A oow. —Comp. —भयः the planet Saturn. —रमणः N. of Bala- rāma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadā; रेवारोधासि वेतसीतवले चेतः सम्यक्ठते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19. —2 The indigo plant. —3 N. of Rati.

रेव् 1 A. (रेवते, रेवित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. —2 To neigh.

रेवणं, रेवा Roaring, noighing.

रे 1 P. (रयति) 1 To sound. —2 To bark at.

रे m. (Nom. राः, रायै, रायः) 1 Wealth, property, riches. —2 Gold. —3 A sound.

रेवत a. (ती f.) Rich, wealthy. —तः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Saturn. —3 N. of a mountain.

रेवतकः N. of a mountain near Drāṅgā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रेकं 1 A hole. —2 A boat, ship. —3 Moving, shaking. —कः 1 Brightness. —2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रेतिक, रैत्य a. Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [रुज्-ण्वल्] A disease, sick- ness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयन्ति कमपथ्ययुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. —Comp. —अंतकः, —हन् m. a physician. —आ- यतनं the body. —आर्तः, —अश्वितः, —ग्रस्तः, —भाज् a. afflicted with disease, sick. —उपशमः cure or alleviation of dis- ease. —घ्न a. curative, medicinal. —घ्न 1. a medicino. —2. the science of medicino. —धुः f. the body. —राजः consumption. —लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. —शान्तकः a physician. —शान्तिः f. alleviation or cure of a disease. —शिला red arsenic. —श्रेष्ठः fever. —हं a drug. —हन् m. a physician. —हर a. curative. (—र) a medicino. —हारिन् a. curative. (—मः) a physician.

रोगितः a. 1 Diseased. —2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् a. Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य a. Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच a. Illuminating, enlightening

रोचक a. [रुच्-ण्वल्] 1 Brighten- ing, outlightening. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Exciting appetite. —कं 1 Hunger. —2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appe- tite, a stimulant, tonic. —3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. —4 The plantain.

रोचन. *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [रुच-ल्यु रोचयति वा ल्यु] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating, -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. -नः 1 A stomachic. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants:—पलांड, आरव्य, दाडिन, कंज, अंकोठ, &c. -नं 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright sky, firmament.

रोचनी The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना q. v.); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Sālmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान *a.* 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, obarming. -नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु *a.* [रुच-इष्णु] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिष् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोह 1 P. (रोडति) To despise.

रोह *a.* Satisfied. -डः Crushing, grinding.

रोदनं [रु-ल्युड] 1 Weeping; see रुदन. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदध *n.* [रु-अध] (in dual), **रोदसी** *f.* Heaven and earth; रवा अधः पणैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदांतेषु यमाहरेकयुखं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 18. 15.

रोधः [रु-वृ] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; Si. 10. 19. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादिति प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधकस्ते S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege; मीतिरोधमसहिष्टं सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक *a.* Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [रु-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] The planet Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* [रु-अध] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधःपतनः कलुषा गृह्णीतव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -Comp. -चक्र, -वती 1. a river. -2. a rapid river. -वदः a rapid river. **रोधिन्** *a.* Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोध्नः A kind of tree (= रोध्र q. v.). -घ्नः, -घ्नं Sin. -घ्नं Offence, injury.

रोपः [रु-णिच् हस्य पः, कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [रु-णिच् हस्य पः ल्युट्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Hoaling. -4 A healing application (said of sores).

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on; see रु-कास.

रोमः A hole, cavity. -नं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -कं 1 A kind of salt (पांशुलवण). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. -पत्तनं the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् *n.* [रु-मन्ति Up. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp.

-अंका a mark of hair; बिभ्रती श्वेतरोमांकं R. 1. 83. -अंचः a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमांचो रोमबिक्रिया S. D. 167. -अंचित *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. -आली,

-आवलिः, -ली *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिला धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोपावलिबधुः K. P. 10; रोमाजि also. -उद्गमः, -उद्गमः erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -कूपः, पं गतः a pore of the skin. केसरं, -केसरं, -युच्छं a whisk, *chourie*. -पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill; Ch. P. 34. -धूमिः *f.* 'the place of the hair', i. e. the skin. -रंध्रं a pore of the skin. -राजिः, -जी, -लता *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्वी नवरो (लो) मराजिः Ku. 1. 38; Si. 9. 22. -वाहिन् *a.* cutting-off hair. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेदः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9. 46; Ku. 5. 10. -विध्वंसः a louse. -दह्यः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 20. -दह्यन् *a.* causing thrill horripilation, -thrilling, awe inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरो (लो) महर्षणानि दीर्घारण्यानि U. 2; संवादिनिमग्नौ बद्धं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Suta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. (-णं) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमन्थः [रोमं मन्वाति मंथ-अण् पूषो गलोचः T; v.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud

उत्तीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमन्थः Mbh.; छायावद्भक्तवृकं मृगकुलं रोमन्थमस्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a.* [रोमाणि संयस्य श] Hairy shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुब्धं सशोको मुचिरोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोल्लः A bear; तस्या रोल्लवानली केशजालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 18.

रोषः [रु-वृच्] Anger, wrath, rage: रोषोपि निर्मलधिपां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. -आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissent.

रोषण *a.* (जी *f.*) [रु-युच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a.* Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a.* [रु-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider.' -हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth development (fig.). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः [रु-ल्युट्] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -णं 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen vine. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहतः A tree in general. -ती *A* creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a.* Born under the asterism Rohini. -णः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of several plants: -वट, रोहितक, ध्वज.

रोहिणिः = रोहिणी q. v.

रोहिणिक 1 A woman with a red face. -2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरगतिं शशिनः सद्युपगता रोहिणी योमं S. 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the month of Bhādrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohini). -पतिः, -वि-पवद्भुज, the moon. -रमणः 1. a bull

2. the moon. —शकटः the constellation Rohini figured by a cart ; रोहिणीशकटमर्केन्द्वनश्चेद्भिन्नति रुषिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.). —सुतः, भवः Mercury.

रोहित *m.* 1 The sun. —2 A kind of fish. —*f.* Ved. 1 A red, mare. —2 A doe.

रोहित *a.* (रोहिता or रोहिणी *f.*) Red, red-coloured. —तः 1 Red colour. —2 A fox. —3 A kind of deer. —4 A red horse. —5 N. of Harischandra's son. —6 A kind of fish. —तं 1 Blood. —2 Saffron. —3 A straight rain-bow. —Comp. —अश्वः fire.

रोहिण्य *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Rising, growing. —2 Long, tall. —*m.* N. of several trees:—रोहितक, बट, अश्वत्थ.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. —2 A kind of deer.

रोम *a.* (रमी *f.*) Golden.

रोमिणेयः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmiṇī.

रोक्ष्य 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. —2 Roughness, harshness, cruel-

ty ; प्रतिषेधरोक्ष्य R. 5. 58 ; निर्विश 14. 58.

रोचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Yellowish. —कं The tartar of the teeth.

रोच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood. —2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रोद् (रु) 1 P. (रोद्-इति) To despise.

रोद्र *a.* (द्र-द्रा *f.*) [रुद्र अण्] 1 ' Rudra-like ', violent, irascible, wrathful. —2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. —3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). —4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. —द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. —2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. —3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness ; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. —4 N. of Yama. —5 Winter. —द्रं 1 Wrath, rage. —2 For- midableness, fierceness, savageness. —3 Heat, warmth ; solar heat. —Comp. —कर्मन् *a.* doing dreadful acts. (-*n.*) a terrible magic rite. —वर्शन *a.* fright- ful-looking, terrific.

रोषिर *a.* (री *f.*) [रुषिर-अण्] 1 Bloody. —2 Caused by blood.

रोष्य *a.* Made of silver, silver, like silver. —त्वं Silver.

रोमं A kind of salt.

रोमक *a.* Roman —कं A kind of salt.

रोरव *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru ; R. 3. 31. —2 Dreadful, terrible. —3 Frandulent, dishonest. —वी 1 A savage. —2 N. of one of the hells ; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिण्य *a.* (नी *f.*) Born under the Nakshatra Rohini. —जः 1 The sandal tree. —2 The fig-tree —3 N. of Agni.

रोहिणेयः 1 A calf. —2 N. of Balarama. —3 The planet Mercury. —4 The planet Saturn. —चं An emerald.

रोहिष *m.* A kind of deer.

रोहिषः See रोहिष. —वं A kind of grass. —वी 1 A doe of the Rohiṣha kind. —2 A creeper. —3 A kind of Dūrvā grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. —2 A short syllable (in prosody). —3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लक्षयति) 1 To taste. —2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. —2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचा A kind of breadfruit tree. —चं The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A clnb, endgel ; of. लघु.

लककः 1 Lao. —2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष I. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. —II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive ; अर्थपुत्रः शुभद्वय इव लक्षते V. 2 ; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. —2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate ; सर्वभूतप्रवृत्तिर्हि बीज- लक्षणलक्षित Ms. 9. 35. —3 To define ;

इदानीं कारणे लक्षयति &c. —4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense ; यथा गंगाशब्दः स्रो- तसि सबाध इति तटं लक्षयति तद्वत् यद्वि- तटोऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्पर्योन्नतं लक्षयत् K. P. 2. ; अत्र गोशब्दो बाह्यकार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. —5 To aim at. —6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्ष [लक्ष-अच्] 1 One hundred thou- sand (*m.* also in this sense) ; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh. ; त्रयो लक्षारतु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. —2 A mark, hint, aim, target ; प्रत्यक्षवदा- काशे लक्षं बद्ध्वा Mn. 1. —3 A sign, token, mark. —4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise ; लक्षतुतः स्थितोऽस्मि Dk. ' feigning sleep '. Comp. —अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs

लक्षक *a.* [लक्ष्-पुल्] Indicating in- directly, expressing secondarily. —कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षण [लक्ष्यतेन लक्ष-करणे स्मृ] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark ; बध्-

दुकूलं कलहंसलक्षण Ku. 5. 67 ; अनार- भो हि कार्योऽयं प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Su- bhāsh. ; उपकारावकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण- मेतयोः II. 4. 15. अस्वाक्षेर्वा भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47 ; गर्भलक्षण S. 5 ; पुत्रलक्षण ' the sign or organ of virility '. —2 A symp- tom (of a disease). —3 An attribute. a quality. —4 A definition, accurate, description ; असाधारणधर्मी लक्षणम्. —5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be. 32) ; द्वाविंशलक्षणोपेतः ; लक्षणसंपन्नानां गवामथः सप्तौ K. 64. —6 Any mark or feature of the body (indicative of good or bad luck) ; क्व तद्विषयस्त्वं क्व पुण्यलक्षणा Kn. 5. 73 ; क्लेशावहा भवैर- लक्षणाई R. 14. 5. —7 A name, design- ation, appellation (oft at the end of Comp.) ; विद्विशालक्षणा राजधानी Ms. 24. —8 Excellence, merit, good quality ; as in आदितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रत्यावेगुण and quotes Ak. :—एतेः प्रतीति तु कुललक्षणा- हितलक्षणौ). —9 An aim, a scope, a

object. -10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 406. -11 Form, kind, nature. -12 Effect, operation. -13 Cause, occasion. -14 Head, topic, subject. -15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष) ; प्रसुतलक्षणा Mā. 7. -16 A line, spot. -17 Observation, seeing. -ज 1 N of Lakṣaṇa. -2 The crane. -ज 1 An aim, object. -2 The Rhet.) An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word ; it is thus defined:—सुखायथाये तयोरेव स्मृतेऽप्यप्रयोजनात् । अयोर्धौ लक्ष्यते यस्या लक्षणा-लोपना क्रिया K. P. 2 ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्यास्योद्भवपक्षितः Bāsbā P. ; see S. D. 13 also. -3 A goose. -Comp. -अन्वित a. possessed of auspicious marks. -ज a. able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). -अष्ट a. ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जहलक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्ष्म्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. -2 Having good marks.

लक्षशब्द ind By hundreds of thousands, i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. [लक्ष-क्त] 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. -2 Denoted, indicated. -3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. -4 Defined. -5 Aimed at. -6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. -7 Inquired into, examined. -8 Considered, regarded.

लक्ष्मि 8 U. 1 To aim at, direct. -2 To point to, refer or allude to ; इयं कथा ममिव लक्ष्मीकरोति S. 7.

लक्ष्मण a. [लक्ष्मन् अण् न वृद्धिः] 1 Having marks. -2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. -3 Prosperous, thriving. -ज 1 The crane. -2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels, and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the metheroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Susebā by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to. Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu ; (see R. 15. 92. 95).

He married Ūrmilā by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu]. -ज 1 A goose. -ज 1 A name, an appellation. -2 A mark, sign, token. -Comp. -प्रसूः N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakṣhmaṇa.

लक्ष्मन् n. [लक्ष्-मान्] 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic ; Si. 11. 30 ; 8. 41, Ki. 11. 18 ; 14. 64 ; R. 19. 30 ; Kn. 7. 43. -2 A speck, spot ; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ; Mā. 9. 25. -3 Definition. -4 The chief, principal (पञ्चत). -म 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. -2 N. of Lakṣhmaṇa.

लक्ष्मी f. [लक्ष्-ई सुट् च Tv.] 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth ; सा लक्ष्मी-रूपकृते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 13 ; मानर्लक्ष्म त्वं प्रसादयस्वती वीणा अमी स्तुष्टुणाः Subhāsh. Bh. 3. 64 ; तुलसि ललुलक्ष्मी-नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bb. 2. 17. -2 Good fortune, good luck. -3 Success, accomplishment U. 4. 10. -4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour ; lustre ; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ; U. 6. 24 ; Mā. 9. 25 ; लक्ष्मीसुवाह सकलस्य शशांकसूतेः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2 ; Kn. 3. 49. -5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Viṣṇu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or ' jewels ' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं देहि लक्ष्मी U. 1. 39. -6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion ; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामकभायी परि-षादभीरोः साक्षीमपि रयकृता वृषस्य । वक्षस्यसंघट्टसुखं वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहिते-च लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86, 12. 26. -7 The wife of a hero. -8 A pearl. -9 N. of turmeric. -10 Superhuman power. -11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 the mango tree. -3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कांतः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. a king. -रुद्र the red lotus-flower. -सातः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. a king ; सि-हाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकं Ki. 1. 44. -3. the betel nut tree. -4. the clove tree. -पुत्रा 1. a horse. -2. N. of Kusa and Lava. -3. N. of Cupid or Kāma. -रुपः a ruby. -पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). -पूजा the worship of Lakṣmī performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Kārtika (chiefly by bankers

and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). -फलः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वसतिः f. ' Lakshmi's abode', the red lotus-flower. -वारः Thursday. -वेष्टा trpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakṣmī. -सहजः, सहोदरः 1. epithets of the moon. -2. campbor. -3. N. of the horse of Indra.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. -2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. -3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -m. The bread-fruit tree.

लक्ष्य pot. p. [लक्ष्-यत्] 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible ; दुर्लक्ष्यचिह्नं महतां हि वृत्तिः Ki. 17. 23. -2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.); दूरादक्ष्यं सुरगतिधनुश्चाङ्गा तारणेन Me. 75 ; प्रथेयमानाधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. -3 To be known or found out, traceable ; यमामनस्यात्मसुखोऽपि कारणं कथं स लक्ष्य-प्रभवो भविष्यति Kn. 5. 81 ; of. अलक्ष्य also. -4 To be marked or characterized. -5 To be defined. -6 To be aimed at. -7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. -8 To be regarded or considered as. -क्ष्यः A magical formula recited over weapons. -क्ष्यं 1 An aim, a hint, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also); उत्कर्षः स च धन्यवान् यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5 ; दुर्हि लक्ष्ये च धन्यः Mu. 1. 2 ; वृषेण कौतुकवता मायं बद्धलक्ष्या U. 5. 11 ; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67 ; Kn. 3. 47, 64 ; 5. 49. -2 A sign, token. -3 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण) ; लक्ष्येक्षेक्षे लक्षणस्यावर्त-नमस्यातिः Tarka K. -4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षण q. v. ; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्या अर्थाः K. P. 2. -5 A pretence, sham, disguise ; इदानीं परीक्ष किं लक्ष्यसुखं परमायुसमिदं द्वयं Mk. 3 ; 3. 18 ; कर्तव्य-प्रवणमनाः सर्वसिद्धिसालक्ष्येण प्राप्तिवु-मंजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 81. -6 A lae, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) perceptible, as a dhvani. -भेदः, वेष्टा biting the mark ; Ki. 13. 27. -गीर्षि f. the visible road (ब्रह्मलीकर्मा). -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. biting the mark. (-m.) an arrow.

लक्ष्, लब्ध 1 P. ; (लक्षति, लब्धति) To go, move.

लक्ष् I. 1. P. (लगति, लग्) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to ; इयमाद्य ईसस्य करानवासिर्नैदाक्षलक्ष्या लगति रम पश्चात् N. 3. 8 ; नमनसमथं कंठे लग्ना निदस्य निदस्य मो Mā. 3. 2. -2 To touch, come in contact with ; लग्न-सिच कृतप्रयत्ना K. 193 ; कणं लगति

वाग्व्यय प्रगिरन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लघति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, effect, have an effect on, go home; विदितेति हि पुर एव जने संपदीरिताः खलु लगति गिरः Si 9 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cnt (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्नां Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचिद्विगिन्यति Pt. 4. 'I shall ho detained there for some days'. -II. 10 U. (लगयति ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगति a. 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to. stuck, held fast; लग्नविष्टये एकावली लग्न V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious; (see लग्). -ग्नः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rnt. -ग्नः 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः, -दिने, -दिवसः, -वासरा, an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -युद्धो, वेला, -समया, auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -ग्रह a. tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. -नक्षत्र an auspicious asterism. -युजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. -मंडल the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -युद्धि f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नका A sur 'y, han, bondsman.

लग्निका Incorrect form of लग्निका q.v.

लग्नक a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लग्नकः, लग्नकः, लग्नकः A club, stick, staff, endgel.

लग्नक m., लग्नकः Wind.

लग्नक a. (पु or दवी f.) 1 Light, not heavy; दुष्पादपि लग्नकस्तुलादपि

च याचकः Subhāsh. ; रिक्ता सर्वो मवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1. 253; Si. 9. 38, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise; लघुवैशेषदा सरस्वती R. 8 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्य इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106 -6 Weak, feeble. -7 W etched, frivolous. -8 Active, light, nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid; किञ्चित् पश्चाद् वज्र लघुः गतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food). -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12. 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. -16 Pure, clean. -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger, Mv. 6. 53 -m. N. of the Nakshatras -Lāsta, Pnshya, and Asvini. -n. 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agal'cohm, or a particular variety of it. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight'; S. 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघ्विता S. 4 'risen early'. -Comp. -आशिन, आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -सह-स्थान n. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light-bodied. (-यः) a goat. -क्रम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -खटिका a small headstead. -गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean hearted. -2 frivolous. -3 fickle, unsteady. चिभिरा colocyth. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लवक). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन a. melting easily. -नामन् m. agalloobam. -पत्रिका the Roehana plant. -पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant (Mar. मोरेल). -पाक, -पाकिन् a. easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न a. 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. -पद्वर, -पद्वरि f. a kind of jujube. -भवा humble birth or origin. -भोजन a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूल the lesser root of an equation. -मूलक a radish. -लय a kind of fragrant root (वरिणमूल). -राशि a composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). -वासस a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1. ill-behaved, low, vile. -2. light, frivolous. -3. mismanaged,

ill-donc. -वेधिन a. making a clever hit. -हस्त a. 1. light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. -2. active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den P. 1 'To make light, lighten (lit.); नितान्तमुष्णी लघयिष्यत धुरे R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहसि लघयेद्दारव्या वा तदायश्चिर्ग कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. -3 (a) To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18 (b) To make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. [लघोर्भावः इमनिच् लिङ्] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness, spirit; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा प्रमत्तकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl of लघु q. v.)

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.)

लघुता, -रत्न 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (a) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां यति स्वयं प्रख्यापितेष्टुणि. (b) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness.

लघुक 8 U. To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघुकृत p. p. 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लङ्का [लङ्-अच्-मुच्] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā', i. e. Rāvaṇa or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लक्ष्मी The bit of a bride.

लंघ 1 P. (लंघति) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.

लंगः 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, paramour.

लंगकः A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal ; cf. लंगूल.

लज्ज 1 U. (लज्जति, लज्जते ; desid. लिलिषित-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend ; अन्ये चालंघिषुः शैलान Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress ; लज्जते स्म हृमिरेव विमानि N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food. -5 To dry, dry np (Paras.) -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat np, injure ; पल्लवाश्च हरिणो लघितुमागच्छति M. 4. —Caus. or 10 U. (लज्जयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond ; सागरः हृष्येद्वेण क्रमेणैकेन लज्जितः Mb. ; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse (as distance) ; R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend ; R. 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey ; R. 9 9 ; Y. 2. 187. -5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard ; हस्त इव घृतिमलिनो यथा यथा लज्जयति खलः सुजनं लुप्यमिषं तं कुरुते तथा तथा निमलं छाये Vās. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert ; भाग्यं न लज्जयति कोपि विधिपणीतं Subhāsh. ; Mk. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt ; एष खलु केसरिणीं त्वा लज्जयति S. 7 ; नास्ति खलु बिभेरलक्ष्मीं V. 4 ; R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse ; (यशः) जनस्यकाशं तद्भोषमिच्छया भवदुर्लभयितुं समोद्यतः R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

लज्जक a. Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लज्जन् [लज्ज-यद्] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general ; द्युमेव पथि शीघ्रलज्जनाः Ghaṭ. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) ; नभोलज्जन R. 16. 33 ; जनोयमुच्चैःपदलज्जनेरहकः Ko. 5. 64. ' wishing to attain or aspire to a high position. ' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing ; as io दुर्गलज्जन. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping violating, transgression ; आजलज्जनं, नियमलज्जनं &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting ; मणिरतलज्जनं म. नाहुकामा V. 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An offence, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury ; as in अतपलज्जनं q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence ; Si. 12. 25

(where it means ' leaping ' also). -10 One of the paces of a horse.

लज्जनीय, लज्ज्य a. 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken ; अलोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलज्जनीयाः S. 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disregarded. -5 To be fasted ; see लज्ज.

लज्जित p. p. [लज्ज्-क्] 1 Lept over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted ; लज्जित एव भूयोऽपि सकुललाघ्यादिना S. 6.

लङ्घ 1 P. (लङ्घते) To mark, see ; cf. लङ्घ.

लज्ज 1. 6 A (लज्जते) To be ashamed. -II. 1 P. (लज्जति) To blame &c. ; see लज्ज I. -III. 10 P. (लज्जयति) 1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal ; (according to some लाजयति also in this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be ashamed, to blush ; cf. लज्ज.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [लज्ज् भावे अ] 1 Shame, कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. ; विहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; शृंगारलज्जां निरूपयति S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 7 ; R. 7. 25 ; लज्जे स्वं मज्ज सिधौ Subhāsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. -अञ्चित a. modest, bashful. -आबह, -कर a. (रा or री f.) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious ; Pt. 5. 10. -शील a. bashful, modest. -रहित, -सूय, -हीन a. shameless, impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f. N. of the sensitive plant (also लज्जिनी-)

लज्जावत् a. 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarrassed, perplexed.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लज्जा = लज्जा.

लज्जा A present, bribe.

लज्ज 1. 1 P. (लज्जति) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लज्जयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लज्जा [लज्ज-अच्] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band ; cf. कृता -3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmi. -4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute harlot.

लङ्घ 1 P. (लङ्घति) 1 To be a child. -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लङ्घ A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लङ्घः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. -पर्ण large cinnamon.

लङ्घकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लङ्घन a. (Connected with the Prākṛita लङ्घ which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely ; अतिक्रान्ता कालो लङ्घनलक्ष्मीभोगसुलभः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators read लङ्घ by सलाघ्य) ; तस्याः पाद-नखश्रेणिः शोभते लङ्घनसुखः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhapa has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean ' young pretty woman', ' a handsome woman' ; a. g. किंवा वर्णनया समस्तलङ्घनालेकारतासेदयति 8. 86 ; अनर्घ्यलाघ्यनिधानधूमिर्न कस्य लोभं लङ्घना तनोति 9 68 ; केलायंघ्रिभवे-लङ्घनायां पिबतामिष जगाम तमिषं 11. 18.

लङ्घः A rogue, rascal ; see लङ्घक.

लङ्घः 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy.

-3 N. of a Rāga in music. -4 N. of a caste. -द्वृ 1 A kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An nohaste woman.

लङ्घ 1. 1 P. (लङ्घति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लङ्घति, लङ्घयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लङ्घयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

लङ्घन a. Beautiful, handsome (a Prākṛita word) ; see लङ्घ.

लङ्घ = लङ्घ q. v.

लङ्घः, लङ्घुकः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लङ्घ 1 P. 10 U. (लङ्घति, लङ्घयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw np. -2 To speak.

लङ्घं Excrement, ordure.

लङ्घः London (a modern formation, probably from French Londres)

लता [ल-अच्] 1 A creeper, creeping plant ; लताभावेन परितप्तमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 ; (often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning ' arm', ' eyebrow', ' lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thin-

ness &c.; युजलता, बाहुलता, धूलता, बिष्-
लता; ५० खड्ड, अलक, &c.; cf. Kn. 2.
54; Mo. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9. 46. -2
A branch. -3 The creeper called
Priyangu. -4 The Mādhavi creeper.
-5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls.
-8 A slender woman. -9 A woman
in general. -10 The *Dāvā* grass.
-Comp. —अंशुलि: f. a branch serving
as a finger. —अंतं a flower. —अंशुर्ज
a kind of cucumber. —अक: a green
onion. —अलक: an elephant. —अनन: a
particular position of the hands
in dancing. —उद्धम: the upward
winding or climbing of a creeper.
—करा a particular position of
the hands in dancing. —क-
स्तुरिका, कस्तुरी musk-creeper. —गृह:
—ह a bower surrounded with creep-
ers, an arbour; Ku. 3. 41. —जिह्वा,
—रसन: a snake. —तटा 1. the Sāla
tree. -2. the Tāla tree. -3. the orange
tree. —पनस: the water-melon. —पद्म:
N. of Vishnu. —प्रतान: the tendril of
a creeper; R. 2. 8. —भवन an arbour,
a bower. —मणि: coral. —मंडप: a
bower, an arbour. —मुग: a monkey.
—यष्टि: f. Bengal madder. —यावकं a
shoot, sprout. —बलया, —यं an arbour.
—वृक्ष: the cocoa-nut tree. —वेष्टा a
kind of coitus or mode of sexual
enjoyment. —वेष्टनं, वेष्टितकं a kind of
embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A
string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3
To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं
किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -4 To wail,
lament. —Caus. (लपयति-ते) To cause
to talk &c. —With उद् to call out
loudly to.

लपन [लप-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Talking,
speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित p. p. Spoken, said, chattered
&c. —ते Speech, voice.

लपितका A kind of prepared food.

लव: Vod. A quail.

लम् 1 A. (लभते, लभे, अलभ्य, लभ्यते,
लभ्ये, लभ्य) 1 To get, obtain,
gain, acquire; लभत सिकतासु धैर्यमपि
यतनाः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; चिराय या-
थायमलंभि दिग्गजे: Si. 1 64. -2 To
have, possess, be in possession of.
-3 To take, receive. -4 To catch,
take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3.
-5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिदलभते
पथि. -6 To recover, regain. -7 To
know, learn, perceive, understand;
भ्रमणं...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhāṣā P. 6;
सत्यमलभमान: Kull. on Ms. 8. 109. -8

To be able or be permitted (to do a
thing) (with inf.); मनुमपि न लभ्य-
ते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे.
(The senses of लम् are modified ac-
cording to the noun with which it
is used; i. e. गर्भे लम् to conceive
become pregnant; पदं or आस्पदं लम्
to gain a footing, take a hold on; see
under पद; अंतरं लम् to get a footing,
enter into; लैभ्यं अंतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R.
6. 66 'was not impressed on the
mind'; चेतना, संज्ञा, लम् to regain
one's consciousness; जन्म लम् to be
born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लम् to enjoy
ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लम् to get an
audience of &c.). —Caus. (लभयति-ते)
1 To cause to get or receive, cause
to take; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, con-
fer or bestow upon; नोदकं शरायं माण-
वकं लभय V. 3. -3 To cause to sniffer.
-4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out,
discover. —Desid. (लिप्सते) To wish
to get, long for; अलभ्यं चैव लिप्सते
H. 2. 8.

लभ्य p. p. [लम्-कर्मणि क] 1 Got,
obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, re-
ceived. -3 Perceived, apprehended.
-4 Obtained (as by division &c.);
see लम्. —अधा A woman whose hus-
band or lover is faithless (perhaps
for विलम्बा). —अधं रात्रेऽवशयात् H.
2. 8; R. 19. 3. —Comp. अंतर a. 1.
one who has found an opportunity.
-2. one who has got access or
admission; R. 16. 7. —अवकाश, —अव-
सर a. 1. one who has found an
opportunity. -2. (anything) that has
gained a scope (for work); लब्धावका-
शा मे मार्यना S. 1. -3. one who has
obtained leisure, being at leisure; ५०
लब्धक्षण. —आस्पद a. one who has
gained a footing or secured a posi-
tion; M. 1. 17. —उदय a. 1. born,
produced, sprung; लब्धोदया चांद्रम-
सीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has
got prosperity or elevation; स त्वत्तो
लब्धोदयः 'he owes his rise or eleva-
tion to you'. —काम a. one who has
got his desired object. —कीर्ति a. be-
come widely known, famous, cele-
brated. —चेतस्य, —संज्ञा a. one who
has come to his senses, restored to
consciousness. —जन्मव a. born, pro-
duced. —नामव, —शब्द a. renowned,
celebrated. —नाशः the loss of what
has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा
मृत्युः —पशमनं 1. securing or keeping
safe what has been acquired. -2.
bestowing on a worthy recipient;
Kull. on Ms. 7. 56 —लक्ष, —क्षय a. 1.
one who has hit the mark. -2. skilled
in the use of missiles. —वर्ण a.
1. learned, wise; चित्रं स्वकीये विषये
समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णा.
Rāj. P. -2. famous, renowned,

celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भाज् a.
respecting the learned; कृच्छ्रलब्धमपि
लब्धवर्णभाज् तं विदेशं युज्ये सलक्ष्मणं R.
11. 2. —विद्य a. learned, educated,
wise. —सिद्धि a. one who has attained
perfection or his desired object.

लब्धि: f. [लम्-क्तिर्] 1 Acquisition,
gaining, acquirement. -2 Profit, gain.
-3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम a. Obtained, acquired, re-
ceived.

लभनं [लम्-ल्यट्] 1 The act of get-
ting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiv-
ing.

लभसा 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One
who solicits, a solicitor. —सं A rope
for tying a horse (—m. also).

लभ्य a. [लम्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Capable
of being acquired or obtained,
attainable, obtainable to be reached;
मांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्वाहुरिव वामनः
R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be
found; Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable,
proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be
furnished or provided with.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लंपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous,
hankering after; दुग्धिमक्तलंपट इव Ratn.
2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute,
addicted to licentious pleasures. —टः
A libertine, profligate, rake; (लंपाक
in the same sense).

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंफनं Leaping, jumping.

लंब 1 A. (लंबते, लंबिते) 1 To hang
down, hang from, dangle; ऋषयो ह्यत्र
लंबते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick
to, hold on to, rest on; ललंबिते सदासि-
लताः मिया इव Si. 7. 25; प्रस्थानं ते
कथमपि सखे लंबमानस्य भावि Mo. 41
(where लं means 'hanging down
towards' or 'resting upon' the back
or hips). -3 To go down, sink,
decline or hang down (as the sun),
fall down; लंबमाने दिवाकरे; Si. 9. 20;
Ki. 9. 1; स्वदुष्पराधुवनलंबितकज्जलमुज्ज्व-
लय प्रिय लोचने Git. 12 (= गलित). -4
To fall or lag behind. -5 To delay,
tarry. -6 To sound. —Caus. (लंबयति-ते)
1 To let down, cause to hang down.
-2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To
stretch out, extend (as the hand);
करणे वातायनलंबितेन R. 13. 21; को लंबये-
द्वाहरणाय हस्तं 6. 75. -4 To cause to be
attached, join. -5 To depress. —With
उद् to stand up, stand erect; पाद्वेनेकेन
गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले । तिष्ठाम्युलंबितस्ता-
वयावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंब a. [लंब-अच्] 1 Hanging down,
hanging from, pendent, dangling;
पादंबोधमंतापितलंहरारः R. 6. 60, 84
Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached
to -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5

Long, tall. —च० 1 A perpendicular. —2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. —3 A bribe. —Comp. —उदर *a.* big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (—रः) 1 N. of Gapesa. —2 a glutton. —ओष्ठः (लंबो-चौ-ष्ठः) a camel. —कर्णः 1. an ear. —2. a goat. —3. an elephant. —4. a falcon. —5. a demon or Rākshasa. —गुणः, —उया, —रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. —जठर *a.* pot-bellied, portly. —पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. —स्किन्ध *a.* having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लंबकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). —2 The complement of latitude, co latitude (in astr.).

लंबनः [लंङ् लु ल्युट् वा] 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 The phlegmatic humour. —नं 1 Having down, depending, descending &c. —2 Fringe. —3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). —4 A sort of long necklace. —5 A mode of fighting.

लंबा 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 Of Lakshmi.

लंबिका The soft palate or uvula. लंबित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. —2 Suspended. —3 Sunk, gone down. —4 Resting on, attached to (see लम्).

लंबुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लंभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. —2 Meeting with. —3 Recovery. —4 Gain.

लंभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. —2 Recovery

लंभित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. —2 Given. —3 Improved. —4 Employed, applied. —5 Cherished. —6 Spoken to, addressed.

लम् 1 *A.* (लयते) To go, move.

लयः [ली-अङ्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. —2 Lurking, biding. —3 Fusion, melting, solution. —4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction; universal destruction (प्रलय); लयं या 'to be dissolved or destroyed'. —5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यंते शिवरूपिणं लयवशादात्मानसम्यागतम् Māl. 5. 2. 7; श्यामलयेन Git. 4. —6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रुत, मध्य, and विलम्बित); कितलयेः सत्यैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पश्यन्पासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. —7 A pause in music. —8 Rest, repose. —9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. —10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. —11 An embrace. —12 The supreme being. —13 The union of song, dance, and

instrumental music. —Comp. —अर्कः the sun at the destruction of the universe. —आरंभः —अलम्भः an actor, a dancer. —कालः the time of destruction (of the world). —गत *a.* dissolved, melted away. —पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लयनं [ली-ल्युट्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. —2 Rest, repose. —3 A place of rest, house.

लव् 1 *P.* (लयति) To go, move.

लल 1. 1 *U.* (ललति-ते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic; पनसफलानीव वानरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; गजकलभा इव बभ्रुला ललामः 4. 28; ललजगद्वोरकोदराणां Māl. 5. 15. —II. 10 *U.* or *Caus.* (ललयति-ते, ललित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle; लालने बहुषो दोषास्ताडने बहुषो युगाः । तस्माद्युञ्ज च शिष्यं च ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. —2 To desire. —III. 10 *U.* (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. —2 To loll the tongue. —3 To desire.

लल *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. —2 Lolling. —3 Winking, desirous. —Comp. —जिह्व = ललजिह्व *q. v.*

ललत् *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. —2 Shaking, flashing, moving about; Māl. 5. 5. —3 Lolling. —Comp. —जिह्व *a.* (ललजिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. —2. savage, fierce. (—हः) 1. a dog. —2. a camel.

ललनं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. —2 Lolling the tongue. —नं 1 A child. —2 The Śāla and Piyāla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठमाकलोकललनाभिरितरतरं रिरंसि Si. 15. 88. —2 A wanton woman. —3 The tongue. —Comp. —द्रियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. —2 A lizard or obamleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटं [लङ्-अङ् इत्यं लः, ललमटति अद्-अण् वा Tv.] The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे मेखितं काः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —तटं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. —पटः —पट्टिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. —2. a tiara, fillet. —रेखा 1. a line on the forehead. —2. a wrinkled brow. —3. a coloured sectarian mark on the forehead. —रेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकं 1 The forehead. —2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटपत्र *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the forehead; ललाटपत्रपति वपन

Māl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटपत्रपतिः R. 13. 41. —2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिललाटपत्रपिदुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. —पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. —2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; भस्मललाटिका K. 139; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयत् 157.

ललाटल *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. —नं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (*m.* also in this sense); अहं तु तामाश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य व्रजिनीं S. 2; Si. 4. 28. —2 Anything the best of its kind. —3 A mark on the forehead. —4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. —5 A banner, flag. —6 A row, series, line. —7 A tail. —8 A mane. —9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. —10 A horn. —मः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers down on the forehead.

ललामन् *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. —2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्तोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. —3 A banner, flag. —4 A sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. —5 A tail; see ललाम.

ललित *a.* [लल्-क्त] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. —2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. —3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललितललितैर्ज्योतिर्नामायैरङ्गविभविभ्रमैः (अङ्गकैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितं विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. —4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; विप्रशिक्षया ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6; संवृतिव ललितविभिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. —5 Desired. —6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. —7 Tremulous, trembling. —नं 1 N. of a musical scale. —नं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. —2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; सुकुमारतयांनानां विन्यासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. —3 Beauty, grace, charm. —4 Any natural or artless act. —5 Simplicity, innocence. —Comp. —अभिनय *a.* consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. —अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. —पद् *a.* 1. elegantly composed; S. 3. —2. consisting of amorous

words. 'बंधनं' an amorous composition. —महाराः a soft or gentle blow. —ललित a. excessively beautiful; U. 1. 20. —ललित a. unnerved yet charming; Mā. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). —2 A wanton woman. —3 Muṣk. —4 A form of Durgā. —5 N. of various metres. —Comp. —दशमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āṣvina. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

लवः [ल-अ] 1 Plucking, mowing. —2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). —3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. —4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललवचः Me. 21, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57. 16. 66; अश्व 15. 97; अश्वत् Ki. 5. 44; दूषेणलवमिलवकीत दास ह्वत् Ut. 11; सोतुणं, अपराधं, ज्ञानं, सुखं, धनं &c. &c. —5 Wool, hair. —6 Sport. —7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). —8 The numerator of a fraction. —9 A degree (in astr.). —10 Loss, destruction. —11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Rāmāyaṇa at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). —12 A kind of quail. —व 1 Cloves. —2 Nutmeg. —व ind. A little; लवमवि लवने न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः [ल-अंग] The clove plant; ह्रीपातरानीतलवंगपुष्पौ R. 6. 57; ललित-लवंगलतापरिलीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1. —व Cloves. —Comp. —कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण a. [ल-अङ्ग] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. —2 Lovely, handsome. —ण 1 Saline taste. —2 The sea of salt water. —3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17. 26. —4 N. of a hell. —ज 1 Salt, sea-salt. —2 A factitious salt. —Comp. —अतका an epithet of Satrugna. —अविषा the salt ocean; ज sea-salt. —अंबुराक्षो the ocean; आभाति बेला लवणांबुराक्षे R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. —अंभू m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (—n.) salt water. —आकतः 1. a salt-mine. —2. a receptacle of salt water, i. e. the sea. —3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —आलयः the ocean. —उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. —2. nitre. —उदा 1. the ocean. —2. the sea of salt water. —उदका, उदधिः, जलः &c. the ocean.

—सारं a kind of salt. —जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. —नेहः a kind urinary disease. —समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिमत् m. 1 Saltiness. —2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवणं [लु मावे कर्मणि च ल्युट्] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.). —2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creaper; मया लवः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकंदलनिभा U. 3. 40.

लवाकः 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. —2 The act of cutting or mowing.

लवाणकः A sickle, scythe.

लवि a. Sharp, edged. —वि = लवित्र.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लव् 10 U. (लावयति) To exercise or practise any art; of. लव्.

लव्यु(ह्य)नः लव्यं Garlic; निखिल-रसायनमहितो गंधेनोद्येन लव्युन ह्य R. G (= Bv. 1. 81); यज्ञासौरव्यलव्युनः Bv. 1. 93.

लव् I. 1, 4 P. (लवयति, लवयति, लवित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अभि q. v.). —II. 10 U. (लावयति) = लव् q. v.

लवित p. p. Wished, desired.

लव्यः An actor, a dancer.

लव् I. 1 P. (लवति, लवति) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; सुकहारेण लवता वसवीय स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; करवाणि वरगद्वयं सरसलसदलककरागं Git. 10; Amarn. 16; N. 22. 53. —2 To appear, arise, come to light. —3 To embrace. —4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. —5 To sound, resound. —Caus. (लावयति) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. —2 To cause to dance. —3 To exercise an art.

लवका = लवक q. v.

लसा [लवति, लव्-अङ्] 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spitte, saliva.

लसित p. p. [लव्-क] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लव्.

लसीका 1 Saliva. —2 Pus, matter. —3 The juice of the sugar-cane. —4 Lymph.

लस्य a. 1 Embraced, clasped. —2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्य 1 A. (लस्यते, लसति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.). ; लीजनं प्रहरन्कथं न लस्यते Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. —2 To

blush. —Caus. (लसयति) To put to shame; R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरिः—री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करेणोद्विषसास्ते जननि विजयंतां लहरिः G. L. 40; इमां वीर्य-लहरिं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितां 53; 80 आनन्दं, करुणां, सुधां &c.

ला 2 P. (लति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; लह्यः सङ्घात् Bk. 14: 92, 15. 53.

ला f. 1 Taking, receiving. —2 Giving.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) [लकुटः शू-रणमसङ्क] Armed with a club or cudgel. —का A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

लाक्षकी N. of Sita.

लाक्षणिक a. (की f.) [लक्षण-बोधयति ङ्क्] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. —2 Characteristic, indicatory. —3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. q. v. v.). स्वाह्वाचकां लाक्षणिकां शब्दोद्भव व्यञ्जकां किंवा K. P. 2. —4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. —5 Secondary, inferior. —6 Technical —का A technical term.

लाक्षण्य a. [लक्षणं वेदि ङ्क्] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. —2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret signs.

लाक्षा [लवयतेज्जा लव् वृषो वाङ्] 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article or decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; of. अलक; it is said to be obtained from the ochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); निहवतश्चरणोपभोगमुल्लसो लाक्षारसा केनचिद् (तदभा) S. 4. 4; Rs. 6. 14; Ki. 5. 23. —2 The insect which produces the red dye. —Comp. —तवा, वृक्षा N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa. —प्रसादाः, —प्रसाधना the red Lodhra tree. —रक्त a. dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with lac. —2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लाख 1 P. (लावति) 1 To be dry or arid. —2 To adorn. —3 To suffice, be competent. —4 To give. —5 To prevent.

लायडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाय 1 A. (लायते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [लघोर्भावः अच्] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance. -5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation ; सेवक लाघव-कारिणीं कृतघ्नियः स्पृष्टेन भवति विदुः Mn. 3. 14 ; Bg. 2. 35. -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of constitution. -9 Activity, dexterity : readiness ; इस्तलाघवं Versatility ; बुद्धिलाघवं. -10 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning ; (अलघोऽर्थितिसिद्धिर्वा लाघवं), आकाशो लाघवादेकः Tarka. K. -11 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगल [लंग् कलच् प्रथोः वद्धिः] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -Comp. -ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a plough. -वज्रः N. of Balarāma. -पद्धतिः f. a furrow. -कालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक a. (की f.) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिक m. [लांगलमस्यास्ति इति] 1 N. of Balarāma ; बंधुप्रीत्या समरविमुक्तो लांगली याः भिवेवे Me. 49. -2 The cocoa nut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुल 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगुलं [लंग्-ऊल् प्रथोः] 1 A tail ; लांगुलचालमधश्चरणवपतः...श्वा पिंडद्वयं कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wags his tail'. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary.

लांगुलिक m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज, लाज 1 P. (लाजति, लाजति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजा [लाज्-अच्] Wetted grain. -जा (pl.) Parched for fried grain (f. also) ; (तं) अवाकिरन्नाललातः मसूराचारलालाजैरिव पौरिकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25 ; Ku. 7. 69, 80. -ज = उशीर q. v.

लाङ् 1 P. (लाङ्ति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. -2 To deck, decorate.

लाङ्गनं [लाङ् कर्मणि ल्यट्] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark ; नवाङ्गुलीकमुर्ध्वलाङ्गने (धनुषि) R. 3. 53 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mr. 1. 18 ; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with', 'characterized by' &c. ; जतिः देवस्य तथा विषाहमहोरसचे

साहसलाङ्गनस्य Vikr. 10. 1 ; R. 6. 18, 16. 84 ; so श्रीकण्ठपदलाङ्गना Māl. 1. 'bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकण्ठ'. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon ; Kn. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लाङ्गित p. p. [लाङ्-क] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants ; एष च (लाटाग्रवासः) प्रायेण लाटजनमिवरवाह्यादाग्रवासः S. D. 10. -ट 1 A king of the Lāṭas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man. -Comp. -अग्रवासः one of the five kinds of अग्रवास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application ; it is thus defined and illustrated by Maṇaṭa :— शास्त्रस्तु लाटाग्रवासी भेदे तावत्पर्यायतः, e. g. वदने वर-वर्णिम्यास्तस्याः सत्यं वृथा वरा । वृथाकरा क उ पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत् ; or यस्य न सविधिं दयिता ददद्द्वन्द्वस्तु हिन्दीधितस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधिं दयिता ददद्द्वन्द्वस्तु हिन्दीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 8.

लाटक a. (टिका f.) Relating to the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटि 1 A particular style of composition ; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect ; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाह 10 U. (लाहयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss ; cf. लह्.

लाठनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p. p. Taken, received.

लातिः f. Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावका A sort of quail.

लाडुः (लू) A kind of gourd.

लाडुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [लभ् भावे वच्] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition ; शरीरस्यागमयेण बुद्धिर्लाभमन्यत R. 12. 10 ; क्षीरतलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते स्वस्वमादि जंतुर्न लभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage ; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38 ; Y. 2. 259. -3 Enjoyment, -4 Capture, conquest. -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत् a. profitable, advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. -लिप्सु a. 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामजकं The root of a particular fragrant grass (वरिषमूल).

लापत्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक a. (नी f.) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन a. (लिका f.) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. -मः A sort of poisonous mouse. -नं [लल्-स्युट्] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing ; सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much ; लालने बहवो दोषास्तादने बहवो गुणाः ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bb. 2. 42.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, banking after ; प्रणामलालसा K. 14 ; ईशानस-दर्शनलालसानां Kn. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. -2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in ; विलासलालनं Gt. 1 ; शोकं, मृगयां &c. -सा = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [लल्-स्युट् भावे लृक् भावे अ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद्).

लालसीक Sauce.

लाला [लल्ल-णिच् अच् टाप्] Saliva, spittle ; Bb. 2. 9. -Comp. -भक्षः N. of a hell. -मेहः passing mucons urine. -स्रवः a spider. -स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To emit saliva ; Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) [ललाटं प्रथोर्भाते पश्यति उच्] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead -2 Arising from or dependent on fate ; यासिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. -3 Useless ; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant. -कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. -का A jesting reply.

लालित p. p. 1 Caresoed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. -तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितका A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ललितस्य भावः वच्] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness ; वृद्धिः पदलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालित् m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of neoklaos.

लाव a. (की f.) [लू कर्तरे वृ] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुश-चिह्नं R. 13. 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -चा 1 Cutting. -2 A quail

लावकः 1 A outter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योयं-ते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण a. (जी f.) [लवणे संस्कृतं अण्] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. (की f.) [लवणे संस्कृतं ण्] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; लीलयेव सुतनीस्तुल्ये-त्वा गौरवाद्धमपि लावणिकेन Si. 10. 38. (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). -का A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं [लवणस्य भावः ण्यञ्] 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिद्विन्वितं S. 6. 13; 7. 18; (लावण्य is thus defined in Sahdak:—मुक्ताकलेषु छायायास्तत्त्वमिवान्तरा । प्रतिभाति यद्वेणु तद्वावण्यमिहोच्यते ॥). -Comp. -अजितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावु See लाव.

लापुक a. (का or की f.) Covetous, greedy, avaricious

लासः [लस-णञ्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing; मदनजनितलासे Rs. 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth.

लासक a. (सिका f.) [लस-णञ्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. -का 1 A dance. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Siva. -कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or nuchante woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यं [लस-ण्यञ्] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये धास्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना ...चाचा विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes.

—स्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End. -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लितुकः See लकुच.

लिङ्गा. लिङ्गा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. -2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 trasarenu) जालास्यते भानी यच्चाण्ड इत्येते रजः । तैश्चतुर्भिर्मेवलिङ्गा ; or वसरेणबोष्टो बित्तया लिङ्गैः परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिङ्गिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; अरसिकेषु कवित्वनि-वेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; तारासरेयमितिते कठिन्या निशा-लिखद् व्योम्नि तमः प्रशस्ति N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87. S. 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिभिविनेव लिखितेव Mā. 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; मृग-मदुलिकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रज-नीकरे Git. 7; मरसादुर्ध्वं विरहतलु वा भावगम्यं लिखंती Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मिरसा पाणौ खड्गलेखं लिखेत् K. P. 10; केशग्रहः खलु तदा मृगद्वारमजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितेति बोक्षेती ये Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किञ्चिद्दे चरणेन केवलं लि-लेख बाष्पाकुललोचना ध्रुवं Ki. 8. 14; मूषनी दिवमिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. -4 To lance, scarify. -5 To tonoh, graze. -6 To peck (as a bird). -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [लिख्-भावदो ल्युट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. [लिख्-क] Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. -ता N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with क्षत्र). -तं 1 A writing, document. -2 Any book or composition.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse : of. लिङ्गा.

लिख् 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिङ्गः 1 A deer. -2 A fool, block-head. -न. The heart.

लिङ्ग A technical term used by Pāpini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their termina- tions (the two moods being dis- tinguished as विधिलिङ्ग and आशीर्लिङ्ग).

लिङ्ग I. 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -II. 10 U (लिङ्गयति ते) 1 To

paint, variegate. -2 To infect (a nonn) according to its gender.

लिंग [लिङ्-अच्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; वतिपाधिबलिंगधारिणी R. 8. 16; अथवा प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिंगैर्नम राजोपचारः सम्प्रति V. 4; सुनिर्देहवलिङ्गवृत्ती 14. 71; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or un- real mark, a guise, disguise, a de- ceptive badge; लिंगेभ्यः संवृतविक्रिया- स्ते R. 7. 30; क्षणकलिंगधारी Mu. 1; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85, see लिंगिन् below. -3 A symptom, mark of dis- ease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The hetu or middle term in a syllogism; parti- cularly the assertion of the hetu's being found in the एव or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this hetu and the major term; it is thus defined:—व्यापिष्यमेतत्तद्विङ्गम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex; युगाः पूजाध्यानं युगिणु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram). -10 The genital organ of Siva wor- shipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as सङ्गोप, वियोग, सादृश्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कृपिते मकरवजः the word कृपित, re- stricts the meaning of मकरवज to 'Kāma'; see K. P. 2 and commen- tary ad. loc. -13 (In Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the in- distinguishable, original of the gross or visible body; of. एवकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a nonn (प्रातिपादक). -16 (In Śān. phil.) Pradhāna or Prakṛti; q. v. -17 The effect or product, (that which is evolved out of a pri- mary cause and itself becomes a pro- ducer.) -0omp. -अर्थ the glans pe- nis. -अवुशासनं the laws of gram- matical gender. -अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a linga. -देहा, -सरीरे the subtle frame or body; see लिंग (13) above. -धारिण a. wearing a badge. -नाशः 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis. -3. loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or character- istic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire); as वह्निष्यात्पद्मवा- नयं पर्वतः इति लिंगपरामर्शः. -पुराणं N. of one of the 13 Purāṇas. -प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a lin- ga. -वर्धन a. causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gen- der. -वृत्ति a. hypocritical. -वृत्तिः a

religious hypocrite. —वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*. —स्यः a religious student.

लिङ्गः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिङ्गम् Embracing.

लिङ्गवत् *a.* 1 Having marks. —2 Having various sexes or genders. —3 Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

लिङ्गिन् *a.* [लिङ्गस्यस्यङि] 1 Having a mark or sign. —2 Characterized by. —3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.). सः वर्णि-
लिङ्गि विदितः समयायौ पुनश्चिरे द्वेवने व-
नेचरः Ki. 1. 1; so आर्यलिङ्गि. —4 For-
nished with a *linga*. —5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. —6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. —7 Having a subtle body. —*m.* 1 A religious student, Brāhmana ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. —2 A worshipper of Siva's *linga*. —3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. — An elephant. —5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term; *i. e.* वह्नि is the लिङ्गिन् in the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्नि मात् भूमात्. —6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. —7 the supreme being (as the sustainer of *linga*). —8 The cause or source. —9 N. of a Saiva sect. —Comp. —वेद्यः the dress of a religious student.

लिङ्ग A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

लिङ्गु A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini for nominal verbs.

लिङ्गु *a.* Ved. Slimy, sippery (विचिल).

लिप् 6 U. (लिपिते लिप) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; लिपतिव तमो गानि Mk. 1. 34. —2 To cover, over-spread; Si. 3. 48. —3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64; न मां कर्माणि लिपन्ति Bg. 4. 14. 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. —4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिपत शोकान्नि स्वातं काष्ठमिव उवलत् Bk. 6. 22.

लिपः Smearing, anointing.

लिपिः, —सि *f.* [लिप् इक् वा क्षीप्] 1 Anointing, smearing. —2 Writing, hand-writing. —3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; यवनलिपिर्वा Vārt.; लिपेर्यावद्ग्रहणेन बाष्पमयं नवी-
मुखेनेव सद्यस्माद्विशत् R. 3. 28; R. 18. 46. —4 The art of writing. —5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.). अयं दुरिद्रो भवितेति वैषर्षी लिपिं ललाटेऽर्धजन्त्रं जायसी N. 1. 15, 138. —6 Painting, drawing. —Comp. —कः

1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. —2. a writer, scribe. —3 an engraver (also लिपिकर). —कारः a writer, scribe. —ज्ञ *a.* one who can write. —न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. —फलकं a writing-tablet or board. —शाला a writing school. —सज्जा writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपि.

लिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. —2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. —3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). —4 Eaten. —5 United, joined.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, लिप्तिका A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्ता, [लप्-सन्-भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining; Bv. 1. 125. —2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

लिपिः, —सि *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

लिपिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिपः Smearing, anointing, overwriting.

लिपट *a.* Libidinous, lustful. —टः A libertine, lecher.

लिपाकः [लिप् आकृ पृषो] 1 The citron or lime tree. —2 An ass. —कः A citron or lime.

लिपिः, लिपिः *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

लिह 1. 6 P. (लिहति) 1 To go, move. —2 To hurt; see लिह्. —II. 4 U. (लिह्यति) To become small, be decreased.

लिह *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिह्वः An actor, a dancer.

लिह 2 U. (लेहि, लीडे, लिह-लिहि, अलिहन्-त, अलीढ, लेह्यति-ते, लेह्, लीह; *de-sid.* लिहति-ते) 1 To lick; कपाले माज्जरः पय इति करालिहि शक्तिः K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38; Si. 12. 40. —2 To llok up, taste, sip, lap; N. 2. 99, 100.

लीढ *p. p.* [लिह्-आधादे क] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c.; see लिह्.

ली 1. 1 H. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. —II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. —2 To melt, usually with वि. —III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. —2 To clasp, embrace. —3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cover; (भुङ्गमानाः) लीयन्ते सुकुलारेषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26; हरिशिखरपतितं दारुणाल-
न्याकुलं लीयते निभृत Bv. 1. 106; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Kn. 1. 12, 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. —4 To be dissolved, melt away. —5 To

be sticky or viscous. —6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; माधव मनसिजिविशिष्यया-
विष भावनया त्वयि लीना Gt. 4. —7 To vanish, disappear. —*Ca.* (लापयति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिर्लापयते = पूजामधिगच्छति; cf. P. I. 3. 70).

लीः *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to. —2 Embracing. —3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन *p. p.* [ली-क्] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. —2 Lurking, hid, concealed. —3 Resting or reclining on; S. 6. 16. —4 Melted, dissolved; Māl. 5. 10. —5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; नद्या सागरे लीना भवति. —6 Devoted or given up to. —7 Disappeared, vanished; (see ली).

लीका A nit; see लिहा.

लीला [ली-क् लिङ् लाति ला-क् वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement; कृपं ययौ कंडुकलीलयति वा Kn. 5, 19; oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीलाकमलं, लीलाद्युक्तः &c. —2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; उरुहरीलीलागतिः R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; धुमंति प्रसभमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किञ्च सति कारणे स्म-
प्यः Si. 8. 24; Me. 35; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः—
अप्राप्तवत्सलसमागमनायिकायाः सख्याः पुरोऽन निजाविचिनिदुद्धया । आ-
लापवेशगतिहास्यधिकानादैः प्राणेष्वप्युक्तमिमाक-
लयति लीलाम् ॥). —3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play; लीलाया जयान 'killed with ease'. —4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien; यः संयति प्राप्तपिः नाकिलील R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinakin'. —5 Beauty, charm, grace; सुहृदरचलोकितमंडनलीला Gt. 6, R. 6. 1; 16. 71. —6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham as; लीलामनुष्यः, लीलानटः &c. —Comp. —अ(आ)गारा-न्, —सुहं, —वेशमन् *n.* a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. —अंग *a.* having graceful limbs. —अञ्जित *a.* sportively handsome. —अञ्जं, —अञ्जं, —अरविद्वं, —कमलं, —तामरसं, —पद्मं &c. 'toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything; R. 6. 13; Me. 65, Kn. 6. 84. —अवतारा the descent (of Vishnu) on the earth for amusement. —उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. —2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —कलहा 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel; of. प्रणयकलह. —चतुर *a.* sportively charming; Ku. 1. 47. —नटनं a sportive dance —महृष्या a sham man, a man in disguise. —नार्त्त mer

sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रति: f. diversion, sport. —वज्र an instrument like Indra's thunder bolt. —चापी a pleasure-tank. —ह्रुक: a parrot kept for pleasure. —सास्य a. to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment. लीलायति-ने Den. U. To sport, play, divert oneself. लीलायति Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलायत् a. 1 Sportive, playful. —2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. —2 An amorous or wanton woman. —3 N. of Durgā. —4 N. of a well-known smathematical work by Bhāskara chārya. —5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् ind. A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुक् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुक् 1 P. (लुङ्ति, लुङ्ति) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. —2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुक् f. 1 Plucking out. —2 Dropping out.

लुक्, —लुक् Peeling, plucking out. लुङ्ति p. p. 1 Peeled. —2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुङ् 1. 1 A. (लोटति) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. —2 To shiver. —3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 U. (लोटयति) 1 To speak. —2 To shine. —III. 1, 4 P. (लोटति, लुटयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; of लुङ्. —2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुङ् or लुङ्).

लुङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुङ् 2. 1 P. (लोटति) To strike, knock down. —II. 1 A. (लोटते) 1 To roll on the ground. —2 To go, move. —3 To resist, oppose. —III. 10 U. (लोटयति) To rob, plunder. —IV. 6 P. (लुङ्ति) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; मणिलुङ्ति पावेषु काचः शिरसि चायते H. 2. 68; लुङ्ति न सा हिमकर-किरणेन Gīt. 7; हारोय हरिणाक्षीण-लुङ्ति सनमहले Amaru. 100; यहे यहे पश्य तवागवर्णाय मुरधे सुवर्णावलयो लुङ्ति Bv. 2. 176; Bk. 14. 54 —2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुङ्ग [लुङ्-स्युङ्] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुङ्ग p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुङ् 1. 1 P. (लोटति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. —Caus. (लोटयति) To stir, churn, agitate; (used with लि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. —II. 6 P. (लुङ्ति) 1 To adhere. —2 To cover.

लुङ् 1. 1 P. (लुङ्ति) 1 To go. —2 To steal, rob, plunder. —3 To be lame or crippled. —4 To be idle or lazy. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुङ्ति) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. —2 To disregard, despise.

लुङ् 1 Robbing. —2 Rolling. लुङ्क a. (की f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तद्व्यानां हृदयलुङ्कादी परिवर्तमाना निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितकण्ठयः केयं लुङ्कः कता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. —2 A crow.

लुङ् 1 P. (लुङ्ति) 1 To go. —2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. —3 To be idle. —4 To be lame. —5 To rob, plunder. —6 To resist.

लुङ्कः [लुङ्-स्युङ्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुङ्ग [लुङ्-स्युङ्] Plundering, robbing, stealing; यद्वयं देव्या हव लुङ्गनाय काव्यार्थचोराः प्रयुजीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुङ्ग 1 Robbing, plundering. —2 Rolling.

लुङ्कः 1 A robber. —2 A crow. लुङ्ति: —की f. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुङ् 10 U. (लुङ्ति) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुङ्क 1 A round mass or ball. —2 Proper conduct.

लुङ्गी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुङ्गी 1 P. (लुङ्ति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To suffer pain, be afflicted

लुङ् 1. 4 P. (लुङ्ति) 1 To confound, perplex. —2 To be perplexed or confounded. —3 To be suppressed or destroyed. —II. 6 U. (लुङ्ति, लुङ्) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अलुङ्गं वचसा सखि लुङ्ति N. 4. 105. —2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. —3 To seize, pounce upon. —4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear.

—Pass. (लुङ्ते) 1 To be broken or violated; to be lost; तस्य भागो न लुङ्ते Ms. 9. 211. —2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). —Caus. (लुङ्ति) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. —2 To omit, neglect. —3 To cause to answer from; सत्पादं लुङ्गमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —Desid. (लुङ्गति, लुङ्गिषति); freq. लोङ्गते or लोलोति.

लुङ् p. p. [लुङ्क] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. —2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). —5 Omitted, neglected. —6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुङ्. —तं Stolen property, booty. —Comp. —उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an upama in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —एव a. wanting in words. —पिंडो-दकृषि a. deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञा a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ a. deprived of reason.

लुङ् 1. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. —II. 4 P. (लुङ्ति, लुङ्) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रामो लुङ्ते सुमाय. —2 To allure, entice. —3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —Caus. (लुङ्ति) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुङ्गे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —2 To excite inst. —3 To entice, seduce; allure, attract; लोभयमानवचनः श्रुत्यां लुङ्तेमलालुङ्गपदोन्नतिविधिः R. 19. 26. —4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

लुङ् p. p. [लुङ्क] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. —2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनलुङ्ग, मांसलुङ्ग, गुणलुङ्ग &c. —लुङ्गः 1 A hunter. —2 A libertine, lecher.

लुङ्क 1 A hunter, fowler; सुग-मीनसञ्जनानां वृजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तिनाम् । लुङ्कधीवरपिङ्गुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. —2 A covetous or greedy man. —3 A libertine. —4 The star Sirius. —5 The hinder part.

लुङ्ग p. p. Perplexed, disturbed. लुङ् 1 P., 10 U. (लुङ्ति, लुङ्ति) To torment, harass.

लुङ्गिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुङ् 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदादिषु चक्षुषे Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. —2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. —3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. —Caus. (लोलयति) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुलाया लुलायः [लुल घञर्थे क, तमात्राति अन्] A buffalo; सूरपिपुतधरित्रीविचित्र-काया लुलाया.

लुलित p. p. [लुलक] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; मुरालयशान्तिनिमित्त-संभवेनोत्तमं नौलुलितं पश्ये R. 16. 34.

59. -2 Disturbed, touched; ललित-मकरंदो मधुकरी: Ve. 1. 1. -3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crnshed, injured; S. 3. 26. -5 Pressing on, tneching; अनतिलुलितज्याघातांकं (कनक-बलयं) S. 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यश्च-संजातखेदात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24; गदोक्तं ललितलुलितैरंगैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4. 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं लुलितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लृ 1 P. (लोषति) See लृ.

लृभः An elephant in rnt.

लृह 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लृभः.

लृ 9 U. (लृणति, लृणति, लृत्; caus. लावयति-ने; desid. लृणयति-ने) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.); शरासनज्याम-लृणाद् विडौजता R. 3. 59; 7. 45, 12. 43; पुरीमवृक्षं लृणीहि नवंनं Si. 1. 51; क्रीडति काकैरिव, लृणयते: Pt. 1. 187; Kn. 3. 61; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकानलावीहिजिताश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -WITH आ to pluck (gently); Kn. 2. 41. -विप्र to cut, lop or pluck off; U. 3. 5.

लृता [लृत्] 1 A spider, -2 An ant. -Comp. -तंतुः a oohweh. -मकैटकः 1. an ape. -2. a kind of jasmine.

लृतिका A spider.

लृन p. p. [लृ-क] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.) -3 Destroyed. -4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded. -नं A tail.

लृनक a. Cat, divided. -कः 1 A cat, division; wonnd. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लृम [लृ-म] A tail. -Comp. -विषः having poison in the tail, an animal that stings with its tail.

लृ I. 1 P. (लृषति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 10. U. (लृषयति-ने) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लृ A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

लृ A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लृखः [लृ-ख] 1 A writing, document written document (of any kind), a letter; लेखोयं न मेति नोत्तममिदं मुदा मदीया यता Mu. 5. 18; निधारितः लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु पाचिकं Si. 2. 70; अर्गलेख Ku. 1. 7; मन्मथ-लेख S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अक्षरं writing (opp. अलिख्य).

-अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हः a kind of palm tree. -रुषभः N. of Indra. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका 1. an epistlo, a letter, writing in general. -2 deed, document (legal). -संदेशः a written message. -हारी, -हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख्-क] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. -कं Writing down, transcribing. -Comp. -दोषः, -प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) [लिख्-लुत्-वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture. -7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखः [लिख्-अ टाप्] 1 A line, streak; कांतिकुचोरायतलेखोयरी Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16; Ki. 16. 2; Me. 44; विद्युलेखः, फेनलेखः, मृदलेखः &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाणिनेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Māl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीं लेखः Kn. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उवासि सपावकस्य-पादलेखः Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य a. [लिख्-य] To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -ख्यं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing. -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -4 An inscription. -5 Pictiog, drawing. -6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरूढः, -कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing. -गन a. painted, drawn in picture. -चूर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. -पत्रं, -पत्रकं 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगः a document. -स्थानं a writing place.

लेद A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations.

लेदयति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep. -4 To shine.

लेदं Excrement, feces.

लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [लिप्-वच्] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors (पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father, i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेपभाजश्चतुर्थाद्याः पित्राद्याः पिंडभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भागिन्, -घृक्ष m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree; Ma. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः [लिप्-लुट्] Incense. -नं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् a. Smearing or covering with. -m. A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -त्यं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत् m. 1. a model maker. -2. a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign Leo of the zodiac.

लेहायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A kind of worm. -हः A certain position of the fingers.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Siva.

लेशः [लिश्-वच्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; क्लृप्त (v. l. खेद) -लेशैरभिज्ञः S. 2. 4; अमवारिलेशः Ku. 3. 38; भाक्तिं, गुणं &c. -2 Smaleness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two kalas). -4 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually consid-

ered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.:—*गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्येष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णने* लेशः ; for examples see *ad. loc.* (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). —Comp. —उक्त *a.* only suggested, or hinted, at, insinuated.

लेश्या Light.

लेशुः [लिङ्-तुर्] A clod, lump of earth. —Comp. —भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेशिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेशः [लिङ्-घञ्] 1 Licking, sipper ; as in मधुनो लेशः Bk. 6. 82.—2 Tasting. —3 A lambative, an electrolyte. —4 Food. —5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. —ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेशनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेशिनः BoraX.

लेश *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. —ही 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. —2 Food in general.

लेशं N. of one of the eighteen Pūrāṇas.

लैगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लिङ्-घञ्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign, or mark. —2 Inferred (अनुमित). —कः A maker of images, statuary.

लैण 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. —2 To send. —3 To embrace.

लोक 1. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकित) To see, view, perceive. —II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, 'लोकित) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. —2 To know, be aware of. —3 To shine. —4 To seek.

लोकः [लोक्यते-सी, लोक-घञ्] 1 The world, a division of the universe ; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, i. e. मूर्तलोक, सुषुप्तलोक, स्वर्गलोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपस्वर्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक ; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; i. e. अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). —2 The earth, terrestrial world (मूर्तलोक) ; इहलोक in this world (opp. परत). —3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिथि, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. —4 The people or subjects (opp. the king) ; स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः स्थितसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7 ; R. 4. 8. —5 A collection, group, class, company; आकृष्टलीलाचरलोकः

पालाच R. 6. 1; or ज्ञानम तेन क्षितिपाल-लोकः 7. 3 —6 A region, tract, district. province. —7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) ; लोकचक्र-लीलाकैवल्यं Br. Sū. II. 1. 33 ; यथा लोके कस्यचिदातेषणस्त राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). —8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom) ; वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लोकिकाः, मितयजिता वासिणागत्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लोकिकवैदिके-क्षिति प्रयुजते Mbh. ; (and in diverse other places) ; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —9 Sight, looking. —10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. —11 Ved. Open space ; space, room, (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly' ; as लोकविज्ञात ; so 'विद्विष्ट'). —Comp. —अक्षः space, sky. —अतिग *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. —अतिशय *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. —अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon ; सर्वे पण्डितराजा-जितिलकेनाकारि लोकधिकं Bv. 4. 44 ; Ki. 2. 27. —अधिपः 1. a king. —2. a god or deity. —अधिपतिः a lord of the world. —अनुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. —अन्तरं 'another world', the next world, future life ; R. 1. 69 ; 6. 55 ; लोकांतरे गन्-प्राप् &c. 'to die'. —अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलशाम्भतो मे R. 14. 40. —अभिभवित *a.* 1. overcoming the world. —2. Per- vading the whole world (as light). —अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. —अयनः N. of Nārāyaṇa. —अलोका N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents ; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light ; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness ; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ; लोकालोक-व्यावर्त धर्मराशः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रस- त्तुं Si. 16. 83 ; Mv. 5. 10, 45 ; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇ- dārkar's note on I. 79 of Mā. 10th Act). (—कौ) the visible and the invisible world. —आचरः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world ; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशलं लोकाचारविवक्षिताः Pt. 5. 43. —आत्मन् *m.* the soul of the universe. —आदिः 1. the beginning of the world. —2. the creator of the world. —आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (—तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (—तं) materia-

lism, atheism ; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadaśa-anasamgraha). —आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. —ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). —2. Brahman. —3. quicksilver. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying ; Pt. 1. 371. —2. common talk, public opinion. —उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual ; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70 ; U. 2. 7. (—1) a king. —एकबंधुः an epithet of Śākyamuni. —एवणा desire for heaven. —कंदकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. —2. an epithet of Rāvaṇa ; see कंदक. —कथा a popular legend. —कर्तृ, —कृत् *m.* the creator of the world. —करुण *a.* 1. resembling the world. —2. regarded by the world. (—रूपः) a period or age of the world. —कृत *a.* liked by the people, popular ; V. 6. 21. —कारणकारणः an epithet of Siva. —गतिः *f.* actions of men. —गाथा a song handed down among people. —चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. —चारित्र्यं the ways of the world. —जननी an epithet of Lakshmi. —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. —2. any conqueror of the world. —3. a sage. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. —तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. —तत्त्वं course of the world. —तु- वारः camphor. —त्रयं, त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively ; उरुवातलोक-त्रयकंदकेऽपि R. 14. 73. —द्वार the gate of heaven. —धातुः a particular division of the world. —धातु *m.* an epithet of Siva. —नाथः 1. Brahman. —2. Vishnu. —3. Siva. —4. a king, sovereign. —5. a Buddha. —नेतृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पः, —पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world ; ललितभिन्नयं तमद्य भर्ता म- रुतां ब्रह्ममनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18 ; R. 2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78 ; (the *lokapa- las* are eight ; see अष्टदिक्पाल). —2. a king, sovereign. —पक्षिः *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3. a king, sovereign. —पथः, —पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. —पितामहः an epithet of Brahman. —प्रकाशनः the sun. —प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. —प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known. —बंधुः, —बंधवः 1. the sun. —2. Siva. —बाह्य, —बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. —2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (—ह्यः) an outcast. —भावन, —भाविन *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. —मर्त्यादा an established or current custom. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Lakshmi. —मार्गः an established

custom.—यात्रा 1. worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलियं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; याचद्वयं संसारस्तावत्प्रसिद्धेयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. —2. a popular usage or custom.—3. worldly existence, career in life; Māl. 4, 6.—4. support of life, maintenance.—रक्षः a king, sovereign.—रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity.—रवः popular talk or report.—लेखः a public document.—लोचनं the sun.—वचनं a popular rumour or report.—वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवाद-अचनाद्वासी R. 14. 61.—वार्ता popular report, public rumour.—विद्विष्ट a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked.—विधिः 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world.—2. the creator of the world.—विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned.—विश्रुति f. 1. world-wide fame.—2. unfounded rumour, mere report.—वृत् 1. the way of the world, custom prevalent in the world.—2. an idle talk or gossip.—वृत्तान्तः, व्यवहारः 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5.—2. course of events.—व्यवहार a. commonly used, universally current.—वर्त general practice or way of the world.—श्रुतिः f. 1. a popular report.—2. world-wide fame.—संश्रुति f. fate, destiny.—संकरः general confusion in the world.—संश्रुतः 1. the whole universe.—2. the welfare of the world.—3. worldly experience.—4. propitiation of mankind.—साक्षिक a. attested by witnesses.—साक्षिन् m. 1. an epithet of Brahman.—2. fire.—सिद्ध a. 1. current among the people, usual, customary.—2. generally received or accepted.—स्थिति f. 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence; the stability or permanence of the world; Bh. 2. 22.—2. a universal law.—हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule.—हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (—न्तं) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकंयुग a. Filling or pervading the world; लोकंयुगेः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मिरिजस्य कडुतापि नितान्तरम्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोक्य a. 1. World-wide.—2. Usual, customary.—3. Right, real.—4. Heavenly.—5. Granting free space.

लोमः A clod, lump of oarth.

लोच I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe.—II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see.—III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak.—2 To shine

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [लोच-कृद्] 1 A stupid person.—2 The pupil of the eye.—3 Lamp-black, collyrium.—4 A kind of ear-ring.—5 A dark or blue garment.—6 A bow-string.—7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead.—8 A lump of flesh.—9 The slough of a snake.—10 A wrinkled skin.—11 The wrinkled brow.—12 A plantsin tree.

लोचन a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, brightening.—2 Visible.—न् [लोच्यते-नेन लोच-करणे ल्यट्] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing.—2 The eye; शेषान्मासान् गमय तत्तुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110.—3 Comp.—लोचरा, पथा, मार्गा the range of sight, sphere of vision.—हिता blue vitriol.

लोद् 1 P. (लोटति) To be mad or foolish.

लोद् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोदन् Rolling, wallowing.

लोटा, लोटिका Sorrel.

लोठः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोद् 1 P. (लोटति) To be foolish or mad.

लोडनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोटः 1 Tears.—2 A mark, sign, token.—न् 1 Booty.—2 Salt.

लोत्रं [लृ-ट्] Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण (or लोत्रेण) युद्धितस्य कुंभीलकस्यास्तु वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोधः, लोधा N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोधदुमं साधुमतः प्रकुट्टं R. 2. 29; मुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोधपाण्डुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [लृ-भवि वञ्] 1 Taking away, deprivation; robbing, plundering.—2 Loss, destruction.—3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse.—4 Violation, transgression; धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76.—5 Want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68.—6 Omission, dropping; तद्वद्भूमस्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10.—7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.); अदर्शनं लोपा P. I. 1. 60.—8 Being perplexed or confounded.—9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [लृ-भट्] 1 Violation, transgression.—2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपासुधा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of

different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Iṣṭas and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife].

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming.—2 Subject to elision.

लोप्स्व See लोप्.

लोभः [लृ-भवि वञ्] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चदुष्टेन किं Bh. 2. 55.—2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.); कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आनन-स्पशलोभात् Me. 109.—3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man).—Comp.—अन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious.—आत्मन् a. greedy-minded, avaricious.—विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन a. (नी f.) Alluring, enticing.—न् [लृ-भट्] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement.—2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; S. 1. 21; 6. 19.

लोभित p. p. Allured, attracted; enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after.—2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail.—2 The hair on the body.

लोमकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. [लृ-भनिन्] The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्.—Comp.—अन्धः 1. = रोमाच q. v.—2. wool, down.—3. a tail.—आलि-ली, आवलि-ली, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c.—कर्णः a hare.—कीटा a louse.—कूपः, -गर्त, -रंध्र, -विद्रर a pore of the skin.—दं morbid baldness.—पादः N. of a king of the Angas; U. 1. 4.—मणिः an amulet made of hair.—वाहिन् a. feathered.—ज्ञातनं depilatory (removing the hair of the body).—स-हर्षण a. thrilling, causing horripilation.—सारः an emerald.—हर्ष, -हर्षण, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c.—हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोमश a. [लोमानि बाहुभ्येन संत्यस्य श] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy.—2 Woollen.

-3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. -जा: A sheep, ram. -जा- 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -पुष्पकः the Sirisha tree. -मार्जरः the civet-cat. लौमश्यं 1 Hairiness, wooliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाजा: A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल a. [लोह्-अच् इत्यलः, लुल् वृत् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुरलोलशिखामाजिह्वं जगज्जिघत्संतमिर्बातवर्द्धि M. 4. 14; कणं लोलं कथयितुमशुभाननरूपश्लोभात् Me. 109; Si. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; -6 Greedy, lustful. -ला 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -Comp. -भक्षि n. a rolling eye. -अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -जिह्वा a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless. लोलित p. p. Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप a. [लुभ् इह अच् एषो भयस्यः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलो- लुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुञ्च्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवस- तिमाम्निर्वृतां मधुकर विस्मृतोत्थेनां कथं S. 5. 1; मिघस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः S. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). -या Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लोह 1 A. (लोहेत) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, -हं A clod, a lump of earth; परद्रव्येषु लोहवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोहकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोहघातं हत, Mu. 2. -हं Rust of iron. -Comp. -ह्रः -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोहकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोहः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron.

-हः, -हं 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold. -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fish-book. -हः The red goat. -हं Aloe-wood. -Comp. -अजः the red goat. -अभिहारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military oermeony resembling नीराजन q. v. -अमिश्रः the flesh of the red-haired goat. -उत्तमं gold. -कृतिः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किं र्नात of iron. -घातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. -जालं a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -द्राविन् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -पृष्ठः a heron. -प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. -बद्ध a. tipped or studded with iron. -मारक a. calcining a metal. -मुक्तिका red pearl. -रज्जु n. rust of iron. -राजकं silver. -लिंगं a bowl filled with blood. -वरं gold. -वर्मन् n iron-armour, mail. -शङ्कुः an iron spike. -श्लेषणः borax. -सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [रुह-इत् रस लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured; सस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाह्वयोः क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सुहृत्पुत्रपुत्रलोहिनीभिरुच्यैः शिखाभिः शिखिनां वलीदाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper made of copper. -तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputra. -6 A kind of rice. -तः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 3. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of sgallochum. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. (-क्षं) the armpit, thigh-joint; hip. -अंगः 1. the कापिल tree. -2. the planet Mars. -अयस् n. copper. -अर्मेन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. -अशोकः a variety of *Azoka* (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -आननः an ichneumon. -आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. -हृक्षण a. red-eyed. -उद्द a. having red or blood-red water. -कल्माष a. red-spotted. -कृष्ण a. dark-red. -क्षयः loss of blood. -ग्रीवः an epithet of Agni. -चन्दनं saffron. -पुष्पकः the granate tree. -मुक्तिका red chalk. -शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. -शबल a. dappled with red.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. -2 the planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. -कं 1 a Bell metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितत Den. P. To become red, redden; so लोहितायति.

लोहितमन् m. Redness.

लोहितः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputra; see लोहित.

लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Châr-vâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) [लोके विदितः प्रसिद्धो हितो वा उण्] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -का, (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world -2 The human race, mankind. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसेपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा यं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लोड 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोल्यं [लोल्स्य भावः ध्वज] 1 Fickle; ness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness -lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालीयात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 31.

लोह a. (ही f.) [लोहेव लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -हः A kettle -Comp. -आरभन् m., -युः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः a blacksmith. -जं rust of iron. -बंधः -धं an iron-fetter, irons. -भातं an iron vessel. -मलं rust of iron. -शङ्कुः an iron-spike.

लोहितः The trident of Siva.

लोहितक a. Reddish.

लोहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः व्यञ्ज्यं स्वार्थे ष्यच् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; चक्रेपि तीर्णलोहितस्य तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 8; (where Malli. says; तीर्णा लोहिण्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). -स्य redness.

ल्वी, ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति, ल्विनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach.

व.

व *a.* Powerful, strong. वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness. -7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -9 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Rāhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. व N. of Varuṇa (Medini). —*ind.* Like, as; in मणी बोद्धव्यं लं वेते मियाँ वस्ततरो मम Sk.; (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [वंशति उद्भिति वंश तस्य नेत्रम् Tv.] 1 A bamboo; धनुर्वेदविद्युजोऽपि निर्गुणः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंश-मयो गुणवानपि संगतिशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also); Me. 79. -2 A race, family dynasty, lineage; स जातो येन जातेन पति वंशः समुत्पत्ति H. 2; धनुर्वेदमयो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंशकर, वंशमयि &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe; कृञ्जिद्रापादितवंशकृत्य R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things); सान्द्रिकृता इव वंशवृक्षकैः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The Śāla tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten *hastas*). -12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo manna. —*Comp.* —अग्र, —अ-कुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane -2. the shoot of a bamboo. —अ-कुक्तिर्न genealogy. —अनुक्रमः genealogy. —अनुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. —आयत *a.* inherited. —आवली a pedigree, genealogy. —आवः bamboo-manna. —कठि-ना a thicket of bamboos. —ऊकः cottony seeds floating in the air. —कर *a.* 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race; वंशस्थितं वंशकरणे तेन R. 18. 31. (—रः) 1. a son; स्वपि समुत्पत्त्य-स्य वंशकरस्य सुखं प्रेषिष्यते V. 5 -2. an ancestor. —कुरुरोचना, —रोचना, —लोचना bamboo-manna. —कृत *m.* the founder or perpetuator of a family. —क्रमः family succession. —करी bamboo-manna. —चरितं the history of a family. —चितकः a genealogist. —छेत्त *a.* the last of a family. —ज *a.* 1. born in the family of; R. 1. 31. -2. made of bamboos. -3. sprung from a good family. (—जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant. -2. the seed

of the bamboo. (—जं) bamboo-manna. (—जा) bamboo-manna. —तंडुलः the seed of the bamboo. —धर *a.* 1. perpetuating a family; U. 7. 3. -2. supporting a family. —धान्यं = वंश-तंडुल *q. v.* —नतिम् *m.* a buffoon. —नाडि (लि) का a pipe made of bamboo. —नाथः the chief or head of a race. —नेत्रं the root of sugar-cane. —पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. (—त्रः) a reed. —पत्रका 1. a reed. -2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (—कं) yellow orpiment. —परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. —पूरकं the root of sugar-cane. —भूत *m.* the supporter or head of a family. —भोज्य *a.* hereditary. (—व्यं) a hereditary estate. —राजः a very high bamboo. —लक्ष्मीः *f.* 1. a family, descent. -2. a thicket of bamboos. —सकंता bamboo-manna. —सलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vṛṇā. —स्थितिः *f.* the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31; V. 5. 15.

वंशका 1 A kind of sugar-cane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of fish. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका *a.* Lineal, genealogical. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमज्ञा-सीदुषि करसरोजाद्विलितां H. D. 108; कंठरिपोष्यपोहत स बोधेयं वंशीरवः Git. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weightt —*Comp.* —धरा, —धारिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश *a.* [वंशे भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. —द्वयः 1 A descendant, posterity (*pl.*); इतरेऽपि स्वोर्द्वयः R. 15. 35. -2 A forefather, an ancestor; वृन् मत्ता परं वंश्याः द्विविधेऽवद्विजिना R. 1. 56. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A ball.

वंहू See वंहु.

वक्र See वक्र.

वकुल See वकुल.

वक्तु 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [वच्-तव्य] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared; तच्चहि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible. -6 Dependent. —व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-रथं 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्तु *a.* or *m.* [उचितं बहु वक्ति, वच्-वृच्] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2 Eloquent, an orator; अग्रियस्य च पदस्य वक्ता ओता च दुर्लभा Rām.; किं करिष्यति वक्ता ओता यत्र न विद्यते; दुर्गुरा यत्र वक्तास्तत्र मोनं हि शोभनं Sn-bhāsh. -3 A teacher, an expounder. -4 A learned or wise man in general. -5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रं [वक्तव्येन वच्-करणे ह्र्] 1 The mouth. -2 The face; वद्वक्त्रं सुदुरीकसे न धनितां वपे न चाङ्गमुखा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzle, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to *anushtubh*; See S. D. 567; Kāv. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. —*Comp.* —आसवः saliva. —सुता a tooth. —जः a Brāhmaṇa. —तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. —गुहा N. of Ganesa. —वले the palate. —पटा a veil. —पट्टा a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. —परिस्वका speech. —भेदिन् *a.* pungent, sharp. —रथं the aperture of the month —वासः an orange. —शोधनं 1. cleansing the month. -2. a lime, citron. —शोधिन् *n.* a citron. (—*m.*) a citron, tree.

वक्र *a.* 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; वक्रः यथा यदपि भवति प्रथितस्त्योचराशौ Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतेर्वक्रभणितौ Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः...सुबुवां प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Śi. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति also. -3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition,

-6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). -7 Prosodially long. —कः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क 1 The bend or arm of a river. -2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). —Comp. —अंग a crooked limb. (—गः) 1. a goose. -2. the ruddy goose. -3. a snake. —उक्तिः *f.* 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; *Mammata* thus defines it:—यदुक्तमन्यथावाक्यमन्यथान्वयेन योग्यते । श्लेषेण काङ्क्षा वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विषा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (पन्था केयं स्थिता ते &c.). -2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo; सुबन्धुर्वीणभट्टश्च कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥ -3. sarcasm. —कटः the jujube tree. —कटकः the Khadira tree. —खट्वाः —खट्वाकः a sabre, scimitar. —गति, गामिन् *a.* 1. winding, meandering. -2. fraudulent, dishonest. (—तिः *f.*) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait. —ग्रीवः a camel. —चतुः a parrot. —तुहः 1. an epithet of Gopesa. -2. a parrot. —वृष्टः a hoar. —दृष्टिः *a.* 1. squint-eyed, squinting. -2. having a malignant or evil look. -3. envious. (—*f.*) squint, an oblique look. —नकः 1. a parrot. -2. low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, —पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the Palāsa tree. —बालधिः, —लांगूलः a dog. —भणितं prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. -2. deceit. —वक्रः a hog.

वक्रता, —रत्नं 1 Crookedness. -2. Retrograde motion. -3 Failure, mishap. -4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

वक्रि *a.* 1 Equivocating. -2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित *a.* Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् *a.* 1 Crooked. -2 Retrograde. —*m.* A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् *m.* [वक्र-इमन्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. -2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity, tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्राब्जसौरभं स च सुधास्वदी गिरां वक्रिमा Glt. 3. -3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रिकु 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्रिधु 1 P. 1 To become crooked. -2 To retrograde.

वक्रिभावः 1 Curve. -2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय. वक्रोष्ठिः *f.* वक्रोष्ठिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To be powerful. -3 To be angry. -4 To accumulate.

वक्षन् 1 The breast. -2 Refreshment. -3 Fire. —गः —गः pl. 1 the stomach or abdomen. -2 The sides; flank. -3 The bed of a river. -4 A river.

वक्षयः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. -2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् *n.* [वह अहर् हृत् व] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34. -2 Ved. Strength. —*m.* An ox, a bull. —Comp. —जः, —वह, —वहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोवहः, वक्षोवहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. —स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.

वख्, वख् (वखति, वखति) To go, move.

वक् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. -2 To go.

वक्कः 1 The bend of a river. -2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वकरः The bend of a river.

वका The pommel of a saddle.

वकिलः A thorn.

वक्रिः 1 A rih (of an animal or building (said to be only by some)). -2 The timber of a roof. -3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be also in these two senses).

वक्षर्ण 1 The groin. -2 The joint of the thigh.

वङ्गः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वङ्ग 1 P. (वङ्गति) 1 To go. -2 To limp, be lame.

वङ्गाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वङ्गादुत्तराख्य तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्धतार R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं ससारस्य ब्रह्मपुत्रांतयः प्रिये वङ्गदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App. III). —गः 1 Cotton. -2 The egg-plant. —ग 1 Lead. -2 Tin. —Comp. —अरिः yellow orpiment. —ज 1. brass. -2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —ह्रस्वजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वङ्घ 1 A. (वङ्घते) 1 To go. -2 To go swiftly. -3 To begin. -4 To censure, blame.

वङ्घ 2 P. (A. also in non-conjunctive tenses; in conjunctive tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वङ्घि, उवाच, अवोचत्, वङ्घति, वङ्घं, उक्त) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वङ्घि K. P. 10; (oft. with two acc.);

वाचस्वदुस्ते मियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच वाचस्पतिः मोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाक्ये Rām. -2 To relate, describe; रघुनाममन्त्रं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां महच्चानारसारणिः S. 2; Me. 98. -4 To name, call; तत्केससतिशुणं मन्त्रं वरनिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -5 To signify, denote (as sense). -6 To recite, repeat. -7 To censure; reproach. —Caus. (वाचयति) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse. -3 To say, tell, declare. -4 To promise. —Desid. (विबक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विबक्षता दोषमपि स्तुतारमना स्वयंकमीशं प्रति साधु भावितं Ku. 5. 81.

वक्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वक्त्रन् *m.* A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वग् *a.* Talkative. —ग्रः 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वग्गुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वृचः 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. —चा 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root —चं Speaking, talk. —Comp. —अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वचक्रः *a.* Talkative, eloquent. —*m.* A Brāhmaṇa.

वचंवा A kind of talking-bird.

वचनं [वच्-वृत्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. -2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken) sentence; ननु वक्तुविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणयुक्ता वचने विपश्चितः Kt. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिमहोत्सवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. -5 An order, command, direction; महच्चाना 'in my name,' 'by my order.' -6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधराक्षदः मेघवचनः. -10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). -11 Dry ginger. —Comp. —उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. —कर *a.* obedient, doing what is ordered. (—रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. —करिन् *a.* obeying orders, obedient. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्राहिन् *a.* obedient, compliant, submissive. —पद्म *a.* eloquent. —मात्रं mere words, unsupported assertion. —विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —शतं a hundred

speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —सहायः a companion in conversation. —स्थित a. (वचनेस्थित also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय a. [वच्-अनीय] 1 To be said, spoken, or related. —2 Censurable, blameable. —यं Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण. स्वामनुयायि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुं वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75; Ki. 9. 39, 65; Mk. 4. 1.

वचः 1 A cock. —2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचस् n. 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच यावत् प्रथमोक्तिं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते कलं Subhāsh. —2 A command, order, precept, injunction. —3 Advice, counsel. —4 A hymn. —5 Singing, a song of birds. —6 (In gram.) Number. —Comp. —कर a. 1. obedient, compliant. —2. executing the orders of another. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्रहः the ear. —प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking; अव्यवस्थितवचःप्रवृत्तिः S. 7. 17.

वचस a. Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसपतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त p. p. 1 Said, spoken. —2 Uttered, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or समाहित.) —3 Told, addressed; असावुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. —क्त A speech, words collectively; a sentence. —क्त A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each.) —Comp. —अनुक्त a. spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहारः a brief description, resumé, peroration, recapitulation. —निर्वाहः defending an assertion. —पुरुषः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse. —वाक्यं a dictum, decree,

उक्तिः f. 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिरर्थतरस्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chāndr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. —2 A sentence. —3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्त्या पुष्पवतीं दिवाकरनिशाकरी Ak.

वच्. 1 P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. —II 10 U. (वजयति)

1 To trim, prepare. —2 To feather an arrow. —3 To go, move.

वज्र a. [वज्र-उप. 2. 28] 1 Hard, adamant. —2 Severe. —3 Forked, zigzag. —4 Grass. —ज्रः, —ज्र 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi q. v.); आशंसते ममितायु सुराः सकृदेव हि वैश्वैरस्याधिष्ये धनुर्वि विजयं पौरुहिते च वज्रे S. 2. 15. —2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. —3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रतमुक्तीणि सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कठोरानि मृदाणि कुशमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. —5 Sour gruel. —ज्रः 1 A form of military array. —2 A kind of Kusa grass. —3 N. of various plants. —4 A kind of pillar. —ज्र 1 Steel. —2 A kind of talo. —3 Thunder-like or severe language. —4 A child. —5 Emblic myrobalan. —6 The blossom of the sesamum or Vajra plant. —Comp. —ज्रः a snake. —अव्यसः cross-multiplication. —अज्ञः the thunder-bolt of Indra. —आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. —आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. —आघातः 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. —2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. —आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आयुधः an epithet of Indra. —आसनं a diamond-seat. —कंकटः an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका N. of the mother of Śakyamuni. —कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. —कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. —केतुः N. of the demon Naraka. —क्षारं an alkaline earth. —गोपः = इन्द्रगोपः q. v. —वंजुः a vulture. —चर्मन् m. a rhinoceros. —जित् m. N. of Garuda. —जलनं, —ज्वाल lightning. —तुंडः 1. a vulture. —2. mosquito, gnat. —3. N. of Garuda. —4. of Ganesa. —तुल्यः lapis lazuli or azure stone. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. —दक्षिणः N. of Indra. —दंतः 1. a hog. —2. a car. —दंशनः a rat. —देहः, —देहिन् a. having an adamant or very hardy frame. —धरः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. —2. an owl. —नाभः the discus of Krishna. —निर्धौवः, —निष्पेवः a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra, वज्रमुमुक्षुर्निवज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. —3. an owl. —पातः. —पातनं a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt; U. 4. 24. —पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. —2. a valuable flower. —भृत् m. an epithet of Indra. —मणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. —मय a. 1. hard, adamant.

—2. cruel, hard-hearted. —हुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. —रवः a hog. —लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपदितेव Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57). —लोहकः a magnet. —वधः 1. death by thunderbolt. —2 cross-multiplication. —व्यूहः a kind of military array. —गन्धः a porcupine. —सार a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt adamantine; क्व च निशानिपाता वज्रसाराः क्षारते S. 1. 10; स्वमपि कुसुमवाणान् वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. —सूचिः, —चीर f. a diamond-needle. —हृदयं an adamant heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. —2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वज्रिन् m. 1 N. of Indra; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमंतद्विजयंते द्विषतो यद्वय पक्ष्याः V. 1. 15; R. 9. 24. —2 An owl. —3 A Buddha saint.

वञ्च् 1 P. (वंचति) 1 To go, to arrive at; वञ्चुश्चाहवञ्चिर्ति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. —2 To wander over. —3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. —4 To go crookedly. —5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. —Caus. (वंचयति), 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun; अहिं वंचयति; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायामिनेरद्विषा Bk. 8. 43. —2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); मूर्खस्त्वामवंचयन्तं Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वंचयते जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूतं Git. 8; (वंचने) वंचयन् प्रणयिनीत्याप सः R. 19. 17; Kn. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. —3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वंचक a. [वञ्च्-णिच्-पुल्ल] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. —2 Cheating, deceiving. —कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. —2 A jackal. —3 Muskrat. —4 A tame ichneumon.

वंचतिः Fire.

वंचयः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. —2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. —3 The cuckoo.

वंचनं-ना [वञ्च्-लुट्] 1 Cheating. —2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 5; स्वर्वाभितोषिषुकुं वंचनमभिवञ्चेजिरे Ku. 6. 47. —3 An illusion, delusion. —4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवंचना Māl. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. —2 Deprived of. —स A sort of ridicule or enigma.

वञ्चुक a. (की f.) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —कः A jackal.

बंजुल *a.* Crooked. —लः [बंजुल-उल्लूख] वस्य जः Tv.] 1 A common cane or reed, आमंजुलललत नि च तान्यमूनि नीधनीलनिचुलानि मरित्तानि U 2. 23; or मजुलबंजुलकुजगं विचर्क करेण दुहले Glt 1. —2 A kind of flower. —3 The Ashka tree. —4 A kind of bird. —ला A cow that yields much milk. —Comp —दुमः the Asoka tree. —मियः the ratan.

बट I. 1 P. (बटति) To surround. II. 10 U. (बटयति-ते) 1 To tell. —2 To divide, partition. —3 To surround, encompass. —4 To tie, string, connect. —Caus. (बटयति) To speak.

बटः [बट-अच्] 1 The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूटयागेनि वर्मनि बटः इर्यामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. —2 A small shell or cowrie. —3 A small ball, globule, pill. —4 A round figure, a cipher. —5 A kind of cake. —6 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). —7 Equality in shape. —Comp. —पञ्च a variety of the white basil. (—जा) a jasmine. —वासिन m. a Yaksha.

बटका ! A kind of oake. —2 A small lamp, ball, globule, pill.

बटर *a.* Wicked, villainous. —रः 1 A cook. —2 A mat. —3 A turban. —4 A thief, robber. —5 A burning-stick. —6 Fragrant grass.

बटारकः, —बटारका A cord, string.

बटिकः A pawn at chess.

बटिका 1 A pill. —2 A chessman. —3 A kind of oake or bread (Mar. ओको) made of rice and Masha.

बटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. —m. = बटिक q. v.

बटी 1 A rope or string. —2 A pill, bolus.

बटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling, oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलार्थं बटुः S. 2; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं बटुः पुनर्विबुधः सुदुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. बटु also. —2 A religious student or Brahmacharin q. v.

बटुकः 1 A boy, lad. —2 A Brahmacarin. —3 A fool or blockhead.

बटुरिन् *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

बट् 1 P. (बटति) 1 To be strong or powerful. —2 To be fat.

बटर् [बट्-अस्] 1 Dull, stupid. —2 Wicked. —रः 1 A fool or blockhead. —2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow —3 A physician. —4 A water-pot.

बटभिः —भी S. 6 बलभिः-भी.

बटवा 1 A mare. —2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins,

see संज्ञा. —3 A female slave. —4 A harlot, prostitute. —5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजवोषित्). —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः the submarine fire. —सुखः 1. the submarine fire. —2 N. of Siva.

बट्टा A kind of cake.

बडिलं See बडिश.

बड् *a.* Large; big, great.

बण् 1 P. (बगति) To sound.

बणः Sound, noise.

बणिज् m [Up. 2. 70] 1 A merchant, trader; बस्यागमः केवल जीविकायै तं ज्ञानपथं बणिजं ब्रुवति M. 1. 17. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —f. Merchandise, trade. —Comp. —कर्मन् n., —क्रिया traffic, trade. —जनः 1. Merchants (collectively). —2. a trader, merchant. —पथः 1. trade, traffic. —2. a merchant. —3. a merchant's shop, a stall. —4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —वृत्तिः f. trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. —सार्धः a caravan.

बणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

बणिजका A merchant.

बणिज्यं, बणिज्या Trade, traffic.

बंट 1 P., 10 U (बटति, बंटयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

बंट *a.* Unmarried. —टः 1 A part, portion, share. —2 The handle of a sickle. —3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

बंटकः [बंट्-बन् स्वार्थे क] 1 Dividing, distributing. —2 A distributor. —3 A part, portion, share.

बंटनं [बंट्-ल्यट्] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

बंटालः, —बंटालः 1 A contest of heroes. —2 A shovel, hoe —3 A boat.

बंट 1 A. (बंटते) To go alone or unaccompanied

बंट *a.* 1 Unmarried. —2 Dwarfish. —3 Crippled. —टः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. —2 A servant. —3 A dwarf. —4 A javelin, dart.

बंटरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. —2 The new shoot of the palm tree. —3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). —4 A dog —5 The tail of a dog. —6 A cloud. —7 The female breast.

बंट I. 1 A. (बंटते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. —2 To surround, encompass. —II. 10 U. (बंटयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

बंह *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. —2 Unmarried. —3 Emasculated. —हः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. —2 An ox without a tail. —हः An unchaste woman; cf. रंहा.

बंडरः 1 A miser, stingy person. —2 A eunuch.

बंडाल See बंडाल.

बत् *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; धनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; so भगवत्, भास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). —2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; हृत्युक्तवत् जनकारमजायत् R. 14. 43. —ind. An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

बत See बत.

बव *a.* 1 Sonnded, spoken, uttered. —2 Asked, begged. —3 Hurt, killed.

वतंसः See अवतंस; कपोलबिलोलवतंसं Glt. 2.

वत् *f.* A river of heaven. —m. 1 A road. —2 A disease of the eyes.

वतोका A barren or childless woman; a woman or oow misarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वत्स; Up. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the young of an animal; वेनाय वत्सनिव लोकमहं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; यं सर्वसौलाः परिकल्प्य वत्से Kn. 1. 2. —2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कुतं कुतमतिविनयेन, किमपराजं वत्सेन U. 6. —3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्भत्सा 'one whose children are living'. —4 A year. —5 N. of a country; (its chief town was कीशानी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). —वत्सा 1 A female calf. —2 A little girl; वत्से सीते 'dear Stā' &c. —वत्स The breast. —Comp. —अक्षी a kind of cucumber. —अद्वजः a wolf. —वृक्षः, —राजः a kind of the *Vatsas*; लोके हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाट्ये च वत्सा वरं Ratn. 1. —काम *a.* fond of children. (—मा) a cow longing for her calf. —तंत्री a rope for tying calves. —वृत्तः a kind of arrow. —नामः 1. N. of a tree. —2. a kind of very strong poison. —पत्तनं N. of the town Kausāmbi. —पाला 'a keeper of calves', N. of Kṛishṇa or Balarāma. —वंधा a cow longing for her calf. —शाला a cow shed.

वस्तुकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. -2 A child. -3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -क Green or black sulphate of iron.

वस्तुरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; महोक्षता वस्तुरः सुशक्तिव R. 3. 32. -री A heifer; ओष्ठियाया-म्यागताय वस्तुरी वा महोक्ष वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वस्तिका A heifer.

वस्तरः [वस्-तरन् Un. 3. 71] 1 A year; Y. 1. 205. -2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month Phālguna. -आदिः the month of Mārgaśīrṣa. -क्षणं a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वस्तल a. [वस्तं लाति ला-क] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring; as वस्तला धेनुः, माता &c. -2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards; स्व-द्व्यलः कः स तपस्वि जनस्य हता Mā. 8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8, 41; so झरणा-गतवस्तल; वीनवस्तल &c. -लः 1 A fire fed with grass. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 The sentiment of affection (वास्तव्यत्वं). -ला A cow fond of her calf. -लं Affection, fondness; Pt. 2. 9

वस्तलपति Den. P. To canse to yearn, canse to feel yearning affection for; वृन्मनपरयता मा वस्तलपति S. 7.

वस्तिन् m. Childhood, youth, early youth.

वस्तीयः A cowherd.

वद 1 P. (वदति, bnt Atm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions; see below; उवाच, अवाचति, वदिति, वदितुं, उदित; pass. उद्यते desid. विवादिषति) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to; वद प्रवोचै स्फुटचंद्र-तारका विभावरी यद्युजाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. -2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform; यो योत्रादि वदति स्वयं. -3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2. 29. -4 To lay down, state; Ms. 2. 9; 4. 14. -5 To name, call; वदति वर्ण्यवर्णानां धर्मकं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; तद्व्यपप्राकीर्णनः विप्रेवदां वद्व्यपप्रेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28. -6 To indicate, bespeak; कृतज्ञतामस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. -7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing; कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c. -8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.); ज्ञात्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm -11 To toil, exert,

labour (Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वाद्यति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. -2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument; वीणांमिव वाद्यंती Vikr. 1. 10; वाद्यते मुहु वेणु Git. 5. -3 To speak, recite.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं [उद्यतेऽनेन वद् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The face; आसीद्विद्वत्तवदना च निमोचयंती S. 2. 12; so सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. -2 The mouth; वदनं विनिवेक्षिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रमनामिवेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. -3 Aspect, look, appearance. -4 The front point. -5 First term (in a series). -6 The summit or apex of a triangle. -Comp. -आसवः saliva. -श्यामिका 1. blackness of the face. -2. a kind of disease.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a See वदान्य.

वदामः An almond.

वदर See वदर.

वदाल 1 A whirlpool. -2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. [अत्यं वदति वद्-अव नि०] 1 A sneaker, eloquent. -2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य a. 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. -2 Speaking kindly or affably. -3 Liberal, munificent, generous; Ms. 4. 224. -व्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bonntiful man; झिरसा वदान्यगुरुवः सादरमेनं वदंति सुतरवः Bv. 1. 19; तस्मै वदान्यगुरुवे सर्वे नमोऽस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R. 5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a lunar month); as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. शुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवय. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). -द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वध 1 P. (वधति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हन् in the Aoiist and Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction; आरमनो वधमाहतां कासां विदग्धतस्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 Paralysis. -4 Disappearance. -5 Multiplication (in math.). -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -Comp. -अंगकं a poison. -अहं a deserving capital punishment. -उदकं a. resulting in death, proving fatal. -उद्यत a. 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. -उपायः

a means of killing. -कर्मधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an executioner. -जीविन् m. 1. a hunter. -2. a butcher. -वधः 1. corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.). -2. capital punishment. -निर्जेकः atonement for murder. -भूमिः f. -स्थली f., -स्थानं 1. a place of execution. -2. a slaughter-house. -स्थंभः the godlows; Mk. 10.

वधक a. (धका, धिका f) Killing, destructive, injurious. -कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वधञ्ज A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधर् n. A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, f. -वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधुः [उद्यते पितृमेवान् पतिगृहे वध ऊ-युक् च; cf. Up. 1. 83] 1 A bride; वरः स वधवा सह राजमार्गे प्राप ध्वजच्छा-यनिवारितोष्णं R. 7. 4. 19; समानयंस्तु-ल्यगुणं वधुवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न ततः प्रजा-पतिः S. 5. 15; Kn. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse; इयं नमति वः सर्वांश्चिलांश्चनवधु-रिति Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law; एषा च वधुकुलमहत्-तराणां वधुः U. 4. 4. 16; तेषां वधुस्त्वमसि नंदिनि पाथिवानां 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general; हरिरिह सुग्धवधुनिकरे विलसिनि विलसति केलिपरे Git. 1; स्ववशांसि विक्रमवतामवतां न व-धुवधानि विमुञ्चति धिवः Ki. 6. 45; N. 22. 47; Me. 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal; सुनवधुः a doe; व्याघ्रवधुः, गज-वधुः &c. -Comp. -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. -जनः a wife; female, woman. -पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधुदशयनः A lattice, window.

वधु (धु)दी 1 A young woman or female; रथं वधुदीमारीत्य पायः काप्येव गच्छति Mv. 5. 17; गोपवधुदीदुकूलचौ-राय (कुणाय) Bhāṣā P. 1. -3 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य a 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished. -व्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom; Mn. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -Comp. -पटहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. -भूमिः f., -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. -माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to

be executed. —शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. —2. a slaughter-house.

वधया Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्र 1 A leathern strap or thong ; Si. 20. 50. —2 Lead. —ध्रि A leathern thong.

वध्रि *a.* Castrated, emascuated.

वधिका *m.* A castrated person, eunuch.

वधचः A shoe.

वन [वन्-अच्] 1 To honour, worship. —2 To aid. —3 To sound. —4 To be occupied or engaged. —II. 8 U. (वनोति, वनुते, usually वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.) ; तोषदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. —2 To seek for, seek to obtain. —3 To conquer, possess. —4 Ved. To like, love. —5 To wish, desire. —6 To make ready, prepare for. —7 To hurt, injure. —III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वनयतिने) 1 To favour, aid. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To sound. —4 To confide in.

वन [वन्-अच्] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees ; एको वानः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120 ; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति राणिण्यम्. —2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed ; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावसीनाः R. 16. 16. 6. 86. —3 A place of abode, residence, house. —4 A fountain, spring (of water). —5 Water in general ; Si. 6. 73. —6 A wooden vessel. —7 Wood, timber. —8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. —9 Ved. A cloud. —10 Light : a ray of light. —11 Worshipping. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest' ; वन-वराहा, वनकटुली, वनपुष्प &c.). —Comp. —अग्निः a forest-conflagration. —अजः the wild goat. —अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest ; R. 2. 58. —2. the forest region itself, wood ; U. 2. 25. —अंतरं 1. another wood. —2. the interior of a forest ; V. 4. 26. —अचिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. —अरिहा wild turmeric. —अचकः a florist, maker of garlands. —अलकं red earth or ruddle. —अलिका a sun-flower. —अलुः a hare. —आलुका a kind of bean. —आपगा 'wood-river', a forest-stream. —आर्द्रक the root of wild ginger. (—का) wild ginger. —आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —अश्रमिन् *m.* an anchorite, a hermit. —आश्रय 1. an inhabitant of the wood. —2. a sort of crow or raven. —उत्साहः a

rhinoceros. —उद्भवा the wild cotton-plant. —उपह्वः a forest-conflagration. —ओकस् *m.* 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. —2. an anchorite, a hermit. —3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. —कृणा wild pepper. —कवली wild plantain. —करिन् *m.*, —कंजरी, —गजः a wild elephant. —कार्पासी (मिः *f.*) the wild cotton tree. —कुङ्कुटः a wild fowl. —कोलिः *f.* the wild jujube tree. —खंडं a forest. —गवः the wild ox. —गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. —गुप्तः a spy. —गुह्यः a wild or forest shrub. —गोचर *a.* 1. frequenting woods. —2. living in water. (—रः) 1. a hunter. —2. a forester. (—रं) a forest. —ग्रहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress ; S. 2. —द्वन्द्वं 1. the Devadāru tree. —2. aloewood. —चंद्रिका, —उयोस्मना a kind of jasmine. —चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. —चरा *a.* living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (—रः) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman ; उपस्थुरास्थितविदाधियः ज्ञानयज्ज्वा वनचरा वसति Ki. 6 29 ; Me. 12. —2. a wild animal. —3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. —चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. —छागः 1. a wild goat. —2. a boar. —छिद्र *m.* a wood-cutter. —जलः 1. an elephant. —2. a kind of fragrant grass. —3. the wild citron tree. (—जं) a blue lotus-flower. —जा 1. wild ginger. —2. the wild cotton tree. —जीविन् a forester, woodman. —तिकः the yellow myrobalan tree. —दः a cloud. —दाहः a forest-conflagration. —द्वीपः = बकः. —देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad ; R. 2. 12. 9. 52 ; S. 4. 4 ; Ku. 3. 52. 6. 39. —द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. —धरा an avenue of trees. —धितिः *f.* Ved. a hatchet. —धेनु *f.* the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. —धः a woodman. —पल्लवः the shoot of a tree. —पांसुलः a hunter. —पार्श्वः the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. —पुष्पः a forest-flower. —पूरकः the wild citron tree. —प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. —प्रस्थ *a.* retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (—स्थः) a wood situated on a table-land. —प्रियः the cuckoo. (—प्रं) the cinnamon tree. —प्रहिणः, —वर्हिणः a wild peacock. —सू *f.* forest-ground. —मक्षिका a gad fly. —मल्ली wild jasmine. —माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna ; R. 9. 51 ; it is thus described: —आजातुल्लेखी माला सर्वतुल्लमोज्ज्वला । मध्ये रथुल्लङ्घ्याव । वनमालेति कीर्तिता । धरः an epithet of Krishna. —मालिन् *a.* adorned with a chaplet of wood-

flowers. (—मः) an epithet of Krishna ; धीरसमीरे यदुनामिरे वसति वने वनमाली Glt. 5 ; तव विहे वनमाली सखि सीदति *ibid.* —मालिनी *N.* of the town of Dvārakā. —मुच *a.* pouring water ; R. 9. 22. (—मः), —मूनः a cloud. —मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचः wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः —जी *f.* 1. a grove or long row of trees. —2. a long tract of forest. —3. a path in a forest. —रुहं a lotus flower. —रुद्री *f.* 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. —2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper ; इक्षुता खलु गुणैरुद्यतलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. —वह्निः, —हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest ; S. 4. 9. —2. a wild or nomadic life. —3. a forest-dweller, a forester. —वासनः a civet cat. —वासिन् *m.* 1. a forest-dweller, forester. —2. a hermit ; so वनस्थायिन्. —वीजः, —वीजकः the wild citron tree. —वृताकी the egg-plant. —वीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus. —धन्व *m.* 1. a jackal. —2. a tiger. —3. a civet cat. —मंकटः a kind of pulse. —मद्, —संवासिन् *m.* a forester. —समूहः a thick wood. —संप्रवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. —सरोजिनी *f.* the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. —2. a hermit. —स्था, —स्थी the holy fig tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground ; Kn. 3. 29. —स्त्र *f.* a garland of forest flowers.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्पतिः नि० बहु] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. —2 A tree in general ; तमाद्यु विन्नं तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. —3 The Soma plant. —4 A stem, trunk. —5 A beam ; pole, post. —6 A sacrificial post. —7 An offering to *Vanapati*. —8 A wooden amulet. —9 A scaffold. —10 An ascetic. —Comp. —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वननं Ved. Wealth.

वनम् *a.* Ved. 1 Loveliness ; or glory. —2 Wealth. —3 A wood.

वानयुः *N.* of a district ; R. 5. 73. —Comp. —जः *a.* produced in *Vanāyu*, (as a horse)

वनहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 *N.* of Agni. —2 A heap. —3 Asking, haggling. —*f.* Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood ; as in अशोक-वनिका.

वनिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Worshipping. —2 Desiring. —3 Giving, bestowing. —4 Abounding in water. —5 Living in a forest. —*m.* 1 A tree —2 The Soma-

plant. -3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha q. v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्थे न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनेकिञ्चुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly; also वनेविल्लकाः in this sense.

वनेचर a. [वने चरति चट्ट अलुह स०] Dwelling in a wood. —रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. —2 An ascetic, a hermit. —3 A wild beast. —4 A sylvan, satyr. —5 A demon.

वनिता p. p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. —2 Served, worshipped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनिति वदेयतां लोकाः सर्वे वदेतु ते । युतां परिणता मेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पाथिकवनिताः Me. 8. —2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. —3 Any beloved woman. —4 The female of an animal. —Comp. —द्वि m. a misogynist (woman-hater). —विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वेनिदुः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice —2 The rectum.

वनिष्णु a. Begging, requesting; (याचक).

वनीकः A beggar.

वनीपकः, वनीयकः A heggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पयूद्धः N. 15. 60.

वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg (as alms). —2 To ask, entreat, request. वदुः Ved. A malicious person (द्विषक).

वदुश्च a. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. —2 Devoted or attached to. —3 A worshipper, one who honours. —m. 1 A plotter, an enemy (द्विषक). —2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

वंद 1 A. (वंदे, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः विवर्ते वंदे पार्वतीपरमेष्ठिने R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. —2 To adore, worship. —3 To praise, extol. —With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81. वंदकः A praiser.

वंद्यः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. —2 One who deserves praise.

वंदनं [वंद-स्युट्] 1 Salutation, obeisance. —2 Reverence, adoration. —3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c (by touching his feet). —4 Praising, extolling. —5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. —न 1 Worship, adoration. —2 Praise. —नी 1 Worship, adoration. —3 Praise. —3 Solicitation. —4 A drug for reviving the dead. —Comp. —माला,

—मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

वंदा 1 A female beggar. —2 Parasitical plant; (वंदाकाः, -की, -का, -वंदारः also in this sense).

वंदाश्च a. 1 Praising. —2 Reverential, respectful. polite, civil; परमपुण्ड्रितो महासुनिन्दारः Mn. 7. —n. Praises. —m. A panegyrist, bard.

वंदित्र m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; चर्मवेद्वत्पटु-तरगिरे वंदितो नीलकंठः V. 4. 4; (the hards form distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). —2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See वंदी. —Comp. —पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद्य a. 1 Adorable, venerable. —2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. —3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. —या 1 A parasitical plant. —2 Yellow pigment.

वंदः A worshipper, votary. —वं Prosperity.

वंधुर a. See वंधुर.

वंध्य. वंद्या See वंध्य, वंद्या.

वन्धः [Up. 2. 23] A co-partner.

वन्य a. [वने-भवः यत्] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in woods, wild; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्या-मेवाय संविधां R. 1. 94; वन्यानां मार्ग-शास्त्रिनो 45, 88. —2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. —3 Wooden. —न्यः 1 A wild animal. —2 A wild plant. —न्यं Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.); R. 12. 20. —Comp. —इतर a. tame, domesticated. —गजः, —द्विपः a wild elephant.

वन्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. —2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपति, वपते, उव; pass. उष्यते; desid. विवपसति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यधिरिणे बीज-मुत्पा न वप्ता लभते कले Ma. 3. 112; न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते कले Subhāsh; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. —2 To throw, cast (as dice). —3 To beget, produce. —4 To weave. —5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). —Caus. (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put in to the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. —2 One who sows, a sower. —3 Shaving. —4 Weaving.

वपनं [वप्-स्युट्] 1 Sowing seed. —2 Shavings, shearing; Ma. 11. 152. —3

Semen virile, seed. —नी 1 A barber's shop. —2 A weaving instrument. —3 A weaver's shop (तनुशाला).

वपा [वप्-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. —2 A hole, cavity. —3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. —4 The skin of the intestines. —Comp. —कृत m. marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुः The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

वपुष a. Ved. 1 Handsome. —2 Wonderful. —वं Beauty (of form).

वपुस् a. [वप्-उसि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.). —n. 1 (a) Body, person; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नवं वयः कृतमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषौ शंस. पयो च दृष्ट्वा Me. 80; परिचः क्षतजलुष्य-वपुः Bri. S. 30. 25. —2 Essence, nature; Me. 5. 96. —3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. —4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. —5 Ved. Water. —Comp. —गुणः, —प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty; संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 32; वपुःप्र-कर्षादजयदुर्गं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. —धर a. 1. embodied. —2. beautiful. —स्रवः a humour of the body.

वपुस्मत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; दृष्ट्वा जगतीमुजा सुनिः स वपुस्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. —2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वप्ता m. [वप्-तृच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंबकरीता वप्तामपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. —2 A father, procreator. —3 A poet, an inspired sage. —4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः-प्र [उष्यते अत्र वप्-रं] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावप्रवलयं (उदी) R. 1. 30. —2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which hells and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see वप्रकीडा below. —3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; दृष्ट्वा वेलावप्रवनेन वप्तासा Ki. 14. 40. —4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; हीरे महाव्रतमिवात्र चरति वप्ताः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. —5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; ववनय-प्रतेवुरवप्रमपः Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. —6 The foundation of a building. —7 The gate of a fortified town. —8 A ditch. —9 The circumference of a sphere. —10 A field in general. —11 The butting of an elephant or bull. —12 Dust. —पः 1 A father. —2 A Prajāpati. —प्र Lead. —Comp. —अभि-

घातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.) ; Ki. 5. 42 ; cf. तदाघातः. —क्रिया, —क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound ; वक्रक्रिया-मुद्रावतस्तदेषु R. 5. 44 ; वक्रकीडापरिणत-गजप्रेक्षणयोर्यं वृद्धं Me. 2.

वक्रः The circumference of a wheel.

वक्रिः 1 A field. —2 The ocean. —3 Difficult position (वृत्तिः).

वमी A mound of earth, hillock.

वञ्च 1 P. (वञ्चति) To go, move.

वस् 1 P. (वसति, वात, caus. वामयति, वमयति ; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth ; रक्तं चावमिषुर्द्वेः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. —2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also) ; किमप्यपवासा निकृता इव तेजसि वमति U. 6. 14 ; S. 2. 7 ; R. 16. 66 ; Me. 20 ; अविविद्यगुणितं सत्कविभिर्गणितः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधारा Vās. —3 To throw out or down ; वातामल्यः R. 7. 6. —4 To reject.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. —2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [वमस्वृ] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. —2 Drawing out, taking or getting out ; as in वसन्मिषवद्वमनं R. 15. 29 ; Kn. 6. 37. —3 An emetic. —4 Offering oblations. —5 Pain. —नः Heiup. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः [वम इत्] 1 Fire. —2 A cheat rogue. —मिः f. 1 Sickness, nausea. —2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंशः A bamboo (वंश).

वंशारवः The lowing of cattle.

वृक्षः —घ्नी An ant. —Comp. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वृश् 1 A. (वस्ते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस् n. [अज-अवृत्तं वीमावा] 1 Age, any time or period of life ; गुणाः पु-ज्जारायाम् युगिषु न च लिखे न च वयः U. 4. 11 ; न च वयः R. 2. 47 ; पश्चिमे वयसि 19. 1 ; न च वयः वयस्तेजसते हेतुः Bh. 2. 38 ; तेजसति हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1 ; Kn. 5. 16. —2 Youth, the prime of life ; वयोपते किं वसिताविलासाः Subhāsh. ; so अतिक्रान्तवयाः. —3 A bird in general ; स्वर्गीयाः समवे वयं वयः N. 2. 62 ; वय-वयोवयोवयसि वयं R. 9. 53 ; 2. 9 ; Si. 3. 55, 11. 47. —4 Crow ; Pt. 1. 23 ; (here it may mean 'a bird')

also). —5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. —6 Energy, strength. —7 Health, soundness of constitution. —Comp. —अतिवयः, —अतीत a. (वयोतिग &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —अधिक a. (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. —अवस्था (वयो-वस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age ; Māl. 9. 29. —कर a. causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. —गत a. 1. come of age. —2. advanced in years. (—तं) the departure of youth, —परिणतिः, —परिणामः ripeness of age ; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. —2. duration of life. —वृद्ध a. (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संघा 1. transition from one period of life to another ; वयो वयःसंघः. —2. puberty, maturity, (period of coming of age). —स्थ a. (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. —2. grown up, mature. —3. strong, powerful. (—स्थ) a friend ; contemporary. (—स्था) 1. a female companion. —2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —3. small oardamoms. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः f. (वयो-हानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. —2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. [वयसा तुल्यः वय] 1 Being of the same age. —2 Contemporary. —स्या A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age). —स्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुनं [वय उन्] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. —2 A temple (said to be m. also in this sense in Upadishūtras). —3 A rule, precept, order. —4 Manner, custom. —5 Clearness.

वयोधस् m. A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा a. Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous. —2 Giving strength or health. —3 Giving food. —धाः f. Strength, power.

वयोरनं Lead.

वर् 10 U. (वरयति-ने, strictly caus. of वृ or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get ; see वृ.

वर a. [वृ कर्मणि अप्] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest ; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp. ; वरुतां वरः R. 1. 59 ; वेदविदां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54 ; Kn. 6. 18 ; वरुताः, तद्वराः, सरित्तरा &c. —2 Better than, preferable to ; संयिजो वरिणा वराः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 352. —राः 1 The act of choosing,

selecting. —2 Choice, selection. —3 A boon, blessing, favour (त्वोभिरित्यते वस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः) ; वरं वृ or वाच् 'to ask a boon' ; श्रीतास्मि ते पुत्रं वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63 ; भवद्भ्यश्चरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32 ; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). —4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. —5 A wish, desire in general. —6 Solicitation, entreaty. —7 Charity, alms. —8 Surrounding, enclosing. —9 Obstructing, checking. —10 A bride-groom, husband ; वरं वरयते कस्या ; see under वय (1) also. —11 A suitor, wooer. —12 A dowry. —13 A son-in-law. —14 A dissolute man, libertine. —15 A sparrow. —रः Saffron ; (for वरस् see separately). —Comp. —अंग a. having an excellent form. (—गः) 1. an elephant. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. N. of Cupid. (—नी) turmeric. (—नं) 1. the head. —2. the best part. —3. an elegant form. —4. pudendum muliebre. —5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह a. 1. worthy of a boon. —2. very worthy, highly esteemed. —3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् m. an astrologer. —आरोह a. having fine hips. (—हः) 1. an excellent rider. —2. a rider on an elephant or horse. —3. mounting, riding. (—हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman ; कामं कुर्व वरा-रोहे देहि मे परिभणं Māl. 6. 11. —आलिः the moon. —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. —2. the obsequious seat, seat of honour. —3. the China rose. (—नः) 1. a door-keeper. —2. a lover, paramour. —इन्द्रः 1. a chief, overruler. —2. Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Siva. —उवः —रुः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —कृतः an epithet of Indra. —चंदनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. —2. the pine tree. —तदु a. fair-limbed. (—तुः f.) a beautiful woman ; वरतुल्यवर्णा नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तंतुः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. —खचः the Nimba tree. —वृ a. 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. —2. propitious (—वृ) 1. a benefactor. —2. N. of a class of Manes. —3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. 'हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (—वृ) 1. N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. —2. a maiden, girl. —वृक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bride-groom by the father of the bride. —दानं the granting of a boon. —दुमः agallochum. —निधयः the choice of a bride-groom. —पक्षः the party of the bride-groom (at a wedding ; R. 6. 86. —पद्म N. of Lopā-mudrā. —प्रदानं, —प्राप्ता the setting

out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —कलः the cocoa-nut tree. —बहिः saffron. —युवतिः स्त्री *f.* a beautiful young woman. —बहिः N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine-gems' at the court of king Vikrama; see *नवरत्न*); he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vartikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras. —लवण *a.* received as a boon. (—वधः) the *Champakā* tree. —वरसला a mother-in-law. —वर्ण gold. —वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. —2 a woman in general. —3. turmeric. —4. lac. —5. N. of Lakshmi. —6. of Durgā. —7. of Sarasvatī. —8. the creeper called *Priyangu*. —9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of Siva. —सुरत *a.* 1. very wanton. —2. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —सख *f.* 'the bride-groom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरका [वृ-वृत्] 1 A wish, request, boon. —2 A cloak. —3 A kind of wild bean. —4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —क 1 The cover of a boat. —2 A towel, wiper.

वरण [वृ-वृत्] 1 Choosing, selecting. —2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. —3 Surrounding, encircling. —4 Covering, screening, protecting. —5 The choice of a bride. —6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). —7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —ज 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. —2 A bridge. —3 The tree called *Varuṇa*. —4 A tree in general; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां सुवे सनलवानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. —5 A camel. —6 A kind of ornament on a bow. —7 N. of Indra. —Comp. —माला, —सख See वरस्रज.

वरटः [वृ-अट्] 1 Gander. —2 A kind of grain. —3 A kind of wasp. —टा-री 1 A goose; नवमसुतिवरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. —2 A wasp or a variety of it; मो वरट एते खलु वास्याः पुत्रा अर्थकल्पवर्ता वरटामिता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यत्र वज्र न खाद्यते तत्र तत्र मण्डति Mk. 1. —टे A jasmine flower (कुंदपुष्प).

वरणसी More usually written वराणसी q. v.

वरंडः [वृ-अंड] 1 A multitude, group. —2 A pimple or eruption on the face. —3 A veranda. —4 A heap of grass. —5 The string of a fish hook. —6 Pocket. (The word वरंडल्लुक्क in सिद्धिदीपिका वरंडल्लुक्क इव

वृक्षस्य पतितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall,' which if raised high, is sure to topple down; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरंडक *a.* 1 Large, great, spacious. —2 Frightened. —3 Miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mound of earth. —2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. —3 A wall. —4 An eruption on the face.

वरंडा 1 A dagger, knife. —2 A kind of bird (सरिका). —3 The wick of a lamp.

वरंडालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरंडा 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather); Si. 11. 44. —2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरस्र *ind.* Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative; सद्यश्च यन् भूमिनायसंगमाहर् बिरोधोपि समं महात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case); वरं मोक्षं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यद्वचनं...वरं भिक्षाशिल्पं न च परधनास्वादनमुक्तं H. 1; वरं माणस्यागो न पुनरधमानासुपगमाः *ibid.*; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः; याज्ञा मोक्षा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरयितु *m.* A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. —ला 1. A goose. —2 A kind of wasp.

वरस्र *n.* Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved. Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 Turmeric. —4 N. of Pārvatī.

वराक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तमया न युक्तं कृतं यस्त वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1; परिकुञ्जिज्जहानजीविता वराकीं वायुर्कपते Māl. 10. —2 Low, vile. —3 Impure. —कः 1. N. of Siva. —2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरमस्य अटति अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A cowrie. —2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A cowrie; वराती काणवरा-उकोति न मया सुखेऽनुना सुखं मां Bh. 3. 4. —2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. —3 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). —Comp. —रजस्र *m.* the tree called नागकेश.

वराटिका A cowrie; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, —वरालकः Cloves.

वराशिः —सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [वराय अभीष्टाय सुतादिलाभाय भाहति भूमि आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A boar, hog; विसृज्य क्रियतां वराहतनिमित्तस्ताक्ष-तिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. —2 A ram. —3 A bull. —4 A cloud. —5 A crocodile. —6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. —7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar-incarnation; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंक-कलेव निमग्नः। केशव धृतशूररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. —8 A particular measure. —9 N. of Varāhamihira. —10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —Comp. —अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. —कंदः a kind of esculent root. —कर्णः a kind of arrow. —काणिका a kind of missile. —कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. —क्रांत the sensitive plant. —वराहोत्सवी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Māgha in honour of Vishnu. —नामन् *n.* an esculent root. —मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of *बृहत्संहिता* (supposed to be one of the 'nine-gems' at the court of king Vikrama.). —शुभा N. of Siva.

वराहः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमन् *m.* 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. —2 Ved. Circuit, compass. —3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवत् *n.* Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. —2 Wealth. —3 Room, space. —4 Pleasure, happiness. —5 Ease.

वरिषसि (सि) त *a.* Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवत्सा 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. —2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. —2 Largest, greatest. —3 Widest. —4 Heaviest. —5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उक् q. v.). —उः 1 The francoline partridge. —2 The orange tree. —उं 1 Copper. —2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Ohhāya, wife of the sun. —2 The plant called ज्ञातवरी.

वरिमन् *m.* Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्.

वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good; *Māl.* 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उह q. v.). -4 Extremely tender or younger. -*n.* Vod. Rest, repose.

वरी (ली) वदे: An ox, a bull.

वरीधु: *N.* of Cupid, the god of love.

वरुट: *N.* of a class of Mlechchhas.

वरुड: *N.* of a low caste.

वरुण: [वृ-उन् Up. 3. 53] 1 *N.* of an Aditya (usually associated with Mitra). -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्पः पृथ्वे अवप-श्यञ्जनानाम्; वरुणो यादमामहं *Bṛ.* 10. 29; रश्मिर्विश्वेभ्यं वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ता: *Rv.* 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति *Mb.*; अतिस्त्किमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा भुजामवरज्यदुधवारकरः *Si.* 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The sun. -6 The Varuṇa tree. -*Comp.* -अंगरुहः an epithet of Agastya. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलयः, -आवासः the ocean. -देव, -देवतं the Nakshatra Satahhishaj. -पाशः 1. a shark. -2. the noose of Varuṇa. -लोकः 1. the world of Varuṇa. -2. water.

वरुणानी Varuṇa's wife.

वरुणावि: *f.* *N.* of Lakshmi.

वरुड्र A cloak, mantle.

वरुतु *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. -त्री A guardian deity.

वरुथं [वृ-ऊन् Up. 2. 6] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरुथो रथगुप्तियो निरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). -यः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वरुथिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमेकरथेन वरुथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्धृतः *R.* 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. -त्री An army; स्तूलितसलिलाहुहृष्येनां जगाम वरुथिनी *Si.* 12. 77; *R.* 12. 50.

वरुण्य *a.* [वृ-ण्य] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेद्विच्छसि युद्धमाणं पार्णि वरुण्येन *R.* 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; वेधा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिदं दुषिं दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरुण्यः *Bv.* 2. 158; तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही *Rv.* 3. 62. 10; *R.* 6. 84, *Bk.* 1. 4; *Ku.* 7. 90. -यं Saffron.

वरोट: The Marubaka plant. -ठ Its flower.

वरोल: A kind of wasp.

वरुणः [वृ-अन्] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. -*Comp.* -ककरः a strap or rope of leather (ककरः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वरुणरटः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वरुटुट: A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [वृ-वृ] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यषेधि शेपोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः *R.* 2. 4, 11. 7; so पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side *Kn.* 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class; of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyāya in Rīgveda. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (वर्ग, अर्थ, and काम). -*Comp.* -अंरयं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants, i. e. a nasal. -घनः the cube of a square. -घातः the fifth power -पदे, -मूलं the square root. -प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. -वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गण Multiplication.

वर्गयति Den.. *P.* To multiply.

वर्गज्ञस् ind. In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन् *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गिण *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. -वर्ग्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या यस्य युज्यते धूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे पर्यायः यादिताः *Māl.* 1; वराहना जुह्विरे जुह्वारामवर्ग्याः *Si.* 5. 15.

वर्ध 1 *A.* (वर्ति) To: shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्धटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्धस् *n.* [वर्ध-अस्] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. -*Comp.* -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्धस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्धस्वित् *n.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जन [वृ-ज्] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्ज ind. To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); यौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्राताः *S.* 4; *Ku.* 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. -उर्ध्वं A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण 10 *U.* (वर्णयति, वर्णते) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्णयत्यात्मनस्तद्वत् *Suhāsh.* -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिति प्रणेतन *Gīt.* 3; *Ki.* 5. 18. -3 To praise; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [वर्ण-अन्] 1 A colour, hue; अंतः शुद्धस्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कुर्यात् *Me.* 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वद्गदातुं जलमवनते शाङ्गिणो वर्णचोरे *Me.* 46; *R.* 8. 42. -4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्गानामनुपूर्वेषु *Vāit.*; न कश्चिद्द्वर्गनामप्यपकृष्टोऽपि भजते *S.* 5. 10; *R.* 5. 19. -5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species; as in सर्वगो अक्षरः. -6 (*a*) A letter, character, sound; नमे वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः *V.* 5. (*b*) A word, syllable; *S. D.* 9. -7: Fame, glory,

celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजारंजन-
लब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21. -8 A good quality,
merit, virtue. -9 Praise. -10 Dress,
decoration. -11 Outward appearance,
form, figure. -12 A cloak, mantle.
-13 A covering, lid. -14 The order
or arrangement of a subject in a
song (गतिक्रम); उपात्तवर्णं चरिते पिना-
किनः Kn. 5. 56. 'celebrated in song,
made the subject of a song.' -15 The
honourings of an elephant. -16 A qua-
lity, property. -17 A religious obser-
vance. -18 An unknown quantity.
-19 The number 'one'. -20 Applica-
tion of perfumed ointments to the
body. -21 Gold. -22 A musical mode.
-क 1 Saffron. -2 A coloured ointment
or perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen.
-अधिपः a planet presiding over a
caste or class. -अपसदः an outcast.
-अपेत a. devoid of any caste, out-cast,
degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean.
-आगमः the addition of a letter; भवे-
द्दर्शनमादृशः Sk. -आत्मन् m. a word.
-आश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages
of life; R. 5. 19. -उदकं coloured
water; R. 16. 70. -कूपिका an ink-
stand. -क्रमः 1. the order of castes
or colours. -2. alphabetical order
or arrangement. -गत a. 1. coloured.
-2. algebraical. -चारकः a painter.
-ज्येष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa. -तुलिः, -तुलिका,
-तुली f. a pencil, paint-brush. -द्व a.
colouring. (-द्वं) a kind of fragrant
yellow wood. -दात्री turmeric. -दूतः
a letter. -दूषक a. violating the dis-
tinctions of castes. -धर्मः the pecu-
liar duties of a caste. -पातः the
omission of a letter. -पात्र a paint-box.
-पुष्पं the flower of the globe-amaranth.
-पुष्पकः the globe-amaranth.
-प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं
aloe-wood. -मातु f. a pen, pencil.
-मातुका N. of Sarasvatī. -माला,
-रालिः the alphabet. -रे(ले)खा chalk.
-वर्ति, -वर्तिका f. a paint-brush,
pencil. -वादिन् m. a panegyrist.
-विपर्ययः the substitution or change
of letters; (भवेत्) सिद्धो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.
-विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोढकः 1.
a house-breaker. -2. a plagiarist
(lit. word-stealer). -वृत्त a metre re-
gulated by the number of syllables
it contains (opp माहातृच). -व्यवस्थितिः
f. the institution of caste. -शिक्षा in-
struction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa.
-संयोगः marriage between persons of
the same caste. -संसर्गः confusion of
castes. -संकरः 1. confusion of castes
through intermarriage. -2. mixture or
blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः
K. (where both senses are intended).
Si. 14. 37. -संघातः, -समाहारः the
alphabet. -स्थानं an organ of utter-
ance. -हीन a. outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण-ण्वल्] 1 A mask,

the dress of an actor. -2 A paint,
colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. -3 A
paint or anything used as an unguent
or pigment; एतैः पिष्टमालवर्णकानिभैरा-
लितमभोधैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. -4
A bard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6
Sandal (the tree). -7 A letter, syllable.
-का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour
for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Ver-
milion. -5 A cloak, mantle. -क 1 A
paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. -2
Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A
circle, orb.

वर्णनं-ना [वर्ण-ल्युट्] 1 Painting. -2
Description, delineation, representa-
tion; स्वभावो नस्तु विभादेः स्वक्रियारूप-
वर्णनं K. P. 10. -3 Writing. -4 A
statement, an assertion. -5 Praise,
commendation. (-ना only in this
sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णटिः 1 A painter. -2 A singer. -3
One who maintains himself by his
wife (श्रीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्णा अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संवस्था-
त्] 1 The mask or dress of an actor.
-2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen,
pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. -परिग्रहः
the assumption of a character or
mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य
माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Mā. 1.

वर्णित p. p. [वर्ण-क्] 1 Painted. -2
Described, represented. -3 Extolled,
praised.

वर्णिन् a. [वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इति] (At the end
of comp.) 1 Having the colour or
appearance of. -2 Belonging to the
caste of. -m. 1 A painter. -2 A
scribe, writer. -3 A religious student,
a Brāhmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku
5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी
विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19. -4 A
person of any one of the four prin-
ciple castes. -Comp. -लिग्निन् a. dis-
guised as or wearing the marks of a
religious student; स वर्णिलिगी विदितः
समाययी युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2
A woman belonging to any one of
the four principal castes. -3 Turme-
ric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य a. To be described; (often
used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or
प्रस्तुत q. v.). -वर्ण्य Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.)
Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्त q. v.
-Comp. -जन्मन् m. a cloud. -लोहं
bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. [वर्त-ण्वल्] 1 Living, being,
existing. -2 Devoted to. -कः 1 A

quail. -2 A horse's hoof. -क A sort
of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन a. [वर्त-ल्युट् वा] 1 Abiding, liv-
ing, staying, being &c. -2 Station-
ary. -नः A dwarf. -नी 1 A road,
way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding,
grinding. -4 Sending off, despatch-
ing. -5 A spindle. -न 1 Living,
being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing.
-3 Action, movement, mode or
manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुपाते-
स्वावर्ते वर्तमानि U. 1. 26; (the word
may here mean 'abode or residence'
also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at
the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood,
maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turn-
ing round, revolving. -7 Rolling on,
moving about. -8 Appointing. -9
A means of subsistence, profession,
occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour,
proceeding. -11 Wages, salary,
hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A
spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनी 1 The eastern part of India,
the eastern country. -2 A hymn,
praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). -निः f. 1 A
way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved.
A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान a. [वर्त-शानच्] 1 Being,
existing. -2 Living, being alive,
contemporary; ग्रथितयज्ञसां भामकवि-
सौमिल्लकविमिथ्यादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्त-
मानकवेः कालिदासस्य किरायां कथं
परिवदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or
moving round, revolving. -4 Dwell-
ing in. -नः The present tense
(in gram.); वर्तमानसानीपते वर्तमानवद्वा
P. III. 3. 131. -नं Presence.

वर्तकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An
eddy, a whirlpool. -3 A crow's nest.
-4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तन् n. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -वी f. [वर्त् इ वा कीप्] 1
Anything wrapped round, a pad,
roll. -2 An unguent, ointment,
eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic
(in the form of a ball or pill);
सा पुनर्मम प्रथमवर्धनात्मभृत्यमुत्तवर्तिरिव
चक्षुषोरानन्दमुत्पादयंती Mā. 1; इयममृत-
वर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव
लोचनतापहंत्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. -3
The wick of a lamp; Mā. 10. 4.
-4 The projecting threads or un-
woven ends (of a cloth), the fringe.
-5 A magical lamp. -6 The pro-
tuberance round a vessel. -7 A
surgical instrument (such as a
bongie). -8 A streak, line. -9
Swelling in the throat. -10 A swell-
ing formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush ; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1 ; अङ्गुलिद्वयसप्तवर्तिकाः R. 19. 19. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour, paint. -4 A quail ; Māl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) [वृत्-णि] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. -2 Going, moving, turning. -3 Acting, behaving. -4 Performing, practising. वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. -2 Being, abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary, fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिन् n. Ved. 1 Circle, orbit. -2 A way, path. -3 Abode, residence. वर्ती (ति) x. A kind of quail.

वर्तुल a. [वृत्-बुल] Round, circular, globular. -लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. -लं A circle.

वर्तमन् [वृत्-मन्] 1 A way, road, path, passage, track ; वर्तमं भानोस्त्य-जायु Me. 39 ; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रत्यक्षे स्थलवर्तमना 'by land' ; आकाशवर्तमना 'through the air.' -2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct ; मम वर्तमानुगच्छति मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वज्ञः Bg. 3. 23 ; रेखाभात्रः मापि धुण्णादामनोवर्तमनः परम् । न व्यतीतः प्रजास्तस्य निर्यतुनेमिदुत्तयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended) ; अहमेत्यप्येतद्वर्तमना पुनरंका-अयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the manner of a moth.' -3 Room, scope for action ; न वर्तमं कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. -4 An eye-lid. -5 An edge, a border. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. 'roadwork', engineering. -पतः deviation from the road. -बंधः, -बंधकः an affection of the eye-lids. -रोगः a disease of the eyelids.

वर्तमनिः-नी f. A road, way.

वर्ध a. Ved. Protecting. -र्ध्नी A dam, dike.

वर्ध 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धयति) 1 To out, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्धः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity. -3 Increase, augmentation. -र्ध 1 Lead. -2 Red lead.

वर्धक a. [वृध्-णिष् ष्टुल] 1 Increasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3 Filling. -कः A carpenter.

वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. [वृध्-णिष् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Increasing ; growing. -2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. -नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. -2 A tooth growing over another

tooth. -3 N. of Siva. -नी 1 A broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water-jar of a particular shape. -नं 1 Growing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. -3 Elevation. -4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. -5 Educating, rearing. -6 Cutting, dividing ; as in नाभिर्वर्धनं. -7 A means of strengthening restorative. -8 Filling.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान a. [वृध्-शानच्] Growing, increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N. of Vishnu. N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). -4 Sweet citron. -नः, नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid. -2 A kind of mystical diagram. -3 A palace or temple built in the form of the above diagram. -4 A house having no door the south side. -ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna). -Comp. -पुरं the city Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धोपन [वर्षे हेतुं करोति, वृध् णिष्-आप् च ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered ; cf. पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. -2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cnt. -4 Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्नी 1 A leather strap or thong -2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्ध्नी A leather strap or thong.

वर्धन् n. Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2 Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्ध्नी 1 P. (वर्कति) 1 To go, move. -2 To kill.

वर्धमन् n. [वृध्-मन्] 1 An armour, a coat of mail ; स्वहृदयमर्धमणिं वर्मकरोति सजलनलिनीदलजालं Gīt. 4 ; R. 4. 56 ; Mu. 2. 8. -2 (Hence) Shelter, protection. -3 Bark, rind. -m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas ; as चंडवर्धमन् प्रहारवर्धमन् cf. ; दास. -Comp. -हर a. 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle) ; सम्पत्तिनी-तम्ये वर्महरं कुमारं R. 9. 84.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्य a. [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. -2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.) ; अन्वितः स कृतिपयैः किरातवर्यैः Ki. 12. 54. -वर्यः The god of love. -वर्या 1 A girl choosing her own husband. -2 A girl in general.

वर्यट् See वर्यट्.

वर्यणा See वर्यणा.

वर्वर a. [वृ-अरच् डृट् च] 1 Stammering. -2 Curled. -रः 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Only hair. -5 The class of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. -र, -री 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind of basil. -र 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion. -3 Gnm-myrrh. -Comp. -उत्थं white sandal-wood.

वर्वरकः A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्वरीकः 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्व (वृ) रः A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्षे [वृध् भावे षच् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain ; वि-सृस्तनितवर्षेषु Ms. 4. 103 ; Me. 35. -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything ; सूरभि सूरवि-सृक्तं पुण्यवर्षे पपात R. 12. 102 ; so झर-वर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal effusion -4 A year (usually only n.) ; इत्यंति वर्षाणि तथा सहोदयमभ्यस्तयोश्च त्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; न वर्षर्षे वर्षाणि द्वादश दक्षशताक्षः Dk ; वर्षभोग्येण ज्ञापेन Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent ; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated :—1 कुर् ; 2 हिम-य ; 3 रम्यक ; 4 इलावृत ; 5 हरि ; 6 केतुमाळा ; 7 मद्राथ ; 8 किंनर ; and 9 भारत) ; एतद्दशुभारभारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते दशो Si. 14. 5. -6 India (= भारतवर्ष). -7 A cloud (only m. according to Hemachandra). -Comp. -अंशः, अंशकः, -अंशः a month. -अंशु n. rain-water. -अयुतं ten thousand years -अविच्छिन्ना m. the planet Mars. -अवसानं the autumn or Sarat season. -आधोपः a frog. -आमवः a peacock. -उपलः hail. -करः a cloud. (-री) a cricket. -कोशः, -वः 1. a month. -2. an astrologer. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः ' a Varsha mountain, ' i. e. one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another ; (they are seven :—हिम-वान् हेमकूटश्च निषधो मेरुश्च च । चैत्रः कर्णौ च शृंगी च सन्ति वर्षपर्वताः). -ज a. (वर्षेज

also) produced in the rainy season. —घर: 1. a cloud. —2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4; (वर्षवर्ष in the same sense). —पाकिन् *m.* the hog-plum. —पूग: a series or collection of years. —यतिबंध: a drought. —प्रिय: the Chātaka bird —वर: a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. —वृद्धि: *f.* birth-day. —शत: a century, one hundred years. —सहस्रं a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षण [वृष्-ल्युट्] 1 Raining, rain. —2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also); द्रव्यवर्षण 'showering or bestowing wealth'.

वर्षण: *f.* [वृष्-अति:] 1 Raining. —2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. —3 An act, action. —4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; ग्रिष्मे षष्ठाग्रिमध्यस्थो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेऽशयः Y. 3. 52; Bk. 7. 1. —2 Rain (sing. in this sense). —Comp. —काल: the rains, the rainy season; so वर्षासमयः. —कालीन *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. —मधेजन: a high wind. —यू *m.* 1. a frog. —2. a kind of insect (इंद्रगोप). —यू: स्त्री *f.* 1. a female frog or a little frog. —2. hogweed. —3. an earth-worm. —रात्र: 1. a night in the rainy season. —2. the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. —कं Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृष्-उक्त्] Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकश्च किमपः कृतोन्नतेरेडुद्वय परिहार्यसू-वरं Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. —Comp. —अब्द: 1. —अब्दुद: a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. —2 Strongest. —3 Largest (superl. of वृद्ध q. v.).

वर्षीयसू *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older; very old. —2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q. v.).

वर्षम् The body; see below.

वर्षमन् *n.* [वृष्-मन्त्र] 1 Body, form. —2 A measure, height; वर्षम द्विपानं विरुवंत उच्चकैर्वेनेचरेभ्यश्चिरमाच्चक्षिरे Si. 12. 64; गजवर्षमं किरातेभ्यः शशंसुर्व्वेद्वार-वर: R. 4. 76. —3 A handsome or lovely form. —4 Surface (as of a mountain); Māl. 9. 5.

वर्ह

वर्ह

वर्हण

वर्हिण

वर्हिन्

वर्हिस्

See वर्ह, वर्ह, वर्हण, वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस्

बल 1 A (बलते; but sometimes बलति also; बलित) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अग्न्योर्ग्यं शरद्विष्टरे बलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिन् परिर्व्युभयांगना बलतिरे बलिरेचित मध्यमा: Si. 5. 38, 6. 11. 19. 42.; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन बलती पतति पदानि किंचति चलती Git. 6. —2 To move, turn, move or turn round; बलितकंधर Māl. 1. 29; दृष्टिरन्यतो न बलति K. —3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, he attached to; हृदयमव्ये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्बलते बलात् Git. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. —4 To increase; बलक्षपुनस्त्वन S. D. 116; अमंदं कर्षवर्जनिवर्चिताकुलतया बलद्वा-धा राधां सरसमिदमुचे सहचरी Git. 1. —5 To cover, enclose. —6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. —WITH वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्वि-यति कूणति वेष्टति विबलति निमिषति वि-लीकयति तिरेक K. P. 10. —सं 1. to mix, blend. —2. to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.*; see संवलित).

बलन [बल भावे ल्युट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. —2 Moving round in a circle. —3 (In astr.) Deflection. —4 Agitation, excitement.

बलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. —2 Moved, turned round, bent round. —3 Surrounded, enclosed. —4 Wrinkled; Ki. 11. 4. —5 Cast, darted; Māl. 8. 11.

बल see बल.

बलक्ष see बलक्ष.

बलग्नः, —ग्रं The waist.

बलभिः, भी *f.* [बल्यते आच्छाद्यते बल-अभि वा झीप्] (Also frequently written बलभिः-भी) 1 The sloping roof the wooden frame of a thatch; ध्रुवे-र्जालविनिःसृतैर्बलभयः संदिग्धपारावतः V. 3. 2.; सौधान्धत्यर्थतापादलभिपरिचयद्वेपि-पारावतानि M. 2. 13. —2 The topmost part (of a house); दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा भवनबल-भीतंगवातायनस्था Māl. 1. 15; Mā. 38; Si. 3. 53. —3 N. of a town in Saurāshtra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु बलभी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

बलंब See अवलंब.

बलयः —यं [बल-अयन्] 1 A bracelet, armband; बिहितविशद्विसकिसलय-बलया जीवति परमिह तव रतिकलया Git. 6; Bk. 3. 22; Mā. 2. 60; R. 13. 21, 43. —2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. —3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. —4 A circle circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); अंतःखलयः Dk.; बलावपलयां (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिग्बलय Si. 9. 8. —5 An enclosure, a hower; as in लतावलयमंडप. —यः 1 A fence, hedge. —2 A branch. —3 A sore throat. (बलयीक 'to form into a bracelet'; Kn. 5. 66; बलयीयू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

बलयित *a.* 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26; U. 4. 30. —2 Whirling round. —3 Curling, Māl. 5. 6.

बलाक See बलाक.

बलाकिन् See बलाकिन्.

बलासकः 1 The cuckoo. —2 A frog. बलाहक See बलाहक.

बलि-ली *f.* (Also written बलिः-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin); बलिभिर्हृत्समाक्रांतम् —2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्येन सावेदिविलम् मध्या बलित्यं चारु बभार बाला Kn. 1. 39. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —4 A lino made on the body with fragrant unguents. —Comp. —भृत् *a.* curled, having curls (as hair); कुसुमोत्पलचित्तात् बलीभूतश्चलपत् भृगुच-स्तवालकान् R. 8. 53. —मुखः, —वदनः a monkey; Māl. 9. 31.

बलिकः-कं The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिन, बलिभ *a.* [बलि-न म वा] Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid; Si. 6. 13.

बलिमत् *a.* Wrinkled.

बलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, oggling.

बलिश-शी A fish hook.

बलीकं The edge of a thatched roof; Si. 3. 53.

बलुकः A kind of bird. —कं The root of lotus.

बल्लू *a.* Strong, robust, powerful.

बल्लू 10 U. (बल्लूयति ते) To speak.

बल्लू-लकं [बल्लू-संवरणे क, कस्य नेषं]

1 The bark of a tree; स बल्लूवाससि तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्थु न कथं धनंजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; 11; Bk. 10. 1. —2 The scales of a fish. —3 A part, fragment (खंड). —Comp. —तरुः a kind of tree. —हुमः the birch tree. —लोध्रा a variety of the Lodhra

बल्लूकत् *a.* A fish (having scales).

बल्लूकलः-लं [बल्लूकलन् कस्य नेषं] 1 The bark of a tree. —2 A garment made of a bark, bark-garment, इयमधि-कमनोष्ठा बल्लूकेनापि तन्मी S.; 1. 20, R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8; हैमबल्लूकलाः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-dresses'; (cf. चौरपरिहा: in Ku. 6. 93). —Comp. —संबीत *a.* clad in bark.

बल्लिकः A thorn.

बल्लुकुटं Bark, rind.

बल्लू 1 U. (बल्लूयति ते, बल्लूयति) 1 To go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. —2 To leap, bounce, bound; go by leaps, gallop (fig. also); बल्लू बल्लूयति सक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. —3 To dance prance; द्वारे

हमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्मन्ति बद्धं दपिताः
Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125; Si. 18. 53. —4 To
be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. —5 To eat;
निजिताखिलमहाणवोपधिर्यद्वसारमधुतं व-
बल्लिरे Si. 14. 29. —6 To swagger,
vaunt; विद्यासञ्जविनिर्गलकसुषो वल्मन्ति
चेष्टामराः Bv. 1. 72.

वल्मन् Leaping, jumping, gall ping;
R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आला गृह्यते
हस्ती वाजी वल्गामु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.

वल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bound-
ed, leaped &c. —2 Moved, mad to
danco; Kāv. 2. 73. —तं 1 A gallop,
one of the paces of a horse. —2
Swaggering, boasting, vaunt; निमि-
त्तादपराद्विषाधिकसंयव वल्गित S. 2. 27.

वल्गु u. [वल् संवर्णे उ वल् Tv.] 1
Lovely, beautiful, handsome, at-
tractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Ki.
18. 11. —2 Sweet; Bv. 2. 136. —3
Precious. —adv. Beautifully, splen-
didly; Pt. 1. 62. —ल्लुः A goat.
—Comp. —पत्रः a kind of wild pulas.
—वल्गुक a. Handsome, lovely, beau-
tiful. —कं 1 Sandal. —2 Price. —3 A
wood.

वल्गुलः The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. —2 A
chest.

वल्गुयति Dsn. P. 1 To be hand-
some. —2 To be mild or gentle. —3
Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्म 1 A. (वल्मन्) To eat, devour

वल्मन् 1 Eating. —2 Food.

वल्मिक, वल्मिकि m., n. See वल्मीक.

वल्मी An ant. —Comp. —कूटं an
ant-hill.

वल्मीकः-कं [वल् ईक मुट् व Up. 4. 25]
An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by
white ants, moles &c.; धर्मं ज्ञानेः
संचितुपाहल्मीकमिव पुत्तिकाः Subhāsh.;
Me. 15; S. 7. 11. —कः 1 Swelling of
certain parts of the body, elephantia-
sias. —2 The poet Vālmiki. —Comp.
—शीर्षं a kind of antimony (used as
collyrium).

वल्गु (ल्यु) ल 10 P. (वल्गु-ल्यु-लपति) 1
To cut off. —2 To purify.

वल्ह 1 A. (वल्हते) 1 To cover. —2 To
be covered. —3 To go, move.

वल्हः [वल्-वल्] 1 Covering. —2 A
weight of three Gunjas. —3 Another
weight of one Gunja and a half; or
of two Gunjas (in medicine). —4
Prohibiting. —5 Winning corn. —6
A Masha of silver.

वल्हकी [वल्ह कु गारा ईप] The
(Indian) lute; अजस्रमास्फालितवल्हकी.

गुणक्षतोऽज्जलं गुह्यं काष्ठं भक्ष्यं वा Si. 1. 9,
4. 57; Ks. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्भ a. [वल्-अभम् Up. 3. 125]

1 Beloved, desired, dear. —2 Supre-
macy. —भः 1 A lover, husband; (स्नेहः)
स्वयं विलसति तुल्यं वल्भालोकेन Māl.
3. 8; Si. 11. 33. —2 A favourite; Pt. 1.
53. —3 A superintendent, an overseer.
—4 A chief herdsman. —5 A good horse
(one with auspicious marks). —भा
A beloved female, mistress, wife;
बहुवल्भाराजानः श्रूयन्ते S. 3; Mu. 3. 9.
—Comp. —आचार्यः N. of the celebra-
ted founder of a Vaishnava sect.
—पालः a groom.

वल्भायित A mode of sexual en-
joyment; cf. वल्भयित.

वल्हरे [वल्-अल्] 1 Aloe-wood. —2
A bower. —3 A thicket (गहन). —4 A
branching foot-stalk.

वल्हरिः-री f. [वल्-अरि वा कीप्] 1
A creeping plant; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे
गजभ्रं पतन्नाय वल्हरि Ku. 5. 31; तमो
वल्हरि Māl. 5. 7. —2 A branching foot
stalk.

वल्हवः (वी f.) See वल्हवः; Si. 12. 39.

वल्हिः f. [वल्-इत्] 1 A creeper,
creeping or winding plant; भूतेशस्य
भुजंगवल्हिवलयमन्तद्वज्जटा जटाः Māl. 1.
2. —2 The earth. —Comp. —दूर्वा a kind
of grass.

वल्ही f. A creeping plant, winding
plant, creeper. —Comp. —जं pepper.
—वृक्षः the Sāla tree.

वल्हरे [वल्-उल्] 1 A bower, an
arbour. —2 A place overgrown with
creepers, plant, thicket. —3 A branch-
ing foot-stalk. —4 An uncultivated
field. —5 A desert, wild, wilderness.
—6 Dried flesh.

वल्हरे [वल्-ऊल्] 1 Dried flesh.
—2 The flesh of the (wild) bog.
—र 1 A thicket. —2 A desert,
wilderness. —3 An uncultivated
field. —4 Ground impregnated with
salt.

वल्ह 1. 1 A. (वल्हते) 1 To be pre-
sident or excellent. —3 To cover
—3 To kill, hurt. —4 To speak. —5 To
give. —11. 10 U. (वल्हयति-ते) 1 To
speak. —2 To shine.

वल्हिक, वल्हिक See वल्हिक, वल्हिक.

वल्ह 2 P. (वल्हि, उलित) 1 To wish,
desire, long for; निःस्वो वल्हि ज्ञतं शती
दक्षशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं
भवस्य जयाय मेनाययुक्षन्ति देवाः Ku. 3.
15; S. 7. 20; वल्हि भागुरिहोपमवा-
च्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. —2 To favour. —3 To
shine (कान्ति).

वल्ह a. [वल्ह कर्तरि अच् भावे अण् वा] 1
Subject to, influenced by, under the

influence or control of, usually in
comp.; शोकवल्हः, मृत्युवल्हः &c. —2
Obedient, submissive, compliant.
—3 Humbled, tamed. —4 Charmed,
fascinated. —5 Subdued by charms.
—शः, —शी 1 Wish, desire, will. —2
Power, influence, control, master-
ship, authority, subjection, submis-
sion; स्ववल्हः 'subject to oneself',
independent; परवल्हः 'under the in-
fluence of others'; अनयत् प्रभु-
शक्तिसंपदा वल्हमेको वृषतीनन्तरान् R. 8.
19; वल्हं नी, or आनी to reduce to
subjection, subdue, win over; वल्हं
गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to,
give way, yield, submit; न ह्युचो वल्हं
वल्हिनमुत्तमं गंतुमर्हति R. 8. 90; वल्हो ह
or वल्हिकु to subdue, overcome, win
over; to fascinate, bewitch. —वल्हात्
(abl.) is frequently used adverbially
in the sense of 'through the
force, power or influence of', 'on
account of', 'for the purpose of';
देववल्हात्, वायुवल्हात्, कार्यवल्हात् &c. —3
Being tamed. —4 Birth. —शः The re-
sidence of harlots. —Comp. —अनुय,
—ग, —वर्तिन् (so वल्हन्त) a. obedient to
the will of another, submissive, sub-
ject. (—m.) a servant. —आह्वयकः a
porpoise. —क्रिया winning over, sub-
jection. —ग a. subject, obedient;
नमस्यानो देवावल्ह इतिविष्टेति वल्हाः
Bh. 2. 94; Pt. 1. 139. (—ग) an
obedient wife.

वल्हवद् a. Obedient to the will of
compliant, submissive, subject, under
the influence of (lit. and fig.); को-
पस्य किं ह्यु करभोर वल्हवद्वाधुः Bv. 3. 9,
2. 136, 157; N. 1. 33; आ वल्हर्षं गुरु-
हर्षवल्हवद्द्वन्द्वनमन्यनिवासं Git. 1; अग्नि-
सारयते कान्तिं या मन्त्रपर्वणवद्वा S. D.

वल्हका An obedient wife.

वल्हा [वल्-अल्] 1 A woman. —2 A
wife. —3 A daughter. —4 A husband's
sister. —5 A cow. —6 A barren wo-
man. —7 A barren cow. —8 A female
elephant; कीरलेषु ममोर्वशी पियतमा
यूधे तथेयं वल्हा Vi. 4. 25.

वल्हा Subjugation. —2 Fascinat-
ing, bewitching. —n. Subjection.

वल्हिक a. Void, empty. —का Aloe-
wood.

वल्हिता-स्व 1 Subjection, control. —2
Bewitching, fascinating.

वल्हिन् a. (वी f.) [वल्हा अस्यस्य इति]
1 Powerful. —2 Being under control,
subdued, subject, submissive. —3 One
who has subdued his passions (used
like a nonu, also); प्रस्थापयामास वल्हो
वल्हिन् R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5.
28. —m. Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. —2 A
ruler.

वल्हिनी The Sāml tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. —रं Sea salt.

वशिष्ठ See वसिष्ठ.

वशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. —2 A cause of attraction or allurements; एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Māl. 6. 17. —3 Subduing, subjugation.

वश्य a. [वस्य-यत्] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. —2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, bmbled; Bg. 6. 36. —3 Under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient : तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्द्वयः सपुत्रो धर्मिकः सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (सनः) हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिबन्धं Ku. 3. 50. —इयः A servant, dependent. —इया An humble or obedient wife; ये ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वाग्व्येवाजुवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has full command of language). —इयं Cloves.

वश्यक See वश्या.

वष् 1 P. (वषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् ind. An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय वषट्, पूजये वषट् &c. —Comp. —कर्तुं m. the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. —कारः the formula or exclamation वषट्.

वष् 1 A. (वष्कते) To go, move.

वष्कयः A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves, (चिरप्रसूता गौः).

वसु 1. 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवासीत, वसयति, वस्तु, उवित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc. ; but sometimes acc.); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. —2 To be, exist, be found in; वसति हि मेष्णि युगा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र युगा वसति, भूतिः श्रीहोषतिः कीर्तिर्दक्षे वसति नालमे Subhāsh. —3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). —Caus. 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. —2 To receive hospitably. —3 To dwell, inhabit. —Desid. (विवसति) To wish to dwell. —II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; वसने परिधसरे वमाना S. 7. 21, Si 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10. —Caus. (वासयति) To cause to put on. —III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be straight. —2 To be firm. —3 To fix. IV. 10 U. (वासयति) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. —2 To love. —3 To take, accept. —4 To hurt, kill. —5 To offer,

—V. 10 U. (वासयति) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः -ती f. [वस्-अति वा डाप्] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1. 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. —2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. —3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); अलकामतिवाहोव वसतिं वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37; so विनयवसतिः, धर्मकवसतिः. —4 A camp, halting place (शिविर). —5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादिका बभूव वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः = रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c; तिष्ठो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33; 11. 30. —6 A Jaina monastery. वसथं An ahode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसनं [वस्-आधारे लुट्] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. —2 A house, residence. —3 Dressing, clothing, covering. —4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; उत्तरेण वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. —5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for रचना).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख); मधुमाधवौ वसंतः Susr.; सर्वे मिये चास्तरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; बिहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Git. 1. —2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; सुहवः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. —3 Dysentery. —4 Smallpox. —5 (In dramas) A nickname for the Vidūshaka or buffoon. —Comp. —अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring; वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मादयितुं रूपं प्रेक्ष्य S. 1. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phālguna, and identified with the Holi festival. —कालः the spring-tide, vernal season. —वोषिन् m. a cuckoo. —जा 1. the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. —2. the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव. —तिलकः -कं the ornament of the spring; कुल्लं वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनालयाः Chand. M 5. (-का -कं) N. of a metre; see App. 1. —इतः 1. the cuckoo. —2. the month called Chaitra. —3. the musical mode शिंदोल. —4. the mango tree. —इती the trumpet-flower. —दुः, -द्वसः the mango tree. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha. —वंधुः, -योधः -सखः epithets of the god of love.

वसा [वस्-उत्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 16. —2 Any oily or fatty exudation. —3 Brain. —Comp. -आढ्यः, -आढ्यकः the Gangetic porpoise. —छटा the mass of the brain. —पायिन् m. a dog.

वसिः [वस्-इत्] 1 Clothes. —2 A dwelling, an abode.

वासित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. —2 Dwelling. —3 Stored (as grain). —व Abode, residence.

वासिरं Sea salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Mandala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brahmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. —2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु a. 1 Sweet. —2 Dry. —3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. —4 Ved. Good. —n. [वस्-उत्] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुष्येऽस्य गुणैरुपसृता वसुमानस्य वसाने मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. —2 A jewel, gem. —3 Gold. —4 Water. —5 A thing, substance. —6 A kind of salt. —7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). —8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. —m. 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense); सेयं धूरिवसोर्वमेरिव सुता वृत्तोर्ह्ये वसंते Māl. 5. 24; Ki. 18; (the Vasus are eight in number: —1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or धव, 5 अंबिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्युष, and 8 वामास ; sometimes अह is substituted for आप ; धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः । प्रत्युषश्च वामासश्च वसवोऽडाविति सूताः). —2 the number 'eight'. —3 N. of Kuberā. —4 Of Siva. —5 Of Agni. —6 A tree. —7 A lake, pond. —8 A rein. —9 The tie of a yoke. —10 A halter. —11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्विभवे तवहं विषयालयादपरविगलिका Si. 9. 10; शिथिलवसुमनाधे मद्रमापपयोधौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). —12 The sun. —f. 1 A ray of light. —2 Light, radiance. —3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). —Comp. —औकसारा 1. N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. —2. of Alakā, the city of Kubera. —3. of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā. —कीटः, -कुमिः a beggar. —सातिः f. Ved. wealth. —दा the earth. —देवः N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son of Sūra,

a descendant of Yadu. °धुः -सुतः &c. epithets of Krishna. —देवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhanishthā. -देव्या the ninth day of śnāna fortnight. —धर्मिका crystal. —धा 1. the earth; वसुधैवकुर्वन्तः तस्या R. 8. 83; S. 7. 33. —2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4. °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varuṇa. —धारा, —भारा the capital of Kṛṇbera. —प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्राणः an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् m. fire. —रोचिस् m. a sacrifice; religious ceremony. —अश्रुं 1. wrought gold. —2. silver. —वेणः N. of Karna. —स्थली N. of the city of Kubera.

वसु(सू)कः The plant called Arka. —कं 1 Sea-salt. —2 Fossil-salt. वसुधारा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुधारा; R. 4. 7; S. 6. 23.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. —न्ती The earth; वसुमत्या हि वृषाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; S. 1. 25.

वसुला A god, deity.

वसुरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वस्तु 1 A. (वस्तुते) To go, move.

वस्तुः 1 Going, motion. —2 Application, perseverance.

वस्तुय See वस्तुय.

वस्तुयणी Sho वस्तुयणी.

वस्तुराटिका A scorpion.

वस्तु 10 U. (वस्तुयति-ते) 1 To hunt, kill. —2 To ask, beg, solicit. —3 To go, move. —4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. —स्तः A goat; see वस्त. —Comp. —अंजरी henzoine.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

वस्ति m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. —2 The abdomen, the lower belly. —3 The pelvis. —4 The bladder. —5 A syringe, clyster. —Comp. —मलं urine. —शिरस् n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. —2. the neck of the bladder. —शोचनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder).

वस्तु n [वस्तु] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुवस्तुवारोपज्ञानम्. —2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा वस्तु वस्तु हिमितं वस्तुनैवारभते कुर्वतकः 3. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विदुः गुरवे प्रवेयं 5. 18. 3. 5; वस्तुनिष्ठ-व्यन्तः S. D. —3 Wealth, property, possessions. —4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. —5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also): अरुतिप्रत्ययादेवैवान्वयवस्तुकां संभावयामि

M. 1. —6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of any poetic composition; कालिदासप्रथितवस्तुना नवेनभिज्ञानशक्तुलालयेन नाटकेनोपस्था-तव्यमस्माभिः S. 1; अथवा वस्तुपुरुष-वस्तुमानात् V. 1. 2; आशीर्नमस्क्रिया-वस्तुनिष्ठो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6; Ve. 1. —7 The pith of a thing. —8 A plan, design. —f. Ved. A day (?). —Comp. —अभावः 1. absence of reality. —2. loss of property or possessions. —उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration; see S. D. 420. —उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates it: —राजीवमिव ते वस्तं नेत्रे नीलितले इव । इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तुमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 16; (it is a case of Upamā where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted). —उपहित a. applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material; किया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). —रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतत् ind. 1 In fact; in reality, really, actually. —2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. —3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. —4 In fine.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence; Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं [वस्-वृत्] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. —2 Dress, apparel. —Comp. —अगारः-रं, -गृहं a tent. —अंचलः, —अंतः the hem of a garment. —आगारं a clothier's shop. —कुट्टिमं 1. a tent. —2. an umbrella. —गुंथिः the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel); cf. नीवि. —निर्णेजकः a washerman. —परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. —पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. —पूत a. filtered through a cloth; वस्त्रपूतं पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. —भेदका, —भेदिक m. a tailor. —योनः the material of cloth (as cotton). —रंजनं safflower. —विलासः foppery in dress.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्त्रं [वस्-नः Up. 3. 6] 1 Hire, wages (in this sense m. also). —2 Dwelling, abiding. —3 Wealth, substance. —4 A cloth, clothes. —5 A skin. —6 Price. —7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रसा A tendon, nerve.

वस्तिक a. Mercenary, hireling.

वस्मन् n. Ved. 1 A garment. —2 An abode.

वह् 10 U. [वह्यति-ते] To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ते, उवाह, ऊहे, अवा-क्षीत्, अवोढ, वक्ष्यति-ते, वोढुं, ऊढ; pass. उवाहते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft. with two acc.); अजं ग्रामं वहति; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1. 1; न च हव्यं वहत्याग्निः Cause to move on-ward, waft, propel; जलानि या तीर-निस्वातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामसु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; त्रिभोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठा S. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. —3 To fetch, bring; वहति जलमयं Mu. 1. 4. —4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain; न गर्भा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; ता-ते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरं को भवत्य-वकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.'; वहति मुचन-श्रेणीं शेषः कणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17. —5 To carry off; take away; अद्रेः शृंगं वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किंश्चिद् Me. 14. —6 To marry; यदुहया वारणराजहार्या Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. —7 To have, possess, bear; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषधाम् पवीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. —8 To assume, exhibit, show; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तिः Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. —9 To look to, attend to, take care of; दुग्धध्या मे जन-न्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4; तेषां निर्या-भियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. —10 To sniffer, feel, experience; Bv. 1. 94; नो दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. —11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on; वहतं वलीवर्द्धं वहतं Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहद् K.; Pt. 1. 43, 291. —12 To flow (as rivers); प्रत्यगूहमहोदयाः Mb.; परो-पकाराय वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. —13 To blow (as wind); मद् वहति मासतः Rām.; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. —14 To breathe. —Caus. (वहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. —2 To drive, impel, direct. —3 To traverse, pass or go over; स बाह्यत राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाह-येद्वध्वशेषं Me. 38. —4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23. —5 To place in a boat. —6 To proceed, go. —7 To carry on, complete, finish. —8 To go to visit. —Desid. (वहयति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

ऊढ p. p. 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. —2 Taken. —3 Married; Ku. 5. 70, —दः A married man. —दा A girl who is married. —Comp. —कं ऊढ a. mailed —भार्य a. one who

has married a wife. -वयसः a young-man.

ऊहिः *f.* 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [वह्-कर्तरि. अच्] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद्). -8 A measure of four *Dronas*. -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहतीः -वहा A river, stream in general.

वहतुः 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहनं [वह-ल्युट्] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting. -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

वहित *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहंतः 1 Wind. -2 An infant.

वहल *a.* See वहल. -ऊः A raft, boat.

वहित्रं, वहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, boat, vessel; प्रत्युपस्थित इत्यतः किमपि व, हित्रं Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Gft. 1.

वहिस् See वहिस्.

वहिष्क *n.* Outer, external.

वहेहकः The Bibhitaka tree.

वह्निः [वह्-नि] 1 Fire; अतुणे पति-तो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subbāsh. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle. -5 The marking-unt plant. -6 Leadwort. -7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. -9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. igniting. -2. stimulating digestion, stomachic. -कर-द्र a kind of, agallochum. -गन्धः 1. incense. -2. resin. -गर्भः 1. a bamboo. -2. the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भः. -दीपकः safflower. -नामन् *m.* 1. the marking-unt plant. -2. leadwort. -मोग्यं clarified butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रत्नम् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. gold. -लोहं, -लोहकं copper. -वर्णं the red water-lily. -वल्लभः resin. -वर्जं 1. gold. -2. the common lime. -शिल्पं 1. saffron. -2. safflower. -सखः the wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree.

वह्नी 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वह्निक, वह्नीक see वह्निक, वह्नीक.

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. व. -2 It has also the following senses:—(a) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा वह्नी वा G. M.; अरिते ते माता स्मरसि वा तात U. 4. (b) like, as; जातां मन्ये तुहिममथितां पश्चिनी वाच्य-रूपां Me. 83; मणी वोद्वेप्य लब्धे Sk.; हृद्यो गर्जति चातिदुषितबलो दुर्बोधो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवक्रक्रियया पञ्चोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35, 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pāṇini); वोषो णी वा चिचविरागे P. VI. 4. 99, 91. (d) Possibility; (in this sense, वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like क्व or क्वा), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वाच्यस्य वचसि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (f) Indeed, truly. (g) Only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or', 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभो-स्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी सम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमादुपेयाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुगौर-वाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतुहलाद्वा भवद्विरवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा नो, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.).

वा 1. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सम-धा सतभिन्नाः V. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरु-तो बहः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वायति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2 (वायति-ते) To shake. -With आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिशंकामयुष्मिन्नावानावाग्मातरि-श्वा निहति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -प्र, -वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हर-राणां Rs. 6. 23. -II. 4 P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. (वायति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (शी *f.*) [वंश-अण्] Made of bamboo. -शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश-ठक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes. -कः [वच्. वञ्] Speech, uttering; as in नमोवाकं प्रशामहे U. 1. 1.

वाकुल See बाकुल.

वाक्यं [वच्-ण्यत् वच् कः] 1 Speech words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकाशासत्ति-युक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; पदसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K.; औत्पार्थिकं च भवेद्वाक्ये समारे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -3 An argument or syllogism (in logio). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr.) The solar process for all astro-nomical computations. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. -उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Daṇ-ḍin; see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation. -पदं a word in a sentence. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛhari. -पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition. -2. the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; वाक्यभेदावबुद्धयमत Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -विशारदः *a.* eloquent, skilled in speech. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone whet-stone. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Certainty, determination. -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

वागा A bridle.

वागारु *a.* Breaking one's promises, perfidious, faithless.

वागाशानिः A Buddha.

वायुरा [वा-हिंते उरच् गच् च] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जन-वायुरासु पतितः क्षेमण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman; Ms. 10. 32.

वायुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वागिमन् *a.* [वाच् अरत्यर्थे गिमनिः चर्य कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124] 1 Elo-

quent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. —m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man ; अनिलोहितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो ब्रूया Si. 2. 27, 109 ; Ki. 14. 6 ; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -3 N. of Vishnu.

वाग्य a. [वाचं यच्छति, यद्-ड] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. —यः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वांक्ष 1 P. (वांक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाच् [वच्-क्विप् दीर्घोऽसंस्मरणं च Up. 2. 67.] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ) ; वागर्थाविच संयुक्तौ वागर्थमपिपत्त्ये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech ; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4 ; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थे वाग्वर्तते । ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽध्वान्ति U. 1. 10 ; निनिश्चिन्तामिति वाचमावदे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows' ; R. 1. 49 ; Si. 2. 13, 23 ; Ku. 2. 3. -3 A voice, sound ; अक्षरिणि वायुचरत् U. 2 ; मनुष्यवाचा R. 2. 33. -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise. -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech —Comp. —अपहारका (वागपहारका) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts. —अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning ; R. 1. 1 ; see above. —अक्षिः cutting speech (cutting like a sword) ; स्फुरत्सप्तधोविद्युदिति वागक्षिः Ki. 14. 12. —आह्वरः (वागाह्वरः) verbosity, bombast. —आत्मन् a (वागात्मन्) consisting of words ; अये मज्जोसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. —ईशः (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -3. an epithet of Brahman ; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvati. —ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brahman. (-रि) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. —कृषभः (वागृषभः) ' eminent in speech, ' an eloquent or learned man. —कलहः (वाकलहः) a quarrel strife. —कीरः (वाकीरः) a wife's brother. —गुहः (वागुहः) a kind of a bird. —गुणः (वागुगुणः) a merit or excellence of speech ; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra.). --गुलिः, -गुलिकः (वागुलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a kind &c ; cf. तालकं कवहान्. —चपल a. (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. —चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. —छलं (वाक्छलं) ' dis-

honesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication ; एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छलं Mu. 2 ; केनेदममुने मे वाक्छलम् बृहं K. 330. —जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk ; अनिलोहितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो ब्रूया Si. 2. 27. —ह्वरः (वागह्वरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language. —वृहः (वाग्वृहः) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2. restraint of speech, control over words ; cf. निदं. —वृत्त (वाग्वृत्त) a. promised, affianced, betrothed. (-त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. —वृद्धि (वाग्वृद्धि) a. 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. —वृलं (वाग्वृलं) a lip. —वानं (वाग्वानं) betrothal. —हुट्टा (वागहुट्टा) 1. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. (-ट्टः) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brāhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. —देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech ; वाग्देवतायाः संमुख्यमर्थधत्ते S. D. 1. कुल science, learning. —दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1. the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound ; द्रोष्टुमर्थपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्वभो हतः H. 3. -2. abuse, defamation. -3. an ungrammatical speech. —निबन्धन (वाग्निबन्धन) a. depending on words. —निश्चयः (वाक्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. —निष्ठा (वाक्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). —पटु a. (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. —पति a. (वाक्पति) eloquent oratorical. (-तिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वचसंपतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. —पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. —प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. —प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) ' the goad of words', goading or taunting language. —प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. —बन्धनं (वाग्बन्धनं) stopping the speech, silencing ; Amaru. 13. —मनस n. (the dual वाक्मनसी in Vedio language) speech and mind ; अपेनं तुहुहुः स्तुत्यमवाक्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15. —मार्गं (वाक्मार्गं) mere words. —मुखं (वाक्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. —यत (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or orbed his speech, silent. —यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. —यामः (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. —युद्धं (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. —तोषः (वाग्यतोषः) stopping the speech, silencing. —वज्रः (वाग्वज्रः) 1. adamant, iron words ; अहं दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1. -2. harsh or severe language.

--विदग्ध a. (वाग्विदग्ध) skilled in speech. (-ग्या) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. --विभवः (वाग्विभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language ; नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रशंसितुं V. 3 ; रघूनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, Māl. 1. 26. —विलासः (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. --व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion ; प्रयोगमथानं हि नाट्यज्ञानं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारं M. 1. —व्ययः (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. —व्यापारः (वाग्व्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2. the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. —संयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाङ्मय a. (यो f.) 1 Consisting of words ; R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words ; Ms. 12. 6 ; Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. —यं 1 Speech, language ; मरस्तज्जगतीतिरेभिर्दशभिरक्षरैः । समस्तं वाङ्मयं ध्यातं त्रैलोक्यायैव विष्णुना Chand. 1 ; Ku. 7. 90 ; Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence. -3 Rhetoric. —यी The goddess Sarasvati.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant मदन.

वाच्यम a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn ; उपास्थिता देवी तद्वाच्यमो भव V. 3 ; विद्वांसो बहुधातले परवचःश्लाघासु वाच्यमाः Bv. 4. 42 ; वाच्यमन्वात् R. 13. 44. —मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक a. [वच्-प्ठुल] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यञ्जक) ; साक्षात्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. —कः 1 A speaker. -2 A reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. —Comp. —पदं a significant word.

वाचनं [वच्-णिच् स्वार्थे वा णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance ; as in स्वास्ति-वचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q. q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक a. (की f.) [वचनेन निर्दिष्टं उक्तं] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [वाचः पतिः पठ्यल्लुक्] 1 ' The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue ; तद्गीकृत्य कृति

भिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (= Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. -3 An oath.

वाचाट a. [वाच् आटच् चस्य न कः] Talkative, garrulous : talking much or idly ; अरे वाचाट Ve. 3 ; Mv. 6 ; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. [वाच्-आलच् चस्य न कः] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. -2 Talkative, garrulous ; see वाचाट ; Si. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering.

वाचिक a. (कार, की f.) [वाचा कृतं वाच् दक् चस्य न कः] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words ; वाचिकं पारुष्यम्. -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. —कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication ; वाचिकमप्यार्येण सिद्धार्थिकाच्छात्राभ्यमिति लिखितं Mn. 5 ; निर्धारितेभ्यं लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a letter. -2. a newspaper. —हारकः 1 a letter. -2. a messenger, news-bearer..

वाचिन् a. (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. —क्तिः f. 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech ; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य a. [वच्-कर्मणि प्यत्] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed ; वाच्यस्तथा मध्वनात्स राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible ; Si. 20. 34 ; एभिर्मुक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. —च्यं 1 Blame, censure, reproach ; प्रमदायानु संस्थितः श्रुत्वा वृपतिः सज्जिति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84 ; चिरस्य वाच्यं न मतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, S. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिधा q. v. ; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य ; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यमतिभासादेव चाद्वैतामतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -Comp. —अर्थः expressed meaning. —चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अयम्) division of Kāvya or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शृङ्गारचित्र) ; see चित्र also. —वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता, -त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाजिः [वज्र-वज्] 1 A wing. -2 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. —जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Srāddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. —वेद्यं -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. —सनः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. —सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi Samhitā or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyins.

वाजिन् a. [वाज-अस्त्वर्थे इनि] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. —m. 1 A horse ; न गर्दभा वाजिपुर्नं वहति Mk. 4. 17 ; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1 ; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 67 ; Si. 18. 31 -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -4 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. —नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Ushas (dawn). -3 Food (Ved.). -Comp. —पुष्टः the globe-amaranth. —भक्षः a chick-pea. —भोजनः a kind of kidneybean. —मेघः a horse-sacrifice. —शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The sonm of curdled milk.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणं Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) 1 To wish, desire ; न संतप्तास्तस्य न भिज्जुत्तयः मियाणि वाञ्छन्त्युभिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19. -2 To seek for, pursue. —With अभि, -सं To wish, desire or long for ; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छनं Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.) ; वाञ्छा सज्जनसंगेन Bh. 2. 62 ; Ki. 4. 25.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. —तं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छिन् a. 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful. —नी 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A wanton.

वाच् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः -टं [वट्-वज्] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court ; स्ववाटकुक्कुटाविजयद्वयः Dk. ; so वेष्टो. इमजानं &c. -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain. -Comp. —धानः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a Brāhmaṇa female ; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden ; अये वृक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; so पुष्पं, अशोकं &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard ; वाटीमुखि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5. -5 A road. -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य a. Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. —पुष्पं 1 sandal. -2 saffron. (-रूपी) the plant अतिवला.

वाट्या, वाट्याला, वाट्याली N. of the plant अतिवला.

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive.

वाडवः [वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां सङ्ग्रेहा वा अण्] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brāhmaṇa —वं A stand or collection of mares. -Comp. —आग्निः -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाड्वेयः [वडवा-द्वक्] A bull. —यो (m. dual) The two Asvins.

वाड्व्यं A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

वाट See वाट.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom. -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatī.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. -2 A dancing girl, an actress. -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman ; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language ; वाच्येका समलं करोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धर्षति Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice ; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak. ; so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition ; महाग्नि मा कुरु विषादमनाद्रेण मास्त्वमग्नमनसां सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41 ; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात p. p. [वा-क] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. —तः 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind,

the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover. (घृष्ट) -Comp. -अहः 1. an antelope (वातघ्न). -2. a horse of the sun. -अहः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind -अयः a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1. a window, an air-hole ; Māl. 2. 11 ; Ku. 7. 59 ; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. -अरिः 1. the castor-oil tree. -2. N. of several plants :— शत्रुमूली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, रुद्री, विडंग, शृणु, जलुका &c. -अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. -आर्यः 1. fermentation. 2. Soma. -3. Water. -आमोवा mnsk. -आलिः ली f. a whirl-wind ; एतेन वातालीपुञ्जितेन घुङ्कणमुदेन प्रच्छाद्यमि Mk. 8. -आहत a. 1. shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout. -आहति f. a violent gust of wind. -आह्वि f. 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् n. breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुंभः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -केलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् m. a bird. -गुल्मः 1. a high-wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. -ज्वरः fever arising from vitiated wind. -जूलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -धृष्ट 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. -ध्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -पिच्छं a form of gout. -पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhīma or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपा excess of wind. -प्रसी m., f. a swift antelope. -कुल्लं flatulence in the bowels (caused by indigestion). -मंडली a whirl-wind. -मुगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रुद्रः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain-bow. -3. a bribe. -रोगा, -स्वाधि gout or rheumatism. -वस्ति f. suppression of urine. -वृद्धिः f. swelled testicle. -वैरिन् m. the castor-oil tree. -शीर्षं the lower belly. -शूलं odious with flatulences. -सहः a. gouty. -सारधिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार), -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् a. (नी f.) Gouty.

वातमजः A swift antelope.

वातयति Don. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर a. 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow-shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल a. (ली f.) [वातरागभेदं लातिल-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापि N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्वि m., -द्वन् a. -इन् m. epithet of Agastya.

वातिः [वा-क्तिच्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant ; (वानिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक a. (की f.) [वातादगतः ठक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. -रुः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय a. Windy. -यं Rice-grnel.

वातुल a. 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed ; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirl-wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातुल a. See वातुल.

वातु m. Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानां सङ्घः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind ; वात्याभिः पृथ्वी-कृता दश दिशश्च द्वातयो द्वे तहः Bv. 1. 31 ; R. 11. 16 ; Ki. 5. 39 ; Ve. 2. 21 ; Māl. 5. 6 ; 10. 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [वात्सल्य भावः प्रपञ्च] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general ; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपारिवर्त्य Ku. 5. 14 ; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98 ; so भार्या, प्रजा, शरणगत, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सिः -रसी f. The daughter of a Śūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kāmasūtra (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः [वद्-यञ्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk ; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 ; so केतववादः Git. 8 ; सार्ववाद &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation ; अराध्यवादाश्च बहून् वदित्वं तवाहितः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account ; शाकुलतादीनि तिहासवादान् Māl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion,

dispute, controversy ; वादे वादे जायते नवत्रयोधः Subhāsh. ; सीमा. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine ; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवाद् निराकरेति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work) ; परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution' ; so नास्तिक. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अनुवादी (m. dn.) 1. assertion and reply, pliant and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् a. causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त a. disputed, वाद्यग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः -चंचु a. clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -स्त a. disputations. -वादिन् m. a Jaina. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वादकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [वद्-णिच् कर्मणि ह्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skillful. -2 Speaking.

वादित p p. 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument ; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. -गणः a band of music.

वादिन् a. [वद्-णिच्] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -m. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist ; तस्यांगिकरणेन वादिन इव स्वात्स्वामिनो निग्रहा Mu. 5. 10 ; R. 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-यिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -Comp. -करः a musician. -भाण्डं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वाद्र a. (री f.) Made or consisting of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub. -रः Cotton cloth.

वाद्रंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वाद्रायणः See वाद्रायण.

वादलः The sheat-fish.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन -ना, वाधो See वाध्, वाध, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु (धृ) क्यं Marriage.

वाध्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. -न 1 Dry or dried fruit (*m.* also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसद्वहे प्रतिष्ठते स्था-क] 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhūka tree. -4 the Palāśa tree.

वानरः [वानं वनसंबन्धि फलादिकं राति-गृहाति रा-क ; वा विकल्पेन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. -रि A female monkey. -Comp. -अक्षः a wild goat. -आचातः the tree called Lodhra. -इन्द्रः N. of Sūgrīva or of Hanumat. -मियः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower ; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan ; स्मरामि वानरिण्येषु सुप्तः R. 13. 35 ; Ms. 41 ; Mā. 9. 15 ; R. 13. 30, 16. 21 ; U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The *Munja* grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (सुप्ता).

वांत *p. p.* [वम्-क] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अदः a dog. -आशिनः *m.* a foul-feeding demon.

वांति *f.* 1 Vomiting -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -द् *a.* emetic.

वाण्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वायः [वप्-वञ्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing ; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. -वृद्धः a weaver's loom.

वायनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वायित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वायिः -पी *f.* [वप्-इञ् वा क्रीप् ; Up. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water ; वापी

चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्ग Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the *Chātaka* bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण) ; विलोचने दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाष्य तद्विचित्रवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8 ; Me. 78. 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side ; वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9 ; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense ; *e. g.* वामेनात्र बटस्तमस्त्व-गजनः सर्वोस्मना सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable ; तद्वद्दो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gt. 12 ; Mā. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature ; यायेवं युधिष्ठीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17. (*c*) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory ; S. 6. -4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad ; Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming ; as in वामलोचना *q. v.* -6 Short. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine). -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः, -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the *Tantras*. -आपदिनः the *Pilu* tree. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -ऊरु, -ऊरु *f.* a woman with handsome thighs ; तद्विदं विषद्विष्यते कथं वद वामोऽ चित्ताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57. -कृश *f.* a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवा 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva. -धूः *f.* a beautiful eye-browed woman ; Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes ; विष्णुराक्षस्य जयिनीस्तः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10 ; R. 19. 13. -शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature ; cross-tempered ; तदेहि वामशीलं मालतीं निधेस्तेयामः Mā. 7. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यते Mā. 8 (where both senses are intended.)

वामन *a.* 1 (*a*) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy ; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (*b*) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length ; वामनाच्चित्ति क्रीपमाजनं R. 19. 51 ; कथं कथं तानि (विनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (वन्र) ; शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिबंधने छलवामनं विनयवामनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy ; प्राङ्गुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्धाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Viṣṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि) ; छलपति विक्रमणे बलिमञ्जुत-वामन पद्मनखनीरजनिजतपपावन । केशव

धृतवामनरूप जय जयदीश हरे Gt. 1 ; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the *Kāśikāvṛitti*, a commentary on Pāṇini's *Sūtras*. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* dwarfish. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 *Purāṇas*.

वामनिका A female dwarf.
वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman ; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gaurī. -4 Of Lakshmi. -5 Of Sarasvatī.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgā.

वामी 1 A mare ; अथोद्वावामीशतवा-हितार्थं R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [वे-वञ्] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -वृद्धः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. -2 Aerial. -वी The north-west quarter (presided over by Vāyu).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of a *Purāṇa*.

वायसः [वय एव अण् Up. 3. 120] 1 A crow ; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयति Mk. 10. 3. -2 Fragrant aloewood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. -आहः a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [वा-उण् युक् च Up. 1. 1] 1 Air, wind ; वायुविधूययति चंपकयुष्प-रेणुः K. R. ; आकाशात् विकुर्वाणात्सर्व-गंधवहा शुचिः । बलवाज्जयते वायुः स वै स्वश्रेष्ठो मतः ॥ Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other : -आवहः प्रवहश्चैव संवत्शीर्द्रहस्तथा । वि-यहाह्वयः परिवहः परवह इति क्रमात्). -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the regent of the north-west quarter). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated : -प्राण, अपान, समान, ध्यान and उदान. -4 Morbid

affectation or vitiation of the windy humour. —Comp. —आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. —केतुः dust. —कोणः the north-west. —गंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). —गति *a.* swift as wind, very fleet. —गुहमः 1. a hurricane, storm. —2. a whirlpool. —गोचरः the range of the wind. —ग्रस्त *a.* 1. affected by wind, fatalent. —2. gouty. —जातः, —तनयः, —नन्दनः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, —सुहृदः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. —वाहः a cloud. —निद्रा *a.* affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. —निवृत्तिः *f.* 1. a lull, calm. —2. cure of windy distempers (snob as gout &c.). —पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —रुले 1. hail. —2. the rain-bow. —भक्षः, —भक्षणः, —भुक् *m.* 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. —2. a snake; cf. पवनशन. —रोषा night. —रुग्ण *a.* broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. —वर्मेन् *m.*, *n.* the sky, atmosphere. —वाहः smoke. —वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. —वेग, —सम *a.* swift as wind. —सखः, —सखिः *m.* fire.

वार *n.* Water; Bv. 1. 30. —Comp. —आसनं a reservoir of water. —किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. —वरः a goose, gander. —वृः a cloud. —वरं 1. water. —2. silk. —3. speech. —4. the seed of the mango. —5. a curl on a horse's neck. —6. a conch-shell. —धिः the ocean. —भवं a kind of salt. —पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. —भटः an alligator. —मुक् *m.* a cloud. —राशिः the ocean. —वटः a ship, boat. —सद्वनं (वाःसद्वनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. —स्थ *a.* (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः [व-वश्] 1 That which covers, a cover. —2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवति. —3 A heap; quantity. —4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. —5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. —6 Time, turn; शक्रकस्य वारः समाप्तः Pt. 1; अप्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times' कतिवारान् 'how many times'. —7 An occasion, opportunity. —8 A door, gate. —9 The opposite bank of a river. —10 N. of Siva. —11 Ved. A tail. —रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. —2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). —Comp. —अंगना, —नारी, —युवति *f.*, —योषित् *f.*, —वनिता, —विलासिनी, —सुंदरी, —स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. —कीरः 1. a wife's brother (according to Trika). —2. the submarine fire. —3. a hair-dresser or comb. —4. a louse. —5. a courser. —6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings

are given in Medinī). —कु (वृ) वा the plantain tree. —मुख्य the chief of a number of harlots. —वा (वा) णः, —णं armour, a coat of mail; अगमस्कैतकं रजः । सद्यो धवारवाणानामयस्मदवासतां R. 4. 55; Si. 15. 118. —वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. —2. a musician. —3. a year. —4. a judge. (—णिः *f.*) a harlot. —वाणी a harlot. —वुषा 1. corn. —2. the plantain tree. —वेलः a time or period of the day when no act is performed. —सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. —2. a number of harlots.

वारक *a.* [व-णिच् षड्ल] Obstructing, opposing. —कः 1 A kind of horse. —2 A horse in general. —3 One of the paces of a horse. —कं 1 The seat of pain. —2 A kind of perfume (वाळ or स्त्रीवैर).

वारकिन् *m.* 1 An opposer, enemy. —2 The ocean. —3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. —4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. —2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटं 1 A field. —2 A number of fields. —टः A goose.

वारण *a.* (जी *f.*) [वृ-ल्यु ह्युट् वा] Warding off, resisting, opposing. —णं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसंतर्पणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. —2 An obstacle, impediment. —3 Resistance, opposition. —4 Defending guarding, protecting. —णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विसंतर्पणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Kr. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. —2 An armour, mail-coat. —Comp. —वुषा, —वुसा, —वल्गुमा the plantain tree. —साद्वयं N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी

वारणावतः-तं N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं *ind.* Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति वृक्षो रुद्रं वाष्पपूरः Mā. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp —2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वारह *a.* (ही *f.*) [वराहस्येदं विय-त्वात् अण्] Relating to a boar; वराहो मात्मनोनेस्तनुमनविधावास्थितस्यानुरूपं Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. —हः 1 A boar. —2 A kind of tree. —Comp. —कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which

we are at present living). —पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वाराही 1 A sow. —2 The earth. —3 The Sakti of Vishnu in the form of a boar. —4 A measure. —Comp. —कंद्वः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि *n.* [वृ-ल्यु Un. 4. 124] 1 Water; यथा खनन् खनिवेण नरो वार्यधिगच्छति Subhāsh. —2 A fluid. —3 A kind of perfume (वाळ or स्त्रीवैर). —रि, —री *f.* 1 A place for fastening an elephant; वारी वारी सस्मरे वारणानां Si. 18. 56; R. 5. 45. —2 A rope for fastening an elephant. —3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. —4 A captive, prisoner. —5 A water pot. —6 N. of Sarasvatī. —7 Speech. —Comp. —ईशः 1. the ocean. —2. N. of Vishnu. —उद्भवं a lotus. —ओकः a leech. —कर्पूरं a kind of fish (हलीश). —कुञ्जकः the plant गुणाटक —किमिः a leech. —चत्वरः a piece of water. —चर *a.* aquatic. (—रः) 1. a fish. —2. any aquatic animal. —चामरं moss. —ज *a.* produced in water. (—जः) 1. a conch-shell; Si. 15. 72. —2. any bivalve shell. (—जं) 1. a lotus; Si. 4. 66. —2. a kind of salt. —3. a kind of plant (गीरवर्ण). —4. clothes. —सत्करः 1. a cloud. —2. the sun. —वा an umbrella. —दः a cloud; वितर वारिद वारि द्वाहारे Subhāsh.; Bv. 1. 30. (—दं) a kind of perfume. —द्वः the Chataka bird. —धरा a cloud; नववारिधरो द्यावद्भूमिर्भवितव्यं च निरातपस्वरः स्ये V. 4. 3. —धारा a shower of rain. —धिः 1. the ocean; वारिधिमुतामक्षणां दिव्युष्टुः शतैः Gīt. 12. —2. a jar or pot. —नाथः 1. the ocean. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. a cloud. —4. the habitation of the serpent race. —निधिः the ocean. —पथा, —यं 'journey by sea', a voyage. —प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. —ससिः, —सुक् *m.*, —रा a cloud. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; M. 2. 13. —रथः a raft, boat, float. —राशिः 1. the ocean. —2. a lake. —रहं a lotus. —लोमन् *m.* N. of Varuṇa. —वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. —वाहा, —वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142 —ज्ञः N. of Vishnu. —संभवः 1. clothes. —2. a kind of antimony. —3. the fragrant root called उशीर *q. v.*

वारी See वारि (*f.*)

वारीदः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुदः A bier.

वारुण *a.* (जी *f.*) [वरुणस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to Varuṇa; साहस्येष्टवं वदन् पाशैर्बध्यते वारुणैर्बुधं Ms. 8. 82. —2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. —3

Given to Varnpa. —७: N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. —७ Water.

वारुणि: 1 N. of Agastya. —2 Of Bhrgan.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuna). —2 Any spirituous liquor; यद्यपि शोडिकीहस्ते वारुण्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended); Kn. 4. 12. —3 The asterism शतभिषज्. —4 Dūrvā grass. —5 N. of the wife of Varuna. —6 A kind of Dūrvā. —Comp. —वल्भः an epithet of Varnpa.

वारुडः The chief of the serpent-race. —डः, —डं 1 The rhenn or excretion of the eyes. —2 The ear-wax. —3 A vessel for haling water out of a boat. —डो A door-step.

वारुंद्री N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वारुणं a. (की f.) [वल्भ-अण्] 1 Consisting of trees. —2 Made of or belonging to a tree. —3 Made of bark. —क्ष A forest.

वारुण्य a. Made of trees. —रुण्य An enclosure made of trees &c.

वारुणिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, वार्ताकिः f., वार्ताकिन् m., वार्ताकी f., वार्ताकुः m. f. The egg-plant. वार्ताका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त a. [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. —2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). —3 Following a profession. —सत् 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेदि राजन् R. 5. 13; 13. 71; स वृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्य-द्राज्ञे न संतति 15. 41; Si. 13. 68. —2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. —3 Chaff.

वार्त्त 1 Staying, abiding. —2 Tidings, news, intelligence; सागरिकायाः का वार्त्ता Ratn. 4. —3 Livelihood, profession. —4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10. 80; Y. 1. 311. —5 The egg-plant. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. —Comp. —आरम्भः a commercial undertaking or business. —मात्रं 1. mere report. —2. superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. —वहः, —हरः 1. a messenger. —2. a Chandler. —वृत्तिः one who lives on agriculture. —व्यतिकरः general or common report.

वार्त्तायतः A news bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) [वृत्ति-टक्] 1 Relating to news. —2 Bringing news. —3 Explanatory, glossarial. —कः 1

An emissary, a spy. —2 A husband-man (a man of the third tribe). —कं [वृत्तिल्लेण कृतो गयः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्ताजुक्तदुर्कार्थ-व्यक्ति (or चिन्ता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sātras). —Comp. —करः N. of Kātyāyana.

वार्त्तव्यः N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

वार्त्तिक [वृद्धावां सहस्रैः तस्य मावः कर्म वा वृत्] 1 Old age; किमिदमपारयभरणानि योवने धृतं त्वया वार्त्तिकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5-44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. —2 The infirmity of old age. —3 A collection of old men.

वार्त्तिक्यं 1 Old age. —2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्त्तिकं = वार्त्तिक.

वार्त्तिकः, वार्त्तिकिकः, वार्त्तिकिन् m. A usurer.

वार्त्तिक्यं Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्त्ति, वार्त्ती f. A leather thong.

वार्त्तीणसः 1 A rhinoceros; see वार्त्तीणस also. —2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्त्तीणं A collection of men in armour.

वार्त्ति A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

वार्त्तीणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्त्ति a. (की f.) [वर्य-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. —2 Annual.

वार्षिक a. (की f.) [वर्ष-वर्ष वा मयः इत्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season; वार्षिकं संजहारोद्गो धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्वयो R. 16. —2 Annual, yearly. —3 Lasting for one year; मातृवाणं प्रमाणं स्वांशुकिर्वै दशवार्षिकी; so वार्षिकमर्क Y. 1. 124. —क N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्षिकाः Hal.

वार्षिक a. (की f.) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्षीयः 1 A descendant of Vrihasui. —2 Particularly Krishna. —3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्हि

वार्हिद्रय

वार्हिद्रधि

वार्हस्पत

वार्हस्पत्य

वार्हिण

वाल

वालक

See वार्हि, वार्हिद्रय, वार्हिद्रधि, वार्हस्पत, वार्हस्पत्य, वार्हिण, वाल, वालक.

वालखिल्य See वालखिल्य.

वालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugriva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sngriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him.].

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel; अकुतज्ञ-स्थोपकृतं वालुकास्त्रिव सूत्रितम्. —2 Powder. —3 Camphor, in general. —का, —की A kind of cucumber. —Comp. —अत्मिका sugar.

वालेय See बालेय.

वालक a. (स्त्री f.) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वालकल a. (ली f.) [वल्कल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. —लं A bark-garment. —ली Spirituous-liquor.

वाल्मीकिः, —वाल्मीकिः [वल्मीक मयः अण् इत् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyana. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word marā (which is Rama inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the 'valmika' he was called Valmiki, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of Krauncha birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushtubh metre. This was a new

mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

वाङ्मयं Being beloved or favourite.

वाक्पटु *a.* [वक् पटु लक्-ऊकश्च] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

बासवः A kind of basil.

बावुटः A boat, raft.

बावृक्ष 4 *A.* (बावृक्षते) 1. To choose, prefer, select, love ; ततो बावृक्ष्यमानासौ रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

बावृक्ष *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

बाहू 1. 4 *A.* (बाह्वते, बाहित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl ; hum (as birds), sound in general ; (शिवाः) तं श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76 ; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To oal.

बाहक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

बाहानं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warding or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

बाशिः Fire, the god of fire
बाशिनं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, oalling.

बाशिता 1 A female elephant; अय्यपद्यत स बाशितासखः पुन्यिताः कमलिनी-रिव द्विपः R. 19. 11 ; (also written वाशिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

बाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

बाधुरा Night.

बाध *a.* Ved. Roaring, bellowing, -**भः** 1 A day. -2 A bull. -**आ** 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. -**अं** 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dnng.

बाष्कल *a.* Large, great. -**लः** A warrior.

बाधपः -**अं** See बाध.

बाध 1. 10 *U.* (बाधयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant ; वासिताननविशेषितगंधा Ki. 9. 60 ; प्रकटितपटवासेवासयन् काननानि Gt. 1 ; U. 3. 16 ; R. 4. 74 ; Me. 20 ; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -II. 4 *A.* See बाध.

वासः [वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा वस्] Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling ;

वासो यस्य द्वारे करे Bv. 1. 63 ; R. 19. 2. Bg 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -**ऊम्प.** -**अ** (आ) -**गारः** -**रं**, -**गृहं**, -**वेदमन्** *n.* the inner apartments of a house ; particularly bed-chamber ; धर्मासनाद्विशति वास-गृहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7 ; समयः खलु ते वासगृह-प्रवेशस्य V. 3. -**कर्णी** 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. -**तं** -**तुलं** betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -**भवनं**, -**गंदिनं**, -**सदनं** a dwelling-place, house. -**पादः** *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on ; उत्कीर्णा हव वासपादेषु निशानिद्रा-लसा वहिणः V. 3. 2 ; Me. 79. -**योगः** a kind of fragrant powder. -**सजा** = वासकसज्जा Q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) [वास्-वस्-निच् वा वल्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Cansing to dwell, populating. -**कं** Clothes. -**ऊम्प.** -**सजा**, -**सज्जिका** a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her ; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā ; S. D. thus defines her: -कुर्वते मदनं यास्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेरमणि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितप्रियसंगमा ॥ 120 ; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gt. 6.

वासनं [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c. ; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निष्पाधार-यूते संयुतादिर्कं समुद्रे यथ्यादिकृतम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory ; of. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination ; संसावासानाबद्ध-ज्ञखला Gt. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard ; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध-मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित *p. p.* [वास्-क] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, po-

pulous. -6 Possessing, having. -7 Famous, celebrated. -**नं** 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge ; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासः An ass. .

वासेय *a.* (वी *f.*) [वसतये हितं साधु वा दम्] Habitable. -**वी** Night.

वासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Vernal, snitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). -**तः** 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain ; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. -**ती** 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers) ; वसते वासंतीकुसुमसकु-भोरिवयवैः Gt. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 *N.* of a festival held in honour of Cupid ; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal ; वासंति-कस्तद्वि. S. 6. -**कः** 1 The Vidūshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः -**रं** A day (of the week). -**रः** *N.* of a Nāga. -**ऊम्प.** -**संगः** morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वधरेव स्वार्थे अण् वद्धिन् संत्यस्य अण् वा] Belonging to Indra ; पांडुतां वासवी विगयासीत् K. ; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -**वः** *N.* of Indra ; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -**वं** The constellation Dhauishṭhā. -**ऊम्प.**

-**वत्ता** 1 *N.* of a work by Subandhu. -2 *N.* of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र ज्ञेयः she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana ; (see Māl. 2.). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pshpaketa, but carried off by Kandarapaketa. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.].

वासवी *N.* of the mother of Vyāsa.

वासस *n.* [वसू-आच्छादने असि णिच्] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes ; वाससि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22 ; Ku. 7. 9 ; Me. 59. -2 A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. -कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent. -बन्धः 'a piece of cloth', a rag, tatter.

वासिः *m., f.* An adze, a small hatchet, obisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासि (रि) ष्ट *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [वसि-शिश्र-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishṭha, as a Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. -ष्टः A descendant of Vasishṭha. -ष्टी The Gomati river.

बाहुः 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 The 'constellation पुनर्वसु'.

बासुकिः, बासुकेयः N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

बासुदेवः [वसुदेवस्य अण्] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Kṛishṇa.

बासुरा [वसू-उरण्] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

बासुः *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवासि बासु शिरसि गृहेता Mk. 1. 41 ; बासु प्रसीद Mk. 1.

बास्त See बास्त.

बास्तव *a.* (बी *f.*) [वसवे अण्] 1 Real, true, substantial. -2 Determined, fixed. -बः Anything fixed or determined.

बास्तवा Dawn.

बास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) [वस्तुनो विवृते ठक्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established.

बास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident ; पुरोऽस्य बास्तव्यकुटुम्बितं यदुः Si. 1. 66. -2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -व्यः A dweller, resident, an inhabitant ; नानादिगन्तवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Mā. 1. -व्यः 1 A habitable place, house. -2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तु *m., n.* [वसू-तुण् Up. 1. 77] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place ; रथेरेविषये वास्तु किं न वृषः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāshī ; Ms. 3. 18. -Comp. -यगः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of

a house. -संशमनं-शान्तिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N. of Indra.

वास्त्येय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त्र *a.* [वस्त्र-अण्] Made of cloth. -वः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See वास्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called वायकेशर.

वाह 1 A. (वाहते) To try, exert one's self, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [वह-वृत्] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.) ; as in अंबुवाह, तोयवाह, &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse ; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull ; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The air. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumhbas or four Bhāras ; बाहो भारचतुष्टयं. -Comp. द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. -श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहकः [वह-वृत्] 1 A porter. -2 A coach driver. -3 A horseman.

वाहनं [वाहयति वह-णिच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind ; Ms. 7. 75 ; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse ; सङ्ग-प्रापयशाः प्रायदाभ्रमं श्रौतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाह्य *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन *a.* [वह-णिच्] Bearing, carrying. -*m.* A chariot.

वाहिनी [वाहो अस्यस्याः इति ङीप्] 1 An army ; आशिषं प्रयुजे न वाहिनी R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

वाहसः 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen. -3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहित्यं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य. -ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. -ह्यः A carriage.

वाह्निः N. of country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bread horse.

वाह्नि (ह्नी) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. -कः 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fostida.

वि ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses :—(a) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विद्युत्, विह, विच्छत् &c. ; (b) the reverse of an action ; as क्री 'to buy.' -विक्री 'to sell' ; स्मृ 'to remember' -विस्मृ 'to forget' ; (c) division ; as विभज्, विभाग ; (d) distinction ; as विशिष्ट, विशेष, विविच, विवेक ; (e) discrimination ; स्पष्टवद् ; (f) order, arrangement ; as विधा, विरच ; (g) opposition ; as विरुद्, विरोध ; (h) privation ; as विनी, विनयन ; (i) deliberation, as विचिद्, विचार ; (j) intensity ; विस्वत. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (a) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर, i. e., it forms Bah. comp., विवध, व्यसू &c. ; (b) intensity, greatness ; as विकराल ; (c) variety, as विचित्र ; (d) deference ; as विलक्षण ; (e) manifoldness, as विविध ; (f) contrariety, opposition, as विरोध ; (g) change, as विकार ; (h) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

विः *m., f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -विः A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. -शः A twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशतितम *a.* (मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः-तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were

made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* [विक-अच्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचकिञ्चुकसंहतिरुच्यते: Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. -3 Destitute of hair. -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26; विकचनक्षत्रकुसुदे: Mn. 3. 7. -चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

विकचीकृ 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; गृध्रललाटतटघटितविकटभ्रुकुटिना Ve. 1; विधुमिव विकटविधुतुद्वन्द्वलनगलितानुतधारं Git. 4. (*b*) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; क्षुभाविदं वि विकटोदरमस्तु चा U. 4. 30; आचरिष्य विकटेन विवाहवैश्वसैव कुचमंडलमन्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Mā. 7. -4 Proud, haughty; रिकटे परिक्रामति U. 6; Mv. 6. 32. -5 Beantiful: Mk. 2. -6 Frowning. -7 Obscene. -8 Changed in appearance. -9 Large-toothed. -टं A boil, tumour.

विकट्य 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्वनेन शार्धर्मना विकट्यते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विकट्यते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

विकट्यन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोपविकट्यना भवति Mn. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. -नं 1 Vanting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विकट्या 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

विकम्प 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकम्पमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाह्वसुहृश्च विकम्पते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. -Caus. To shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17.

विकम्प *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विकम्पित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful; U. 5. 26.

विकर्षः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent dnty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्मिक *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various business s. -कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

विकल 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कृत्कृद्विकलेन्द्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed; Mā. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिविवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31; प्रसूतिः S 6. 24; Pt. 5. 8; Mk. 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषीदसि रोदधिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gt; 9; विरहे ग विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्रुतियुगल पिकरतविकले Gt. 12; वहति विकलः कार्यो मोहं न सुचिं चेतनां U. 3. 31; Mā. 7. 1, 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला-लो A woman during her courses. -Comp. -श्रेण *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -हृद्वि *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22. -करण *a.* helpless, piteous; Mā. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. -पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. To unnerve, overpower; घनीभूतः शोको विकलयति च संमृष्टयति च U. 2. 26.

विकलीकृ 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरणं 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kalā* q. v.

विकल्मष *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकस 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंवरीकं Mā. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसतः Bb. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided. -Caus. To open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकसयति केरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकासः Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth; U. 6. 28; see विकास also.

विकासनं Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्व (इव) र *a.* 1 Opening, expanding; कुक्कुशैरिव जलाशयोविता सुदा रमते कलभा विकस्वरे: Si. 4. 33. -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्धीयत वैकुण्ठाकृत्यज्जादृष्य विकस्वरस्वरे: N. 2. 5.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day

विकालिका A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरश्मा.

विकास 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. -Caus. 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Kn. 3. 29. -3 An open or direct course; विकासमीयुजगतोऽशमार्गः Ki. 15. 52. -4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. -5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

विकाशनं 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विकाशि (सि) न् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. -2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

विकुण्ठ N. of Vishnu's heaven. -दा N. of the mother of Vishnu.

विकुण्ठित *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak.

विकृम The moon.

विकृजनं 1 Cooing, humming. -2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकृजनं A side-glance, leer.

विकृजिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियते येषां न चेत्तासि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, affect; Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विभ्रं विकृवति दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure (A.); हीनायचपकर्तुं प्रवृजानि विकृवति R. 17. 58. -5 To utter (a sound); विकृवर्णः स्वरानय Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless (as a wife). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (A.). -10 To rejoice (A.). -11 To feel aversion (A.). -12 To act in various ways (A.). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To dis tribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; of, विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44; S. 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं कुरु परमार्थतोऽज्ञावासांश्च प्रती- कारस्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 48. -4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्च्छस्यमी विकारः प्रवेगेऽर्चमवेष्टु S. 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चेतस्यं भ्रमवति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36; Mā. 1. 30. -6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. -7 Contor- tion, contraction (as of the features of the face); प्रमथयुजविकारैर्हासयामास रुद्रं Ku. 7. 95. -8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -वेष्टु a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियते येषां न चेत्तासि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारित्व a. 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impres- sions; भ्रमति भ्रुवने कंवर्याज्ञा विकारि च योचनं Mā. 1. 17. -2 Changing, modi- fying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकृवर्ण a. 1 Undergoing or caus- ing a change. -2 Feeling glad, de- lighted, rejoiced.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutil- ated, deformed, disfigured. -4 In-

complete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled; see विकृ above. -तं 1 Change, modification. -2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form, &c.); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुली- यकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an acci- dent; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जी- वितसुच्यते ब्रूयैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; U. 5. 29; Si. 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion; S. 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow); शरासनं वेष्टु विकृष्टना- मिदं S. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five ar- rows of Cupid. -ण 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 Across throw.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; ; (see कृष्ट with वि).

विकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, out to pieces; अतिगोत्रं गात्रं सपदि लवणस्ते विकिरितु Mā. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scat- ters, a bird; कंकोलीकलजगिधसुखविकिर- स्याहारिणस्तद्वृषो भागः Mā. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading ab- road. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing (हिनन). -5 Knowledge. -जः The Arka tree.

विकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केश, -मूर्धज a. tearing the hair, hav- ing dishevelled hair; विललाप विकीर्ण- मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 -तं a kind of perfume.

विकल्प 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubt- ful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. -Caus. 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि

विकल्पते S. 3. -3 To presume, con- jecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation; तात्त्विके निचेति स विकल्पपरान्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Sus- picion; Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; नायाविकल्पपरचित्ते R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp. -उपहार an optional offering. -जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पनं 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश a. (झी f.) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -झी 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or Veni. -4 N. of the wife of Siva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of Siva; cf. यामाहः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1.).

विकोश -व a. 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

विक्रः A young elephant.

विक्रम 1 A. 1 To walk along or through; विष्णुत्रेधा चित्रकमे 'took 3 steps'; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, over- come, conquer. -3 To leave; split open (P.). -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour; Mā. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; गनेषु लीलाचित्तविक्रमेण su. 1. 34; S. 7. 6, cf. विक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walk- ing. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अहुरस्तेः खलु विक्रमानकारः V. I, R. 12. 87, 93. -5 N. of a celestia- king of Ujjayini; see App. 11. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 Strength, power. -Comp. -अर्का, -आदित्य see विक्रम. -कर्म n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमणं A stride (of Vishnu); छ- लयसि विक्रमणे बलिमहत्तवासन Gīt. 1.

विक्रमिन्व a. 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2 Powerful, strong. -m. 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रान्त p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, over- powering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 A lion. -तं 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel called विक्रान्त.

विक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. -2 A horse's gallop or canter. -3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तु *a.* Valiant, victorious. -*m.* 1 A lion. -2 A hero, victor.

विक्रान्तः The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; इमं प्रवृत्तिजनिता नन विक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. -2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निवृत्त विक्रियामभि-
शतः फलमेतद्वचन्तु Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. -3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाः Subhāsh. ; लिनेर्द्वः संवृत्तविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. -4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वेत्तं Malli. 'defect'). -5 Knitting, contraction (of the eye-brows); भ्रुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगे Ku. 3. 47. -6 Any sudden movement, as in रैम-
विक्रिया V. 1. 12 'thrill'. -7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. -8 Violation, violation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. -Comp. -उपमा kind of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; see Kāv. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 A. 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense); गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीये सुतं यदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्जुदान Ms. 10. 90; 8. 197, 222; Sānti. 1. 12. -2 To barter, exchange; नाक-
स्नाच्छादिलिमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेसिलान् Pt. 2. 65.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुज्ञयः rescission of a sale. -रत्नं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् *m.* A dealer, seller, vendor

विक्रेय *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रु 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly; अक्रौक विक्रौक लवाचिचं Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. -2 To utter (with acc.). -3 To call out to (with acc.). -4 To resound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

विक्रुह *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. -2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -हं 1 A cry for help. -2 Abuse.

विक्रौशन 1 Calling out, exclaiming. -2 Abusing.

विक्रुव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आच-
काक्ष घनशब्दविक्रुवः R. 19. 38; Kd. 4. 11. -2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. -3 Affected by, overcome with; नितगन्धुर्धमबोधविक्रुवाः कथपसीनां चरितं कजैवः Ki. 1. 6 -4 Agitated, ex-
cited, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 25. -5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved;

निराकरणविक्रुवायाः प्रियायाः S. 6; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4. 39. -6 Disgusted with, averse from; सुगवाविक्रुवं वेतः S. 2. -7 Flattering; प्रस्थानविक्रुवगते-
रवलम्बार्थं S. 5. 3.

विक्रिन्न *p. p.* 1 Very moist, thor-
oughly wetted. -2 Decayed, withered up. -3 Old.

विक्रिह *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflict-
ed, distressed. -2 Injured, destroyed. -हं A fault in pronunciation.

विक्रिहः 1 Wetting thoroughly. -2 Dissolution.

विक्रिहः An incorrect pronuncia-
tion of the dentals.

विक्रित *p. p.* Torn asunder, wound-
ed, hurt, struck. -तं Wounding, a wound.

विक्षावः 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound.

विक्षिप 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract -5 To ex-
tend, stretch out. -6 To reject, dis-
card.

विक्षित *p. p.* 1 Scattered, thrown
about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Dis-
carded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatch-
ed. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agi-
tated; Mā. 9. 8. -5 Refuted; (see
क्षि with वि).

विक्षेपः 1 Throwing away or asun-
der, scattering about. -2 Casting,
throwing, discharging (opp. संहार);
R. 5. 45. -3 Waving, moving about,
shaking, moving to and fro; लगूल
Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatch-
ing. -5 Distraction, confusion, per-
plexity; Mā. 1. -6 Alarm, fear. -7
Refutation of an argument. -8
Polar latitude. -9 Looking about
vaguely or wildly. -Comp. -ध्रुवः
(in astr.) the greatest inclination
of a planet's orbit. -शक्ति *f.* (in
Vedānta phil.) the power of Māyā
(अविद्या).

विक्षेपण 1 Throwing, casting, dis-
charging. -2 Despatching, sending.
-3 Scattering, dispensing. -4 Con-
fusion, perplexity.

विक्षीणकः 1 N. of the chief of a
class of beings attending on Siva.
-2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A
destroyer. -4 A place from which
flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीरः The Arka tree.

विक्षुभ 1 A., 4, 9 P. 1 To be
greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To
confuse, disturb, perplex. -Caus. To
agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

विक्षोभः 1 Shaking, agitation, move-
ment; वीचि R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation
of mind, distraction, alarm. -3 Con-
flict, struggle.

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a. Noseless. -Comp. -नस्र *m.* an epithet
of Brahman.

विक्षोभित *p. p.* 1 Broken up, divid-
ed. -2 Cleft in two. -3 Disfigured,
mutilated; Pt. 4. 89. -4 Refuted.

विखानसः A kind of hermit.

विखासा The tongue.

विखुरः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 A
thief.

विख्या 2 P. 1 To be well-known
or famous. -2 To look at, see. -3 To
call, name. -4 To celebrate. -5 To
make visible, illuminate. -Caus. To
proclaim, announce, publish.

विख्यात *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well-
known, celebrated, famous. -2 Call-
ed, named. -3 Avowed, confessed.

विख्यातिः *f.* Celebrity, fame, repu-
tation.

विख्यापनं 1 Publishing, proclaim-
ing. -2 Explanation, exposition. -3
Confessing, acknowledging.

विगण 10 P. 1 To number, compute;
Y. 3. 104. -2 To regard, consider;
Me. 103; R. 1. 87. -3 To disregard,
not to mind. -4 To reflect, think;
Pt. 3. 43.

विगणनं 1 Reckoning, computing,
calculation. -2 Considering, deliberat-
ing. -3 Paying off a debt.

विगंधकः The tree called इक्षुरी.

विगम् 1 P. 1 To pass away (as
time &c.); संध्ययापि सपदि एगमि Si.
9. 17. -2 To go away, depart. -3 To
vanish; disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जा
एगमदिव दूरं सुगदुःखं Git. 11; Bg. 11.
1. -4 To die. -Caus. To spend,
pass; विगमयधुक्चिद एव क्षयाः S. 6. 4.

विगत *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away,
disappeared. -2 Parted, separated.
-3 Dead. -4 Destitute or devoid of,
free from (in comp.); विगतमदा. -5
Lost. -6 Dark, obscured. -तं The
flight of birds. -Comp. -आर्तवा
a woman past child-bearing (in whom
the menstrual discharge has ceased).
-कर्मण *a.* sinless, pure. -भी *a.* fear-
less, intrepid. -लक्षण *a.* unlucky,
inauspicious. -सृष्ट *a.* indifferent,
void of desire.

विगमः 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चासद्विगमे च तस्य R. 19. 15; इतिविगम M. 5. 20; Ra. 6. 23. -2 Abandoning; कर्णविगमात् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). -3 Loss, destruction. -4 Death. -5 Separation.

विगमः 1 A naked ascetic. -2 A mountain. -3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विगहं 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगहंति साधवा Ms. 9. 68; 3. 46; 11. 53 -2 To despise, condemn.

विगहंनं, -ण Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Ve. 1. 12.

विगहित p. p. 1 Censured, reviled, abused. -2 Disained. -3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. -4 Low, vile. -5 Bad, wicked. -तं Censure.

विगल 1 P. 1 To drop down, get loose; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेद्याः V. 4. 10. -2 To ooze or trickle. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To melt away, be dissolved.

विगलित p. p. 1 Trickled, oozed. -2 Disappeared, gone away. -3 Fallen or dropped down. -4 Melted away, dissolved. -5 Dispersed. -6 Slackened, untied. -7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

विगाह 1 A 1 To plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकः) मं स्वगाहत् विगाह-ममथः R. 19. 9. -2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विष्मोपि विगाहने चयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1, Mu. 1. 26. -3 To stir about, agitate; विगाहमानां सरयूं च नीभिः R. 14. 30. -4 To follow, practise; तया सुनीनां चरितं स्वगाह्यत Ku. 5. 19. -5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

विगाह p. p. 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed. -2 Deep, excessive.

विगाहः Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विगुण a 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; अयस्त्वधर्मो विगुणः परमहंसवृत्तित्तु Bg. 3. 35; Si. 9. 12, Mn. 6. 11. -2 Destitute of qualities. -3 Having no string; Mu. 7. 11.

विगूढ p. p. 1 Secret, concealed, bidden. -2 Reproached, censured.

विगं 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे मन्मथदेहंदाहना N. 1. 79. -2 To sing in a discordant tone.

विगान 1 Censure, reproach, derision, scandal. -2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency; यद्गुणः कारणविषयं विगानं दक्षितं तत्पारितोषिकं S. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

विगीत p. p. 1 Censured, abused, reviled. -2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

विगीतिः f. 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. -2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of; विग्रहे तिष्ठन् जयिनं पुरा Ki. 18. 12. -2 To quarrel, fight, contend; विग्रहं चक्रे नमुचिहिषा बली य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहविं विवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86; 17. 23, Ki. 14. 24. -3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). -4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. -5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). -6 To perceive, observe. -7 To stretch or spread out.

विग्रहीत p. p. 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). -2 Seized. -3 Encountered, opposed. -4 Obstructed, stopped; see विग्रह above.

विग्रहः 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. -2 Form, figure, shape. -3 The body; त्रयीविग्रहस्यैव मममयारम्भि-य्या M. 1. 14; गुडविग्रहः R. 3. 39. 9. 52; Ki. 4. 11. 12 43. -4 Resolution dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थं (समासार्थं) शेषकं चाक्यं विग्रहः. -5 Quarrel, strife (often love-quarrel, or गणकलह); विग्रहः शयने पराङ्मुखी-नोत्प्रेतुमबला म तस्वर R. 19. 38, 9. 47; Si. 11. 35. -6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Gnas or modes of policy; see गुण. -7 Disfavour. -8 A part, portion, division.

विग्रहवत् a. Having body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

विग्रोद्य a. Decapitated.

विघट 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes; MAl. 9. 24r. -Caus. 1 To separate, disperse, tear apart; विघटयत्येनमर्थं (भोमुचः) MAl. 5 2. -2 To remove, displace.

विघटनं Breaking up, ruin, destruction.

विघटित p. p. 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; U. 3. 43.

विघटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विघट्ट 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bb. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against; कादंबवाननविघटितवर्षाचिमालाः Ra. 3. 8; 4. 9; विघटितानां सरलदुमानां Kn. 1. 9, Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41.

-3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

विघट्टनं 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

विघटित p. p. 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; Bb. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

विघनः 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

विघसः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten; विघसो मुक्तशेषे तु Ms. 3. 285; तुष्यत्कालकरालवक्त्रावियसव्याकीर्णमाह्व U. 5. 6; MAl. 5. 14. -2 Food in general. -सं Bees' wax. -Comp. -आशः, -आशिन m. one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

विघातः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; किंवाध्वानां मधवा विघातं Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, slaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; opposition, prevention; किंवाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तसे R. 3. 44; अध्वरविघातज्ञातये 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -Comp. -सिद्धिः f. the removal of obstacles.

विघृणित p. p. Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

विघृष्ट p. p. 1 Rubbed excessively, -2 Sore.

विघ्नः [विघ्नक] (rarely a.) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरि स्वयि S. 5. 14; मृतो विघ्नस्त्वपि इव नः S. 1. 33; हुंकारेण च धनुः म हि विघ्नः नरोहति S. 3. 1; Ku. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Ganesa. -वाहनं a rat. -कर, -कर्तुं, -करिन् a. opposing, obstructing. -व्यसः, -विघातः removal, of obstacles. -नायकः, -नाशकः, -नाशनः epithets of Ganesa. -प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. -राजः, -विनायकः, -हारिन् m. epithets of Ganesa. -सिद्धिः f. removal of obstacles.

विघ्नयति Den. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

विघ्नित a. 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed; Pt. 1. 387. -2 Obscured, blinded; Ku. 3. 31.

विखः A horse's hoof.

विच्छ 3, 7 U. (वेचिक, चविक, विगकि, चिक, विक) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove

from (with instr.); संज्ञासप्त बहुव्योधान्
जातिनेन विवेकः च Bk. 14. 103.

विचकिलः 1 A kind of jasmine. -2
N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-
seeing, circumspect. -2 Wise, clever,
learned; विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतनाचक्षते R. 5.
19. -3 Expert, skillful, able; R. 13.
69. -*णः* A learned man, wise man;
न दत्त्वा कस्यचित्कस्यां पुनर्दद्याद्विचक्षणः
Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षस् *m.* A spiritual teacher,
preceptor.

विचक्षुस् *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. -2
Perplexed, sad.

विचर 1 P. 1 To wander stont, roam
over (oft. with acc.); इत्यान्वेशान् विचर
जलद Ms. 115; विचचार दावं R. 2. 8;
Kn. 3. 31. -2 To do, perform, practise.
-3 To act, deal, behave. -4 To deviate
from the right path, go about wan-
tonly; Ms. 9. 20. -5 To pass through,
pervade. -6 To attack, march against.
-7 To associate or have intercourse
with. -8 To go badly, fail. -*Caus.* 1
To think, reflect or meditate upon.
-2 To discuss, call in question, debate;
आज्ञां गुरुणा विचचारणाया R. 14. 46.
-3 To calculate, estimate; take into
account, consider; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो
विचार्य बलावलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्य यच्छतं H.
1. 22. -4 To hesitate, doubt. -5 To
examine, investigate. -6 To seduce.
विचरितं Wandering, roaming.

विचार 1 Reflection, deliberation,
thought, consideration; विचारमार्गः
पहितेन बहुधा Ku. 5. 42. -2 Examina-
tion, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थ-
विचार. -3 Trial (of a case); दिव-
सलिलतुलाग्निमार्गिते मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43.
-4 Judgment, discrimination, dis-
cernment, exercise of reason; विचार-
मूढा प्रतिभासि मे रवं R. 2. 47. -5 Decision,
determination. -6 Selection. -7 Doubt,
hesitation. -8 Prudence, circum-
spection. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* *a.* able to
decide, a judge. -*ज्ञ* *f.* 1. a tribunal,
seat of justice. -2. Particularly the
judgment-seat of Yama. -*शील* *a.*
thoughtful, considerate, prudent.
-*स्थल* 1. a tribunal. -2. logical dis-
cussion.

विचारक An investigator, a judge,
an examiner.

विचारण 1 Discussion, consideration,
examination, deliberation, investiga-
tion. -2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणा 1 Examination, discus-
sion, investigation. -2 Reflection,
consideration, thought. -3 Hesitation,
doubt. -4 The Mīmāṃsā system of
Philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, in-
quired into, examined, discussed -2
Decided, determined. -*तं* Delibera-
tion, thought.

विचारित् *a.* 1 Roaming, wandering.
-2 Dissolute, wanton. -3 Deliberat-
ing, judging.

विचारिका Itch, scab.

विचारित *a.* Anointed, smeared.

विचर 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble,
move; पतति पतन्ने विचरति पन्ने संकित-
भवदुपयानं Gt. 5. -2 To go, pro-
ceed, set out. -3 To be agitated or
disturbed, be rough (as the sea);
व्यचालीद्वंभसं पति Bk. 15. 70. -4 To
deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -5 To
fall off or down -*Caus.* 1 To shake,
move, wave. -2 To cause to swerve,
lead away from. -3 To excite, agi-
tate, stir up. -4 To destroy, rescind,
annul.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking,
wavering, tottering, unsteady (fig.
also). -2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनं 1 Moving. -2 Deviation.
-3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. -4 Con-
ceit, pride.

विचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather,
bring together, store up; Pt. 1. 45,
36. -2 To search for, look out for;
विचिञ्चैव समंतात् श्मशानवाटः Mā. 5;
R. 12. 61, 13. 23; वियतसं विचिञ्चन्
V. 4. -3 To seek, investigate, ex-
amine, reflect upon; R. 10. 23; Ki.
16. 1. -4 To separate, discern, dis-
tinguish. -5 To disarrange. -6 To
select, choose. -7 To destroy, efface.
-8 Ved. To clear, prepare (as a
way).

विचय 1 Search, seeking, looking
out for; दुरगविचयव्ययान् U. 1. 23.
-2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचित *p. p.* Searched, searched
through.

विचिति *f.* 1 Searching, search,
seeking for. -2 Inquiry, investiga-
tion.

विचिः *m. f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave; cf.
वीचि.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, hesitation,
uncertainty. -2 Mistake, error.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, varie-
gated, spotted, speckled; Mn. 1.
4. -2 Various, varied. -3 Painted
-4 Beautiful, lovely; कश्चिद्विचित्रं
जलव्रजमंदिहं Rs. 1. 2. -5 Wonderful,
surprising, strange; हतविधिलसितानां
ही विचित्रा विपाका Si. 11. 64. -*त्रा* A
white deer. -*ञ्ज* 1 Variegated colour.

-2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*ञ्ज* *a.* having
a spotted body. (-*ग*) 1. a peacock.
-2. a tiger. -*देह* *a.* having a lovely
body. (-*ह*) a cloud. -*रूप* *a.* di-
verse. -*वीर्य*: N. of a kind of the
lonar race. [He was a son of Santa-
nu by his wife Satyavati and so
half-brother of Bhtishma. When he
died childless, his mother called
Vyasa (her own son before her
marriage), and requested him to
raise up issue to Vichitravirya in
accordance with the practice of
Niyoga. He complied with the re-
quest, and begot on Ambika and
Ambalika, the two widows of his
brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and
Pandu respectively].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. -*कं*
Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचित् 10 U. 1 To think, consid-
der. -2 To think of, ponder over, call
to mind; विचितयन्ती यमनयमानसा S.
4. 1. -3 To take into consideration,
have regard to, regard; अस्मात्साधु
विचित्य संयमधनादुच्चैः कुलं चात्मना
S. 4. 16. -4 To intend, fix upon, de-
termine. -5 To devise, find out, dis-
cover. -6 To imagine. -7 To per-
ceive, observe (Ved.).

विचिन्वकः 1 Search. -2 Investi-
gation. -3 A hero.

विचीर्ण *a.* 1 Occupied by, wander-
ed through. -2 Entered.

विचितन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless,
unconscious, dead. -2 Inanimate;
Ku. 4. 33.

विचेतस् *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid,
ignorant. -2 Perplexed, confounded,
sad. -3 Malevolent, wicked.

विचेद् 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be
in motion, move about. -2 To act,
behave. -3 To exert oneself, strive,
try. -4 To roll, wallow, struggle,
withe.

विचेद्वा 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Move-
ment. -3 Conduct, behaviour.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried,
struggled. -2 Examined, investi-
gated. -3 Misdone, done foolishly.
-*तं* 1 An act, a deed. -2 Effort,
movement, undertaking, enterprise.
-3 Gesture. -4 Working, sensation,
play; किमपि चेदुमनसविचेष्टितं V. 2.
9. -5 Machination.

विच्छ I. 6 P. (विच्छति also विच्छा-
यतिने) To go, move -II. 10 U.
(विच्छयतिने) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

विच्छन्दः, **विच्छन्दकः** A palace, a
large building having several stories
(ईश्वरगृह).

विच्छेदकः A palace: see **विच्छेद** above.

विच्छेदं Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छिदित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Given up, abandoned, left; *Mā.* 7; *U.* 1. -4 Marred, impaired, lessened; *Mā.* 1.

विच्छाया *a.* Pale, dim; *Batn.* 1 26. -यं A gem, jewel. -यं The shadow of a flock of birds.

विच्छिद् 7 *U.* 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide; यदर्थे **विच्छिन्नं** भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् *S.* 1. 9; *B.* 16. 20; *Bh.* 1. 96. -2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); **विच्छिद्यमानोऽपि कुले परस्य** *Bk.* 3. 52; *Amaru.* 74.

विच्छिन्ति *f.* 1 (a) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; *Bh.* 3. 11 (b) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Disappearance, absence, loss. -4 Cessation. -5 Colouring the body with paints and pigments, painting colours, rouge; **विच्छिन्तिशयेः सुरसुन्दरीणां** *S.* 7. 5; *Si.* 16. 84. -6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). -7 A pause in a verse, caesura. -8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); **स्तोकाप्याकल्पपरचना विच्छिन्तिः कांतिपोषकः** *S. D.* 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. -2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; *S.* 1. 9. -3 Interrupted, prevented. -4 Ended, ceased, terminated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7 Smeared or painted with pigments. -8 Crooked, curved.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; *Mā.* 6. 11. -2 Breaking; *Si.* 8. 51. -3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance; **विच्छेदमाय भुवि यस्तु कथामर्षः** *K.*; **पिदाविच्छेदवाक्येन** *R.* 1. 66. -4 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissection. -6 A section, or division of a book. -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue. **विच्छेदं** Cutting off, breaking &c.; see **विच्छेद**.

विच्छुर 6 *P.* 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat; **मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदः** *Kn.* 1. 55; *Ch. P.* 11: *V.* 4. 42. -2 To set, inlay.

विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, over-spread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Besmeared, anointed.

विच्यु 1 *A.* 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces. -3 To err, make a mistake. -*Caus.* To throw down or destroy.

विच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed.

विच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4 Misadventure, failure; as in गर्भविच्युतिः.

विज् 1. 3 *U.* (वेदिके, वेदिके, विक) 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to वि with वि q. v.). -II. 6 *A.*, 7 *P.* (विजते, विजति, विज) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afraid; **चक्रं विद्या कुररीच भूयः** *R.* 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. -*Caus.* (वेजयति-ते) To terrify, frighten.

विज *p. p.* 1 Trembling, agitated. -2 Frightened, alarmed.

विज *m.* A bird; a die (?).

विजित् *m.* 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, co-heir.

विजन् 4 *A.* 1 To be born or produced. -2 To generate, produce. -3 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be changed or transformed.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -नं A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

विजननं Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately. -न. Birth.

विजात *p. p.* 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. -ता A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः *f.* 1 Different origin. -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय *a.* 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

विजपिलं Mud.

विजयंतः *N.* of Iudra.

विजर *a.* Young, fresh. -र A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general. -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित *p. p.* 1 Spoken, talked; **परिहासविजल्पितं सखे (चक्षुः)** *S.* 2. 18. -2 Prated, babbled.

विजि 1. *A.* 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue; **व्यजेष्ट बह्वर्गं** *Bk.* 1. 2; **प्रायस्वस्त्युखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुधः** *Git.* 10; *Bk.* 2. 39; 15. 39. -2 To surpass, excel; **चक्षुर्मेचकमर्जुनं विजयते** *Vb.* 1. 33. -3 To win, acquire by conquest; **भुजविजिताविमान** *B.* 12. 104; **विजितारिपुरः** 1. 59; *Sānti.* 2. 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent; **विजयतं वेदः** *S.* 5; **रहस्यं साधनामनुपधि विजुद्धं विजयते** *U.* 2. 2; *Mā.* 2. 4.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph; **विजिज्यादारस्य 'conquest of the world';** *Ki.* 10. 35; *R.* 12. 44; *Ku.* 3. 19; *S.* 2. 14. -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 *N.* of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name: -अभिप्रायमि संयामे यदर्थं युद्धदुर्गदात् । नाजित्वा विजयतामि तेन मा विजयं विदुः ॥ -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 *N.* of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. -7 *N.* of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -अयुधायः a means of victory. -ईशः *N.* of Siva. -कुंजरः a war-elephant. -लङ्कः a necklace of 500 strings. -दिहिमः a large military drum. -नगरं *N.* of a town. -मर्दलः a large military drum. -सिद्धिः *f.* success, victory, triumph.

विजया 1 *N.* of Durgā. -2 *N.* of one of her female attendants; *Mn.* 1. 1. -3 *N.* of a lore taught by Visvāmitra to Rama; *Bk.* 2. 21. -4 *Ilamp.* -5 *N.* of a festival = विजयोत्सव see below. -6 Yellow myroalan. -*Comp.* -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āśvina. -दशमी the tenth day of the bright half of Āśvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasa-Ā. -सप्तमी the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

विजयिन् *m.* A conqueror, victor.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. -2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु *a.* 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; **यशते विजिगीषूणां** *R.* 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. -युः 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजित *p. p.* Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -*Comp.* -आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self controlled. -हृदिय *a.* having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः *f.* Conquest, victory, triumph; *Kāv.* 3. 85.

विजिनः -नं (-लः, -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्न *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्नमाननं Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest.

विजुल The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भ 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth; व्यजृम्भित चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितमिषांस्त्रिषण Mk. 5. 2 To open, expand (as a flower). -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मंगलनूर्यनिस्वताः.....न केवलं सन्नमि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजृम्भत विवौकसा- माप R. 3. 19; 12. 72; रजोधकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show, manifest oneself; अखल्विदं विजृम्भते Māl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed.

विजृम्भण 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणाद्- धिषु कङ्कमलेषु R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -4 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भित *p. p.* 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51 -2 Opened, blown, expanded. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42; U. 6. 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sported. -त 1 Sport, pastime. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भितमेतत्. -4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21. -5 Fruit, result.

विज्जन-लं 1 A kind of sauce; See विजुल. -2 An arrow.

विज्जिल =विजिन.

विज्जुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with. -7 To become wise or learned; Ms. 4. 20. —Caus. (विज्ञापयति) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता-अर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यं; रामः—नन्वा- ज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

विज्ञ, विज्ञान्त *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient. —ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

विज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement.

विज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्येषोऽतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music. -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores. —Comp. —ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mītākṣharā, a commentary on Yajñavalkya's Smṛiti. —पादः N. of Vyāsa. —मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. —वाङ्मयः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक *a.* Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant -2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं-ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविज्ञि-विज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

विज्ञप्तिः See विज्ञान.

विज्ञाप्यं A request; U. 1.

विज्वर *a.* Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विज्वारं The white of the eye.

विज्वोलिः -ली *f.* A line, row.

विट् 1 P. (वेति) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

विटः [विट्-क] 1 A paramour; रघु-द्रक्षलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता कन्याविटः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतुं त्वां Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5, and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78. -4 A rogue,

cheat. -5 A catamite. -6 A rat. -7 The Khadira tree. -8 The orange tree. -9 A branch together with its shoot. -10 A mineral salt. —Comp. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. —लघणं a medicinal salt.

विटिकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. -2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation; अयमेव महाधरविटिकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विटिकक See विटिक.

विटिकित *a.* Marked, stamped.

विटिपः [विटि विस्तारं वा पाति विवति पाद- क Tv.] 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविटिपाजुकारि- णौ बाहू S. 1. 21, 32; यदुनेन तरुने पा- तितः क्षपिता तादृष्टपाश्रिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. -4 A cluster, clump, thicket. -5 Extension. -6 The septum of the scro- tum.

विटिपिन् *m.* [विटिप-अस्यर्थ इति] 1 A tree; परितो वृष्टाश्च विटिपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 The fig-tree. —Comp. —मृगः a monkey, an ape.

विटिः-टी *f.* Yellow sandal.

विट्ट(ट्ट)लः N. of a form of Vishnu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presi- dency).

विटिक *a.* Bad, vile, base, low.

विटिरः N. of Brihaspati.

विट् 1 P. (वडति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

विडं A kind of artificial salt.

विडंग *a.* Clever, skilful. —गः, —नं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विडङ्ग 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) कृतविडङ्गयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; वपुःप्रकर्षणं विडं- बितेश्वरः 3. 52; 13, 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयति मद्ययति विडङ्गयति निर्भर्त्सयति रमयति विषादयति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न वि- डङ्गयसे जनैः K. 109. -3 To cheat, de- ceive; एवमारम्भाभिप्रायसंभावितेऽजन- जि- त्वादिः प्रार्थयिता विडङ्गयते S. 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To trans- form, distort.

विडम्बः 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विडम्बनं-ना 1 Imitation. -2 Dis- guise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud. -4 Veratation, mortification. -5

Paining, distressing. -6 Disappointing. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; हयं च तेऽस्या पुरतो विहंसना Ku. 5. 70; असति स्वयि वारुणीमदः प्रमदानामधुना विहंसना 4. 12. विहंसित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. -4 Vexed, mortified. -5 Frustrated. -6 Low, abject, poor. -तं An object of ridicule.

विहारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See विडाल, विडालक.

विडानं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विह्वरजं *Lapis lazuli*.

विडो (डो) जन्म *m. N.* of Indra.

वितंसः 1 A bird-cage. -2 A rope-chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंडः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of look or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection; idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padarthas* or categories in Nyāya philosophy); स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनादीनां त्रिविधा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The oleander plant.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रयत्न R. 2. 42.

वितथ *a.* False; see above.

वितथयति Den. P. To make false; Si. 7. 8.

विततुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab.

वित्त 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch; स्फुरितवित्तजिह्वः Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 15. 53, Si. 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover, fill; प्रसेद्विद्वित्तं च्छदं भियायाः Ch. P. 9; यो वित्तं स्थितः खं Me. 58. -3 To form, make; अणीबंधादित्तवद्विस्तर्भां तोरणमृजं R. 1. 41; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work); विराटपर्वप्रद्योती भावदीपो वित्त्यते. -7 To do or perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show; Mā. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

वित्त *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. -2 Elongated, large, broad.

-3 Performed, accomplished, effected; वित्तयज्ञः S. 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused; (see तत् with वि). -तं Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. -घञ्चन् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row; Mā. 9. 47.

वित्तु *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful. वित्तुः A good horse -*f.* A widow.

वित्तवी A disordered or discordant lute; Ku. 1. 45.

वितप् 1 A. 1 To shine; रत्नवितपतेऽर्यश्च Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat. -3 To warm oneself.

वितमस्र *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quantity of ignorance (तमस्).

वितर्क 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषयुष्माधिकसो-कुमार्यो बाहू तद्व्यावृत्ति मे तितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion. -6 A teacher in divine knowledge.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -दी, वितर्दिका *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard. -2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः -दी, वितर्दिका *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितर्ल The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्तिः [Cf. Up. 4. 181] A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless. -5 Dismayed, sad; शिवि पतिमंडलमन्यतो वितानं R. 6. 86. -4 Dull, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. -नः, -नं 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. -2 An awning, a canopy; विपुले साकनकरश्चिरभीवितानं

समाब्धः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिज्योतिर्वितानै-दिशः Mā. 6. 5; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A sacrifice; an oblation; वितानेष्वप्येवं तव सम च सोमे विधिरभूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. -7 Season, opportunity. -नं Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -कं 1 An expanse. -2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Māda.

वितानायते Den. A. To act or serve as an awning; Mā. 9. 15.

वितानीक 8 U. To spread or extend over (as a canopy), overshadow.

वितुञ्जं 1 The pot-herb called सु-निषण्णक. -2 The plant called शेवाल.

वितुञ्जकं 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called ताम्रकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितुष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

विट् 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over, go beyond; R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते वृक्षेन वितरति S. 7; वितरति युष्मः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथेवं तथा जडे U. 2. 4; वितरति वृषो नोचितमहो Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48; निवासतो वृक्षदं वितरः R. 14. 81; Mā. 1. 3; 6. 7, 9, 44. -3 To cause, produce; ज्योत्स्नाशं कामिह वितरति हंसभेजी Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (as medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To forgive, pardon. -8 To increase, enhance. -Caus. To carry through, accomplish (fig. also).

वितरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 A gift, donation, present; पूर्णाज्ञा बहवः कृता वितरणैरेन त्वया याचकाः Subhāsh. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning.

वितर्ण *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted; U. 3. 25, Si. 7. 67, 17. 15. -3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see वृ with वि.)

वित् 10 U. (विचयतिने; विचायतिने also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित् *p. p.* [विद् लामे क] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, ac-

quired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. -सं 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power. -Comp. -आगमः, -उपार्जनं acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera ; Bg. 10. 23 ; Ms. 7. 4. -जानि a. one who has married a wife. -दः a donor, benefactor. -मात्रा property. -वर्धन a. profitable, lucrative. -समागमः acquisition of wealth, income ; Pt. 1. 425.

विचित्र a. Rich, wealthy.

विचिः f [विद्-क्ति] 1 Knowledge. -2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

विचित्र 1, 4 P. To be frightened or terrified ; विचित्रस्तुग्रहरिणीसदृशः कदाचैः Bh. 1. 9. -Caus. To terrify, frighten.

विचित्राः Fear, alarm, terror.

विचित्रः An ox, a bull.

विचि 1 A (वेद्यते) To beg, ask,

विचुरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief. -रा A widow ; cf. विचुरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विवेद-विदां-कार, अविवेद, वेदितुं, विदित ; desid. विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover ; न चेतद्विषयः कतरकौ गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 5 ; तं मोहाधः कथमयमुक्तं चेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39 ; S. 5. 27 ; R. 3. 43 ; Bg. 4. 34. 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience ; Mn. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be ; य एनं वेत्ति हतारं Bg. 2. 19 ; विद्धि व्याधिव्यालमस्तं लोकं शोकहतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5 ; Bh. 2. 17 ; Ms. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. (वेद्यतिने) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. -2 To teach, expound ; वेदार्थं स्वानवेद्यत् Sk. -3 To feel, experience ; Ms. 12. 13 -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, विच) 1 To be, to exist ; अपापां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 ; नास्तौ विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16 ; (of. the root (1) अस. -2 To happen. -III 6 U. (विदिते-ने, विच) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain ; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यगुभयोर्विदिते फलं Bg. 5. 4 ; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise ; यथा वेदसदृशेषु वस्तो विदिते मातरं Subhāsh. ; Ms. 8. 1. 1. -3 To feel, experience ; R. 14. 56 ; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. -4 To marry ; Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. (विचे, विच or विच) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for ; न तुणेह्यिति लोकोप्यं विचे मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience

-3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations : -वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते । विदिते वर्षे सदासद्भिस्तेषु पूजां च विदिति II. cf. also : -सत्तयां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति विचे विचारणे । विदिते विदिते प्रावी रयन्लुक् इत्यम्. शेषिदं क्रमात् II.) [cf. L. video ; A. S. witan ; Goth. wail].

विद् a. [At the end of comp.] Knowing, conversant with ; वेदविद् &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विद् 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. -2 The planet Mercury. -वा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt ; अविविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव चरन्सित् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated ; well known ; स्वयन्विदिते वक्षे Me. 9. -4 Promised, agreed to. -तः A learned man, scholar. -तं 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. -2 Cooked. -3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle ; Pt. 1. 164 ; U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable (as dress &c.). -ग्र्यः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. -ग्र्या A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदग्धता -स्व Shrewdness, cleverness ; skill, elegance &c.

विदग्धः 1 A learned man, scholar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. -ग्रं Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle (?).

विदूरः Breaking, bursting, rending. -रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (m. pl.) [विगतः दर्भाः कुशा यतः] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar ; अस्ति विदर्भो नाम जनपदः Dk. ; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mal. 1 ; R. 5. 49, 60 ; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. -अः 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -जा, -तनया, -राजतनया, -सुभूः epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. -जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विदुल 1 P. 1 To break, split, crack ; खदिषुभिर्वदितुम्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand.

विदुल a. 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). -लः 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A cake. -4 Mountain ebony. -लं 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker-work. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विदुलं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungency, sharpness.

विदाहि m. A substance causing inflammation.

विदिश f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशर्षः ; तेषां (दशर्षाणां) विधु प्रथिविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. -2 N. of a river in Mālva. -3 = विदिश p. v.

विदुः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुम्भमध्यभागः) -2 A hippopotamus.

विदुर a. [विद्-कुर P. III. 2. 162] Wise, intelligent -रः 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the younger brother of Pāṇdu. [When Sityavati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne-Dhritarāshtra being blind and Pandu pale and sickly-she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pāṇdavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. -2 Gnm-myrrh.

विदुन p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदुर a. Remote, distant ; सगिद्धीतरभाचतन्वी R. 13. 48 ; U. 6. 39. -रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought, विदुरमुनिर्नवमेषाद्वाद्रुद्रिजया रत्नशालाकयेव Ku. 1. 21 ; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदूर, विदूरेण विदूरतत् or विदूरात् are often used

adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance'; 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'; Mā. 3. 18.). -Comp. —ग a. spreading far and wide. —जं the lapis lazuli.

विदूषक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. -2 Detracting, abusing. -3 Witty, humorous, jocular. —क 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him:—कुमुदबसंतापिभः कर्मपुत्रैश्चाभावेः । हास्यकरः कलहराविदूषकः स्वात्मकर्मजः ॥ 79. -3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषण 1 Pollution, corruption. -2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

विद्वत्तिः A seism.

विन 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces; पेंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वार स्तनौ द्विज R. 12. 22; न विद्वीर्यं कठिनः खलु खियः Kn. 4. 5; R. 15. 33. -2 To rend (fig.); चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न को विदारः R. 3. 6; स घोषो घातराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19. —Pass. To be rent or torn (with grief &c.). —Caus. To rend, tear in pieces, tear or rip up; Mā. 5. 15; 10. 1.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. -2 War; battle. -3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). —री A swelling in the groin.

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. -2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). -3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. —क Alkaline earth.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). -2 War, battle. -3 The Karpikāra tree. —ण War, battle. —णं 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking, (often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); श्रुतं सखे श्रवणविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनासिजः नखचर्चिकियुक्तजाले Git. 1, Ki. 14. 54. -2 Afflicting, tormenting. -3 Killing, slaughter.

विदीर्ण p. p. 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. -2 Opened, expanded; (see दृ with वि).

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; भजने विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तद्वपुःप्रवेशमधवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48;

को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषया को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1. —Comp. —ज a. exotic, foreign.

विदेशिच, विदेशीय a. Foreign, exotic. —m. A foreigner.

विदेह a. 1 Bodiless; incorporeal. -2 Trunkless. —हाः (m. pl.) N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III.); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. -3 The natives of this country. —हः 1 The district Videha. -2 N of Janaka. —हा The same as विदेहगरी.

विद्व p. p. [व्यधूक्] 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. -2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. -3 Thrown, directed, sent. -4 Opposed. -5 Resembling. —द्व A wound. —Comp. —कर्ण a. having bored ears.

विद्वान् n. Ved. Knowledge.

विद्यमान a. 1 Being, existing. -2 Present. -3 Actual, real.

विद्या [विद-व्यप्] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science; (त्) विद्याः मयस्मिन्नेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रवृत्तयुतं धनं &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some Vidyas are four:—आग्नीषिकी त्रयी वार्ता दंडनीनिष्ठ शाश्वती Kāmandaka), चतसृष्वपि ते विद्वन्मनी द्वा विद्यासु निरुद्दिमानाः Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या; see Ms 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidyas, is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four Vedas, the six Angas, Dharma, Mimamsa, Tarka or Nyaya and the Puranas; see चतुर्दशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). -2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge; ग. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. -3 A spell, an incantation. -4 The goddess Durgā. -5 Magical skill. —Comp. —अनुपालिन, —अनुसंविन a. acquiring knowledge. —अभ्यासः, —अर्जनं, —आप्तः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. —अर्थः seeking for knowledge. —अर्थिन m. a student, scholar, pupil. —आधारः a receptacle of learning; Mā. 2. 11. —आरंभः introduction of a boy to learning. —आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. —उपाजर्जनं = वि, यार्जनं q. v. —ऊरः a learned man. —चण, —चंचु a. famous for one's learning. —दलः the Bhūrja tree. —दत्त m. a teacher, an instructor. —दानं teaching, imparting, instruction. —देवी the goddess of learning. —धनं 1. wealth in the form of learning. -2. wealth acquired by learning. —धरः (स्त्री f.) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्या धराद्युचितचारशिलातटानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. —प्राप्तिः = वियार्जनं q. v. —लाभः 1. acquisition of learning. -2. wealth or any other acquisition made

by learning. —विशिष्ट a. distinguished by learning. —विहीन a. illiterate, ignorant; Pt. 1. 35. —वृद्ध a. old in knowledge, advanced in learning. —व्यसनं, —व्यनसायः pursuit of knowledge. —व्रतस्नातक, —स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has finished his course of religious studentship (ब्रह्मचारिव्रत).

विद्युत् 1 A. 1 To shine, sparkle be bright; व्यद्योतिष्ठ सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखिचयौ Si. 2. 3; 1. 20. -2 To light, illuminate (usually caus. in this sense).

विद्युत् f. 1 Lightning; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. -2 A thunderbolt. —Comp. —उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. —जिह्वः a kind of demon or Rākṣhasa. —ज्वाला, —द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. —दामन् n. a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. —पातः falling or stroke of lightning. —मियं bell-metal. —लता, —लेख (विद्युलता, विद्युल्लेख) 1. a streak of lightning. -2. forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युस्वत् a. Having lightning; Me. 64. —m. A cloud; विद्युस्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. -2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. -2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्रधिः An abscess.

विद्राण a. Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसंघात इषासि विद्रुतः Kn. 4. 6. -2 To melt, dissolve. -3 To become divided, burst asunder. —Caus. To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रतिरभाभोग-भोषितनष्टविद्रावितानिपजननिवहः Mā. 3; असीकुंभिभोराया खरनिखरविद्रावितमहायुद्ध-ग्रहयामः स्वपाति गिरिगर्भे हरिपातिः Bv. 1. 52.

विद्रवः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Panic. -3 Flowing out. -4 Melting, liquefaction. -5 Censuring, abusing. -6 Intellect, understanding.

विद्राव = विद्रव q. v.

विद्रावण 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. -2 Liquefying.

विद्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. -2 Scattered, dispersed, torn asunder. -3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

विद्रुत p. p. 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). -2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. -3 Liquid, fluid.

विद्वन् १ The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). -2 A coral; तवाधरस्यविधुं विद्वन्मेतु R. 13. 13; Kn. 1. 44. -3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. —लता 1. a branch of coral. -2. a kind of perfume. —लतिका a kind of perfume. (नलिका).

विद्वन् *a.* [विद्व-कम्] (Nom. sing. m. विद्वान्; f. विद्वया; n. विद्वन्) १ Knowing (with acc.); आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न विभक्ति कदाचनः तव विद्वानपि ताप-कारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. -2 Wise, learned. —m A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरुवे प्रवेयं R. 5. 18. -Comp. —कलर, -देशाय, -वे- 5th *a.* (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वद्भाग्य, विद्वद्दण्ड) slightly learned, a little learned. —जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्वेष *m.*, **विद्वेषः** An enemy, a foe; विद्वेषोऽप्यनुत्तर Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

विद्वेष *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odious.

विद्वेषः १ Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346 -2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्वेषाभिमतप्रसादायि गवांद्वा- ५५५; Bharata.

विद्वेषणः A hater, an enemy. —जो A woman of a resentful temper. —जो १ Causing hatred or enmity. -2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन्, **विद्वेषु** *a.* Hating, inimical. —m. A hater, an enemy.

विध I. 6 P. (विधाते) १ To pierce, cut. -2 To honour, worship. -3 To rule, govern, administer. —II. १ A. (वधे) To ask, beg.

विधेयः [विधे-क अच् वा] १ A kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. -2 Mode, manner, form. -3 Fold (at the end of comp., especially after numerals) त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. -4 The food of elephants. -5 Prosperity. -6 Penetration.

विध्वनं १ Shaking, agitating. -2 Tremor, trembling.

विध्वन्यं Tremor, agitation.

विधवा [विगतो धवो यस्याः सा] A widow; सा वरान विधवा जाता गृहे रोदि- ति तत्त्वति Subhash :-Comp. —आवदन् marrying a widow. —गमिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विधस् *m.* N. of Brahman, the creator.

विधा 3 U. १ To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथाक्रमं पु- सवनादिकाः क्रिया धुनेश्च धीरः सद्गुणोपध-

त सः R. 3. 10; तसो देवा विधेयास्तु Bk. 19. 2; विधेयसुदेवाः परमरमणीयां परि- जितिं Mā. 6. 7; प्रायः क्षुभं च विधेयस्य- क्षुभं च जतोः सर्वकथा भगवतो भावितव्यतैव 1. 25; ये ह्ये कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1 'cause, produce, or regulate time'; तस्य तस्याश्चान् अजानं तामेव विधेयस्य R. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66. Ve. 1. 1, Ki. 1. 3, 16. 62, 18. 28; (these senses may be further modified ac- cording to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ.) -2 To lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, com- mand, enjoin; प्राज्ञानाभिवर्धनारुमो जातकर्म विधायते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; श्रुत्वा तत् सर्वज्ञैव नाथा भार्या वि- धीयते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118; पाणिनिश्च क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वं सत्यात्मनेपदं विद- धाति J. N. V. -3 To make, form, shape, create, manufacture; तं देवा विदधे नूनं महाभूतमसाधना R. 1. 29; अंगानि चंपकवलेः स विधाय नूनं कति- कथं घटितवायुगलन चेतः S. Til. 3. -4 To appoint, depute (as a minister). -5 To put on, wear. Pt. 1. -6 To fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); योगे ध्येयसमाधिस्तद्विषये हविर् विधद्वेव द्रुधाः Bh. 3. 54, Bg. 2. 44. -7 To arrange, put in order. -8 To make ready, prepare. -9 To settle, fix, establish. -10 To give, grant; Ki. 14. 10. -11 To procure, furnish. -12 To place, put, lay.

विधा १ Mode, manner, form. -2 Kind, sort. -3 Prosperity, affluence. -4 The food of elephants, horses, &c. -5 Penetration. -6 Hire, wages. -7 Act, action.

विधातु *m.* १ A maker, creator; Kn. 7. 36. -2 The creator, N. of Brah- man; विधाना भद्रं नो बितरत मनोज्ञाय विधेयं Mā. 6. 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. -3 A granter, giver, bestower; Kn. 1. 57. -4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. -5 N. of Visvakarman. -6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. -7 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —आयुस् *m.* १. sun- shine. -2. the sun-flower. —धूः an epithet of Nārada.

विधात्री Long pepper.

विधानं १ Arranging, disposing. -2 Performing, making, doing, execut- ing; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1. 'अज्ञा', यज्ञ° &c. -3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. -4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविधानं R. 8. 40. -5 Prescribing, enjoining, order- ing. -6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunc- tion; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. -7 Mode, manner. -8 A means or expedient. -9 Performance of prescribed acts or rites. -10 A rite, ceremony. -11 Gaining, obtaining. -12 Affixing, prefixing (as termi-

nations, suffixes &c.). -13 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated; विधानसंज्ञादित्वाजोभिः K. (where विधान means 'rule' also); उत्क्षिप्तहस्ततल्लक्ष्णविधानापिष्ठसंज्ञ- सुतिरन्वितवाहुरिभाधिराजं Si. 5. 51. -14 Wealth. -15 Pain, agony, tor- ment, distress. -16 An act of hos- tility. -Comp —गः, —ज्ञः a wise or learned man. —युक्तं *a.* in accord- ance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विधानकं Distress, affliction, pain.

विधायक *a* (पिका f.), विधायिन् *a.* १ Arranging, disposing. -2 Doing, making, performing, executing. -3 Creating. -4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. -5 Consigning, com- mitting, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः [विधा-कि] १ Doing, perfor- mance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मध्यानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; अस्याः समविधौ V. 1. 8; लेखाविधि Mā. 1. 35. -2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. -3 A rule, com- mandment, any precept which en- joins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परि- संख्या q. q. v. v.) विधिरत्यन्तप्रज्ञोः चिकीर्षाकृतिसाधयत्स्वहेतुधीविधयो विधिः, व- हति विधिहुतं वा हविः S. 1. 1. -4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance in- junction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अ- व- वाद् which means 'an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations'; see अर्थवद्); प्रवृत्तिपरं वाक्यं विधिः as ज्योतिष्टोत्रेन स्वर्गप्राप्ता यज्ञैः अज्ञा विचिं विधिश्चेति जितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. -5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचरिणां स्वमंतरायो भवति ह्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. -6 Behaviour, conduct. -7 Condition; V. 4. -8 Creation, formation; साम- ग्र्याविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधु विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. -9 The creator. -10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामारंभे मनः सद्गुणितैवा परिणतिः Mā. 4. 4. -11 The food of elephants. -12 Time. -13 A physician. -14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. —ग्र *a.* disregard- ing prescribed rites or rules. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the ritual. (—ज्ञः) a Brāh- mana versed in the ritual, a ritualist. —देशकः a priest at a sacrifice who sees that everything is done accord- ing to the precepts and corrects any deviation from them. —दृष्ट, —विहित *a.* proscribed by rule, enjoined by law. —देशकः १. = विधिदेशक above. -2 a preceptor, teacher. —द्वैधं diversity of rules, variance of precept or com- mandment. —पूर्वकं *ind.* according to

rule. —प्रयोगः application of a rule. —योगः the force or influence of fate. —बधुः *f.* an epithet of Sarasvati. —हीन *a.* devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधिरता 1 Desire to do or perform. —2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधिसित *n.* Intended to be done. —ते Intention, design.

विधिवत्, विधितः *ind.* According to law, agreeably to precept or rule, in conformity to prescribed rules, in due form.

विधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be done or performed. —2 To be enjoyed or prescribed. —3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परिचयः *Māl.* 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); निद्राविधेयं नरदेवसैन्यं *R.* 7. 62; संभाष्यमानस्नेहस्नेनाभिंसंधिना विधेयीकृतोऽपि *Māl.* 1; *Bṛ.* 2. 64; अतः सौहार्द्वेन विधेयीकृतोऽस्मि *Mv.* 7; *Mu.* 3. 1; *Si.* 3. 20; *R.* 19. 4. —4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अधिवर्धयिष्यः पुनर्गौरवैति विधेयतां *Ki.* 11. 33. —5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अत्र मित्रयामहिमस्त्रं नातुवाद्यं अपि तु विधेयं *K. P.* 7. —यं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; *Ki.* 1. 25, 16. 62. —2 The predicate of a proposition. —यः A servant, dependent. —Comp. —अविमर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly (अविमर्शः प्राधान्यानिर्दिष्टो विधेयांशो यत्र *K. P.* 7; see examples *ad. loc.*). —आत्मन् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —ज्ञ *a.* one who knows one's duty; स धृत्वा यो विधेयज्ञः *Pt.* 1. 337. —यद् 1. the object to be accomplished. —2. the predicate.

विधुः [व्यधुः *Up.* 1. 23] 1 The moon; सविता विधुवति विधुराप सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः *K. P.* 10. —2 Camphor. —3 A demon, fiend. —4. An expiatory oblation. —5 N. of Vishnu. —6 N. of Brahman. —7. N. of Siva. —8 Wind. —9 War, battle. —Comp. —क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. —यजरा (also विजरा) a scimitar, sabre. —त्रिया a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधुत.

विधुतिः *f.* Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वेनायकपथिर्न चो वदनविधुतयः पातु चित्कारवरयः *Māl.* 1. 1.

विधुनन् 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. —2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुतुदः *N.* of Rāhu; विधुमित्र चिकटविधुतुद्वन्तदलनगलितामृतधारं *Gīt.* 4; अभिमुख्यं ज्ञानांकर्य पथाद्यापि वि-

धुतुदः *Pt.* 1. 326; *N.* 4. 71; *Si.* 2. 61.

विधुर *a.* [विगता धृष्य अत्र समा] 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; *Māl.* 2. 3, 9. 11, *U.* 3. 33, 6. 41, *Ki.* 11. 26; *Si.* 9. 77, 17. 66, *Bh.* 3. 8, 114. —2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; माय च विधुरे भावः कान्ताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः *V.* 4. 20; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनाकृतु, मां प्राप्य पर्युरतिकं *Ku.* 4. 32; विधुरबन्धुर-बन्धुरभक्षत *Si.* 6. 29, 12. 8. —3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सा वै कलकाविधुरा मधुराननश्रीः *Bv.* 2. 5. —4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; *Pt.* 2. 81. —रः A widower. —रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. —2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress. —Comp. —दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger or alarm; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो मन्दादरा भवति *H.* 2. —2 A feeling of agitation.

विधुरा Cards mixed with sugar and spices.

विधू 5, 10 *U.*, 6 *P.* 1 To shake, move, cause to tremble; वायुविधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; धुतु-पक्ष्माविधुतान् *Ks.* 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घा-वेणी विधुवान् *Mb.* —2 To shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेविधु-वितुं द्युतिं *Bk.* 9. 28; *R.* 9. 72. v. 1. —3 To spurn, despise, treat with contempt; *R.* 11. 40. —4 To leave, give up, abandon; *N.* 1. 35.

विधुवनं Shaking, trembling, tremor.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. —2 Tremulous. —3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. —4 Unsteady. —5 Abandoned. —तं Repugnance. —Comp. —कलमव *a.* free from sin. —केश *a.* one who has tossed about the hair; *Ki.* 8. 33 —निद्र *a.* awakened.

विधुतिः *f.*, विधुननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधुनित *n.* 1 Agitated, alarmed. —2 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधु 10 *U.* 1 To seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधुतः *Amarn.* 79, 85 —2 To put on, wear, use; *R.* 12. 40. —3 To maintain, bear, support, hold up; शिरसा विधुता निरयं *Pt.* 1. 82 (where sense 2 is also intended); *Bh.* 3. 23. —4 To fix upon, direct towards. —5 To separate, divide. —6 To arrange; manage. —7 To withhold, obstruct, restrain.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasped. —2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. —3 Assumed, possessed. —4 Checked, restrained. —5 Supported,

protected, borne up; (see धृ with वि). —तं 1 Disregard of a command. —2 Dissatisfaction.

विधुतिः *f.* Arrangement, regulation. विध्वंस 1 *A.* 1 To fall to pieces. —2 To be dispersed or scattered. —3 To perish, be destroyed or ruined. —Caus. 1 To destroy, crush, annihilate. —2 To injure, hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. —2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. —3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Being ruined, falling to pieces. —2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed; *Pt.* 2. 113. —2 Scattered about, tossed up. —3 Obscured, darkened. —4 Eclipsed.

विनद 1 *P.* 1 To sound, resound. *Bṛ.* 1. 12. —2 To roar, cry out. —3 To fill with cries. —Caus. To cause to cry or utter notes; अंशुदैः क्षिप्रिणी विनाद्यते *Ghaṭ.* 10.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. —2 *N.* of a tree.

विनम् 1 *P.* To bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमति चास्य तरवः प्रचये *Ki.* 6. 34; *Bh.* 1. 67; *Bk.* 7. 52.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. —2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; *S.* 3. 10. —3 Sank down, depressed. —4 Bent, crooked, curved. —5 Humble, modest. —6 Changed into a lingual letter; see विनाम. —Comp. —आनन *a.* with downcast face, dejected.

विनता 1 *N.* of the mother of Aruṇa and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see गरुड. —2 A kind of basket. —Comp. —नन्दनः, —वृत्तः, —सूतः epithets of Garuda or Aruṇa.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. —2 Modesty, humility. —3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; *Ki.* 4. 2. —2 Depressed, sunk down. —3 Modest, humble.

विनमकं The flower of the Tagara tree.

विनश 4 *P.* 1 To be destroyed, perish, die. —2 To disappear, vanish. —3 To be lost or ruined. —4 To be frustrated or foiled. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

विनशानं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. —नः *N.* of the place where the river Sarasvati is lost in the sand; cf. *Ms.* 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टि: *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruction. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. -2 Removal. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient; विषयेषु विनाशधर्मस्तु त्रिविधस्येव-पि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -नः A destroyer.

विनस *a.* (सा -सी *f.*) Noseless; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with *co.*, *instr.* or *abl.*); यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना दुःखः । यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना पतिः Bv. 1. 119; धैर्यविना सरो भाति सद्यः खलजनैर्विना । कदुर्बणैर्विना कार्यमानसं विषयैर्विना 1. 116; विना बाह्वहस्तियः कियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7; Si. 2. 9. (विनाक्तु means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मन्त्रेण विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of Cupid'). -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनायसंबंध एव विनोक्तिः R. G.; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghajikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः (In Gram.) Change into a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of व् for स् and ण् for द्.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuda. -5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuda.

विनास(सि)क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वीनाह.

विनक्तु 6 A. 1 To throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown about.

विनिक्षिप् 6 A. 1 To entrust, deliver over. -2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth,

विनिगद *a.* Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिग्रह 9 P. 1 To restrain, check; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing; subduing; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (fig. also); तामेकतस्तव विभक्तिं गुरुर्विनिद्रः R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमंदाररजोरुणगुली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपत 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 19. -2 To attack, assail. -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of life.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकप्रधानं भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. (where it has sense 1 also); त्रिधिहेतुरहेतुरागसां विनिपातोपि समः समुज्जतेः Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death. -4 Hell, perdition; S. 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress. -7 Disrespect. -Comp -शंसिन् *a.* portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्य-विनिमयेन M. 1.; संपद्धिनिमयेनोभौ दधतु-क्षुधनद्वयं R. 1. 26 -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters).

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes).

विनियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, check, curb; Bg. 6. 24. -2 To limit, restrict.

विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियत-हार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check.

विनियुज् 7 A. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तास्मा कथं न ज्ञायसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. -Caus. 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. -2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposal; बभूव विनियोगज्ञः साधनविधेयु वस्तुषु R. 17. 67; प्राणा-

यमे विनियोगः &c. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः प्रभाव्येषु Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment.

विनिर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from.

विनिर्गमः 1 Disappearance. -2 Departure.

विनिर्ज 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी *q. v.*

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्बधः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created. -3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast). -4 Determined, destined, from.

विनिर्मुच् 6 P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, liberate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Release, liberation.

विनिर्वृत् See निर्वृत्.

विनिर्विद् See निर्विद्.

विनिर्विद् 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. -Caus. 1 To fix, place; Ku. 1. 49; R. 5. 63; मधुरासि कुच-कलशं विनिर्विद्वाय Gtt. 12. -2 To populate or colonize. -3 To introduce. -4 To add, insert.

विनिवेशः 1 Entrance, settling down in a place. -2 An impression; S. 6. 14.

विनिवृ 10 U. or -Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off, suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Mā. 1. 18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn back, return. -2 To cease, come to an end; संपिडता तु पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्तते Ms. 5. 60; Bg. 2. 59. -3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, युद्धात् &c. -Caus. 1 To cause to cease or stop, withdraw; S. 26. -2 To restrain, withhold. -3 To renounce.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. -1 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्यमप्यविनिवृत्तये R. 6 74. -2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चिंतुं शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 36.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिषेधः Brnising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely overcome. -तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. -2 A portent, comet.

विनी 1 U. 1 To remove, take away, destroy (said to be *Atm.* only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पदपदद्वयनिर्मिनिविनीत-निद्रः R. 9. 71; विनीतसेवः 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Si. 10. 62, Ki. 7. 30, Ku. 1. 9, 5. 32. -2 To teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिन्युरेनं सुखो मुकुमिच R. 3. 29; 5. 101. 15. 69; 18. 51; Y. 1. 311; Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue, govern, control (fig. also); चन्यान्वि-नेयसिद्धि दुष्टसंसारं R. 2. 8; 6. 27, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41; चनयज हव तस्मात्तोयु-पायैचिनेयः Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease, pacify (anger) (*Atm.*); R. 2. 49. -5 To pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यमिनीं विनीय Gt. 8. -6 To carry through, perform, complete, finish. -7 To spend, apply to use (*Atm.*); ज्ञते विनयते Sk. -8 To give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (*Atm.*); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead or conduct, towards; Ku. 7. 9. -10 To bid, direct, order; Ku. 3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline. -12 To spread, stretch out.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret. -3 Ill-behaved. -चः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; प्रजातं विनयाधानात् R. 1. 24; Mā. 10. 5. -2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; अनुया-स्यन्मुनितनया सहसा विनयेन चारितप्रसरः S. 1. 29. -3 Polite conduct, gentleman like bearing, good breeding or manners; R. 6. 79; Mā. 1. 18. -4 Modesty, humility; सुदुःशोभते आर्धुन एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; विद्या वृद्धति वि-नयः; तथापि नीचो विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where *Mā.* renders विनय by इन्द्रियज or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing

off, taking away, removing; Si. 10. 42. -8 A man who has subdued his senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्रहिन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -भाज् *a.* modest, well-behaved. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly of affably. -स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behaved. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable. -12 Lovely, handsome. (See नृ with वि also). -तः 1 A trained horse. -2 A trader. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* humble, lowly.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good behaviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin, crime.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor; स तथेति वि-नेतृद्वारमतेः प्रत्युह्य चोचि. विससर्ज सुभि R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher; अथ विनेता दूतानां Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39. 14. 23.

विनुद् 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2 To play on a musical instrument (वीणा, आतोय &c.). -3 To remove, drive away, dispel. -Caus. 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तपं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Gt. 10; Si. 4. 66; S. 3; 21; Mā. 9. 41. -2 To pass, spend (as time). -3 To divert, amuse, entertain; क दु खल्वस्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3; लतासु दृष्टिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with; लक्ष्मीर्विनोदयति येन विनंतलेषी सेषि एव दान-नकादि विजहाति चंद्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; अमविनोद. -2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते रमण-विरहेश्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; मिष्टैव स्वसनं वृद्धिं मृगयामादृगिषोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 Eagerness, vehement desire. -5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलयनविनोदोप्यलुभः U. 3. 30; जनयत रसिकजनेषु मनोरमरतिरसभावविनोदं Gt. 12. -6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. -2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विन्दु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. -2 Liberal. -द्रुः A drop; see विन्दु.

विन्ध्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustan proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see Ms. 2. 21. [According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru]. -2 A hunter. -वय 1 N. of a plant (लवङ्ग). -2 Small cardamoms. -Comp. -अट्टरि the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, -कूटनः epithets of the sage Agastya. -वालिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्याडि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विज्ञ *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क] 1 Known. -2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, investigated. -4 Placed, fixed. -5 Married; (See विद्).

विज्ञकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 U. 1 To put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यन्ती सुविगणनया देवलीद्व-पुराः Me. 87; Bk. 3. 3. -2 To fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्त-नामसाः Rām. -3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तपुत्रीकः Y. 3. 45. -4 To arrange, dispose, adjust.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. -2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4 Arranged. -5 Delivered. -6 Present, offered. -7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing. -2 A deposit. -3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः 'inscribing letters'; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध-विन्यासचैव विन्यासिनिः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle.

विर् 10 A. (विपति ते) To throw, cast.

विप् *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. -2 A wise man. -*f.* 1 Praise; a hymn. -2 A finger.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. —**क्षः** 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent ; युगस्तस्य विपक्षेणि गुणिना लेभिरेतरं R. 17. 75; Si. 11. 59. —2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. —3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. —4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (i. e. that in which the सत्य or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभाववाच विपक्षः T. S.; Mu 5. 10. —5 (Ingram.) An exception. —**Comp.** —भावः, —वृत्तिः *f.* hostility.

विपक्षता—**त्वं** Hostility, enmity, opposition; B. 3. 62.

विपक्व 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen; bear fruit; (समारभतः) गभेशालिसधर्मोणस्तस्य गृहं विपेचिरे B. 17. 53. —2 To digest. —3 To cook thoroughly. —4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. —5 To roast. —**Caus.** 1 To cook thoroughly. —2 To melt, liquefy.

विपक्वम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled; यच्च तप्तं तपस्तस्य विपक्वं कलमद्य नः Ku 6. 10. —3 Cooked.

विपंचिका, विपंची 1 A lute. —2 Play, sport, pastime.

विपद् 10 U. 1 To tear up or out; (केतकवर्ध) विपाटयामास युवा नखाद्यैः R. 6. 17. —2 To pull or draw out, extract. —3 To root up, eradicate. —4 To open, unfold.

विपाटन 1 Tearing open, splitting. —2 Eradication. —3 Spoliation.

विपण 1 A. 1 To sell, barter; आभीषदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं निर्भिषारादेर्विपणंति गोपाः Subhāsh. —2 To bet, stake.

विपण, विपणन 1 Sale; Ms. 3. 152. —2 Petty trade.

विपणिः, —**णी** *f.* 1 A market, marketplace, stall; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथस्य विपणिः सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. —2 An article or commodity for sale. —3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् 4 A. 1 To go badly; fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). —2 To fall into misfortune or bad state, संधुष्यो विपक्षानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. —3 To be disabled or incapacitated. —4 To die, perish; नाथवत्स्वया लेकास्त्वमनाया विपश्यसे U. 1. 44; हा तात एष ते नरेन्द्राचिताराधनपिकरणं जने विप-

द्यते Māl. 5; Mk. 1. 38. —5 To obstruct. —**Caus.** To destroy, kill.

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsh. —2 Death, destruction; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयवाही जल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; हिमसेकविपात्तिः नालिनी R. 8. 45. —3 Agony, torment (यातना) —**त्तिः** (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्तन्निकषया वा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. —2 Death; सिंहादवापदिपदं वृत्तिः R. 18. 35. —**Comp.** —उद्धरणं, —उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. —**कालः** times of need, season of calamity, adversity. —**ग्रस्त**, —**युक्त** *a.* overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. —**सागरः** 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

विपदा See विपद्.

विपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Dead. —2 Lost, destroyed. —3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. —4 Declined. —5 Disabled, incapacitated —**जः** A snake.

विपरिणम *Caus.* To change or transform into. —**Pass.** 1 To be changed into. —2 To undergo a change for the worse.

विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः 1 A change, an alteration. —2 Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवृत्त 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. —2 To roll about. —3 To wander about, move to and fro. —4 To return. —5 To surround; attend upon (with acc.).

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरी (विपरि+**र**) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. —2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless; कल्पार्णं विद्धानु वा भगवतीनीतिविपर्येतु वा Māl. 6. 3. —3 To change for the worse. —4 To go round, return.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. —2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. —3 Wrong, contrary, to rule. —4 False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. —5 Unfavorable, adverse. —6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. —7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. —**तः** 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. —2 A perverse woman. —**Comp.** —**जर**, —**कारक**, —**कारिन्**, —**कृत्**, *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. —**चेतस्**, —**मति** *a.* having a perverted mind.

—**रतं** inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषायिन. —**लक्षणा** ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties.

विपरीतता, —**त्वं** Contrariety, inversion, opposition; लोकं सुदृक् विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव, नरं नयति Subhāsh.

विपर्ययः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आहितो जयविपर्ययेति मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86; स्वप्नरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययो यदा 8. 89; नभसः स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेरिव विपर्ययः (न भाजनं) Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the case; विपर्यये स्वस्याधिपतेरुल्लंघितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Ve. 5. —2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव्य मतिविपर्ययं करिणी एकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; 80 वेषविपर्ययः, Pt. 1. —3 Absence or non-existence; समुद्रगारूपविपर्ययेति Kn. 7. 42; स्यापि श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. —4 Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction, annihilation. —6 Exchange, barter. —7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. —8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. —9 Hostility, enmity. —10 Perverseness, opposition.

विपर्यायः Reverse, contrariety; V. 4; विपर्यय above.

विपर्ययस् 4 U. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert. —2 To change, alter. —3 To take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 To undergo change, be affected, (intrans.); देवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mn. 6. 8; (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat').

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; हंत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. —2 Opposite, contrary. —3 Wrongly considered to be real. —**Comp.** —**युक्ता** a woman bearing no male children.

विपर्यासः 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यतो घनविरलभावः क्षितिकर्ण U. 2. 27. —2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in देवविपर्यासात्. —3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्यासिनायता Mk. 8. —4 An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चित् *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्दुरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29.

—m. A learned or wise man, sage ; भवति ते सधत्तमा विपाकितं मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयति ते Ki. 14. 4 ; Pt. 1 100:

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. —2 Digestion. —3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also) ; अमी वृक्षसंबभूतः पिङ्गतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26 ; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed, or dignified words'. —4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth : अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354 ; ममैव जन्मतोऽपराधकानां विपाकः विष्णुजैत्रयसम्भारः R. 14. 62 ; Bh. 2. 99 ; Mv. 5. 56. —5 (a) Change of state ; कष्टं वतान्यदिव वैचक्षणं जातः दुःस्वामिकं किमपि घृतमहो विपाकः U. 4. 6. (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity ; ईदृशानां विपाकांश्चि जायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3 ; विपाके घोरेऽस्मिन्मय खलु विमृदा तव सखी 4. 12. —6 Difficulty, embarrassment. —7 Flavour, taste.

विपाठः A kind of large arrow.

विपांडु a. Pale, pallid ; परितो विपांडु दृष्यमानः Si. 9. 3 ; Ki. 5. 6 ; so विपांडुर Si. 4. 5 ; Ratn. 2. 4.

विपादनं Destroying, killing, destruction.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. —2 An enigma, a riddle.

विपाशः, विपाशा f. N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनं [वृ-इन् प्र० ; cf. Uq. 2. 52] A wood, forest, grove, thicket ; ईदावमविपिने ललितं वितनोत शुभानि यजस्यं Gt 1 ; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्ति-मत्पात्रकार सः R. 4. 31 ; Mā. 9. 2.

विपुल a. 1 Largo, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious ; विपुलं नितोदधे Mk. 3. 7 ; शिरसि तनुविपुलश्च मधुदेवो Mk. 3. 22 ; कालो ह्ययं निरवधि-विपुलो च पृथ्वी Mā. 1. 6 ; so विपुलं पृष्ठं, विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. —2 Much, ample, copious, abundant ; Ki. 18. 14. —3 Deep, profound ; Mv. 1. 2. —4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling ; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). —लः 1 N. of the mountain Māru. —2 Of Himālaya. —3 A respectable man. —Comp. —ऽश्व a. shady, umbrageous. —जघन a woman with large hips. —मति a. endowed with great talents or understanding. —रसः the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुट a. Ill fed.

विपुयः The Munja grass.

विप्र [वृ-प्र प्र० अत इत्थम् ; Uq. 2. 28] 1 A Brāhmaṇa ; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. —2 A asgo, wise man. —3 The Asvattha tree. —4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. —5 A singer of hymns, praiser. —Comp. —ऽश्विः = ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. —काष्ठं the cotton-plant. —विप्रः the Palāsa tree —समागमः a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. —स्व the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

विप्रकीर्ण p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. —2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). —3 Expanded, outstretched. —4 Wide, broad.

विप्रलु 8 U. 1 (a) To tease, trouble, harass, harm ; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकराणि S. 7 ; (b) To oppress ; नस्मिन् विप्रहृताः काले तारकेण दिवाकसः Kn. 2. 1. —2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend ; S. 4. 17. —3 To affect, cause a change in ; कमपरमवशं न विप्रहृत्विधु-मयि तं यदमी वृक्षेति भावः Kn. 6. 95. —4 To disfigure, deform ; अभरणो-चितं रूपमाश्रममुल्लभैः प्रसाधनेर्विप्रकार्ये S. 4.

विप्रकारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect ; Ki. 3. 55. —2 Injury, offence. —3 Wickedness. —4 Opposition, counteraction. —5 Retaliation.

विप्रकृत p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. —2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. —3 Opposed. —4 Retaliated, requited. —5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed. —6 Irritated, provoked ; विप्रकृतः पक्षगः कर्णां कुरुते S. 6. 31.

विप्रकृतिः f. 1 Injury, offence. —2 An insult, abuse, contumely. —3 Retaliation, retort.

विप्रलुच 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract ; U. 5. 31.

विप्रकर्षः Distance, remoteness.

विप्रकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. —2 Distant, remote. —3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विप्रकृष्टक a. Remote, distant.

विप्रणक्ष See प्रणक्ष.

विप्रतिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. —2 Retaliation.

विप्रतिषेध 4 A. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. —2 To waver, vacillate.

विप्रतिपत्तिः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). —2 Dissent, objection. —3 Perplexity,

confusion. —4 Mutual relation. —5 Conversancy.

विप्रतिषेध p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissident. —2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. —3 Contested, disputed. —4 Mutually connected or related.

विप्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling ; कस्यादय इव भूताना-मदांतिभ्यः सदा भयम् । तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं राजा युष्टः स्वयंयुवा Mb. —2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests ; इतिविप्रतिषेधं तमाचक्षते विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6 (तुल्यबलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). —3 (In gram.) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules ; विप्रतिषेधं पर कार्यं P. 1. 4. 2 ; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः । यत्र द्वौ प्रसंगावस्थार्थावैकस्मिन् प्राच्यतुः स विप्रतिषेधः Kāśikā ; See Mbh. also. —4 Prohibition.

विप्रति (ता) सारः 1 Repentance ; Si. 10. 20. —2 Anger, rage, wrath. —3 Wickedness, evil.

विप्रदुष्ट p. p. 1 Vitiated, spoiled, dissolute. —2 Corrupt.

विप्रनष्ट p. p. 1. Lost. —2 Vain, useless.

विप्रमुच See प्रमुच.

विप्रमुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. —2 Shot, discharged. —3 Free from (in comp.).

विप्रयुज् 7 A. To separate, disjoin ; to deprive (one) of. —Pass. To be separated from (with instr.). —Caus. 1 To deprive of, free from. —2 To separate, disjoin.

विप्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. —2 Separated from, being absent or away from (with instr. or in comp.) ; अवलाविप्रयुक्तः स काशी Me. 2. —3 Freed or released from. —4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विप्रयोगः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation ; as विप्र०. —2 Especially, separation of lovers ; सा युद्धं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः Me. 115. 10 ; सद्यस्त्वया सह कुमोदरि विप्रयोगः V. 5. 16 ; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. —3 Quarrel, disagreement. —4 Being fit or deserved.

विप्रलप् 1 D. 1 To dispute, contradict, wrangle, quarrel. —2 To discuss, debate. —3 To lament, bewail.

विप्रलप्तं 1 Discussion, debate, controversy. —2 Bewailing, lamentation.

विप्रलापः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. —2 Mu-

tuel contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wrangling. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विप्रलम्भ 1 A. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain. -3 To insult, disrespect. -4 To violate, disregard.

विप्रलम्भ p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Disappointed. -3 Hurt, injured. —धा A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāvikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :—प्रियः कुत्रापि संकेतं यस्या नापाति संनिधिम् । विप्रलम्भेति सा ज्ञेया नितामभमानिता ॥ 118.

विप्रलम्भः 1 (a) Deceiving, deceit, trieking; Ki. 11. 27. (b) Delusion; अतिक्रमिता अलु प्रियसखी अने-बाहुकुलविप्रलम्भेन Māl. 6. -2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The separation of lovers; सुश्रुते प्रियजनस्य कारं विप्रलम्भपरिशेकिना वचः R. 19. 18; V. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of हृंगार (opp. संमोग); अपरः (विप्रलम्भः) अभिलाष-विरहोपायसंज्ञापहेतुक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनेरुक्तयोर्भावे युक्तयोर्वायवा विधः । अमीहार्लि-गतादीनामनवातो ग्रहण्यते । विप्रलम्भः स विज्ञेयः :- उज्ज्वलमणिः—; of. S. D. 212 et seq.

विप्रलम्भनं Deception, fraud, triok.

विप्रलम्भः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि । अहमणीव वि-वर्तनां कापि विप्रलम्भः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विप्रलुप्त p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विप्रलुप्त 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. —Caus. 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विप्रवासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

विप्रवासनं 1 Banishment. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

विप्रोक्षित p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. -2 Banished, being in exile. —Comp —भर्तृका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्रदिनका A female fortune-teller; A. 64.

विप्रहीण a. Deprived or destitute of.

विप्रिय a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. —यं Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 42; Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

विप्रुष f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविप्रुषे गृहीत्वा Si. 8, 40; स्वेदविप्रुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

विप्रु 1 A. 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; यदि न स्यात्तर-यतिः सम्यक् नेता ततः प्रजा । अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्रुवेतेह नौरिह H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail —Caus. 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Ms. 11. 199. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar; गुणानामयथातदर्थोदर्थं विप्रु-व्यति ये Si. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

विप्रुवः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सस्वविप्रुवत् R. 8. 41. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भाग्य-विप्रुवत् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dest accomploting on its surface); अपवर्जितविप्रुवे ह्युचो...मति-रादर्शं ह्यविभिद्वयते Ki. 2. 26 (where विप्रुव also means प्रमाणव्यर्थ 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evil, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

विप्रुवः 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Cansing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विप्रुव p. p. 1 Drifted, about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नते वाचं विप्रुवो स्यादरंति U. 4. 18.

विप्रुष See विप्रुष.

विप्रुसा See विप्रुसा.

विफल a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफल-मेतद्वत्तुमपि यौवनं Gt. 7; जगता वा विफलनं किं कलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. -2 Idle, unmeaning. —ला V. of a plant (केतकी).

विफलीकृत 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

विफलीभू 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

विबद्ध p. p. 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped.

विबन्धः 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction.

विबाध See बाध.

विबाधा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विबुध 1 P., 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake; निर्मालम् नेत्रे सहसा बद्ध्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious. -3 To observe, perceive; find out. —Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousness; अयं मोक्ष-रायणा सती विबुधो कामवर्धविबोधिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुद्ध p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; S. 2. -2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. -3 Clever, skilful. -4 Unconscious.

विबुधा 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्य मातृपदीनं भो इत्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. -2 A god, deity; अनु-चूच्यो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गो-सार् न निर्वीनां महयंति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Snbhāsh. -3 The moon. —Comp. अधि-पतिः, —इंद्रः ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. —द्विष्टः शत्रुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विबुधानः 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 A wakening, being awake. -2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यामकारिभा) in Rhetoric; विद्वानांशोत्तरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R. G. -5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विबोधकः See विबोधक.

विबु 2 U. 1 To say, speak. -2 To speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly. -4 To explain, expound, interpret. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute; विभज्य मेहेन यद्विस्तारकृतः N. 1. 16; पत्रिणां व्यभजद्राशमाहुरिः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; वपुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति

Si. 1. 3; संध्यामंगलदीपिका विभजते
छद्मनिवृद्धो जनः V. 3. 2 'distributes' or
places.' -2 To divide (as property,
patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रतरः 'divid-
ed brothers'. -3 To distinguish, dis-
criminate. -4 To honour, worship.

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partition-
ed (as property &c.). -2 Divided,
separated in interest, as in विभक्ता
भ्रतरः. -3 Parted, separated, made
distinct; Si. 1. 3. -4 Different,
multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded.
-6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Orna-
mented. -8 Measured. -कः N. of
Kārttikeya. -क 1 Solitude, retire-
ment. -2 A share. -3 Property
(divided). -4 Separation. -Comp
—जः a son born after partition of
the family property (between his
parents and brothers).

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division,
partition, apportionment. -2 Divi-
sion, separation in interest. -3 A
portion or share of inheritance. -4
(In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a
case or case-termination.

विभङ्ग 7 P. To break asunder,
break to pieces, shatter.

विभंगः 1 Breaking, fracture. -2
Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg.
2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of
the eyebrows); ध्रुविभंगकुटिलं च वक्षितं
R. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle. -5 A
step, stair; R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out,
manifestation; त्रिविधविकारविभंगं GII.
11. -7 Division.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property;
अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8;
R. 8. 69. -2 Might, power, prowess,
greatness; एतावान्मम मतिविभवः V. 2;
वाग्विभवः Māl. 1. 26, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5.
21. -3 Exalted position, rank, dig-
nity. -4 Magnanimity. -5 Final
beatitude, absolution.

विभा 2 P. 1, To shine; पयसा कमलेन
विभाति सरः Bb. 2. 71. -2 To seem,
appear. -3 To become visible, come
to light.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of
light. -3 Beauty; splendour. -Comp
—रः 1. the sun; वत वत लसत्तेजःपुंजो
विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. -2. fire.
arka plat. -3. the moon. -4. the
—वज्रः 1. the sun. -2. fire;
रक्षयिष्यमित्तं विभावसौ Kn. 4. 34;
R. 3. 37, 10. 82; Bg. 7. 9. -3. the
moon. -4. a kind of necklace.
विभात-ती Day-break, dawn; S.
5. 19.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, ap-
portionment (as of inheritance);

समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210;
Y. 2. 114. -2 The share of an inheri-
tance. -3 A part or share in general.
-4 Division, separation, disjunction
(regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa);
Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 3. 18. -5 The numer-
ator of a fraction. -6 A section. -7
Arrangement. -Comp. —कल्पना all-
otment of shares; Y. 2. 149. —यमः
the law of inheritance. —पत्रिका a
deed of partition. —भाज् *m.* one who
shares in a property already distr but-
ed; Y. 1. 122.

विभागतः *ind.* Proportionately.

विभागज्ञः *ind.* Part by part, share
by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1 Portionable, to be
divided. -2 Divisible.

विभावरी 1 Night; अरवणि ग्रहकल-
षेदुसंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M.
4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. -2 Turmeric.
-3 A bird. -4 A barlot. -5 A per-
verse woman -6 A talkative woman
(सुखाक्षी).

विभाष 1 A. 1 To lay down as an
optional rule -2 To abuse, revile,
defame, censure.

विभाषः 1 An option, alternative.
-2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear
down. -2 To pierce, penetrate. -3 To
divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5
To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To
loosen, untie. -7 To alienate,
estrangle. -Pass. To change, become
changed. -Cruz. 1 To divide, separ-
ate. -2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To
dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिल *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder,
divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded.
-3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed.
-4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved
to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7
Different, various. -8 Mixed, blend-
ed, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडायजेन
सूर्यस्य रथ्याः परितः स्फुरन्त्या Si. 4. 14.
-9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Be-
come faithless. —जः N. of Siva.

विभिद् 1 Breaking asunder, divid-
ing. -2 Division, separation. -3
Wounding. -4 Perplexing, bewilder-
ing. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity,
opposition. -7 Variety, distinction.

विभीतः—तं, विभीतका—कं, विभीतकी,
विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia
Belieria, one of the three myro-
balans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrify-
ing.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means
of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow),
यदि ते संति संत्वेद केयमन्या विभीषिका U.
4. 29.

विभु *a.* (ध्रुवी *f.*) 1 Might,
powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3
Able to, capable of (with i *f.*);
(धनुः) पूरयितुं भवति विभवः शिखरमणि
रुचः Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self subdued,
firm, self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न
विरकुर्याद्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशति भावाः
Kn. 6. 95 -5 (In Nyāya phil.)
Eternal, existing everywhere, all-
pervading, pervading all material
things; सर्वमूर्तद्वयसंयोगित्वं विभुत्वम्. -6
Firm, hard. —धुः 1 Ether -2 Space.
-3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord,
ruler, master, sovereign, king. -6 The
supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 15; 10. 12.
-7 A servant. -8 N. of Brahman. -9
Of Siva; Kn. 6. 95; 7. 31; Mu. 1.
1. -10 Of Visṇu.

विभु 1 P. 1 To appear, become
manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice
for. -3 To pervade. -4 To be able,
be capable of, prevail. —Cruz. 1 To
think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To
be aware of, know, perceive, discover,
see; Māl. 1. 18; 5. 21; Pt. 6. 7; U.
2. 24. -3 To see or observe intently,
perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 To
decide, settle, make clear. -5 To
manifest, show, reveal. -6 To separate.
-7 To suppose, imagine. -8 To
convince. -9 To establish, prove; S.
6. 10.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition
which produces or develops a partic-
ular state of body or mind; (one of
the three main divisions of Bhāva;
the other two being अनुभाव and अभि-
चारिभाव q. q. v. v.); रस्य सुद्वेष्टा हा लोके
विभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62; its
chief subdivisions are आलंबन and
उद्दीपक; see आलंबन. -2 A friend, an
acquaintance. -3 Any exciting cir-
cumstance, (as dress &c.).

विभावक *a.* 1 Manifesting, showing
-2 Discussing.

विभावनेना 1 Clear perception or
ascertainment, discrimination, judg-
ment. -2 Discussion, investigation,
examination. -3 Conception, ima-
gination. —ना (In Rhet.) A figure of
speech in which effects are represent-
ed as taking place though their man-
ifestations are absent; क्रियायां प्रतिबोधे
फलस्य क्तिविभावना K. P. 10.

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made
clearly visible. -2 Known, understood,
ascertained. -3 Seen, conceived. -4
Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred,
indicated. -6 Proved, established.
-Comp. —एकदेश *a.* 'with whom a

part has been discovered, who has beend found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावि-
तैकदेशेन देयं यद्भिद्युज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभूत *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great, mighty.

विभूति: *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare. -3 Dignity, exalted rank -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमन्त्रिणो विभूतिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. -5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. -6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लक्षिमन्, प्रावि, प्राकाश, महिमन्, ईशित, वसिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. -7 Ashea of cow-duug.

विभूश् 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरा न विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; विभूषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमप-
ह्तिता नो Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूरा 1 Ornament, decoration; संपेदे अमसलिलोद्गमो विभूरा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall, stray from, go astray. -4 To lose. -5 To disappear, vani h. -6 To fail. -Caus. 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one) of.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. -2 Deprived of. -3 Destroyed, ruined.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Deceyed, lost, fallen, ruined. -3 Disappeared, vanished. -4 Deprived or devoid of.

विभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To hover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse, scatter about. -4 To be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; f'g. 16. 16. -Caus. To confuse, confound; प्रभासत्तश्चंदो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. -3 Error, mistake, blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the fur

of mind caused by love; विभ्रमवृत्त्यव-
स्थानं ह्यगाराद्विभ्रमो भवेत्. -5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in wrong places through flurry; विभ्रम-
स्त्वरयाश्चाले भूषास्थानावप्ययः; यश्चात्त-
रोविभ्रममञ्जनानां संपादायित्रीं शिल्लरैर्विभ्रात्
Ku. 1. 4. (see Malli. thereon) -6 Any
amorous or sportive action, amorous
play or movement; Māl. 1. 26, 9 38.
-7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15-25.
U. 1. 20, 34, 6 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15,
16 64, Māl 7. -8 Doubt, apprehension.
-9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रत *p. p.* 1 Whittled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flur-
ried -3 Mistaken, erring. -Comp.
-नयन *a.* with rolling eyes. -शील
a. 1. confused in mind. -2. intex-
icated, drunk. (-लः) 1. a monkey.
-2. the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रति *f.* 1 Whirling, going round.
-2 Flurry, error, confusion -3 Hurry,
precipitation.

विभ्रात् 1 A. To shine brilliantly
or intensely; विभ्राजते मकरकेतनमर्चयन्ती
Ratn. 1. 21.

विभ्राज् *a.* Shining, splendid, bright,
luminous.

विमत्सर *a.* Free from jealousy,
unevious; Bg. 4. 22.

विम(मं)य 9 P. 1 To disperse,
scatter. -2 To destroy, annihilate.
-3 To confound, confuse.

विमयः Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become per-
plexed or confused -2 To be intoxi-
cated or mad. -Caus. 1 To con-
found, perplex. -2 To intoxicate,
maiden.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. -2
Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद् *a.* 1 Free from intoxication;
Pt. 1. 238. -2 Devoid of joy; sad,
cheerless.

विमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dis-
honour, insult; स्वया नाम मुनिविमान्यः
S. 5. 20; क्षाभिदिमानितानां कायुरषाणां
विदधते मद्वनः Mk. 8. 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissent-
ing, differing in opinion. -2 At
variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted,
despised, neglected. -4 Dubious,
doubtful. -तः An enemy.

विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intel-
ligence, foolish. -ति: *f.* 1 Dissent,
disagreement, difference of opinion.
-2 Delike. -3 Stupidity.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour.
-2 A measure. -3 A balloon, a

heavenly car (moving through the
skies); पदं विमानेन विवाहमानः R. 13.
1, 7. 51; विमानराजकुलसंमंडलः K.;
R. 12 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7 40; V. 4.
43; Ki. 7. 11. -4 A vehicle or con-
veyance in general; R. 16 68. -5 A
palace (with seven stories); नेत्रा
नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमी Me.
69. -6 A house. -Comp. -चारिन्,
-यन् *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः
1. an excellent heavenly car; U. 3.
-2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour
contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुष्ठु
कुतः पितृर्हृदि Kn. 5. 43; अभवत्तस्य
विमानना कचित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dis-
honoured.

विमनस्, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad,
disconsolate, depressed in mind or
spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7.
-2 Absent minded. -3 Perplexed,
bewildered. -4 Displeased. -5 Chang-
ed in mind or feeling.

विमनीकृत *a.* 1 Displeased. -2
Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sad,
discomposed.

विमन्धु *a.* 1 Free from anger. -2
Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation.
-2 Impatience, non-forbearance. -3
Dissatisfaction, displeasure. -4 (In
dramas) A change in the successful
progress of a dramatic plot, a change
in the prosperous course of a love-
story caused by some unforeseen
reverse or accident, one of the five
Sandhis in a drama; it is thus de-
fined in S. D.; यत्र ह्युत्पत्त्यफलोपाय उज्जि-
को गर्भतोऽधिकः 1 शापाद्यैः सतिरायश्च स
विमर्ष इति स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3;
(often written विमर्ष in all these
senses).

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spot-
less, clean (fig. also). -2 Clear,
limpid, pellucid, transparent (as
water); विमले जले. 3 White, bright.
-लः An Arhat. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. -2
Talc. -Comp. -अग्निः the mountain
Girnār in Gujerāt (famous for its
inscriptions). -दानं an offering to a
deity. -मणिः a crystal

विमांसः -सं Unclean meat (as of
dogs).

विमातृ *f.* A step mother. -Comp.
-जः a step-mother's son.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. -2 A
wrong road, evil conduct or course,
immorality. -3 A broom. -Comp.
-या an unchaste woman; विमार्गता-
याश्च दासिः स्वकांति Bv. 1. 125 -नामिनः

-मस्थित *a.* following evil courses; नियमयसि विमार्गस्थितानात् *द्वं*: S. 5. 8. विमार्गणं Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); उभिविमिश्रा नार्यश्च Mb.; वृषयोर्विह को न को न तमसि व्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः Git. 5.

विमुख *a.* (*खं* *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. -2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न ह्युदेपि प्रथमसु कृतार्थेन च अत्राप्य यामे भिन्ने भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तयोत्रैः Me. 17, 27; Mn. 2. 7; (*रवृणां*) मनः परब्रह्मविमुखमवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. -3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. -4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); कृष्णाविमुखेन सूर्युना ह्यता स्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67.

विमुक्त 6 P. 1 To free, liberate. -2 To loosen, unbind, unfasten, untie, आसीद्विमुक्तवदना च विमोक्तयंती (बहकलं) S. 2. 12. -3 To give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वासांसि युष्मन्नि सप्तमं Rs. 1. 7. -4 To let go, lose, loose; Bk. 7. 50. -5 To except, set aside, set apart; Ku. 4. 31. -6 To shed, pour down (tears); चिरम-श्रुणि विमुच्य राघवः R. 8. 25. -7 To throw, cast. -8 To take off (clothes), undress oneself. -9 To stop, cease. -10 To take, assume. —*Pass.* To be deprived of, be freed from.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. -2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. -3 Freed from. -4 Mixed, discharged. -5 Given vent to. —*Comp.* —*कृत* *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation. -2 Separation. — Absolution, final liberation.

विमुद् *a.* 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, budded, blown (as a flower &c.).

विमुह 4 P. 1 To be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6, 27. -2 To be foolish or infatuated. —*Caus.* 1 To infatuate, bewilder. -2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विमुग्ध *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुद् *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. -2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. -3 Stupid. -4 Wise, learned. —*दः* A kind of divine being.

विमुद् 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To bruise, crush, pound. -3 To kill, destroy. -4 To lay waste, devastate.

विमर्द 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. -2 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction; विमर्दः सुरभिर्वकुलावलिका खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65; कस्तूरिका मृगविमर्दसुगंधिरेति Si. 4. 61, 11. 28. -3 Pressing together (as

in embrace). -4 Spoiling, marring; कुतूहलविमर्दकारिणा परिश्रमेण Mk. 1. -5 Touch; contact. -6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. -7 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दसमा भूमिमवतरावः U. 5, 3. 44. -8 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. -9 Conjunction of the sun and moon. -10 An eclipse. -11 Weariness, tediousness.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. -2 The trituration of perfumes. -3 An eclipse. -4 The conjunction of the sun and moon. -5 Destroying.

विमर्दनं, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. -2 Rubbing together, friction. -3 Destruction, killing. -4 An eclipse.

विमर्दित, विमर्दित *p. p.* 1 Pounded, crushed, ground. -2 Rubbed. -3 Anointed, smeared.

विमृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch, feel. -2 To stroke, rub. -3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धः स्वयमव संपदः Ki. 2. 30; रामप्रवति व्यमुञ्जन् दोषं जनापवादं स नरेन्द्रमुख्यं Bk. 3. 7; 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18. 63; Si. 10. 56. -4 To perceive, observe. -5 To examine test; तद्वन्नभवा निमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृष्टतु M. 1. -6 To hesitate, doubt.

विमर्शः -र्शनं 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. -2 Reasoning. -3 A conflicting judgment. -4 Hesitation, doubt. -5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना. विमृष्ट *p. p.* Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. -2 Discharging, shooting. -3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं-ण 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. -2 Discharging. -3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. -4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. -2 Release, freedom. -3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (*ना* or *नी* *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. —*नः*, —*नं* N. of a division of Hell. —*नं* 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. -2 Infatuation.

विम्लापनं 1 Refreshing, roving. -2 Cleaning, wiping. -3 Causing to wither or fade away waisting away.

विंशः —वं See विंश.

विंशक See विंशक.

विंशतः The mustard plant.

विंशा-वी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विंशिका See विंशिका.

विंशुः The betel-nut tree.

वियत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere ether; पश्योव्यपहृतवाद्भियति बहुतरं स्तो-कुसुर्धर्ष प्रयाति S. 1. 7; R. 13. 40. —*Comp.* —गंगा 1. the heavenly Ganges -2. the galaxy. —चारिन् (वियञ्चारिन्) *m.* a kite. —भूतिः *f.* darkness. —मणिः (वियन्मणिः) the sun.

वियतिः A bird.

वियम् 1 P. 1 To spread out, extend. -2 To curb, restrain. -3 To give, grant, bestow.

वियमः 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Distress, pain, affliction. -3 Cessation, stop.

वियात *a.* 1 Bold (*वृ*). -2 Audacious, shameless, impudent. -3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियाम See वियम.

वियु 2 P. 1 To be separated or dissolved (intran.). -2 To lose or be deprived of. -3 To exclude, deprive of. -4 To keep or ward off, prevent.

वियुत *p. p.* 1 Deprived of, separated from; V. 4. 18. -2 Without, devoid of.

वियुज् 7 A. 1 To leave, abandon; part with, forsake; मन्वानमसुद्धतं व्यपं न वियुक्ते नियमेन मूढतर Ki. 2. 49; R. 13. 63. -2 To separate; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने ह्यपावती Ku. 5. 26. -3 To relax, slacken. -4 To disjoin, divide, sever. -5 To free or deliver from, deprive of (with instr.).; प्राणैर्न वियोजयति Pt. 1; असुमिर्न वियुज्यते K. 38. —*Caus.* 1 To separate. -2 To free from, deprive of; अज्ञानता मया सैव पञ्चैः शास्त्रा वियोजिता Mk. 4. 18.

वियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. -2 Separated from, deserted by. -3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.). -4 Failing, deficient.

वियोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अपमेकपदे तथा वियोगः सहसा चोपनतः हृद्दुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; स्वयोपस्थितवियोग-स्य रोचनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4; संघने भ्रमरमरि हि सहवियोगः Ki. 5. 51; R. 12. 10; M. 88; Si. 12. 63. -2 Absence, loss. -3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन् *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Absent, apart. —*m.* The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; युष्मिन्-व्यामितेः कपिर्ननीषी निरणयोर्वध तां वियोगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. -2 N. of a metre; (see App. I).

वियोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. -2 Separated from, deprived of.

वियोनिः-नी *f.* 1 Manifold birth. -2 The womb of animals (Kull fo

Ms. 12. 77). -3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरच 10 U. 1 To arrange; Ki. 7. 94. -2 To compose, put together. write; R. 5. 75, Ms. 86, 103. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make; Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on. -5 To set, inlay.

विरचन-नर 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. -जः An epithet of Vishnu. -जा 1 *Dārvā* grass. -2 N. of the wife of Nahusha.

विरजस्, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. -2 Free from passion; Si. 20. 80. -3 Free from menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरजीकु 8 U. To render free from dust.

विरजीधू 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

विरञ्च, -चिः N. of Brahman.

विरञ्ज 1, 4 U. 1 To grow discoloured or soiled, become coarse or rough; केज्ज अपि विरज्यन्ते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). -2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिराद्भरकोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चितयासि सततं मयि सा विरका Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. -3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. -*Caus.* To colour, dye.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. -क्तः An unfortunate or unhappy woman.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion of worldly attachment.

विरटः A kind of black agallochum.

विरणं A kind of fragrant grass; cf. वरण.

विरम् 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end; अविरतगतयामारविरेव

अविरतीत् U. 1. 27; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); एतावदुक्त्वा चिरते मुनेन्द्रे R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंत किमिति चित्तं विरमति नाद्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25; न स्थिरकर्मो विरामकर्मणः R. 8. 22; वसैतस्माद्विराम विरमातः परं न क्षमोस्मि U. 1. 33; Bh. 2. 80.

विरत *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (which abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end; चिरतं गेयमुनुनिहस्रवः R. 8. 65.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, dissonance. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments; विरतिवजितासंगमुदितः Bb. 3. 79.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset.

विरामः 1 (*a*) Cessation, discontinuance; सुप्रो विना न प्रययुर्विरामं Bh. 2. 80; प्रयुक्तस्याविरामे भवती जातिरप्य Mbb. (*b*) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion; रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Gt. 5; U. 3. 16, Mā. 9. 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice; Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishnu.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; विरपिंशं यातो घनविरलभावः किति वदति U. 2. 27; 1. 20; भवति विरलभक्तिर्लानपुत्रोपहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, infrequent; विरला हि तेषामुपदेहारः K.; Pt. 1. 29. -5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); तत्त्वं हिमपि काश्यानां जानाति विरलो भुवि Bv. 1. 117; विरला-तपस्वविः Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -लं Curds, coagulated milk. -लं ind. Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -Comp. -जाहुक *a* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -द्रवा a kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय विवमान् वनांतरे निवसन् Bv. 1. 7; Mā. 1. 31; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. -सः Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers; सा विरहे तत्र दीना Gt. 4; सज्जनपि विरहः उपा न भेदे *ibid.*; Mo. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation; see विरहं (6). -7 Loneliness. -Comp. -अनलः the fire of separation. -अवस्था the state

of separation. -अर्तः, -उत्कंठा, -उत्कंठ *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -उत्कंठिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā* in poetic compositions; see S D. 121. -उजः the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wagon, hire.

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.)

विरहिन् *a.* (जी *f*) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; दृश्यति दुरतिमनेन मनं सखि विरहिन्नरादुरते Gt. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; विरागकारेणु परिदृष्टेषु Mn. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter; Bv. 1. 83. -2 To appear or look like; R. 2. 2). -3 To be eminent or illustrious. -*Caus.* To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

विराज् *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 32; तस्मात् विराजजायत Bv. 19. 9). 5 (where विराज् is represented as born from *Purusha*). -4 The body. -5 (1) Vedānta phil.) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See विराज्.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. -2 N. of a king of the Matsya. The Pāṇḍavas lived *incongnito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteen of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parikshit who succeeded Yudhishthira to the throne of Hastināpura. -Comp. -जः a sort of inferior diamond. -परं *n.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond.

विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराध् 3 P. 1 To hurt, injure, of fend, wrong; क्रियासमभिदरेण विराधयेत क्षमेत कः Si. 2. 43; विराध् एव भवता विराद्धा बहुधा च नः 2. 41. -2 To lose, be deprived of.

विराध् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under राध् with वि above.

विराधः 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a powerful Rākshasa slain by Rāma.

विराधनं 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish.

विरालः 1 Seel.

विरिच, विरिचनः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu.

विरिचिः 1 N. of Brahman; Vikr. 1. 46; N. 3. 41; Si. 9. 9. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva.

विरिहः 1 A note, sound.

विरु 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु महर्षी दूरे मत्वा विरौषि ससुसुकः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs. 6. 27. -2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरोति न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णवाद् गृहस्य विरोति कपटं Mk. 3; एते त एव गिरयो विरुचमयूतः U. 2. 23. -3 To cry out, shout, scream.

विरावः 1 Clamour, noise, sound; अलोकशब्दं वयसं विरावैः R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

विरावि *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. -2 Lamenting. -3 1 Weeping, crying -2 A broom.

विरुत् *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. -2 Resounding, filled with cries. -3 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. -2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, dia. -3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परधुतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशं S. 4. 9.

विरुण् *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces, shattered. -2 Destroyed. -3 Bent. -4 Blunted, dulled.

विरुत् 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. -2 To be eminent or conspicuous. -3 To become visible, appear. -4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). -5 To please, delight. -Caus. 1 To irradiate, illuminate. -2 To delight in. -3 To sport with.

विरुम् *m.* A bright weapon.

विरुदः -दं 1 Proclaiming. -2 Crying aloud. -3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिविरुदमुच्यते

S. D. 570; नदंति मवदंतिनः परिलसंति वाजिबजाः पठंति विरुदावरीमदितमविरुदंतिनः R. G.

विरुदितं 1 Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. l.

विरुह् 7 U. To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. -Pass. 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. -2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4. 116 -3 To fail. -4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुद् *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. -2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. -3 Besieged, blockaded. -4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent -5 Contrary, opposite, opposed to quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्याप्ते हेतुविरुद्धः Tarka K.; e. g. शत्रो नित्यः कृतकरवात् T. S. -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. -11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. -दं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. -2 Discord, disagreement. -Comp. -धर् *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -मतिकृत् *m.* a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थपर्यवसानात् विरुद्धमतिकृन्मन्.

विरुधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment. -3 Restraint, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विरुधः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so: -representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāna and Subandhu; उभयवयवि पवित्रा, कुण्डोपसदृशनः, भरोपि शुद्धः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata: -विरुधः सोऽपि विरुधः विरुद्धयेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभासः. -Comp. -उक्तिः, *f.* -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् *a.* fomenting quarrels. -कृत् *a.* opposing. (-*m.*) an enemy.

विरुधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2 besieging, blockad-

ing. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरुधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging. -3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवनं S. 1. -4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधिन्स्वो-द्विजतपूर्वमस्तरं Ku. 5. 17. -5 Quarrelsome. -*m.* An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 19. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. -Caus. 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant.

विरुद् *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; Mk. 1. 9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increased. -4 Budded, blossomed. -5 Ascended, mounted.

विरुप (ह) गं 1 Healing (as a sore); व्रजविरुपणं वैकुण्ठं S. 4. 13. -2 Planting.

विरुहः 1 Growing, shooting forth.

विरुक्ष्णं 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुक् *a.* (पर or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; Pt. 1. 143 -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse. -4 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes; बहुविरुक्ष Ku. 5. 72. (-क्षः) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); दृष्ट्वा दुर्गं मनसि जं जीवयति दुर्क्षेव याः विरुक्षाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः शुभं वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2; K. 1. 6. 21. -करं 1. disfiguring. -2. injuring. -चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रू *a.* deformed.

विरुक् *a.* 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. -कः A nickname.

विरुक् *a.* (जी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. -*m.* A pole-cat.

विरुक् 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

विरुचनं See विरुक्.

विरुचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरुक् 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter

विरुक् -कं A hole, pit, chasm; Si. 5. 54. -कः A ray of light

विरुचनः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Pralāda and father of Bali; Si. 14. 74. -Comp -भुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरु I. 6 P. (विलि) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To break, divide. -11 10 U. (विरुयति) To throw, send forth.

विलं See विल.

विलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To see, observe, perceive, notice. -2 To characterize, distinguish. -3 To be confused, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविलक्षितानि सौख्यं बलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

विलक्ष् a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Bewildered, embarrassed. -3 Surprised, astonished. -4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेण स्खलितस्तदा भवति च व्रीडाविलक्षश्चिरे S. 6. 4. -5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षमितस्तस्मिन्निर्दिशनांशुभिः K. 233; Rtn. 3. 14.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Different, other. -3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. -4 Possessed of inappreciable marks. -5 1 A vain or useless state. -2 Perceiving, observing.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. -2 Discernible by. -3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. -4 Vexed, annoyed. -5 Undistinguished.

विलग्न 1 P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

विलग्न a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपद्म-विलग्न S. 7. 25; Si. 9. 20. -2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. -3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). -4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -5 1 The waist. -2 The hips. -3 The rising of constellations.

विलग्न 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयामास विलंघना-द्या R. 5. 42; 16. 32; Si. 12. 24, 8 26. -2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गन्तुं प्रवृत्ते समर्थं विलंघ्य Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48, Ki. 2. 45, Si. 17. 12. -3 To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. -4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. -5 To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बन्ध्यापरसन्त विलंघ्य सा R. 3. 4. -6 To surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तत्र वृद्ध्या विलंघ्यते Kāv. 2. 224. -7 To cause to fast. -8 To overcome, surmount. -9 To offend, insult.

विलंघनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping -2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलंघित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. -2 Transgressed. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज् A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed;

यत्रांशुकक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

विलज्ज् a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विल्लाप विकीर्णधृजा Ku. 4. 4; विल्लाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Gīt. 3. -3 To prattle, talk idly, babble.

विलपनं 1 Talking. -2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. -3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोत्पल्लवः U. 3. 30. -4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. -2 A wail.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकाश्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरीः R. 12. 78.

विलम्ब 1 A. 1 To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; R. 10. 62. -2 To set, decline (as the sun &c.). -3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still; ता प्रहृष्टास्तीं तत्र निवेश्य तन्वीं क्षणं स्थलं तं पुरो निषेधाः Ku. 7. 13. -4 To delay, be retarded; विलम्बितकैलः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्ब्यते स्वरितं तं प्रवेश्य U. 1. -Caus. 1 To delay, detain. -2 To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. -3 To waste, lose.

विलम्बः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. -2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलम्बनं 1 Hanging down, depending. -2 Delay, procrastination; न कुत्र नितिविनि गमनविलम्बनं Gīt. 5; or तन्मुखे विकले विलम्बनमसौ रम्योभितार-क्षणः ibid.

विलम्बिका Constipation.

विलम्बित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. -2 Pendent, pendulous. -3 Depending on, closely connected with. -4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. -5 Slow (as time in music). -6 Delay -7 ind. Slow, tardily.

विलम्बित् a. (नी. f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नन्दांशुभिर्भूरि वि-
विनि घनाः S. 5. 12; शिरीषमार्गवद्विलम्बि
केसरं R. 17; अलङ्घ्य विलम्बिपोधरोपहृष्टाः
Si. 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14, 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलम्बितं विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वास हसज्जा Gīt. 6.

विलम्बः 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, donation.

विलयः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. -2 Destruction, death, end; नयतु मामात्मनोऽग्नेषु विलयंसा U. 7. -3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गम् to be dissolved,

to end, to be terminated; विवसोऽनुमि, त्रमगमहिल्य Si. 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away. -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

विलस् 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विल्लास तद्विदुर्विल-
सति चन्द्रमसौ यद्वक्ष्यः Bk. 10 68; Me. 47; R. 13. 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; नेन विलसति महसद्वो Si. 15 : 14; 9. 87. -3 To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरि-
पुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकमुणा Gīt. 7; or हरिणि सुयवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विल-
सति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; पर्यंके तथा सह विल्लास H. 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate. -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself; (स्वेदः) स्वयि विलसति तुर्यं बहुभालोकेन Māl. 3. 8. -6 To move about, dart, shoot upwards.

विलसत् pres. a. (नी. f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. -2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Sportive playful; see विलस् above.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Sportive, wanton. -4 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash; रोधोद्युतां सुहृदसुत्रं धिरमयीनां भा-
सस्तद्विलसितानि विद्वंष्यति Ki. 5. 46. Me. 81, V. 4. -3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. -4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अ-
तिपिञ्चनानि चेकांतिनदुरस्य वैवहतकरस्य विलसितानि K. -5 Action or gesture in general. -6 Effect, fruit, result; Māl. 2. 9.

विलास 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. -3 Coquetry, dalliance affectation, Wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; कवि-
कुलमुखः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; Si. 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. -5 Flash, gleam. -Comp. -काननं a pleasure-grove. -मंदिरं a pleasure-house. -चे-
दितं amorous movement; Ku. 5. 13.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Ra. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined

in S. D. :- गुं गारवदुल्लिङ्गिका दशल्लक्षणसंयुता।
विदुष्यविदित्या च पीठमर्द्धे मृषिता ॥ इना गर्भ-
विमर्श्या संविष्णो दिननायका। स्वल्लुपुता हनेपथ्या
विह्वता सं विलासिका ॥ 552.

विलासिन् *u.* (मी०) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish; R. 6. 14. —*m.* 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमान-
मव्दिलासिनी कर्णं पञ्च कांसिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. —2 Fire. —3 The moon. —4 A snake. —5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. —6 Of Siva. —7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general).
—2 A coquettish or wanton woman;
हरिरेह सुखधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति
कालिपरे Git. 1; Ku. 7. 69; Si. 8. 10,
R. 6. 17. —3 A wanton, harlot.

विलालः 1 A cat (= विडाल). —2 An
instrument, a machine.

विलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, inscribe —2
To draw, paint, delineate, portray;
विलिखति रहसि कुङ्गमर्द्धे भवन्तमतम-
हरभूतं Git. 4. —3 To scratch, scrape,
tear up; मर्द्धं शब्दायमानो विलिखति श-
यनादुल्लिखितः इमां खुरेण K. P. 10; इ-
ल्लिखच्चन्दुपुटेन पक्षी N. 2. 2; पादेन हेमं
विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. —4
To implant, infix; तावन्तोपि विलिख्यते
हृदये शोकशङ्कवः H. 4. 72 v. 1.

विलिखन् Scratching, scraping, writ-
ing.

विलेखनं 1 Scratching, scraping,
making a mark or furrow. —2 Dig-
ging. —3 Uprooting. —4 Dividing,
splitting.

विलिप् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint,
rub on; तथाहि सुराभिनयक्रियायुक्तं
विलिप्यते मालिभिर्यत्कस्तौ Ku. 5. 79;
Bk. 3. 20; 15. 6; Si. 16. 62. —2 To
pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, besmeared,
smeared over. —2 Polluted, stained,
defiled.

विलेपा 1 An ointment, an ointment.
—2 Mortar. —3 Plaster (in general).
—4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. —2
An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic
or perfume for the body (such as
saffron, sandal &c.); न स्नानं न विलेपनं
न कुसुमं नालकृता मूर्धजाः Bh. 2. 19;
पाम्प्ये सुरभिः कुसुमधूपावलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with
perfumes. —2 A woman beautifully
dressed or attired (सुवेषा). —3 Rice-
gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्या Rice gruel.
विली 1 4 A. 1 To cling or stick
to, adhere to. —2 To rest on, settle

down or alight on; पुरोदस्य यावत् शुचि
स्थलीयत् Si. 1. 12. —3 To be dissolved,
to melt away, be absorbed in; विलिख्ये
यत्कुक्षिस्थितशिशुनि वातापिबुद्धा Mv. 6.
60; 7. 14. —4 To vanish, disappear.
—5 To perish. —II. 9 P. To melt,
liquefy.

विलीन *p. p.* 1 Sticking to, clung or
attached to. —2 Perched or settled
on, alighting on. —3 Contiguous to,
in contact with. —4 Melted, dissolved,
liquefied. —5 Disappeared, vanished.
—6 Dead, perished.

विलुचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुक् *Cius.* 1 To agitate, stir up,
toss about. —2 To disturb, confuss.
—3 To turn over, upset.

विलुठनं Agitating, shaking about,
stirring up, ohuruing; Si. 14. 83.

विलोहित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, churned,
stirred, agitated. — Rolling on the
ground. —तं Butter—ailk.

विलुठनं Robbing, lundering.

विलुप् 6 P. 1 To break off, pull
out, cut off. —2 To seize, plunder,
rob, carry off. —3 To mar, spoil, im-
pair. —4 (a) To destroy, ruin, cause
to disappear; म्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku.
4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (b) To
eat up; कृष्याद्विरगलित्वा नियतं विलुप्त
U. 3. 28, Mk. 1. 9. —5 To wipe or
rub off. —*Pass.* To be destroyed or
lost, to perish, disappear; जरावि-
लुप्तमानावमानचित्तः Dk.

विलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Broken or torn off;
Pt. 2. 2. —2 Seized, snatched away,
carried off. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4
Destroyed, ruined. —5 Impaired, mutil-
ated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying
off, seizure, plunder. —2 Loss, de-
struction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. —2 Carrying
away. —3 Destroying, destruction.

विलुध् 4 P. To be disturbed or
deranged, be disordered; Bk. 9. 40.
—*Caus.* 1 To allure, entice, attract;
स्मर यावत् विलोप्यते द्विषि Kn. 4. 20;
अंगनास्वामयितं स्थलोभयत् (सुखेः) R.
19. 10 —2 To divert, amuse, enter-
tain; क दृष्टिं विलोभयामि S. 6; लाल-
लताविलोभयमानयनो मवाङ्गुलं विनोद-
यत् V. 2.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, al-
lurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. —2
An allurements, a temptation, seduc-
tion; प्रयुज्य सामाच्चरितं विलोभनं भयं वि-
भेदाय धियः प्रदर्शितं Ki. 14. 7; R. 8.
60 —3 Praise, flattery.

विलुक् 1 P. 1 To move to and fro.
—2 To shake, make tremulous. —3 To
disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair).
—*Caus.* To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित *p. p.* 1 Moving to and fro,
unsteady, shaken, tossed about,
tremulous; U. 3. 23. —2 Disordered,
disarranged; गलितकुसुमवलाविलुलित-
केशा Git. 7. —3 Waving, fickle, un-
steady.

विलून *p. p.* Cut ² ff, lopped off,
clipt, cut asunder.

विलोक् 10 U 1 To see, behold,
look at, perceive; विलोक्य ब्रह्मोक्तमवि-
ष्टितं स्वया महान्नः स्नेहसुखो भविष्यति
Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11; 6. 59. —2 To
search for, look out for.

विलोकिनं 1 Seeing, looking at, ob-
serving; Ki. 5. 16 —2 Sight, observa-
tion; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकिता *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed,
viewed, beheld. —2 Examined,
thought about. —तं A look, glance;
S. 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku.
4. 1. 3. 67. —*Comp.* —अंशु *n* tears.

विलोम *a.* (मी०) 1 Inverted, re-
verse, inverse, contrary, opposite. —2
Produced in the reverse order. —3
Backward —*m.* 1 Reverse order, in-
version. —2 A dog. —3 A snake. —4
N. of Varuna. —तं A waterwheel,
machine for raising water from a
well. —*Comp.* —उत्पन्न, —ज —जात —वर्ण
a. 'born in the reverse order';
i. e. born of a mother; whose caste is
superior to the father's; of विलोमज
also. —क्रिया, —विधिः 1. a reverse ac-
tion. —2. a rule of inversion (in
math.). —जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblio myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trem-
bling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling,
waving, tossing about; दृष्टीषु विलो-
लमीभित R. 8. 59; Ku. 5. 8; Si. 8.
8, 15. 62, 20. 42; V. 2. 28, 24; R.
7. 41, 16. 68. —2 Loose, disordered,
dishevelled (as hair); दृष्टी विलोल-
कवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4.

विलोलनं 1 Shaking. —2 Stirring,
agitating.

विलोहित *a.* 1 Of a purple colour.
—2 Reddish, red; चतुर्थः कोपविलोहि-
ताक्षः R. 16. 77. —ता N. of Rudra.
—ता One of the tongues of fire.

विलु See विलु.

विल्व See विल्व.

विवक्षा 1 A desire to speak. —2
Wish, desire. —3 Meaning, sense. —4
Intention, purpose.

विद्वत्तिः *f.* 1 Display, manifestation. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure, discovery. -4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विवृज् 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

विवर्जनं Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.); Pt. 1. 34. -4 Given, distributed.

विवृक्त *p. p.* Left, abandoned, deserted. —का A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विविक्ता.

विवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40 -2 To turn or move about. -3 To turn aside, bend; कश्चिद्विचित्रिकमिच्छहारः R. 6. 16; S. 2. 12. -4 To become. -5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving about; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing. -5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तद्गुणं विवर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः कर्षण एव निमित्तमेवाज्ञिज्ञः पृथक् पृथग्विवाग्र्यते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47; अकाङ्क्षकाज्ञिनिपातरौद्रः क एष धातुर्विवर्तः Mv. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by *अविवर्त* or human error; (this is a favorite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivarta* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti: —विद्याकलेन मरुता भेषाभिः भूयसांमि । ब्रह्मणीय विवर्तानि कापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. —Comp. —वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round; शब्दवापतविवर्तनं विनमस्य बुद्धि एव श्रवाः S. 6. 4; Ve. 2. 8, 5. 40; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through various states or existences. -8 An altered condition; पुनरविवर्तः

विवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनष्टि विधर्मनसो रुजं U. 4. 15; Māl. 4. 7.

विवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling; विवर्तितभूरियमद्य शिक्षते S. 1. 23. -3 Mangled, backed, cut to pieces; Māl. 3. 17. -4 Unfolded. -5 Distorted, bent down.

विवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. -2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratulate (one) upon.

विवर्धनं 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

विवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). -3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः शरीरावयवा विवृद्धि R. 18. 49; विवृद्धिश्चानुवृत्ते वसुनि 13. 4; so शोक, हर्ष &c. -2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि यास्तत्रवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञातोयं जलधर तावको विवेकः 96; विवेकभ्रष्टो ना भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 -2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; यच्छृंगारविवेकतत्त्वमपि यत्काश्येषु लीलायितं Gīt. 12, so हृत्, धर्म. -3 Distinction, difference, discriminating (between two things); नीरक्षीरविवेके द्वैतालस्य त्वमेव तज्ज्ञे चत् Bv. 1. 13; Bk. 17. 60. -4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. -5 True knowledge. -6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. —Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* judicious, discriminative; Pt. 1. 262, 387. —ज्ञानं the faculty of discrimination. —दृक् *m.* a discerning man. —पदवी reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन *a.* Discriminating, discreet, judicious; Pt. 1. 418. —*m.* 1 A judge, discriminator. -2 A philosopher.

विवेक *m.* 1 A judge. -2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं ना 1 Discrimination. -2 Discussion, consideration. -3 Settlement, decision.

विवाह *m.* 1 A bridegroom, husband. -2 A son-in-law.

विश्वोक See विश्वोक; विश्वोक्तस्ते सुरविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विश्व 6 P. (विशति, विशे, अविशत्, वेशति, वेष्ट, विष्ट) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विशे कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवन् Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, Me. 192; Bg. 11. 29; so दोलायमानेन चेतसा चित्तं विशे K. 199. 'fell a-thinking.' -2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विविशुः शब्दकोशकारः कोशलेखर R. 4. 70. -3 To sit or settle down upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5 To enter upon, undertake. —*Caus.* (वेशयति-ने) To cause to enter. —*Desid.* (विशति) To wish to enter.

विश्व *m.* 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. -2 A man in general. -3 People. —*f.* 1 People, subjects. -2 A daughter. -3 Ved. Entrance. -4 A family, tribe, race. —Comp. —पदं goods, merchandise. —पातिः (also विशापातिः) 1. a kind, lord of subjects. -2. a son-in-law. -3. a head merchant.

विशं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. विश. —Comp. —आकरः a kind of plant (भद्रचूड). —कंठा a crane.

विशङ्क 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about; विशङ्कसे भीरु यतोऽन्धवीर्या S. 3. 14; सर्वात्मनि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंभ्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशङ्कते 5. 17. -2 To think to be, fancy, imagine, विशङ्कमाना रमितं कयापि जनार्दनं दृष्टवदेतदाह Gīt. 7.

विशङ्क *a.* Fearless. —का Fear, suspicion.

विशङ्कट *a.* (दा-री *f.*) 1 Great, large, big; विशङ्कटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34. -2 Strong, vehement, powerful. —*इ* *ind.* Vehemently, intensely.

विशद् *a.* 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिर्वातविशदैः पादभैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14 19. 39; 8. 3; प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्त्रे दृष्टाति न शङ्कित Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. -2 White, of a pure, white colour; निर्घातहारगुलिका-विशद् द्विभाभः R. 5. 70; Kn. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; S. i

8. 70. —4 Clear, evident, manifest. —5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममार्थं विशदा प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, V. 3. —५ The white colour. (विशदीकृ 8 U. 'to explain, make clear, illustrate').

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarapa q. v. —2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, hursting. —2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशरूप a. 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. —2 Free from thorns or darts. —रुपा N. of several plants: —दंती, श्वची, अजमोदा &c.

विशस्त्र 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill; U. 4. —2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशसत्तनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्त्वं दुहितुस्तथा विशसत्तनं किं दारणोऽस्ययथा: U. 4. 5. —2 Bui. —नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. —2 A sword in general.

विशस्त p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. —2 Rude, ill-mannered. —3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्तु m. 1 An immolator. —2 A Chāṇḍāla.

विशस्त्र a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशाखल 1 N. of Kārttikeya; Mv. 2. 38. —2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). —3 A beggar, petitioner. —4 A spindle. —5 N. of Siva. —6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pāṇini and Patanjali along with Skanda; e. g. see Mbh. on P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. —Oomp. —जः the orange tree.

विशाखल See विशाख. (2).

विशाखा (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामुपेतं S. 3.

विशातनं 1 Rending asunder, cutting off. —2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशायः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, ending. —2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मधुदान-विशारदा R. 9 29, 8. 17. —2 Learned, wise. —3 Famous, celebrated. —4 Bold, confident. —दा The Bakula tree,

विशाल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहे विशालैः भूतैः विशालैः St. 3. 50; रथचरणविशालोऽपिलोलेक्षणेन 11. 23, 17. 47; R. 2. 21, 6, 32, Bg. 9. 21. —2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालो विशालो Me. 30. —3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. —ला 1 A kind of deer. —2 A kind of bird. —ला 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसरं पुरीं श्रीविशालो विशालो Me. 30. —2 N. of a river. —Oomp. —अक्ष a. large eyed. (—क्षः) 1. N. of Vishnu. —2. of Garuda. —3. an epithet of Siva. (—क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशालता —रवं 1 Greatness, magnitude. —2 Eminence.

विशिक्ष a. Crownless, orestless, pointloss. —खः 1 An arrow; माधव मनसिजविशिक्षमयादिव भावनया स्वयि लीना Git. 4; R. 5 50; Mv. 2. 38. —2 A kind of reed. —3 An iron crow.

विशिक्षा 1 A spade. —2 A spindle. —3 A needle or pin. —4 A minute arrow. —5 A highway. —6 A barber's wife.

विशित a. Sharp, acute.

विशिपं 1 A temple. —2 An abode, a house. —3 A palace.

विशिष 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. —2 To distinguish, disoriminate. —3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकांक्षितवर्तनदारुणो विधि-रहो विशिषमि मनोवर्जं Mā. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. —4 To surpass, excel; विशेषको वा विशिषयस्याभिर्धेयं ब्रह्मकीर्तिलक्षः स एव Si. 3. 63. —Pass. 1 To be different from; R. 17. 62. —2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.); तस्माद्दुर्गं विशिष्यते H. 3. 50; Mv. 7. 39; मोनारत्नं विशिष्यते Ms. 2 83; 3. 203.; (also with instr. and gen.); सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233. —Caus. 1 To distinguish, particularize. —2 To surpass, excel; मदनमपि गुणैर्विशेषयती Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

विशिष्ट p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. —2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. —3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. —4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टाया विशेषण संगतो गुणवाच भवेत् Mb. —दा N. of Vishnu. —Oomp. —अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regard Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. —बुद्धिः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. —वर्ण a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. —2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष a. 1 Peculiar. —2 Copious, abundant; आसीद्विशेषा फलवृष्णद्विः R. 2. 14. —५ 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. —2 Distinction, difference; विशिष्यो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. —3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 5. —4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3. 'I feel better'. —5 A limb, member; उपोष लाघवमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. —6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); भूतविशेषः U. 4; परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. —7 A different or various object, various particulars (pl.); ग्रामादास्तां तुल्यितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. —8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice', &c.; अद्भुतविशेषात् R. 1. 37; वदुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 5. 31; R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', अतिथिविशेषा 'a distinguished guest' &c. —9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine dravyas; अयमस्माद् व्यावृत्त इति व्यावृत्तिविशेषमात्र-हेतुर्विशेषः Tarka K. (these viseshas are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind). —10 (a) Individuality, particularity. (b) A particular instance; उक्तिरर्थान्न्यासा स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः. —11 A category, predication. —12 A mark on the forehead with saṇḍal, saffron &c. —13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. —14 N. of the mundane egg. —15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:— विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमभेद्यस्य व्यर्थस्थितिः । एकारमा युगपद्वक्तिरस्यनिकोचरा । अयत्नदुर्बलः कार्यम-शक्योऽयस्य वस्तुनः । तथैव कर्णं चेति विशेषवृत्ति-विधः स्मृतः । K. P. 10. —Oomp. —अति-विशेषः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. —उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषोक्तिरसंज्ञेषु कारणेषु फलावयः K. P. 10; e. g. हृदि सेहृद्ययोनौ मूत्रम-रदपि ज्वलयति. —गुणः 1. a special or distinguishing property. —2. (in phil.) such guṇa as is not produced (like

संयोग, पृथक्त्व &c.) by the union of two things.—**ज्ञ**, **विद्** *a.* 1. knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur.—**2** learned, wise; *Bh.* 2. 3, —लक्षणं, —लिंगं *a* special or characteristic mark.—**वचनं** *a* special text or precept.—**वित्तिः**, —शास्त्रं *a* special rule.

विशेषक *a.* Distinguishing, distinctive.—**कः**, —**कं** 1 *A* distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute.—**2** *A* discriminative or distinguishing quality.—**3** *A* mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; *M.* 3. 5.—**4** Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्वशोभनः किंपुरुषांगनानां चकं पदं पत्रविशेषकेषु *Ku.* 3. 33, *R.* 9. 29, *Si.* 3. 63, 10. 84.—**कं** *A* group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वयोः युगमिति श्लोकं त्रिभिः श्लोकेर्विशेषकम् । कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तदूर्ध्वं कुलकं स्मृतम् ॥

विशेषण *a.* 1 *Attributive*.—**2** *Distinotiv*.—**नं** 1 Distinguishing, discrimination.—**2** Distinction, difference.—**3** *A* word which particularizes, qualifies, or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (*opp.* विशेष्य); उपपन्नमित्त्वं विशेषणं वाच्ये । *V.* 3; विशेषणैर्यस्याकृतैकाकिं परिकरस्तु सा *K. P.* 10. (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यावर्तक, विशेष्य and हेतुगर्भ).—**4** *A* distinguishing feature or mark.—**5** *Species*, kind.—**6** Surpassing, excelling; अस्व काव्यस्य कवयो न समर्था विशेषणे *Mb.*

विशेषतश्च, **विशेषेण**, **विशेषात्** *ind.* Especially, particularly.

विशेषित *p. p.* 1 Distinguished.—**2** Defined, particularized.—**3** Distinguished by an attribute.—**4** Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य, **विशेषणीय** *a.* 1 To be distinguished.—**2** Chief, superior.—**व्यं** The word qualified or limited by unadjective, the object to be defined or particularized by another word; *a* noun; विशेष्यं नाभिधायाच्छेदकोणशक्तिविशेषणे *K. P.* 2.

विशील *a.* Ill-behaved, immoral, wicked.

विशुद्ध 4 *P.* To be purified.—*Caus.* To purify

विशुद्ध *a.* 1 Purified, cleansed.—**2** Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection.—**3** Spotless, stainless.—**4** Correct, accurate.—**5** Virtuous, pious, straightforward; विशुद्धसूत्रा कुलक्यकाजनः *Mā.* 7. 1.—**6** Humble.—**द्वं** *A* kind of mystical circle (चक्र) in the body.

विशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Purification; तद्व्यसं-सर्गमवाप्य कल्पते ध्रुवं चित्ताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये *Ku.* 5. 79, *Bg.* 6. 12; *Ms.* 6. 69, 11. 54.—**2** Purity, complete purity; हेमः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्रे विशुद्धिः इयामिकापि च *R.* 1. 10, 12.—**48**.—**3** Correctness, accuracy.—**4** Rectification, removal of error.—**5** Similarity, equality.—**6** (*In alg.*) *A* subtractive quality.

विशोधनं 1 Cleaning, clearing (*fig.* also); राज्यकंदकविशोधनोद्यतः *Vikr.* 5. 1.—**2** Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c.—**3** Expiation, atonement.

विशोध्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected.—**व्यं** *A* debt.

विशूल *a.* Without (*i. e.* not possessing) *a* spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूलो विशूलः प्राच्यतामिति *R.* 15. 5.

विशुल्ल *a.* 1 Without fetters (*lit.*).—**2** Unfettered, unbooked, unrestrained, uncurbed (*fig.*); *Si.* 12. 7; *Bv.* 2. 177.—**3** Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; *Bh.* 2. 59.

विश्र *Pass.* 1 To be split in pieces, be shattered; विश्रियंतं वनेऽप्यत्र.—**2** To crumble to pieces, be dissolved, decay.—**3** To waste away, become emaciated.—**4** To vanish, disappear.

विश्रिणं *p. p.* 1 Shattered, broken to pieces.—**2** Deoayed, withered.—**3** Dropped or fallen down; *Ku.* 5. 28.—**4** Shrunk, shrivelled.—**5** Impaired, wasted, spoiled.—*Comp.*—**वर्जं** the Nimba tree.—**वर्जं** *a* having the body destroyed; *Ku.* 5. 54. (*-ति*) *a* epithet of the god of love.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy.—**का** The Asoka tree.—**का** Exemption from grief.

विशोषणं Drying up, dessication.

विश्रक्रः *Ved.* 1 *A* dog-dealer.—**2** *A* dog.

विश्रः Lustre, splendour.

विश्रण 10 *U.* To give away, bestow; विशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं *R.* 5. 1; 14. 15.

विश्रणनं, **विश्राणनं** Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्राणनाज्ञान्यपयस्विनीनां *R.* 2. 54.

विश्रम् 4 *P.* 1 To take rest, repose, stop; *Ku.* 3. 9.—**2** To cease, stop come to an end.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose.—**2** Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रांत *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped; *V.* 4. 38.—**2** Rested, reposed.—**3** Calm, tranquil, composed.

विश्रांति *f.* 1 Rest, repose.—**2** Cessation, stop.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop.—**2** Rest, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र *U.* 1. 39.—**3** Tranquillity, calm, composure
विश्रम् 1 *A.* To confide, place confidence in; see विश्रय below.—*Caus.* To inspire confidence in (*a* person), console, encourage.

विश्रय *p. p.* (also written विश्रय) 1 Confided in, confided to, entrusted.—**2** Confident, fearless, confiding *Mn.* 3. 3.—**3** Trusty, confidential.—**4** Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety.—**5** Firm, steady.—**6** Meek, lowly.—**7** Excessive, exceeding.—**व्यं** *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without reserve, fear, or hesitation; विश्रयं क्रियतां वाद्वतिभिर्हस्तासति पश्यते *S.* 2. 6; वृषल विश्रयं वृच्छ ममापि बह्विहयमत्र *Mu.* 3.

विश्रंभः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रंभादुराति निपत्य लब्धनिद्रा *U.* 1. 49; *Mā.* 3. 1.—**2** *A* confidential matter, secret; विश्रंभे-त्वभ्यंतरीकरणेति *K.*—**3** Rest, relaxation.—**4** *An* affectionate inquiry.—**5** *A* love-quarrel, an amorous dispute.—**6** Killing.—*Comp.*—**आलापः**,—**भाषणं** confidential or familiar conversation.—**पात्रं**,—**भूमिः**,—**स्थानं** *a* object of confidence, *a* confident, trusty person.

विश्रंभित् *a.* 1 Trusting, confiding.—**2** Trustworthy, faithful.

विश्रंभणं Winning confidence.

विश्रयः *A* shelter, asylum.

विश्रवस् *m.* *N.* of *a* son of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Strapana-kha by his wife Kaikast, and of Kubera by his wife Idāvidā.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्राव *q. v.*).—**2** Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated.—**2** Pleased, delighted, happy.—**3** Flowing forth.

विश्रुति *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity.—**2** Flowing, oozing.

विश्रुथ *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed, untied; *R.* 6. 73.—**2** Languid, drooping.

विश्रुष्ट 4 *P.* 1 To be separated, to be away from.—**2** To burst, fly asunder; *R.* 12. 76; *Bk.* 14. 67.—*Caus.* 1 To separate; *Me.* 7.—**2** To deprive of (*instr.*); बुद्ध्या विश्रुष्टयंति ते *Pt.* 3. 183.

विश्रुष्ट *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited.

विश्रुष्टः 1 Disunion, disjunction.—**2** Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife.—**3** Separation

in general) ; तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः S. 4. 5 ; चरणारविद्विस्लेष R. 13. 23. -4 Absence, loss, bereavement. -5 A chasm. -6 (In arith.) The converse of addition. -Comp. -जातिः f. the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* [विश्व Uṇ. 1. 151]

1 All, whole, entire, universal. -2 Every, every one. -*m. pl.* N. of a particular group of deities, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्व; their names are: -वह्मः सत्यः कतुर्वह्मः कालः कामो धृतिः क्रुः । पुरुषा मादवश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तताः॥—*शब्द* 1 The universe, the (whole) world ; इदं विश्वं पालय U. 3. 30 ; विश्वसिद्धनाथः कुलवनेपाल-यिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -2 Dry ginger. -3 N. of Vishnu. -*शब्द* 1 The soul. -2 A citizen (नागर). -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3 of Siva ; अथ विश्वसिद्धमेव गौरी सं-दिदृश मिथः सखीं Kn. 6. 1. -4 of Vishnu. -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. -2. an epithet of Siva. -कद्व *a.* wicked, low, vile. (-द्वः) 1. a hound, dog trained for the chase. -2. sound. -कमेन् *m.* 1. N. of the architect of gods ; cf. स्वप्न. -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. 'जा, सुत' an epithet of सता, one of the wives of the sun. -कार्यः one of the rays of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1. the creator of all beings -2. an epithet of Visvakarman. -क्रेतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -गः N. of Brahman. -गन्धः an onion. (-घं) myrrh. -गन्धा the earth. -गोप्त *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. Indra. -ग्रन्थिः the plant called हसपदी. -चक्रं a kind of valuable gift (महादान) of pure gold. -चर्चणि *a.* Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. -जनं mankind -जनीन, -जग्य, -जनीय *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men ; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1. N. of a particular sacrifice ; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuṇa. -3. N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञेय see under विश्व *m.* above. -धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् *m.* a deity. -धेना Ved. the earth. -नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -प्र *m.* 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. -पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. -प्सन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. -बोध्या a Buddha. -भावनः N. of Vishnu. -भुज *a.* all enjoying, all-eating.

(-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -भेषज dry ginger. (-जः) a universal remedy. -मूर्ति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent ; Mā. 1. 3. (-निः) 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of Siva. -योगिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -राज *m.* -राजः a universal sovereign. -रुचो one of the seven tongues of fire. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-पः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) agalloohum. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -वाह *a.* (विश्वोद्दीर्घः) all-sustaining. -वेदंश्च *a.* 1. all knowing, omniscient. -2. a saint, sage. -व्यचक्षुस् N. of Aditi. -व्यापक, -व्यापित् *a.* all-pervading. -सहा 1. the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. -सारकं the prickly pear. -सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator ; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः मवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28 ; 1. 49.

विश्वंकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere ; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -मुख *a.* having a fall on every side ; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वदानीं *ind.* Ved. At all times.

विश्वभर *a.* All-sustaining. -रः 1 The all-pervading, being, the Supreme Spirit. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 Of Indra. -रा The earth ; विश्वभरा भगवती भवतीमसृत् U. 1. 9 ; विश्वभरापतिलपुनरनाथ तवातिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वयु Air, wind.

विश्वह *ind.* At all times. -हा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.) ; दुंसि विश्वसिति कुच कुमारी N. 5. 110 ; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनापहसिततकलसखीजनं दपि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233 ; Ku. 5. 15 ; (sometimes with gen. also). -2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विश्वस्यसे पक्षिण्यैः समंतात् Bk. 2. 25. -*Caus.* To cause to believe, inspire confidence in ; कृते कौयोत्तम रतो मां विश्वासयितुं न किं Bk. 8. 105 ; Pt. 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence ; अहो दीप्तिमंतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतस्य वयुषः S. 2 ; M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Beleived in, trusted, relied on. -2 Confiding, relying on. -3 Fearless, confident. -4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance ; दुर्जनः मिथ्यादीति नैद्विश्वास-

कारणः ; S. 1. 14 ; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103.

-2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -घातः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्र, -धूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विश्वासनं Producing confidence.

विश्वाधावस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Śaṁvītri.

विश्वामित्रः [विश्वं मित्रं यस्य, विश्वस्य मित्रं वा पूर्वपददीर्घः ; P. VI. 3. 130] N. of a celebrated sage. [He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated ; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles Rājārshi, Rishi, Maharshi and Brahmarshi, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name Brahmarshi, which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trisanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rāma to whom he gave several miraculous missiles].

विश्वाराज *m.* [विश्वस्य राजा] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विष् 1. 3 U. (वेष्टेति, वेष्टि, विष्ट) 1 To surround. -2 To spread through, extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4 To accomplish, effect, perform. -5 To eat. -6 To go to, go against, encounter ; (not generally used in classical literature). -II 9 P. (विष्ठाति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वेष्टि) To sprinkle, pour ont.

विष *f.* 1 Faeces, excrement, or dure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विष्पति. -Comp. -कारिक

(विष्कारिका) a kind of bird. —ग्रहः (विष्ग्रहः) constipation. —चरः, चराहः (विष्चरः, विष्चराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). —पतिः a son-in-law. —लवणं (विष्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. —संगः (विष्संगः) constipation. —सारिका (विष्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विषं [विष्क] 1 Poison, venom (said to be m. also in this sense); विषं भवतुमासुद्धा कटादोपो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. —2 Water; विषं जलधरैः पितं मूर्धिताः पयिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended). —3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. —4 Gum-myrh. —Comp. —अक्त, विग्ध a. poisoned, envenomed. —अकुरः 1. a spear. —2. a poisoned arrow. —अंतक a. antidotal. (कः) an epithet of Siva. —अपहः, प्र a. repelling poison, antidotic. —आननः, आयुधः, आस्यः a snake. —आस्य the marking-nnt plant. —आस्वात् a. tasting poison. —कंठः N. of Siva. —कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. —कुम्भिः a worm bred in poison. न्याय see under न्याय. —वातिन m. the Sirlsha tree. —प्र a. antidotal, serving as an antidote; इति चितविष-ह्नोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. 1. (प्रः) 1. an antidote. —2. the शिरीष and चंक्र trees. (हनी) 1. turmeric. —2 colocyth. —हुह a. 1. poisonous. —2. poisoned, affected by poison. —ज्वरा a buffalo. —वः a cloud. (वृं) green vitriol. —वृंतकः a snake. —वृशनमुलुकः, वृशुतः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). —वृमः वृमः q. v. —धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. —निलया the lower regions, the abode of snakes. —पुष्पं the blue lotus. —पुष्पकः a disease caused by eating poisonous flowers. —प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. —विषक m, —वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, a oners of snake-bites; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. —नेत्रः 1. a spell for curing snake-bites; —2. a snake-charmer, conjurer. —रसा a poisoned potion, poison-liquid U. 2. 26. —विद्या cure or poison. —वृक्षः, वृक्षः a pisonous tree; विषवृक्षेऽपि संबर्धय स्वयं छेत्तुमसापते Ku. 2. 55; अत्रियासि चंदनभ्रात्या दुषियाकं विषदुमं U. 1. 46; न्याय see under न्याय. —वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. —शालुकः the root of the lotus. —शूकः, —उत्त, —मुक्क m. a wasp. —सूचकः the Chakora bird. —हृदय a. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषंज 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in p. p.).

विषक p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. —2 Adhering or clinging closely to —3 Hang or suspended on;

S. 1. 32. —4 Cansed, produced; U. 4. 3.

विषंज The fibres of the lotus-stalk. विषंज 1 P. 1 To sink down, be exhausted. —2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विलपति हसति विपि-दति रोदति चंचति मुंचति तपि Git. 4; बालसुखलोक्य भार्गवस्वादशां च विषताव पार्थिवः R. 11. 67; Bg. 2. 1; Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 75. —3 To be afraid. —Caus. 1 To cause to despond or despair, discourage. —2 To make afflicted, pain.

विषण्ण p. p. Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. —Comp. —मुह, वदन a. looking sad. —मूय a. in a sad mood.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; महाणि मा कुर्विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादि कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रसुतं मुहं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54; S. 4. 15. —2 Disappointment, despondency, despair; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यं R. 3. 40; (विषादश्चेत्तस्य भग उपायमावनाशयोः). —3 Languor, drooping state; दोषविषादः Māl. 2. 5. —4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

विषादिन a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषम a. [विपतो विरुद्धो वा समः] 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पथिषु विषमेष्वपचलता Mu. 3. 3; शालाकीर्णाः सुविषमा Pt. 1. 64; Mo. 19. —2 Irregular, unequal; Māl. 9. 43. —3 Odd, not even. —4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3; विषमाः कर्मसतपः Pt. 4. 50. —5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3, Bh. 3. 5. —6 Coarse, rough. —7 Oblique; Māl. 4. 2. —8 Painful, troublesome; कांताविश्लेषदुःखवति हरविदये योवने विषयोमः Bh. 3. 106; H. 4. 3. —9 Very strong, vehement; Māl. 3. 9. —10 Dangerous, fearful; Mv. 5. 56, Mk. 8. 1. 27, Mn. 1. 18, 2. 20. —11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. —12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. —13 Dishonest, artful. —14 Intermittent (as fever). —15 Wicked. —16 Different. —मः N. of Vishnu. —मं 1 Unevenness. —2 Oddness. —3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. —4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty, misfortune; सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषम-स्थितं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृताणि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. —5 Rough or uneven ground. —6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; (said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127). —7 A kind of stanza

or verse; भिन्नचिह्नचतुष्पादं विषमं परि-कीर्तितम्. —मं ind. Unequally, unevenly, unfairly, dangerously &c. —Comp. —अक्षः, ईक्षणः, नयनः, नेत्रः, लोचनः epithets of Siva. —अक्ष unusual or irregular food. —अवतरः descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure, V. 1. —आयुधः, हृषुः, शरः epithets of the god of love. —कर्णः 1. a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. —2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. —कर्नर (in math.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke). —मालः an unfavourable season. —चतुर्भुजः चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. —छदः the tree सप्तपर्ण q. v. —छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. —ज्वरः remittent fever. —त्रिभुजः a scalene triangle. —लक्ष्मी f. ill luck. —विभागः unequal distribution (of property). —शील a. cross-tempered, peevish, perverses. —स्य a. 1. being in an inaccessible position. —2. being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमित a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. —2 Contracted, frowning. —3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषमीधू 1 P. 1 To become uneven. —2 To stumble, fall unevenly; S. 4. 15:

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear); श्रुतिविषययुगा वा स्थिता इत्ययं विषयः S. 1. 1. —2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. —3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl.) योवने विषयेदिगां R. 1. 8; सञ्ज्ञादीन् विषयान्भोक्तुं 10. 25; विषयव्याप्यतां कौतुहलः V. 1. 9; निर्विद्विषयस्तेऽऽ 12. 1, 3. 70. 8. 10, 19. 49; Bg. 2. 59. —4 An object, a thing, matter; तर्था न ज-सुविषयान्तराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. —5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; भूयिष्ठमयविषया न हृदयद्विरस्याः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. —6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्रेऽपि पत्रिणान-विषये तत्र विषे कासि भोः U. 3. 45; य-मिच्छींश्चर इत्ययमयविषयः शब्दो यथार्था-क्षरः V. 1. 1; सप्तलवचनानामयविषयः Māl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. —7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वत्रोद्विक्तस्याप्यवहार-मेव विषयः V. 3. —8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; अपि मनुजं मन्त्रिणाय कस्य गिरानस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; so ह्युमाविषयको ग्रंथः 'treating of love',

-9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first or the five members of an Adhikarapa q. v. -10 A place, spot; परिसरविषये-
दुलीदयुक्तः Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. 2. -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of,' 'in the case of,' 'regarding,' 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये सुहृदाद्ये धातुः Me. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c. j.) -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures, Ki. 6. 44; so *अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आसक्त a. 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः, -उप-
सेवा, -निरतिः f. -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -एषि-
न् a. addicted to worldly objects; R. 1. 8. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -मुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयक a. 1. Relating to an object. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in दानविषयको ग्रंथः.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world -3 The god of love. -4 A king. -5 An organ of sense. -6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldly. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिणः कस्याप्योस्तं गतः Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषह् 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्वारं सा कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषहे R. 18. 87, 3. 63, 8. 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रथोः पांडव्याः प्रतारं न विषहेत् R. 4. 49. -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषह्य a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यस्य सनेव धूमिता Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. -3 Possible.

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषा 1 Order, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः-र्ण-णी [विष् बा० कान्ठ]. 1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्ष्यः पुत्रविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; क-

वाचिविषयि पर्यटन् ज्ञानविषाणमासादयेत् 2. 5. -2 The tusk of an elephant or hoar; तसामासुपद्विरे विषाणभिकाः प्रह्लादं सुरकारिणा घनाः शरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. -2 An elephant; भग्नो विषातोऽ-
भिहास्य उप्रैः सदानतोयेन विषाणिना व Sl. 4. 63, 12. 77. -3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind 1 In two equal parts, equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved. 1 Moving variously. -2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion -4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. -णः The equinox.

विषुर् The equinox.

विषुर् The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दि-
नं the day of the equinox. -रेखा the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुवत् n. 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for Comp. see विषुव above).

विष् 10 U. (विष्कृति-ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विषूचिका Cholera.

विष्कृन् 1 P. 1 To go in different directions, roam, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कृन् 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कम् 5, 9 P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कम् 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. -4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In dramas) An interval between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, midling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on; S. D. thus defines it:—वचनविश्रामा-
णानां कथाज्ञानां निदर्शकः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कम् आदर्शकस्य दर्शितः। मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पात्राभ्यां संश्लेषितः। यद्वः स्यात् स तु संक्षिप्तो न च मध्यमकल्पितः 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture pro-

tised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कम्भक See विष्कम्भ.

विष्कम्भित a. Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कम्भिन् m. The bolt of a door.

विष्कृन् 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाणवादि-
मुखस्याकुडकीदृशः U. 2. 9.

विष्ट f. 1 A place, region, world -2 Heaven.

विष्टः -ष्ट 1 A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. विष्टिप. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.); -Comp. -हारिन् a. one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To stop, obstruct; S. 5. 9. -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अस्युच्छिते मंत्रिणि पार्श्वे च विष्टम्य पादा-
दुपस्थिते श्रीः Mn. 4. 13. -Caus. 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

विष्टम्य p. p. 1 Fixed firmly; well-supported. -2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered. -4 Paralyzed, made motionless.

विष्टम् 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stepping, placing the feet.

विष्टमिन् a. 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

विष्टः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass). -3 A handful of Kusa grass. -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. -Comp. -भाज् a. seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -अवद m. an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टा Excrement, faces, ordure.

विष्टिः f. [विष्-क्तिर् क्तिच् वा] 1 Per-
vading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्टलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्टा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved. Interval.

विष्टणुः [विष्कृणापने बुक् U. 3. 39] 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatāra

s. v. and also under अवताः); and word is thus popularly derived:—वस्माद्विष्णु-
मिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महत्तमनः । तस्माद्विष्णवे
विष्णुर्विश्वातोः प्रवेक्षताम् । -2 N. of Agni. -3
A pious man. -4 N. of a law-giver,
author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृतिः. -5
N. of one of the Vasus. -6 The lunar
mansion called Śravaṇa (presided
over by Viṣṇu). -Comp. -काशी N.
of a town. -क्रमः the step or stride
of Viṣṇu. -हस्तः N. of Chāpakya.
-जैलं a kind of medicinal oil. -दैवर्षा
N. of the eleventh and twelfth days
of each fortnight (of a lunar month).
-पदं 1. the sky, atmosphere. -2. the
sea of milk. -3. the foot of Viṣṇu
(worshipped at Gayā). -4. a lotus.
-रक्षी an epithet of the, Ganges.
-पुराण N. of one the most cele-
brated of the eighteen Purāṇas.
-प्रीतिः f. land granted rent-free to
Brahmanas to maintain Viṣṇu's
worship. -माया N. of Durgā. -रघः
an epithet of Garuḍa. -रातः N. of
king Parikṣit. -लिङ्गी a quail. -लोकः
Viṣṇu's world. -बहुभा 1. an epi-
thet of Lakṣmī. -2. the holy basil.
-वाहनः, -वाह्यः epithet of Garuḍa.

विष्णुर् 1 A. 1 To move about. -2
To throb, heat, palpitate.

विष्णुः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्कारः 1 The twang of a bow.
-2 Vibration.

विष्य a. Deserving death by
poison.

विष्यद् 1 A. To flow; Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यद् Flowing, trickling.

विष्व a. Hurtful, injurious. mis-
chievous.

विष्वक्, विष्वक् a. (Nom. sing.
m. विष्वक्; f. विष्वकी, n. विष्वक्) 1 Go-
ing or being everywhere, all-per-
vading; विष्वक्मोहः स्थगयति कथं सं-
भारयः करोमि U. 3. 38, Mā. 9. 20. -2
Separating into parts. -3 Different.
-4 Alternately (विष्वक् is used adverb-
ially in the sense of 'everywhere, on
all sides, all around'; Ki. 14. 59;
Pt. 2. 2; Mā. 5. 4, 9. 25). -Comp.
-सेनः (विष्वक्सेन or विष्वक्सेण) an
epithet of Viṣṇu; सार्वमाप कमल-
सखविष्वक्सेनसेवितयुगांतपयोधिः Si. 10.
55; विष्वक्सेनः स्वस्त्यमविशतसर्वलोक-
प्रतिष्ठो R. 15. 103. -मिया N. of
Lakṣmī.

विष्वक् (शं)क् a. (विष्वक्की f.) Going
everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वक्की-
विक्षिपन् तेन्यक्कीः Si. 18. 25; विष्व-
क्कीचा भुवनमभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv.
4. 18.

विष्वणः, विष्वणः Eating.

विस् I. 4 P. (विशति) To cast,
throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वसति) To go,
move.

विस See विस.

विसंयुक्त p. p. Disjoined, separat-
ed.

विसंयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विसंवद् 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent,
be at variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि
रूपादिसंवदति शीलं Mu. 1. 19; शकट-
दासस्तु मिश्रमिति विसंवदं त्यक्षरणि Mu.
5. -2 To break one's word or promise.
-3 To disappoint, deceive. -4
To fail. -5 To assert falsely. -6 To
contradict. -Caus. 1 To make in-
consistent. -2 Disappoint, to cause
to fail; समीयोऽवधिर्विधिना विसंवादिनः
S. 6. -3 To fail to prove.

विसंवादः 1 Deception, breaking
one's promise, disappointment. -2
Inconsistency, incongruity, disagree-
ment. -3 Contradiction.

विसंवादिन a. 1 Disappointing, de-
ceiving. -2 Inconsistent, contradictory.
-3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. -4
Disputing, contesting. -5 False, untrue. -6
Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंयुल a. 1 Unsteady, agitated;
Mā. 7. -2 Uneven.

विसंकट a. Frightful, dreadful;
Mā. 5. 13; cf. विसंकट. -दः 1 A
lion. -2 The Ingndī tree.

विसंगत a. Ill-fitted, incongru-
ous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ a. Insensible, unconscious.

विसंधिः Bad or disagreeable
Sandhi (euphony) or absence of
Sandhi, regarded as a fault in com-
position; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

विसल See विसल.

विसिनी See विसिनी.

विसिल See विसिल.

विसूचिका Cholera.

विसूरण-णा Distress, sorrow.

विसूरितं Repentance, distress. -त्त
Fever.

विसृ 1 P. 1 To spread, be extend-
ed or diffused; चक्षीवर्गं रङ्गं हृष्टं रङ्गो
विसृष्टः Si. 5. 3; 2. 19. 37; Ki. 10.
53. -2 To return. -Caus. 1 To
spread, stretch. -2 To cause to pre-
vail or spread.

विसरः 1 Going forth. -2 Spread-
ing, extending. -3 Crowd, multi-
tude, herd, flock. -4 A large quanti-
ty, heap; Mā. 1. 37.

विसारः 1 Spreading out, expansion,
diffusion. -2 Creeping, gliding. -3 A

fish. -रं 1 Wood. -2 Timber. -री
The region of the winds.

विसारिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Spreading,
diffusing. -2 Creeping, gliding. -m.
A fish.

विसृत p. p. 1 Spread out, extended,
diffused. -2 Extended, stretched.
-3 Uttered, spoken.

विसृवर a. (री f.) 1 Spreading,
about, being diffused; विसृवरैरुहो
रजोभिः Si. 3. 11. -2 Creeping, glid-
ing.

विस्रम a. Creeping along, gliding,
moving gently; विस्रमहेवितहयः
Vo. 4.

विसृज् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave,
give up; विसृज्य संद्विरे संगमसाध्वसं M.
4. 13; पूर्वार्धविसृष्टतल्पः R. 16. 6;
Bv. 1. 78. -2 To let go, let loose. -3
To shed, pour down; तद्विप्रयोगश्च
समं विसृज्य R. 13. 26. -4 To send, de-
part; भोजनं दूतो रघवे विसृज्यः R. 5.
39. -5 To dismiss, allow to go, send
away; प्रतिगृह्य चक्षो विसर्ज्य हृदि R. 8.
91; 14. 19. -6 To give; R. 13. 67;
18. 7. -7 To send or cast forth, emit,
dart; विसृजति हिमगर्भैर्निर्मिदुर्मयूखैः S.
3. 2. -8 To drop, let fall, strike;
विसृज्य शुद्धिनी कृपां U. 2. 10. -9 To
utter; Si. 15. 62. -10 To cast off,
repudiate. -11 To create, produce.
-12 To deliver, hand over to.
-Caus. 1 To emit, pour forth, shed.
-2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To
spare. -4 To cast off, repel, repun-
diate. -5 To lose.

विसर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission.
-2 Shedding, pouring down, drop-
ping; R. 16. 38. -3 Casting, dis-
charge. -4 Giving away, a gift, do-
nation; आदाने हि विसर्गो सत्तं वारि-
चाभिः R. 4. 86 (where the word
means 'pouring down' also). -5
Sending away, dismissal. -6 Crea-
tion, creating. -7 Abandonment, re-
linquishment. -8 Voiding evacua-
tion; as in वृत्तिविसर्ग. -9 Departure,
separation. -10 Final beauty. -11
Light, splendour. -12 A symbol in
writing, representing a distinct hard
aspiration and marked by two per-
pendicular dots (ः). -13 The southern
course of the sun. -14 The penis.

विसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth,
pouring down; समतया बहुद्विविसर्जनैः
R. 9. 6. -2 Giving away, a gift, do-
nation; R. 9. 6. -3 Voiding; Mā.
4. 43. -4 Casting off, quitting,
abandoning; श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुः R. 8.
25. -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6
Allowing (the deity invoked) to
go (opp. आवाहन). -7 Setting a hull
at liberty on certain occasions.

विसर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c.
—यः = विसर्ग (12) q. v.

विसर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Given away. —3 Left, quitted, abandoned. —4 Sent, despatched. —5 Dismissed.

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Created, emanated. —3 Spread, cast. —4 Sent, despatched; R. 5 39. —5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9. —6 Discharged, hurled. —7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेश्वरमविष्टेषु R. 1. 44. —8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. —9 Cast out, expelled.

विसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Emitted, sending forth. —2 Abandoning. —3 Giving.

विसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 To move, march, proceed; यः सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विसर्ष मायया R. 11. 29; 4. 53. —2 To fly or roam about. —3 To spread; मनोरागसंज्ञं विषमिव विसर्ष्य विरतं Mā. 2. 1. —4 To flow along, fall down; (बाष्पौघः) विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29. —5 To escape, run away. —6 To hover about. —7 To wind, meander.

विसर्पः 1 Creeping about, gliding. —2 Moving to and fro. —3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 36. —4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. —5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. —Comp. —ग्न wax.

विसर्पण 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. —2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसर्पिः, विसर्पिका See विसर्प (5) above.

विस्तृत 5 U, विस्तृत U. 9 1 To spread, diffuse. —2 To cover, fill. —3 To extend, expand. —4 To strew or scatter about. —Caus. 1 To cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितुं कं यौधनं S. 1. —2 To increase; R. 7 39. —3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तारः 1 Extension, expansion. —2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्याप्यार्थगरीयसः सुविस्तारतराः वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Si. 4 24; (विस्तारेण, विस्तारः, विस्तारः in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars; अंशुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण भोतुमिच्छामि Mn. 1; Bg. 10. 18). —3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अलं विस्तरेण. —4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number. —5 A bed, layer. —6 A seat, stool. —7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; मोतविस्तारभाजं Mā. 1. 27. —2 Amplitude, breadth; विलोक्यो यो वपुराद्युद्वेगं प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिणः R. 2 11; Bg. 13. 30. —3 Expanse, Vast-

ness, magnitude; मयः श्यामः स्तन इव सुवः शेषविस्तारपादुः Me. 18. —4 Details, full particulars; कण्ठोऽपि तावद्भूतविस्तार-क्रियतां S. 7. —5 The diameter of a circle. —6 A shrub. —7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तारण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. —2 Wide, broad. —3 Large, great, extensive. —Comp. —पण् a kind of root (मानक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. —2 Broad, expanded. —3 Ample. —4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. —2 Breadth, width, magnitude. —3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 A. 1 To stand apart. —2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; पदैर्ष्वं व्याप्य विविधमानं Si. 4. 4. —3 To spread, he diffused.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. —2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर 6 P. 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble. —2 To move about, struggle. —3 To shine, gleam; किं नाम विस्फुरति शृङ्गाणि U. 4. —4 To draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense); एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेययितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25.

विस्फारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. —2 The twang of a bow.

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. —2 Trembling, tremulous. —3 Twanged; विस्फुरितविस्फारितचापमंडलः Ki. 14. 31. —4 Dilated, expanded. —5 Manifested, displayed. —6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. —2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फूर्ज 1 P. 1 To roar, thunder. —2 To resound. —3 To increase. —4 To shine, appear; अस्मैव जडधामना तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10.

विस्फूर्जथुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. —2 A clap or peal of thunder. —3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; मयैव जन्मांतरपातकानां चिपाकविस्फूर्जथुरमसह्यः R. 14. 62. —4 Rolling (as of waves); swell, surging appearance; महोमिस्फूर्जथुनिर्विशेषाः R. 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जित 1 Roar, shout. —2 Rolling. —3 Fruit, result; तत्सर्वं सुरलोक-द्वेषतद्वृक्षं धर्मस्य विस्फूर्जितं Bh. 2. 125, 3. 143.

विस्फुलिंगः 1 A spark of fire; अग्नेर्ज्वलतो विस्फुलिंगा विप्रतिष्ठेत् S. B. —2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः —टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. —2 Small-pox.

विस्मि 1 A. 1 To wonder or be surprised at; उभयेन तथा लोकः प्रावीण्येन विस्मियते R. 15 68; उद्गीक्ष्य को भुवि न विस्मयते नगेन Si. 4. 19, Bk. 5 51. —2 To admire. —3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. —Caus. To cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33; Bk. 5. 58; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; दुःखः प्रबभूवा-ग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहस्रिजां R. 10. 50. —2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:—विधियेष्टु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु। विस्कारश्चत-सो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः॥ 207. —3 Pride, arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. —4 Uncertainty, doubt. —Comp. —आकुलः, —आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Astonishing. —नः 1 The god of love. —2 Trick-deceit, illusion. —नं 1 Causing won-der. —2 Anything causing wonder. —3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. —2 Disconcerted. —3 Proud.

विस्मितिः *f.* Astonishment, wonder, surprise.

विस्मैर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 P. To forget; मधुकर विस्मृ-तोऽस्तेनां कथं S. 5. 1; यदातु अन्यसंगस्य-र्ष्वेव विस्मृतो भवान् S. 6. —Caus. To cause to forget.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्त्रं A smell like that of raw meat. —Comp. —गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्त्रं 1 A. 1 To slip down, become loosened. —2 To fall down, drop, slip. —Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, let fall; विस्त्रंयती नवकणिकारं Ku. 3. 62. —2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विस्त्रं-सा 1 Falling down. —2 Dcay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्त्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अंतर्मोहनमौलिघूर्णनचलभ्रंवार-विस्त्रंसनः Gīt. 3. —2 Untying, loosening; नीविस्त्रंसनः करः K. P. 7. —नं 1 Falling down. —2 Flowing, dropping.

-3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, infirm.

विहस्ता Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विहस्त, विहस्त See विहस्त, विहस्त.

विहस्त 1 P. To flow, forth trickle, ooze.

विहस्त, -विहस्त: Flowing, dropping, trickling.

विहस्त 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विहस्त: *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विहस्त *a.* Discordant.

विहस्त: [विहस्त गच्छति गच्छति वि०] 1 A bird; Me. 28; Rs. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.

विहस्त: 1 A bird; R. 1. 51; Ms. 9. 55. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -Comp. -विहस्त, -विहस्त, -राजः epithets of Garuda.

विहस्त: 1 A bird; (गृहविहस्तः) मदकलोदकलोलाविहस्तः R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

विहस्त, विहस्तिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विहस्त 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अल) सहसा संहतिमहसा विहस्तु Ki. 5. 17, 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विहस्ति रक्षासि घने क्रतुश्च Bk. 1. 19; Si. 14. 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline; तद्वत्तनाथाह्वय नार्हसि त्वं संघ-यिनी मे प्रणये विहस्तु R. 2. 58; न स्पृह-न्त्यत कदाचिद्विहस्ता 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. -तः A Jaina temple.

विहस्त: A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout.

विहस्त 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहस्त: Great joy, rapture.

विहस्त 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently; किंचिद्विहस्तायपुंति बभावे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule; किमिति विषोदिति रविषि विकला विहस्तति युवतिसभा तत्र सकला Git. 9; गौरीवक्त्र-प्रकुटिरन्तर्भा या विहस्तये केने: Me. 50.

विहस्त, विहस्तित, विहस्त: A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless; मालतीमुखालोकनविहस्ततया Mā. 1, R. 5. 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); राजाविहस्तचरण M. 4. -4 Learned, wise.

विहस्त *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहस्त 3 P. To leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपति-लक्ष्म कायुर्क जटाधरः सन् जुहुयीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; Me. 41; R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 17, 12. 102; 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

विहस्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. -2 Extorted, caused to be given up. -तः A gift, donation.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विद्याविहस्तः पशुः Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहायस् *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere; Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

विहायसः See विहायस्.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed; Pt. 1. 201. -4 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited. -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned. (See वा with वि). -तः An order, a command, decree; परतो देवविहस्तियात् Pt. 1.

विहस्त: *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

विहस्त 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To let fall, shed (as tears); as in वाचं विहस्तित. -4 To pass (as time). -5 To amuse, or divert oneself, sport, play; विहस्तित हरिश्च सरसवस्ते Git. 1; गंधमा-द्वनयनं विहस्तितं गता V. 4; U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various directions. -7 To live. -8 To change, alternate.

विहस्त: 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Separation, disunion. -3 Changing.

विहस्त 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. -3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहस्त *m.* 1 A roamer, -2 A robber.

विहस्त: 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation,

diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलाजुगतेषु नागैः R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38, 19 37. -4 Tread, stepping, movement (of bands, feet &c.); विकर्षणे: पाणिविहारहरिभिः Ki. 4. 15; हरमंथर-चरणविहारं Git. 11. -5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure garden. -6 The shoulder. -7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery -8 A temple in general. -9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. -10 Opening, expansion. -11 The palace or banner of Indra. -12 A palace in general. -13 A kind of bird. -Comp. -गृहः a pleasure-house. -दासी a nun.

विहारिका A convent.

विहारिन् *a.* 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by; दृग्याविहारिणः S. 1; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. -2 Expanded. -तः 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written विकृत also in this sense). -2 Sport, play.

विहस्त: *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. -3 Expansion.

विहस्त: 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Afflicting, harassing.

विहस्तकः 1 An injurer. -2 A reviler, calumniator.

विहस्त 1 Injuring, hurting. -2 Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting. -4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विहस्त 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about; अंतर्धिसं भ्रमति हृदयं वि, हलरथगमनं Mā. 5. 20.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. -2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3 Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflicted, distressed; Bh. 3. 59; Kn. 4. 4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

वी I. 2 P. (वेति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. -2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4 To bring, convey. -5 To throw, cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To obtain. -8 To conceive, bring forth. -9 To be born or produced. -10 To shine, be beautiful. -11 To desire, wish. -12 To shine. -II. (वि + ह) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart; तस्यामहं स्वधि च संपति वीतचितः S. 4. 12; so वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. -2 To undergo a change; सद्यः विहस्तं विहस्तं यत्न इति तद्वयं Sk. -3 To spend. -4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over, traverse.

वीकः 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -3 The mind.

वीकाश See **विकाश**.

वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभयं तथैव खलु सावि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To regard or consider as.

वीक्ष 1 A visible object. -2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्षः -क्षर Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्षण -या Seeing, looking at sight. -ण An eye.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य a. 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible. -क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horse. -क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

वीखा 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

वीचिः m. f., **वीची** [Up. 4. 72] 1 A wave; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt. 1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56, 12, 100, Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. -Oomp. -मालिख m. the ocean.

वीज 1. 1 A. (वीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (वीजयति) To fan, cool by fanning; खं वीज्यते मणिमयैरिव तालवृक्षैः Mk. 5. 13; Kn. 2. 42. -With अभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4; S. 3.

वीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. -2 A sort of pheasant. -नं 1 Fanning; Kn. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

वीज

वीजक

वीजल

वीजिक

वीजिन्

वीज्य

See **वीज**, **वीजक**, **वीजल**, **वीजिक**, **वीजिन्**, and **वीज्य**.

वीटि A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhi वीटिड्डा खेळ).

वीटिः, -**वीटिका**, -**वीटी** f. 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel (Mar. बिटा = ताल्ल q. v.). -3 A tie, fastening, knot (of wearing garment). -4 The knot of a bodice; Amarn. 23.

वीडु a. Ved. Strong, firm.

वीणा 1 The (Indian) lute; मू. कीधुतायां वीणायां K.; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. Oomp. -अस्यः an epithet of Ārāḍa. -दंडः the neck of

a lute; Bv. 1. 80. -**वाद्**: -**वाक्क**: a lutanist.

वीणिन् m. A lute-player.

वीति p. p. [वि + इ-क्] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Exempted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); वीतचित्त, वीतसुहृ, वीतभी, वीतशंक &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn. -सः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -तं Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs; वीतवतिभया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. (see Malli. thereon); निर्धूतवीतमपि बालकमुल्लं Si. 5. 47. -Oomp. -दम्भ a. humble, lowly. -भय a. fearless, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -मल a. pure. -राग a. 1. free from desire; Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. -2. free from passion, calm, tranquil. -3. colourless. (-गः) 1. a sage who has subdued his passion. -2. a deified Jaina saint. -शोकः (= अशोकः) the Āśoka tree. -सूतं the sacred thread.

वीतसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनी (m. dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

वीतिः [वि + क्तिन्] A horse. -तिः f. 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. -Oomp. -होत्रः 1. fire. -2. the sun.

वीथिः -**थी** f. [विथ्-इत् वा डीत्] 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drams; it is thus defined in S. D.: -**वीथ्यामेको भवेदकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशमावितेकैश्चिवा प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः । सूचयेच्चरितं गारं किंचिदप्यान् रसानपि । सुखनिर्वहणे संधी अर्थप्रकृतयोऽसिलाः । 520.**

वीथिका 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others); आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्यं वीथिकायामालिखितं U. 1.

वीथ्य a. Pure, clean. -ध्रं 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

वीताहः The top or cover of a well.

वीपा Lightning.

वीप्ता 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति; वीप्तायां द्विरक्तिः -3 Repetition in general.

वीभू 1 A. (वीभते) To boast, brag

वीर a. 1 Heroic, bravo. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion; कोट्येव संप्रति नवः पुष्पावतारो वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भूतुनन्दनोऽपि U. 5. 34. -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दशवीर, and युद्धवीर for explanation see these words q. v.). -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son. -7 A husband. -8 The tree Ārjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavīra tree. -11 N. of Viṣṇu. -रं 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Usira q. v. -Oomp. -अरलः a kind of sorrel. -आशंतेन 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3. a forlorn hope. -आसनं 1. a kind of posture practised in meditation; for definition see पक्ष (3). -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the station of a sentinel. -ईश, -ईश्वरः 1. epithets of Śiva. -2. a great hero. -उज्जः a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -कीटः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयंतिका 1. a war-dance. -2. war, battle. -सः 1. the Bilvā tree. -2. the Ārjuna tree. -धस्वन् m. an epithet of the god of love. -पट्टः a sort of military dress. -पानं (जं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -बाहुः N. of Viṣṇu. -भद्रः 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Śiva from his matted hair; see दश. -2. a distinguished hero. -3. a horse fit for the Āśvamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. -सुटिका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजसू n. red lead. -रसः 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. -रेणुः N. of Bhīmasena. -विद्वानकः a Brāhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. -वृक्षः 1. the Ārjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. -सूः f. 1. the mother of a hero; (so वीरपत्न्या, -पद्मः, -प्रसविनी). -2. the mother of a male child. -सेनः N. of the father of Nala. -सैन्यं garlic. -स्कंधः a buffalo. -हत्या the killing of a man; Ms. 11. 41. -हन् m. 1. a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. -2. N. of Viṣṇu.

वीरकः 1 A hero. -2 The Karavīra plant,

वीरतरः 1 A greathero. -2 An arrow. -3 A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरधरः 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् a. Full of heroes. -नी A woman whose husband and sons are living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind of perfume (called Murā). -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 An aloe. -7 The plantain tree.

वीरायते Den. A. To act like a hero, show heroism.

वीरणं N. of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatus, (the root of which is used as a refrigerant).

वीरणी 1 A side-look. -2 A deed place.

वीरिणं See हरिण.

वीरध्व-धा f. 1 A spreading creeper; लता प्रतापिनी वीरध्व Ak.; आहोस्वि-प्रसवो ममापचरिते विदंभितो वीरध्व S. 5. 9; Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 36. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 A plant which grows after being out. -4 A creeper, a shrub in general; Ki. 4. 19.

वीर्ये [वीर-यत्, वीर्य मावो यत् वा] 1 Heroism, prowess, valour; वीर्यावदा-नेषु कृतावर्षः Ki. 3. 43; R. 2. 4, 3. 62, 11. 72; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Vigour, strength. -3 Virility. -4 Energy, firmness, courage. -5 Power, potency; जोन तपसो वीर्ये Si. 3. 2. -6 Efficacy (of medicines); अतिवीर्यवती मेघजे बहुरस्वीयसि वृक्षते गुणः Ki. 2. 4; Kn. 2. 48. -7 Semen virile; Ku. 3. 15; Pt. 4. 50. -8 Splendour, lustre. -9 The seed of plants. -10 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः a son. -प्रपातः seminal effusion, discharge of semen. -शालिन् a. strong. -हीन a. 1. cowardly, pusillanimous. -2. seedless. -3. impotent.

वीर्यवत् a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous. -2 Efficacious.

वीरध्वः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A burden. -3 Storing corn. -4 A way, road.

वीरधिकः 1 A man who carries loads by means of a yoke. -2 A general dealer.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jain convent. -2 A sanctuary.

वृज् 1 P. (वृजति) To leave, abandon.

वृज् 10 U. (वृजयति) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To perish.

वृक्षु a. Desirous of choosing.

वृक्ष् See वृक्ष.

वृष्ण a. Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1, 5, 9 U. (वृषति-ते, वृणोति-वृणते, वृणाति-वृणति, वृत्; pass. व्रियते) 1 To choose, select, select as a boon; वृत् तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वनप्रयागे Bk. 3. 6. -2 To choose for oneself (Atm.); वृणते हि विष्णुयकारिणं गुणलब्ध्याः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30; यदेव वने तदपश्यदाहते R. 3. 6. -3 To choose in marriage, woo, court; अयोनिजा राजसुतां वरितुं Mv. 3. 28; A. R. 3. 42. -4 To beg, solicit, ask for. -5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen, envelop; मेघैर्वृत्तश्चंद्रमाः Mk. 5. 14. -6 To surround, encompass; Bk. 5. 10; U. 4. 18; R. 12. 61. -7 To ward off, keep away, restrain, check. -8 To hinder, oppose, obstruct. -9 To love adore. -Caus. (वारयति-ते) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To avert from (with abl.). -3 To prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress; check, binder; झक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हतभुक् Bh. 2. 11. -Desid. (वृक्षयति-ते, वृषयति-ते; व्रियति-ते) To wish to choose. -II. 10 U. (वरयति-ते) 1 To choose, select; वरं वरयते कन्या माता चित्तं पितरं शुभं Pt. 4. 68. -2 To choose in marriage. -3 To ask for, beg, solicit, (with two aoo.); तं स्वत् संवरणस्यायं वरयति विभावसो Mb. ; शैले-र्द वरयामासुर्गंगां त्रिपथगां नदीं Rām.

वृत् p. p. [वृत्] 1 Chosen, selected. -2 Covered, screened. -3 Hidden. -4 Surrounded, encompassed. -5 Agreed or assented to. -6 Hired. -7 Spoiled, vitiated. -8 Served. -9 Affected by. -10 Round, circular.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Hiding, covering, concealing. -3 Asking, soliciting. -4 An entreaty, a request. -5 Surrounding, encompassing. -6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure; Me. 78, Māl. 6. 19.

वृत्तिकर a. Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called विहङ्ग.

वृकः [Up. 3. 41] 1 A wolf; पापार-भक्योर्धुवीव वृकयोर्भीरुता गोचरं Mal. 5. 24. -2 A hyena. -3 A jackal. -4 A crow. -5 An owl. -6 A rubber. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Turpentine. -9 A compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles. -10 N. of a demon. -11 N. of a tree (वृकवृक्ष). -12 N. of a fire in the stomach. -13 A plough. -14 The moon (Ved.). -Comp. -अ-रतिः, -अरिः, a dog. -उदरः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -दंशः a dog. -धूपः 1. turpentine. -2. a compound perfume. -धृता a jackal.

वृकः -का 1 The heart. -2 A kidney (in dnal in this sense).

वृकण p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2. Torn. -3 Broken.

वृक्त p. p. 1 Cleaned, cleared, purified. -2 Spread, strewn.

वृक्ष 1 A. (वृक्षते) 1 To accept, select. -2 To cover.

वृक्षः [वृक्ष-कस] Up. 3. 66] A tree आत्मपराधवृक्षाणां फलान्पेतानि देहिनाम्. -Comp. -अंशः the root of a tree.

-अवनः 1. a carpenter's chisel. -2. a hatchet. -3. the fig-tree. -4. the Piyāla tree. -अम्लः the hog-plum. (-लः) the fruit of the tamarind tree.

-आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1. a bird. -2. an ascetic. -आशयिन् m. 1. a kind of small owl. -2. a bird. -उत्पलः the Karpikāra tree. -कुक्षुटः a wild

cook. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees. -चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a tree. (-यं) thick shade, the shade of many trees. -धूपः turpentine.

-नाथः the fig-tree. -निर्वासः gum, resin. -पाकः the fig-tree. -भिद् f. an axe. -भेदिन् m. 1. a hatchet. -2. a carpenter's chisel. -मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a garden, grove of trees. -शः a lizard. -शायिका a squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A tree (in general). -3 The Kṇṭaja tree.

वृक्ष 7 P. (वृक्षति) To choose.

वृक्ष् I 2 A. (वृक्षे) To avoid, shun, abandon. -II, 7 P. (वृक्षति) 1 To avoid, shun, give up, abandon. -2 To choose;

आत्ममेकतया वृक्षि सवर्णा स्वमेधुवर्णा Bhāg. -3 To atone for, efface, purify; तन्मे रतः पितरं वृक्षाभिरप्येतत्तुष्टिर्मानं Ms. 9. 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5 To remove, set aside. -6 To give, bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill. -III

1 P. 10 U. (वृजति, वृजयति-ते, वृजितं) 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To give up, abandon. -3 To exolve, set aside, leave out, except; S. 6. 27. -4 To abstain from. -5 To out to pieces. -6 To take away, deprive (one) of. -7 To discharge, pour or give out, emit. (The following verse from K. R. illustrates the root in its different conjugations: -वृक्षति वृजितेः संगं वृक्षे च वृक्षते सह । वृजयति वृजयेतेः स वृजयति वृजयेते ॥)

वृजन् m. 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong. -3 Ved. Moving. -4 (Hence) Perishable, transient. -नः 1 Hair. -2 Curled hair. -नं 1 Sin. -2 A calamity. -3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of ground, an enclosure; especially a field cleared for pasture or agriculture. -5 Energy, strength. -6 A battle, fight.

वृजिन *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, curved. —2 Wicked, sinful. —नः 1 Hair, curled hair. —2 A wicked man; वृजाकि वृजिनैः संयं K. R. —नं 1 Sin; सर्वे ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; निराकरिणो वृजिमादृतेऽपि R. 14, 57. —2 Pain, distress (said to be *m.* also in this sense). —3 Red leather.

वृण् I. 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणते) To eat, consume. —II. 6 P. (वृणति) To give pleasure, gratify.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To choose, like; cf. वावृत्. —2 To distribute, divide. —II. 10 U. (वर्तयति) To shine. —III. 1 A. (वर्तते, bnt Paras. also in the Aorist, Second, Future and Conditional; also in the Desiderative; वृते, अश्रुत-अवर्तित, वर्तिष्यते वर्तयति, वर्तिष्य, वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते S. 1; अत्र विषयेस्माकं महकुडुहलं वर्तते Pt 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रं कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. —2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K.; so वृत्ते, वृषे, विषादि &c. वर्तते. —3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतविषयः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काश्चित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिके रं स्थानांतरं गम्यते S. 1. —4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्वर्णजमिवा वृत्ते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. —5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवार्तिवर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. —6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यावदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Vo. 3. —7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शास्त्रे ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो वृद्धे स्वकर्मणा वृत्ते ज्ञानमयेन वृद्धिना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. —8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आयोस्मिन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कश्चिन्सर्गसौहृदेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Mā. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; भिन्नबन्धवर्तित Dk.; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. —9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वीं वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. —10 To act up to, abide by, follow; तद्वृत्तया रंभादुपरम्य मातुर्मेतं वर्तस्व Dk. —11 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुष्पसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुष्पशब्दो वर्तते Mh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). —12 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण किं कलं यो वै विदुः

दुःखाय वर्तते —13 To rest or depend upon. —Caus. (वर्तयति) 1 To cause to be or exist. —2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve; ज्योतिषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तारिभः S. 7. 6. —3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. —4 To do, practise, exhibit; Mā. 9. 33. —5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्सनाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. —6 To spend, pass (as time). —7 To live on, subsist; रामोपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Atm. also; मदासिक्तमुखैर्मुग्धाधिपः करिभिरवर्तयते स्वयं हृतेः Ki. 2. 18. —8 To relate, describe. —9 To perceive, comprehend. —10 To study. —11 To shine. —12 To speak. —12 To shed (as tears). —Desid. (विवृत्सति, विवर्तिष्यते).

वृत्त *p. p.* [वृत्-कृत्-रि-क्त] 1 Lived, existed. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Completed, finished. —4 Performed, done, acted. —5 Past, gone. —6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. —7 Dead, deceased. —8 Firm, fixed. —9 Read through, studied. —10 Derived from. —11 Famous. —12 Covered. —13 Turned. (See वृत्). —क्तः A tortoise. —क्तं 1 An event, occurrence. —2 History, account; R. 15. 64. —3 News, tidings. —4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10. 127 v. l., 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. —5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्बृत्त, दुर्बृत्त. —6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 23. —7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. —8 A circle, circumference of a circle. —9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति); see App. I. —Oomp. —अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round वृत्तानुपूर्वच न चातिदीर्घं जंघे छमे सुवृत्तस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. —अनुवृत्ति *a.* obedient. —अनुसारः 1. conformity prescribed rules. —2. conformity to metre. —अंतः 1. an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तानेन वर्षाकुलः सः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. —2. news, tidings, intelligence; को न खलु वृत्ताः V. 4; R. 14. 87. —3. account, history, tale, narrative, story. —4. a subject, topic. —5. a kind, sort. —6. mode, manner. —7. state, condition. —8. the whole, totality. —9. rest, leisure. —10. retirement, solitude. —11. property, nature. —इर्वाक, —कर्कटे the water-melon. —ओजस् *a.* 1. strong, mighty. —2. having unimpaired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. —अर्धः a segment of a circle. —अधिः *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). —अध्व,

—चैल *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. —अंडुलः a kind of grass (यावनाल). —एणुपः 1. a cane (बावीर). —2. the Sirisha tree. —3. the kadamba tree; also Vāgira, Kubjaka and Mndgara. —फलः 1. the jujube tree. —2. the pomegranate tree. (—लं) black pepper. —शस्त्र *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तकं A kind of prose composition.

वृत्तिः *f.* [वृत्-क्ति] 1 Being existence —2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. —3 State, condition. —4 Action, movement, function, operation; ज्ञातस्तमस्यामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 14. —5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. —6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु विपक्षवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 17, Me. 8; वैतसी वृत्तिः, वृत्तवृत्तिः &c. —7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्धके क्षुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. —8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). —9 Wages, hire. —10 Cause of activity. —11 Respectful treatment. —12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्बृत्तिः सखिबंधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्ति &c. —13 Revolving, turning round. —14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. —15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. —16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or suggests a meaning; (these are three: अभिधा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word. —17 A style in composition (these are four: केशिकी, भारती, सावली and आभरी q. q. v. v.). —18 Customary allowance. —19 Manner of thinking. —Oomp. —अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. —उपायः a means of subsistence. —कषित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. —चक्रं the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. —छेदा deprivation of the means of subsistence. —भंगः, —वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in any state or employment. —2. well-conducted, of good behaviour. (—स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः [वृत्-रु] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness);

वृषः 1 A bull ; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण
गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80 ; Mo. 52 ; R. 2.

35; Ms. 9. 123.-2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.-3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; Ms. 3. 18; often at the end of comp.; सुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c.-4 The god of love.-5 A strong or athletic man.-6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Rati-manjari 37.-7 An enemy, adversary.-8 A rat.-9 The bull of Siva.-10 Morality, justice.-11 Virtue, and pious or meritorious act; न सद्गतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितान् Ktr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also).-12 N. of Karpā.-13 N. of Vishnu.-14 N. of a particular drug.-15 The principal die. —वृष A peacock's plumage.—Comp.—अंकः 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. —2. a pious or virtuous man.—3 the marking-mnt plant.—4. a eunuch. °जः a small drum.—अंचनः an epithet of Siva.—अंतकः an epithet of Vishnu.—आहारः a cat.—उत्सर्गः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally.—वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a cat.—वृजः 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. —2. an epithet of Gaṇeśa.—3. a pious or virtuous man.—वाशनः N. of Kṛishṇa.—पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva.—2. a bull set at liberty.—पर्वन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva.—2. N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmishthā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayānti.—भासा the residence of Indra and the gods, i. e. Amarāvati.—राजकेतनः N. of Siva.—लोचनः a cat.—बाहनः an epithet of Siva.—रक्ष्य a. having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull; U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

वृषण a. 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing.—2 Strong, stout.—गः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles.—Comp.—कच्छः f. ulceration of the scrotum.

वृषणम्. A horse of Indra.

वृषन् m. [वृष-क्रन्तिन्] 1 A bull.—2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.—3 The chief of a class; प्राज्ञेतरसो सुनि वृषा प्रथमः कवीनां Mv. 1 7.—4 A stallion, horse.—5 Pain, sorrow.—6 Insensibility to pain.—7 N. of Indra; वृषेव सीता तद्वचनहस्तो Kn. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52. 17. 77.—8 N. of Karpā.—9 Of Agni.—10 Of Soma.

वृषभः [वृष-अभच् किञ्च] 1 A bull.—2 Any male animal.—3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजवृषभः Ratn. 1. 5, 4.

21. —4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.—5 A kind of drug; cf. ऋषभ.—6 An elephant's ear.—7 The orifice or hollow of the ear.—Comp.—ईक्षणः N. of Vishnu.—गतिः, -वृजः epithets of Siva; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

वृषमी f. 1 A widow.—2 Cowach.

वृषस्यंति Den. P. 1 To long for a bull.—2 To long for sexual intercourse.

वृषस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male); रघुनंदनं वृषस्यंती शूर्पणखा प्राप्ता Mv. 5; इति रामो वृषस्यंती वृषस्कंधा शशास तौ R. 12. 34, Bk. 4. 30.—2 A libidinous or lascivious woman.—3 A cow in heat.

वृषकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi.—2 Of Gaurī.—3 Of Sachi.—4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni.—5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.—6 Of the mother of Indra.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun.—2 Of Vishnu.—3 Of Siva.—4 Of Indra.—5 Of Agni.

वृषायणः 1 A epithet of Siva.—2 A sparrow.

वृषायते Den. A Ved. 1 To act like a bull.—2 To roar like a bull.—3 To fertilize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् m. A peacock.

वृषी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

वृष p. p. 1 Rained.—2 Raining.—3 Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः f. [वृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदिष्यादजायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरकं ततः प्रजः Ms. 3. 76.—2 A shower (of anything); अन्नवृष्टि R. 3. 58; वृष्टवृष्टि 2. 60; so शर्, घन, उवल &c.—Comp.—कालः the rainy season.—जीवन a. nonrished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवमातुः (नः) the Chātaka bird.—भूः a frog.—संपातः a shower of rain.

वृष्टिम् a. Raining, rainy.—m. A cloud.

वृष्य a. 1 To be rained or showered down.—2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac.—वृयः A kind of kidney-bean.—वृयः Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणं).

वृष्यः 1 Refuge, shelter.—2 Asylum.

वृषलः [वृष्-कलच्] 1 A Sūdra.—2 A horse.—3 Garlic.—4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man.—5 An outcast.—6

N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chāṇakya, see *inter alia* Mn. acts 1, and 3).—7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

वृषलकः A contemptible Sūdra.

वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; वितुर्गदे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृताः भूणहत्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कस्या वृषली स्युता.—2 A woman during menstruation.—3 A barren woman.—4 The mother of a still-born child.—5 A Sūdra female, or the wife of a Sūdra.—Comp.—पतिः the husband of a Sūdra woman.—तेष्वन्तं intercourse with a Sūdra female.

वृष्णि a. 1 Heretical, heterodox.—2 Angry, passionate.—3 Ved. Raining.—m. 1 A cloud.—2 A ram.—3 A ray of light.—4 N. of an ancestor of Kṛishṇa.—5 N. of Kṛishṇa.—6 Of Indra.—7 Of Agni.—8 Air, wind.—9 A heretic.—Comp.—गर्भः N. of Kṛishṇa.

वृह

वृहत्

वृहतिका

See वृह, वृहत्, and वृहतिका.

वृहती 1 The lute of Nārāyaṇa.—2 The number 'thirty-six'.—3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper.—4 Speech.—5 A reservoir (as of water); see वृहती also.—Comp.—पतिः an epithet of Bṛhaspati.

वृहस्पति See वृहस्पति.

वृ 9 U. (वृणाति, वृमीते, वृण; pass. वृयते, desid. वृययति ने or विवरीयति ने or विवरीयति ने) To choose, select; (see वृ I.).

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उव; caus. वाययति-ते) 1 To weave; विसांशुष्वर्थे वयति स्म तद्गुणेः N. 1. 12.—2 To braid, plait.—3 To sew.—4 To cover.—5 To make, compose, string together.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon.—2 A jeweller.—3 A youth.

वेगः [विज्-चच्] 1 Impulse, impetus.—2 Speed, velocity, rapidity.—3 Agitation.—4 Impetuousness, violence, force.—5 A stream, current; as in अंबवेगः.—6 Energy, activity, determination.—7 Power, strength; मदनवसरस्व वेगात् K.—8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison); U. 2 26, V. 5. 18.—9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109.—10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13 24.—11 Love, passion.—12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion.—13 Delight, pleasure.—14 Evacuation of the feces.—15 Semen virile.—16 Pleasure, delight.—Comp.—अनिलः 1.

blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. -2. a strong or violent wind. —आघातः 1. sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. -2. obstruction of excretion, constipation. —नाशनः the phlegmatic humour —रोधः = आघातः q. v. —बाहिन a. swift. —विधारणं checking of speed. —सरः a mule.

वेमित a. Quickened, expedited, hastened.

वेमिन् a. (स्त्री f.) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —m. 1 A courier. -2 A hawk. —नी A river.

बंकटः N. of a mountain.

वेत्ता Hire, wages.

वेढं A kind of sandal.

वेडा A boat.

वेणु, वेन् 1 U. (वेणति-ते, वेनति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, recognize, perceive. -3 To reflect, consider. -4 To take. -5 To play on an instrument. -6 To see. -7 To praise, worship.

वेणु 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां भाववादनं 10. 49. -2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Mann Svā-yambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass. The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67].

वेणा N. of a river (joining the Kṛishṇā).

वेणिः—णी f. [वेणु-इन् वा डीण Up. 4. 18] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तरंगिणी वेणिरिवायता सुवः Si. 12. 75; Ms. 18. -2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनाक्षिप्तमेन रघुत्तमेन सुका स्वयं वेणिरिवावभासे R. 14. 12; अचला-वेणिमोक्षोसुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. -3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरयं रेवा यदि प्रक्षितमस्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 20; प्रवृत्तबाष्पवेणिकं चक्षुः प्रमुञ्च K., cf. the word; त्रिवेणि also. -4 The confluence of two or

more rivers. -5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. -6 N. of a river. —Comp. —बन्धः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. —वेधनी a leech. —वेधिनी a comb. —संहारः 1. tying the hair into a braid; V. 6. -2. N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेणिका Braided hair.

वेणुः [वेणु-उण्] 1 A bamboo; मल-वेणुस्थितो वेणुवेणुरेव चन्दनं Sūbhāsh. R. 12. 41. -2 A reed. -3 A flute, pipe; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यमे युद्धवेणुं Gt. 5. —Comp. —कर्करः the Karavīra plant. —जः bamboo-seed. —धमः a flute-player, piper. —निस्तुतिः the angar-oane. —यवः bamboo-seed. —यष्टिः f. a bamboo-stick. —वाद्ः, —वाद्यकः a piper, flute-player. —बीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A gaoḍ with a bamboo-handle.

वेणुर्न Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेतं (दं) डः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनं [अञ्-तनन् वीभावः Up. 3. 150] 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं सुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66. -2 Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver. —Comp. —अदानं, —अनपाकमन् n, —अनपाकिया 1. non-payment of wages. -2. an action for non payment of wages. —जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

वेतनिन् a. Receiving wages, stipendiary.

वेतसः [अञ्-अमुन् तुङ्क् वीभावः Up. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यदेतसः कुड्जलीलां विन्दयति स किमामनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगस्य S. 2; अविलं-बितमेधि वेतसस्तदवमथाय मा स्म भवयथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agni.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतरुतले K. P. 1.

वेतस्वत् a. (स्त्री f.) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नाहमात्मनाशाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Mā. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper.

वेत्त m. [वि-वृत्] 1 A knower. -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः [अञ्-वल् वीभावः Up. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामपकोट्यापितहेमवेचः Ku. 3.

41. —Comp. —आसनं a cane-seat. —धरः, —धारकः 1. a door-keeper. -2. a mace bearer, staff-bearer. —यष्टिः f. a staff of reed; S. 5. 3.

वेचकीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेचवती 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेचित्र m. 1 A door keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.

वेद्य 1 A. (वेद्यते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः [विद्-अच् वच् वा] 1 Knowledge. -2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas — ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद — which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad' but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the Mantra or Samhita and Brahmana. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are a-pauruṣeya, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Śruti' i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smṛiti', i. e. 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and these several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called द्वाराः 'seers' and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). -3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञां). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved.). —Comp. —अग्रणीः N. of Sarasvatī. —अंगं 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designated to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the Mantras in ceremonies; (the vedāṅgas are six in number: —शिक्षा कस्य व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चयः । ज्योतिषाश्च यन्त्रं च वेदांगानि वेदेव तु ॥ ; i. e. 1. शिक्षा the science of proper articulation and pronunciation; 2 छंदस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). —अधिगमः, —अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. —अधिपः 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपिर्भुवः । सामवेदाधिपिर्

भूमिः शशिजोऽथर्ववेदः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. —अन्तः 1. 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda). -2. the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindn philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principal, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्म also.) ०गः, ०ज्ञः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अन्तिम *m.* a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अध्यासः 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable *om.* —अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. —अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. —आदि *n.* —आदिचर्णः, —आदि-बीजं the sacred syllable *om.* —उक्त *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. —उदयः N. of the sun (the Sāma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). —उदित *a.* scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. —कौलेयकः an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Vishnu. —ज्ञः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —त्रयं, —त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. —दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas. —निन्दकः 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2. a Jaina or Buddhist. —निन्दा nnbelief, heresy. —पारमः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. —मातृ *f.* N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gayatri*. १. १. —वचनं, —वाक्यः a Vedic text. —वदन्तं grammar. —वासः a Brāhmaṇa. —वाद्य *a.* contrary to, or not founded on the Veda. —विद् *m.* 1. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Vishnu. —विहित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. —व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. —संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. —संमत, —संमित *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदनं, वेदना [विद-ल्यट्] 1 Know-ledge, perception -2 Feeling, sensation. -3 Pain, torment, agony,

anguish; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशसतानां Ku. 1 20, R. 8. 50. -4 Acquisition, wealth, property. -5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62. -6 Presenting, giving. -7 The marriage of a Sādra woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् *n.* Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयति Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

वेदित *p. p.* Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदितृ *a.* 1 Knowing. -2 Wise, learned.

वेदिन् *a.* [विद्-णिनि] 1 Knowing; an in कृतवेदिन्. -2 Marrying. -*m.* 1 A knower. -2 A teacher. -3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य *a.* 1 To be known. -2 To be taught or explained. -3 To be married.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [विद्-ङ्] A learned man, sage, Pandit. —दिः, —दी *f.* 1 A altar especially one prepared for a sacrifice; अमी वेदिपरिः कृतधिष्ण्याः (ब्रह्मः) S 4. 7. -2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. -4 A seal-ring. -5 N. of Sarasvatī. -6 A tract or region. —Comp. —ईशः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Brahman. —ज्ञा an epithet of Draupadi who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. -2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तर्षिवेदिका S-1; Ku. 3. 44. -3 A seat in general. -4 An altar, a heap, mound; मंदाकिनीसैकतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c.' -5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. -6 An arbour, a bower.

वेधः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. -2 Wounding, a wound. -3 A hole, an excavation. -4 The depth (of an excavation). -5 A particular measure of time.

वेधकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2 Camphor. —कं Rice in the ear.

वेधनं 1 The act of piercing, perforating. -2 Penetration. -3 Evacuation. -4 Pricking, wounding. -5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेधनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. -2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3 Depth (in measurement).

वेधित *p. p.* Pierced, holed, perforated.

वेधिन् *a.* 1 Piercing, boring. -2 Hitting (a mark). —नी A leech.

वेधं A butt, target.

वेधस् *m.* [विधा अद्भुत गुणः] 1 A creator; Mā. 1. 21. -2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Kn. 2. 16, 5. 41. -3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. -4 N. of Siva. -5 Of Vishnu. -6 The sun. -7 The Arka plant. -8 A learned man. -9 A priest. -10 N. of Soma. -11 A poet.

वेधसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनति-ने) See वेण्.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेणा See वेण.

वेण् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृताञ्जलिर्वेपमानः किरीटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65.

वेपथुः [वेप अथुच्] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.); अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः S 1. 30, 24; Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपन्तं [वेप्-ल्यट्] Tremor, trembling.

वेमः, —वेमन् *m. n.* A loom; महासिक्केन सहकुल्वरीबहुं N. 1. 12; तुरीवेमादिकं T. S.

वेरः —रं [अन्-रन् धमावः Tv.] 1 The body. -2 Saffron. -3 The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. —ट The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् 1. 1 P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To he wanton. -3 To shake, move about, tremble. —II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ने) To count the time.

वेलं A garden, grove.

वेला 1 Time; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टो-त्सि S. 4. -2 Season, opportunity. -3 Interval of repose, leisure. -4 Tide, flow, current. -5 The sea-coast, sea-

shore ; बेलानिलाय प्रसूना सुजगाः R. 13. 12, 15 ; स बेलचयवलयं (उर्वी) 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37 ; Si. 3. 79 ; 9. 38. -6 Limit, boundary. -7 Speech. -8 Sickness. -9 Easy death. -10 The gums. -11 Passion, feeling. -Comp. —कूलं N. of a district called Tāmralipta —मूलं the sea shore. —वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

बेह् 1 P. (बेहति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble, move about ; यस्मिन्वेहति सर्वतःपरिचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलैः Bv. 1. 55 ; Si. 7. 72.

बेल्लः 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking, trembling. -Comp. —जं black pepper.

बेल्लन 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling (on the ground).

बेल्लहलः A libertine.

बेल्लिः f. A creeper ; cf. बलि.

बेल्लित p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. -2 Crooked. —तं 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

बेवी 2 A. (बेवति) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To conceive, be pregnant. -4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shine ; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेशः [बिश्-वत्] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingress, access. -3 A house, dwelling. -4 A house or residence of prostitutes ; तद्वज्जनसहायश्चिह्नयतां वेशवासः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, apparel (also written वेष in this sense) ; युगयवेषधारी ; विनीतवेषेण S. 1 ; कुतः वेशे वेशवे Gt. 11. -6 Disguise. -7 Hire, wages. —दानः the sun-flower. —धारिन् a. disguised. (-m.) 1. a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2. an actor. —नारी, -वनिता a harlot ; Mū. 3. 10. —वासः the residence of harlots.

वेशकः A house.

वेशान् 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house.

वेशिका Entrance, ingress.

वेशतः 1 A small pond, pool. -2 Fire.

वेशरः A mule.

बेदमन् n. [बिश्-मन्] A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace ; R. 14. 15 ; Me. 25, Ma. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. —कर्मन् n. house-building. —कालिः a kind of sparrow. —नकुलः the musk-rat —घः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground. —स्थूणा the main post of a house.

बेदयं [बिश्-वत्-वेशाय दिनं वा यत्] 1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. Abode, residence.

बेदय A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine ; त्वयापीव तदेव मोदिन

जन् वेदयसि सर्वं भज 'Mk. 1. 32 ; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. —आचार्यः 1. the master or keeper of prostitutes. -2. a pimp. -3. a catamite. —आश्रयः habitation of harlots —गमनं debauchery, whoring. —ग्रहः a brothel. —जनः a harlot. —पणः the wages given to a prostitute.

बेधरः A mule.

बेधैः See नश.

बेधणं Occupation, possession.

बेद 1 A. (बेदने) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To wind or twist round. -3 To dress. —Caus. (बेदयति) 1 To surround &c. -2 To blockade. —WITH आ to fold. —परि, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

बेदः [बेह्-वत् अच् वा] 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence. -3 A turban. -4 Gum, resin, exudation. -5 Turpentine. -Comp. —वशः a kind of bamboo. —तारः turpentine.

बेदकः [बेह्-वत्] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. —कं 1 A turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

बेदनं [बेह्-वत्] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding ; अंगुलिवेदनं ' a finger-ring. ' -2 Coiling round, twisting round ; अंगुलिवेदनमार्गेषु चन्दनानां समर्पितं R. 4. 48. -3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4 A turban tiara ; अस्पृष्टालकवेदनौ R. 1. 42 ; शिरसा वेदनशोभिना 8. 12. -5 An enclosure, a fence ; कीडाशैला कनककदलीवेदनप्रेक्षणीया Me. 77. -6 A girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing.

बेदनकः A particular position in copulation.

बेदित p. p. [बेह्-क] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. —तं 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

बेदयः, बेदयः Water.

बेदया See वेदया.

बेत् 1 P. (बेसति) To go, move.

बेसरः A mule ; Si. 12. 19.

बेस (श) वारः A particular condition (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.)

बेह 1 A. (बेहने) See बेह्.

बेहत् f. A barren cow.

बेहारः N. of a country (Behār.)

बेल्ल 1 A. (बेहने) To go, move.

वै 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, he dried. -2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वै ind. A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive ; आपो वै नरसुखः Ma. 1. 10, 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 78. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle, any sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वैशतिक a. (की f.) Bought for twenty.

वैकशं [विशेषेण कश्चिद् व्याप्नोति अण्] 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकशकं वैकशिकं A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत q. v.)

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karna.

वैकल्प 1 Optionality. -2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक a. (की f.) [विकल्पेन प्राप्तः तत्र भवो वा दृक्] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्पं [विकल्पश्च भावः अण्] 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. -3 Incompetency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbecility.

वैकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying. -3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक a. (की f.), वैकालिन a. (की f.) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुण्ठः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. —तं 1 The heaven of Vishṇu. -2 Talc. -Comp. —चतुर्वर्षी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kārtika. —लोकः the world of Vishṇu.

वैकृत a. (ती f.) 1: Changed. -2 Modified. —तं [वैकृतस्य भावः अण्] 1 Change, alteration, modification. -2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement ; N. 2. 5. -4 A portent, any event foreboding evil ; तत्प्रतीत्यवधानादि वैकृतं मेघव R. 12. 62. -Comp. —विवर्तः a woeful plight, miserable condition, suffering ; वैकृत-विवर्तद्वारणः Mā. 1. 39.

वैक्रुतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a Vikriti q. v. (in Sāṅkhya pbl.).

वैक्रुत्यं 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woeful state, miserable plight. -3 Disgust.

वैक्रान्ति A kind of gem.

वैक्रुवं, वैक्रुत्यं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress, grief; वैक्रुत्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्महातरण्योक्तः S. 4. 5, Ve. 5, Mk. 3, Mā. 8.

वैखरी 1. Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Kn. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech. -3 Speech in general.

वैखानस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic: वैखानसं किमनया व्रतम प्रदानाद् व्यापाररागं मदमस्य निवेदितं S. 1. 27. —सः An anchorite, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ); a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; R. 14. 28; Bk. 3. 46.

वैखण्यं [विखण्य भावः अङ्] 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. -4 Inferiority, lowness. -5 Unskillfulness.

वैग्रहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Corporeal, bodily.

वैचक्षण्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैचित्त्यं Grief, mental distraction, sorrow: व्रजति विरहे वैचित्त्यं न। प्रसीदति संनिधौ Mā. 3. 1.

वैचित्र्यं [विचित्रस्य भावः अङ्] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 Manifoldness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness; as in रात्र्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair.

वैजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वैजयन्तः 1 The palace of Indra. -2 The banner of Indra. -3 A banner or flag in general. -4 A house. -5 N. of Indra.

वैजयंतिका A standard-bearer.

वैजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); संचारिणी च देवस्य मकरकेतोर्ज-गह्विजयवैजयंतिका काव्यामतवती Mā. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वैजयंती 1 A banner, flag; राजपरिणहविलासवैजयंती Mā. 3. 15. -2 An ensign. -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Vishnu. -5 N. of a exicon.

वैजात्यं [विजात-अङ्] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strangeness. -4 Exclusion from caste. -5 Looseness, wantonness

वैजिक *a.* See वैजिक.

वैज्ञानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skillful, proficient.

वैडाल See वैडाल.

वैणः A maker of bamboo-work.

वैणव *a.* (सी *f.*) [वैण-अङ्] Made of or produced from a bamboo. —वः 1 A bamboo-staff. -2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. —वी Bambooman. —ई The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वैणविकः A piper, flute-player.

वैणवित्र *m.* An epithet of Siva.

वैणुका A piper, flute-player. —कं A goad; see वैणुक.

वैणिकः A lutanist.

वैतंसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वैतंडिकः A disputations man, captious person.

वैतथ्यं Falseness.

वैतनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वैतनेन जीवति उक्] Living on wages. —कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. -2 A stipendiary.

वैतरणिः —णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वैतस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृ-द्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसी R. 4. 35; Pt. 3. 19.

वैतान *a.* (नी *f.*) [विताव-अङ्] Sacrificial, sacred; वैतानास्तर्वा बह्वयः पावयंतु S. 4. 7. —नं 1 A sacrificial rite. -2 A sacrificial oblation.

वैतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वैतान. —कं A burnt offering.

वैतालिकः [विविधस्तालस्तेन व्यवहति उक्] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer; especially, one who is a votary of Vetāla q. v. -3 The servant of a Vetāla.

वैत्रक *a.* (की *f.*), वैत्रकीय *a.* Cany, ready.

वैदः A wise man, learned man, —दी the wife of a wise man.

वैदग्ध्यं, वैदग्धी, वैदग्ध्यं 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अहो वैदग्ध्यं Mā. 1; प्रबंधधिव्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vās.; Si. 4. 16. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; वैदग्ध्यं जहति कपोल-

कुङ्कुमानि Mā. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

वैदर्भः [विदर्भ-अङ्] 1 A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gum-boil. —ई Crafty speech. —भी 1 N. of Damayanti. -2 Of Rukmi. -3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in S. D.:—माधुर्यं जैवैर्भे रचना ललितारिका । अ-दृष्टिप्लवृत्तिर्वा वैदर्भी रीतिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Da-
र्भः very minutely distinguishes this style from the Gaudiya; see Kāv. 1. 41-53. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

वैदल (की *f.*) [विदल्य विकारः अङ्] Made of wicker or cane. —लः 1 A kind of cake. -2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. —लं 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. -2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वैदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वेद-वेद्यपीति वा व्यं वेदेऽ विहितः उक् रा] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. -2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; Kn 5. 73. —कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. —Comp. —याज्ञः a smelter in Veda, one possessing an im-
perfect knowledge of the Vedas:

वैदुषी, वैदुष्यं Learning, wisdom.

वैदूर्य *a.* (सी or सी *f.*) Brought from or produced in Vidūra. —ई [विद्रे गिते मयं अङ्] Lapis lazuli; Kn. 7. 10; Si. 3. 45.

वैदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विदेश-उक्] Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. —कः A stranger, foreigner; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति पृच्छामि कः पुनरस्मी जामाता U. 1.

वैदेश्यं Foreignness.

वैदेहः [विदेह-अङ्] 1 A king of Videha. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste -4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brāhmaṇa woman; Ms. 10. 11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments. —हाः (*m.* pl.). The people of Videha. —ही 1 N. of Sitā; वैदेहिबन्धोर्हृदयं विदेहे R. 14. 13. (the final vowel in वैदेहि being shortened). -2 The wife of a merchant. -3 A sort of pigment (रोचना). -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow. -6 Long pepper.

वैदेहकः 1 A trader. -2 = वैदेह (4) q. v.

वैदेहिकः A merchant.

वेद्य *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -2 Relating to medicine, medical. —यः [विद्या अ-स्त्यस्य अङ्] 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician; वेद्यस्तपरिभाषिनं गर्दंनं प्रदोष इव

वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53; वैद्यानामातुरः
अयान् Subhāsh. -3 A man of the
medical caste, supposed to be one
of the mixed classes; (the off-
spring of a Brāhmaṇa by a Vaisya
woman). -4 A man of a lower mixed
tribe (the offspring of a Sūdra
father by Vaisya mother). -Comp.
—क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice
of medicine. —नाथः 1. N of
Dhanvantari. -2. of Siva.

वैद्यकः A doctor, physician. —कं
The science of medicine.

वैद्युत a. (ती f.) [विद्युत इव अण्]
Belonging to or proceeding from
lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इ-
वाग्निरुपास्थितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13.
—Comp. —अग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the
fire of lightning.

वैध a. (धी f.), वैधिक a. (की f.)
[विधित आगतः अण् ट्क् वा] 1 Confor-
mable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. -2
Legal, lawful.

वैधर्म्यं 1 Dissimilarity, difference.
-2 Difference of characteristic quali-
ties. -3 Difference of duty or obliga-
tion. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawful-
ness, impropriety, injustice. -6
Heterodoxy.

वैधवः N. of Bndha.

वैधवेयः The son of a widow.

वैधव्यं Widowhood; Kn. 4. 1,
M. 5.

वैधुर्यं 1 Bereavement. -2 Agita-
tion, tremor.

वैधृत्, वैधृति f. N. of a particular
position of the sun and moon (योग);
considered as very inauspicious and
malignant.

वैधयः a. (यी f.) 1 According to
rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly,
stupid. —यः A fool, an idiot; प्रलप-
त्येव वैधयः S. 2; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधयः
V. 2.

वैनतकं A vessel for holding or
pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

वैन्तेत्यः 1 N. of Garuda; वैन्तेत्य
इव विन्तानन्दः K; R. 11. 59, 16. 88;
Bg. 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruṇa.

वैन्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Pertaining to
modesty, decorum, moral conduct,
or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper
conduct. —कः A war-carriage.

वैन्नायक a. (की f.) Belonging to
Gaṇeśa; वैन्नायकश्चिरं वो वन्दनविधुतयः
पातुं चोत्कारवयः Māl. 1. 1.

वैन्नायिकः 1 The doctrines of a
Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A
follower of that school.

वैन्नायिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider.
-3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines
of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of
those doctrines. —कं The twenty-
third asterism from that under
which any one is born.

वैन्नीतक See विनीतक.

वैन्परीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition.
-2 Inconsistency.

वैन्पुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness.
-2 Plenty, abundance.

वैन्फल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैन्बोधिकः 1 A watchman. -2 Es-
pecially, one who awakens sleepers
by announcing the time; वैन्बोधिक-
श्चनिविभावितपाश्चमार्था (रात्रिः) Ki.
9. 74.

वैन्भवं 1 Greatness, glory, gran-
deur, magnificence, splendour,
wealth. -2 Power, might; महता हि
धैर्यमविचित्र्यवैन्भवं Ki. 12. 3.

वैन्भाषिक a. (की f.) Optional.

वैन्भ्रं The heaven of Viṣṇu.

वैन्भ्राजं N. of a celestial grove or
garden.

वैन्मत्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2
Dislike, aversion.

वैन्मनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind,
mental depression, sorrow, sadness;
S. 6. -2 Sickness.

वैन्मात्रः, वैन्मात्रेयः A step-mother's
son.

वैन्मात्रा, वैन्मात्री, वैन्मात्रेयी A step-
mother's daughter.

वैन्मानिक a. (की f.) Borne in di-
vine cars; वैन्मानिकानां महतामपश्यत् R.
6. 1. —कः An aeronaut.

वैन्मुक्तं Liberation, emancipation.

वैन्मुख्यं 1 Turning away the face,
flight, retreat. -2 A version, disgust.

वैन्मैयः Exchange, barter.

वैन्मयः, वैन्मयः 1 Distraction, per-
plexity, bewilderment. -2 Exclusive
devotion, complete absorption in any
object; तदनुगुणविधौ यच्च वैन्मयमासीत्
Mv. 7. 38.

वैन्मैयः Uselessness, unproductive
ness; सखे वैन्मैयमिव चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैन्मैयिकरण्यं The state of being
in different case-relations or posi-
tions; see व्यधिकरण.

वैन्माकरण a. (णी f.) [व्याकरणं वैन्मैयति
वा अण्] Grammatical. —गः A gram-
marian; वैन्माकरणकिरातादृशश्चक्षुषः
क योऽतः संवत्सराः Subhāsh. —Comp.
—पाशः a bad grammarian. —भार्यः
one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैन्माघ a. (घ्री f.) 1 Tiger-like. -2
Covered with a tiger's skin. —घः A
cat covered with a tiger's skin.

वैन्मात्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty,
absence of shame; अयदा मृगं पुंसं
क्षमा नञ्जेव योषितां। पराक्रमः परिभवे
वैन्मात्यं सुरतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. -2 Rnde-
ness in general.

वैन्मासिकः A son of Vyāsa.

वैन्मैय a. Early, occurring at day-
break.

वैन्मैरं [वैरस्य भावः अण्] 1: Hostility,
enmity, animosity, spite, grudge,
opposition, quarrel; दूरेण वैरार्णयि
याति नाशं Subhāsh.; अज्ञानद्वयेदेव
वैरिभवति सौहृदं S. 5. 24. "turns into
enmity"; विधाय वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोऽसौ य
उद्वाहते। प्रक्षिप्योद्विषं कले शेरते तेऽभि-
मार्तं Si. 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge.

-3 Heroism, prowess. —Comp.
—अनुबन्धः commencement of hostili-
ties. —अनुबन्धिन a. leading to enmity.
(—m.) 1. the heating solar ray. -2.
N. of Viṣṇu. —अतकः the Arjuna
tree. —आवृण्यः, -उद्धारः, -निर्घातनं, -प्रति-
क्रिया, प्रतीकारः, -यातना, -शुद्धिः f., -साधनं
requital of enmity, taking revenge,
retaliation. —करः, -कारः, -कृत् m. an
enemy. —भावः hostile attitude. —र-
क्षिन् a. guarding against hostilities.

वैन्मायते Den. A. To act inimically,
become hostile towards, contend
with.

वैन्मैरक्तं-कृत्यं [विकरस्य भावः अण्] 1
Indifference to worldly attachments,
absence of desire. -2 Displeasure,
dislike, aversion.

वैन्मैरिगिकः [विरं विरामं नियमं हति ट्क्]
One who has subdued all his passions
and desires, an ascetic.

वैन्मैरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2
Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वैन्मैरानं See वैरान्य.

वैन्मैरिगिकः, -वैन्मैरिगिन् m. An ascetic
who has subdued all his passions and
desires.

वैन्मैरान्यं [विरामस्य भावः अण्] 1 Absence
of worldly desires or passions, indif-
ference to the world, asceticism; अ-
भ्यासेन च कौन्तेय वैरान्येण च गृह्यते Bg.
6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, dis-
pleasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैरान्यं
सद्यः क्षमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aver-
sion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

वैन्मैराज a. (जी f.) Belonging to
Brahman; U. 1. 12.

वैन्मैराट a. (टी f.) [विराटस्येदं अण्]
Belonging to Virāṭa. —टः A kind of
earth-worm (इंद्रवीर्यं).

वैन्मैरिन् a. [वैरमस्य इति] Hostile,
inimical. —m. 1 An enemy; जीयः

वैशिणि वज्रमाद्यु निपतत्त्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं
Bh. 2. 39 ; Bg. 3. 37 ; R. 12. 104.

-2 A hero, brave person.

वैरूप्यं [विरूपस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Deformity, ugliness ; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agni. -3 Of the son of Sūrya.

वैलक्षण्यं [विलक्षणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यं [विलक्षस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation ; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोप्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैलव α. See वैल.

वैवधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं [विवर्णस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्ते Revolution, change of existence.

वैवस्वतः विवस्वतोऽप्ययं अण् 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age ; see under Manu ; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नमि माननीयो मनीषिणा R. 1. 11 ; U. 6. 18. -2 N. of Yama ; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rndras. -5 The planet Saturn. —तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunā.

वैवाहिक α. (की. f.) [विवाहाय हिंतं सगु वा ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial ; Ku. 7. 2. —कः —कं A marriage, wedding. —कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्य 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity ; as in शिष्यद्वि-वैशद्यार्थे. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशिष्यानः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. [It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Taittiriya* or putridges ; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampā-

yana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya.]

वैशसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery ; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं Ku. 4. 31 ; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship ; उप-रोधवैशसं Mu. 2 ; विमुच्युर्मितवैशसं Mā. 9. 35.

वैशखं 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). -2 A churning stick ; हुततरकरदक्षः भित्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिसुधियुर्वी बल्लवा लोढयति Si. 11. 8. —खं A kind of attitude in shooting ; see विशाख —खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैशारद्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक α. Practised by harlots ; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'. —कः A person who associates with harlots ; a kind of hero in erotic works. —कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्टं = वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity ; वैशिष्ट्याद्यस्यार्थं या बोधवेत्तार्यसंभवा S. D. 27. -3 Excellence ; S. D. 78. -4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक α. (की. f.) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. —कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. —कं [विशेषं पदार्थं भेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथ इत्यं] One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kapāda ; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, recognizing only, six), and lays particular stress upon Vaisesha.

वैशेष्यं 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

वडयः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture ; विशत्र्यायु पशुस्यश्च कृष्यावावरुचिः शुचिः वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of *Purusha* ; cf. ऊरु तवस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90). -0omp. —कर्मेतु नः वृत्तिः f.

the business or occupation of a Vaisya ; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्रवणः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth ; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Ev. 2. 10. -2 N. of Rāvaṇa. -0omp. —आवासः, -आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. -2. the fig-tree. —उद्वः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव α. (की. f.) Belonging to the Visvedevas, :q. v. —व [विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो वलिः अण्] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. -2. An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). —वी The eighth day of the second half of Māgha.

वैश्वानर α. (की. f.) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. —रः 1 An epithet of fire ; रत्तः खांडवर्गताडनदो हरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach) ; अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचायन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14 -3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree.

वैश्वासिक α. (की. f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं [विषमस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक α. (की. f.) [विषयेण निर्दिष्टः ठक्] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. —कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैषुवत् α. (ती. f.) Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

वैष्टुतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैश्वः 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind. -3 A world, a division, of the universe. -4 N. of Vishnu.

वैष्णव α. (की. f.) [विश्वदेवतास्य त-र्येदे वा अण्] 1 Relating to Vishnu ; गां गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवं R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Vishnu. —वः 1 One of the three important modern Hindū sects the other two being Saiva and Śākta sects. -2 N. of the asterism Śravaṇa. —वी 1 The personified Sakti or energy of Vishnu. -2 N. of Durgā. —व 1 The residence of Vishnu ; i. e. वैकुण्ठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसारिणः A fish.

वैचनं Assuming the part of a female by a man (in dramas).

वेहायस *a.* (सी. f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वेहार्य *a.* To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वेहासिकः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 An actor in general.

वोडः 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वोद्री The fourth part of a Pana, q. v.

वोदू *m.* 1 A bearer, porter. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

वोटः A stalk, stem.

वोद *a.* Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर (ल) कः A scribe, writer.

वोरटः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वोलः Gum-myrrh.

वोलाहः A kind of horse.

वोदू *a.* See वोद.

वोषद *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्य A technical term for indoclinables such as ति, चित् &c.

व्यः A cover, veil.

व्यशुक *a.* Undressed, naked ; Ki. 9. 24.

व्यशकः A mountain.

व्यस 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

व्यसकः A rogne, cheat ; as in मयूर-व्यसकः ' a roguish peacock ', ' a rogue of a peacock. '

व्यसन् 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

व्यग्र *a.* [विग्नमग्रं यस्य] 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.) ; स रात्रिकुसुमव्यापणभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27. Mv. 1. 13. 4. 28. Ku. 7. 2. U. 1. 23. Bv. 1. 123 ; Si. 2. 79. -ग्रः N. of Vishnu.

व्यंग *a.* [विग्नमंगं यस्य] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 La me. -गः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the

cheek. -Comp. -अर्थः suggested or implied sense ; cf. व्यंग.

व्यंगयति Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

व्यंगिता Mutilation ; Pt. 1. 201.

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

व्यंग्य *a.* 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested (as sense).

-व्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य ' the primary or expressed meaning ', and लक्ष्य ' the secondary or indicated meaning ') ; इदमुक्तमतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यत्वं ध्वनिर्वृत्तेः कथितः K. P. 1. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* covert expression, insinuation, innuendo.

व्यच् 6 P. (विचति *pass.* विच्यते) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

व्यच्छ *n.* Ved. Expanse, vastness.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनं A fan ; निर्वर्ति व्यजनं H. 2. 165 ; R. 8. 40, 10 62 ; cf. बालव्यजन.

व्यज् 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show ; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5 16 ; Si. 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

व्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created ; Ku. 2. 11. -3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible ; Pt. 2. 92. -4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. -क्तः N. of Vishnu. -क्तं That which is developed as the product of अयक्त q. v. -क्तं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणितं arithmetic. -दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -राशिः a known quantity. -व्ययः an epithet of Vishnu. -विक्रम *a.* displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation, visibility ; clear perception ; राज्ञः समक्ष-मेवाधरोत्तरव्यक्तिर्भवत्यति M. 1 ; स्नेह-व्यक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness ; व्यक्ति भज्यत्यापगाः S. 7. 8. -3 Distinction, discrimination ; तं संतः ओतुमर्हति सवसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character ; न हिते भगवान् व्यक्तिं विदुर्वेदा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual (opp. जाति), as in जातिव्यक्ति ; Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender (in gram.). -7 Infection.

व्यक्तीकृ 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

व्यक्तीभू 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

व्यजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifest.

ing. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्षणिक q. q. v. v.) -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or insinuation.

व्यञ्जनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 A reminder ; Māl. 9. -4 Disguise, garb ; नानाव्यञ्जनाः मणिधयः Mn. 1 ; Si. 2. 56 ; तपस्विव्यञ्जनेयताः &c. -5 A consonant. -6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. -7 Insignia. -8 A make or sign of poverty. -9 The beard. -10 A limb, member. -11 (a) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article ; N. 16. 104. (b) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. -12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense ; see अञ्जना (8) (written व्यञ्जना also in this sense). -13 A day. -14 A privy part. -Comp. -उद्य *a.* followed by a consonant -संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यञ्जना 1 See व्यञ्जन (12) above. -2 Irony, sarcasm. -3 Insinuation. -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression. व्यञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. -2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यङ्घ्रिकः, व्यङ्घ्रिनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकृ 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter (usually in *pass.*).

व्यतिकर *a.* 1 Reciprocal. -2 Spreading, pervading. -3 Contiguous, near. -रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together ; सर्पितोयव्यतिकरभवे जहृकस्यासरयोः R. 8. 95 ; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13 ; Māl. 9. 52. -2 Contact, union, combination ; रुद्रेणैवमुमाः कृतव्यतिकरे स्वांगे विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4 ; Māl. 7. Si. 4. 53. 7. 28. -3 Striking against ; Māl. 5. 34. -4 Obstruction ; Ku. 5. 85. -5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter ; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे ' such being the case. -6 An opportunity. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. -9 Exchange, interchange. -10 Alternation.

व्यतिकरित *a.* Pervaded, filled ; Māl. 2. 9.

व्यतिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. -2 United.

व्यतिक्रम 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against ; Pt. 1. 56. -2 To neglect, omit. -3 To pass, spend (time). -4 To pass over or beyond.

व्यतिथु 2 P. To mix ; अन्योन्यं रम
व्यतिथुतः शब्दान् शब्दैस्तु भोषणात् Bk.
8. 9.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviat-
ing, swerving. -2 Violation, breach,
non-performance ; as in संचिद्व्यति-
क्रमः ; प्रतिव्यति हि द्विः श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यति-
क्रमः R. 1. 49. -3 Disregard, neglect,
omission. -4 Contrariety, inversion,
reverse. -5 Sin, vice, orime. -6 Ad-
versity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed over,
transgressed, violated, neglected. -2
Inverted, reversed. -3 Elapsed, pass-
ed away (as time).

व्यतिरिच् Pass. 1 To differ or be
separate from. -2 To surpass, excel ;
lie beyond ; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यते दूराणि
चरितानि ते R. 10. 33. See व्यतिरिक्
below.

व्यतिरिक् p. p. 1 Separated or dis-
tinct from ; अव्यतिरिक्तमस्मच्छरीरात् K.,
Kn. 1. 31, 5. 22. -2 Surpassing, excel-
ling, going beyond. -3 Withdrawn,
withheld. -4 Excepted. -क्त ind. With
the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference.
-2 Separation from. -3 Exclusion,
exception. -4 Excellence, surpassing,
excelling. -5 Contrast, dissimilarity.
-6 (Inlogic) Logical discontinuance
(opp. अन्य q. v.) ; पञ्च साध्याभावस्तत्र
हेत्वभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः (s. g. यत्र
बहिरास्ति तत्र धर्मो नास्ति is an instance of
व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः). -7 (In Rhet.) A figure of
speech which consists in representing
the *Upameya* as superior to the
Upamana in some particular respects ;
उपमानाद्यव्यवस्थं व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K.
P. 10. (व्यतिरेकेण means 'except,
without' ; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary
opposition'). -Comp. —व्याप्ति see
व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् a. 1 Different. -2 Sur-
passing, excelling. -3 Excluding-
excepting. -4 Showing negation or
non-existence ; as in व्यतिरेकालिङ्गं ;
see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिषङ् 1 P. 1 To link together,
connect mutually ; व्यतिषजति पदार्था-
न्तरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. -2 To
change (Atm.).

व्यतिषक् p. p. 1 Mutually connect-
ed or related, linked or joined to-
gether. -2 Intermixed. -3 Inter-
marrying.

व्यतिषङ् 1 Mutual relation, reci-
procal connection. -2 Intermix-
ture. -3 Union, junction in general.
-4 Fastening or tying together.

व्यति(ती)हारः 1 Exchange, barter.
-2 Reciprocity, interchange ; R. 12.
93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse. &c.

व्यती 2 P. (व्यति-) 1 To go out of,
swerve from, transgress ; रेखाभात्रमपि
क्षुण्णादा मनोवर्त्तनः परं । न व्यतीयुः प्रजा-
स्तस्य नियन्त्रणे मिद्वयः ॥ R. 1. 17. -2 To
pass, elapse (as time) ; सप्त व्यतीयुज-
युगानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25 ; व्यतीते
काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave
behind ; यं यं व्यतीयाय पतिषरा सा R. 6.
67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To
neglect, omit.

व्यतीत p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed,
passed over ; R. 5. 14. -2 Dead. -3
Left, abandoned, departed from. -4
Disregarded, omitted.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. -2 Opposi-
tion, contrariety. -3 Inverted order,
inversion. -4 Interchange, transmuta-
tion. -5 Obstruction, hindrance ; Pt.
4. 57.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure,
complete deviation. -2 Any great
portentous calamity, or a portent
foreboding a great calamity. -3
Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seven-
teenth of the astronomical Yogas.
-5 The day of full-moon (when it
falls on a Monday). -6 A malignant
or evil aspect of the sun and moon
(considered to be inauspicious for
the performance of any action).

व्यत्यस्त I. 2 A. (व्यतिरे, व्यतिसे, व्य-
तिस्ते) To excel, surpass, be above or
superior to, outweigh ; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते
तु समापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4 U. To
invert, reverse, change upside down ;
see व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted.
-2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent ;
व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed,
placed cross-wise ; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्य-
स्तशुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or
order. -2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A. (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To
be sorry, to be pained, vexed or
afflicted, beagitated or disquieted ;
विष्वभरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितपमरस्ते-
हेन U. 7 ; न विषये तस्य मनः Ki. 1.
2, 24. -2 To be disturbed, be un-
fied or agitated ; व्यथितसिंधुमनीराज्ञैः
ज्ञैः Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble. -4
To be afraid. -5 To dry, become
dry. —Caus. (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To
pain, distress, vex, annoy ; U. 1.
28. -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To
frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn
away. —With y. to be excessively
vexed ; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक a. (थिका f.) Painful,
distressing ; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं 1 Giving pain, tormenting.
-2 (In Ved. gram.) Change, vari-
ation.

व्यथा [व्यथ-मवे-अङ्] 1 Pain,
agony, anguish ; तां च व्यथां प्रसव-
कालकृतमवाचय U. 4. 23, 1. 12. -2
Fear, alarm, anxiety ; स्वतन्त्रवलय-
स्त तद्व्यथा R. 11. 62. -3 Agitation,
disquietude. -4 Disease. —Comp.
—कर a. painful, troublesome, hurt-
ful.

व्यथित p. p. 1 Afflicted, distressed,
pained. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitated,
disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ 4 P. (विथयति, विद्ध) 1 To
pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill ; युनां
मनांसि विथ्याद् दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा मनोभवः H.
2. 111 ; अस्मिन्नाराधु विथ्याद् द्विषतः स
तद्विषयः Si. 19. 99 ; विद्धमात्रः R. 5.
51, 9. 60, 14. 70 ; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66,
15. 69. -2 To bore, perforate ; pierce
through. -3 To pick. -4 To wave
or brandish in triumph (as the tail
&c.).

व्यथः [व्यथ-अङ्] 1 Piercing, split-
ting, hitting ; Si. 7. 24. -2 Smit-
ting, wounding, striking. -3 Per-
forating. -4 A stroke, wound. —धा
Bleeding.

व्यथिकरणं Subsisting in dif-
ferent receptacles or substrata ; (as
in व्यथिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means ' a
Bahuvrithi compound, the first mem-
ber of which is not in apposition, or
stands in a different case-relation, to
the second, in the dissolution of the
compound ; s. g. चरुपाणिः, चंद्रनीलिः
&c.).

व्यथयः A butt, target, a mark to
aim it.

व्यथयः A bad or wrong road.

व्यथुनादः Reverberation, loud
echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of super-
natural being ; अस्माकं कश्चिद् व्यंतरः
सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यथ 10 U. (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To throw.
-2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यथकृत् 1 P. 1 To draw away.
-2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To
remove, take away.

व्यथकृत् p. p. Drawn aside, taken
away, removed.

व्यथगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire,
retreat. -2 To disappear, vanish.

व्यथगत p. p. 1 Gone away, depart-
ed, disappeared ; मदी मे व्यथगतः Bh.
2. 8 ; Me. 76. -2 Removed. -3
Fallen away from, deprived of, free
from.

व्यथगतः Departure, disappearance.

व्यथत्रप 1 A. 1 To turn away,
through shame. -2 To be ashamed,
feel ashamed.

व्यपन्न *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिह् 6 P. 1 To name, call ; व्यपदिह्यसे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः Si. 15. 28. -2 To name or call falsely ; मित्रं च मां व्यपदिह्यस्वपरं च यासि Mk. 4. 9 -3 To speak of, profess ; जन्मे-दोर्मिले कुले व्यपदिह्यसि Ve. 6. 7. -4 To pretend, feign ; Mv. 2. 11. -5 To indicate, show. -6 To signify, mean, denote.

व्यपदिह् *p. p.* 1 Named. -2 Shown, represented, signified. -3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. -2 Designation by name, naming. -3 A name, an appellation, a little ; एवं व्यपदेशभाजः U. 6. -4 family, race ; अथ कौत्स व्यपदेशः S. 7. व्यपदेशमाविलपितं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पातयितुं S. 5. 21. -5 Fame, reputation, renown. -6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. -7 Fraud, craft. -8 Concealment, dissimulation ; Māl. 7.

व्यपदेह् *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

व्यपहरह् *Caus.* 1 To eradicate, extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To deprive of.

व्यपरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. -2 Expelling, removing, driving away. -3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking ; चुकोप तस्मै स भुञ्जं हरत्रिया यमहोकेनाव्यपरोपणादिह R. 3. 56.

व्यपवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, turn back ; चेत् कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते मे Māl. 1. 18. -2 To desist from, leave ; U. 5. 8.

व्यपवर्तनं Return.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. -2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close ; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. -2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to ; Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depending on ; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Rām. -4 Expectation.

व्यपे 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate from, be free from ; व्यपेतमदमस्तरः Y. 1. 268 ; स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5. -2 To go away, separate, part asunder ; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69 ; Ms. 9. 142 ; 11. 98.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. -2 Gone away, departed ; oft. in comp. ; व्यपेतकल्पक, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष &c. -3 Contrary, opposed to.

व्यपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To mind, care for, regard ; न व्यपेक्षत समुत्तुकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -2 To expect.

व्यपेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant. -2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding, minding.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. -2 Regard, consideration ; R. 8. 24. -3 Mutual relation, inter-dependence. -4 Mutual regard. -5 Application. -6 (In gram.) The mutual application of two rules.

व्यपेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

व्यपेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expected. -2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mutually connected. -4 Employed, applied, used.

व्यपोह *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed. -2 Contrary, opposite ; Ki. 4. 15. -3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोह 1 U. 1 To atone for, expiate. -2 To heal, cure. -3 To drive away, remove, keep off.

व्यपोहः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यभिचर 1 P. 1 To go astray, deviate from ; as in अव्यभिचरित साध्य-सामान्याधिकरण्यस्यासि : Tarka. K. -2 To transgress against, be faithless to. -3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend, injure. -5 To fail, miscarry.

व्यभि (भी) चार 1 Going away from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper courses ; मन्त्रज्ञमव्यसन्निं व्यभिचारविकर्जितं H. 3. 16. Bg. 14. 26. -2 Transgression, violation ; Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime, sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity ; व्यभिचारात् भर्तुः श्री लोके-प्रामोति गृह्यतां Ms. 5. 164 ; वाङ्मनः कर्मभिः पर्या व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81 ; Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule). -7 (In logio) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sādhya* ; हेतोः साध्याभाववद्बुद्धिर्त्तं व्यभिचारः Tarka K. व्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. -2 Irregular, anomalous. -3 Untrue, false ; see अव्यभिचारिन्. -4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -5 Profligate, wanton. -6 Departing from its usual meaning, having several secondary meanings (as a word). -*m.*, व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायिभाव q. v). (Though like the *Sthāyibhāvas* these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *rāsa*, still they act as *feeders* to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or

34 in number ; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 (Kārikās 31-34), S. D. 169 ; or R. G. first Anuśa ; cf. विभाव and स्थायिभाव also).

व्यय 1. 10 U. (व्ययति-ने) 1 To go, move. -2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्ययति-ने) To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्ययति-ने, also व्ययति-ने) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To drive.

व्यय *a.* Liable to change, mutable, perishable ; cf. अव्यय. -यः 1 (*a*) Loss, disappearance, destruction ; आपाद्यते न व्ययमंतरायः काञ्चिन्महर्षिर्विधिं तपस्तत् R. 5. 5. 12. 23. (*b*) Cost, sacrifice ; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Māl. 4. 5 ; Kn. 3. 23. -2 Hindrance, obstacle ; धूयस्तपो व्ययो मा धूत् R. 15. 37. -3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. -4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय) ; आयं दुःखं व्यये दुःखं धिगर्थाः कष्टं श्रयः Pt. 1. 163 ; आययिन् व्ययं करोति ' he lives beyond his means ; R. 5. 12, 15. 3 ; Ms. 9. 11. -5 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp. -पर *a.* lavish in expenditure ; Pt. 5. 61. -पराङ्मुख *a.* stingy, niggardly. -शील *a.* spendthrift, prodigal. -गुह्यिः *f.* derfrying of expenses.

व्ययनं 1 Spending. -2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent. -2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ *a.* [विगतोर्थः प्रयोजनं वाऽस्य] 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable ; व्यर्थं यच्च कर्षीन्द्रस्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यर्थक = व्यर्थ.

व्यलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue. -2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing. -3 Not false ; Si. 5. 1. -4 Unfit to be done. -कः 1 A libertine. -2 A catamite. -कं 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness ; इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीका शुभाय सूततनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1. -2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief ; सुमदुःखया-स्पृष्टव्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24 ; यस्मिन्-नेवर्षकुतव्यलीकः पराभवं प्राप हवांतकोपि Ki. 3. 19 ; Ku. 3. 25 ; R. 4. 87. -3 A fault, an offence, a transgression, any improper act ; सव्यलीकमवधोरित-खिलं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45 ; Si. 9. 85 ; एवं परमदुःखव्यलीकाः किं ब्रवी-मि Ratn. 3. 3. 15. -4 Fraud, trick, deception ; Pt. 1. 120, 242. -5 Falsehood. -6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्यवकलनं 1 Separation. -2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction, (व्यवकलितं also in this sense).

व्यवक्रोशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual abuse. -2 Abuse in general.

व्यवच्छिन्न 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. -2 To interrupt. -3 To particularize, specify, distinguish.

व्यवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, rent asunder, torn off. -2 Separated, divided. -3 Particularized, specified. -4 marked, distinguished; शरीरं तावद्विष्टा-यं व्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10. -5 Interrupted.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing. -5 Distinguishing. -6 Contrast, distinction. -7 Determination. -8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). -9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवधा 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, intervene; वेक्ष्य स्थितां सहचरिं व्यवधाय देहं R 9. 57. -2 To hide, conceal, screen; शापव्यवहितस्मृतिः S. 5. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To obstruct, interrupt. -5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see व्यवहित-also.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes. -2 A cover, screen, partition. -3 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. -2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दृष्टिं विनाशव्यवधान-मुक्तां पुनः सहस्रविधिं संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -3 Concealment, disappearance. -4 A screen, partition. -5 A cover, covering; शास्त्रोक्तव्यवधानवशात् Ku. 3. 44. -6 Interval, space. -7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधायक *a.* (विका. *f.*) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. -2 Obstructing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्यवहित *p. p.* 1 Placed apart. -2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. -5 Not immediately connected. -6 Done, performed. -7 Passed over, omitted. -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile; opposed.

व्यवसा 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; धुवं स नीलोत्पलवन्नधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुं व्यवस्यति S. 1. 18; V. 4. -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मत्स्वपीतेषु या S. 4. 8. -3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. -4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide. S. 5. 19. -5 To accept, undertake; कञ्चित्कामं व्यवस्यति मिदं बंधुकुर्यं स्वया मे Me. 114. -6 To

be convinced or persuaded. -7 To reflect.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. -2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. -3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः R. 8. 65. -4 (a) Business, employment, trade. (b) Following a particular profession or trade. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Device, stratagem, artifice. -7 Boasting -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 Of Siva.

व्यवसायिन् *a.* 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent; Pt. 2. 51. -2 Resolute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248. -3 Performing, doing, undertaking. -4 Engaged in any business or profession. -*m.* A tradesman, merchant.

व्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 8. -2 Undertaken. -3 Resolved, determined, settled. -4 Devised, planned. -5 Endeavouring, resolving. -6 Persevering, energetic. -7 Cheated, deceived. -*तं* Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To be placed asunder. -2 To be arranged in due order. -3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. -4 To rest or depend upon -*Caus.* 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 75. -2 To arrange, manage, adjust. -3 To settle, resolve, decree. -4 To separate, place apart. -5 To do, perform. -6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. -2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. -3 Fixity, firm basis; आजहन्तुस्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलारविदाभ्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. -4 Relative position. -5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). -6 An agreement, a contract. -7 State, condition. -8 State or order of things. -9 Separation.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. -2 A rule, statute, decision. -3 Steadiness, constancy. -4 Firmness, perseverance. -5 Separation. -*n.* N. of Vishnu.

व्यवस्थापक *a.* (विका. *f.*) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjust-

ing, settling, establishing, deciding. -2 One who gives a legal opinion. -3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. -2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. -3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित *p. p.* Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिद्देशेननया मितान्तरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवागभाषत Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. -2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयः क्षात्रधर्मः U. 5. -3 Decided, determined, declared by law. -4 Stood aside, separated. -5 Extracted. -6 Based on, resting on. -*Comp.* -विभावः a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभावया साधुः।

व्यवस्थितिः See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवहित See व्यवधा.

व्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction or business. -2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यविनिर्मेयं व्यवहरति मर्त्यनात्मज्ञः M. 1; बहिःसर्वाकारप्रगुण-रमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिव्यवहर्तुर्मथैरवाद्भियोग्यते Dk. -4 To manage, transact business; U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish.

व्यवहर्तु *m.* 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. -3 A judge. -4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. -2 Affair, business, work. -3 Profession, occupation. -4 Dealing, transaction. -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, usury. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. -8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वां पुच्छति Mk. 9, -10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चादत्तमवलंबने, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पादः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -*Comp.* -अंगं the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञस्त *a.* prosecuted, charged. -अयोग्यः a minor (in law). -आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment seat; व्यवहारान्मनाद्वे युवा R. 8. 18. -ज्ञः 1. one who understands business. -2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तंत्रं course of conduct; वाक्प्रतिपत्तिर्बन्धनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4. -दृष्टं trial

judicial investigation. —पदं = व्यवहार-विषय q. v. —पादः 1. any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding; these are four :—(1) पूर्वपक्ष the plaintiff; (2) उत्तरपक्ष the defence; (3) क्रियापाद adding evidence, oral or written; (4) निर्णयपाद the decision or verdict. —2. the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद, that part which concerns the verdict or decision. —मातृका 1. a legal process in general. —2. any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). —विधिः a rule of law, and code of law. —विषयः (so —पदं, —मार्गः, —स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure, an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for an enumeration of their names, see Ms. 8. 4-7). —स्थितिः f. judicial procedure.

व्यवहारिकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1. Relating to business. —2 Engaged in business, practical. —3 Judicial, legal. —4 Litigant. —5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. —2 A broom. —3 The Indu plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. —2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. —3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहार्य a. 1 Usual, customary. —2 Liable to be sued.

व्यवहतिः f. 1 Practice, process. —2 Action, performance.

व्यवे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. —2 To dissolve, decompose.

व्यवाय 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). —2 Dissolution. —3 Covering, concealment. —4 Intervention, interval, अङ्कुषाङ्कुषव्यवायेति. —5 An impediment, obstacle. —6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. —7 Parity. —यं Light, lustre.

व्यवायेन् a. 1 Resolving, decomposing. —2 Lustful, dissolute. —m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. —2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. —2 Different,

व्यप 5 A. 1 To fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तेष्वभानोश्च युगपद् व्यापनो दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4; 14. 96. —2 To obtain, attain to, reach. —3 To possess, gain. —4 To fall to one's share.

व्यष्टिः f. 1 Individuality, singleness. —2 Distributive pervasion. —3 (In

Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यसृ 4 U. 1 To toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; मासौ 'व्यालतमानं व्यसृजन् भुजंगेऽभ्योऽपि राक्षसात्' Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 To divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान् व्यसृजन् Pt. 4. 50; विश्वास वेदान् यस्मात् तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः Mb.; R. 10. 84. —3 To take separately or singly; see व्यस्त below. —4 To throw over, overturn, upset. —5 To expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. —2 Separating, dividing. —3 Violation, infraction. —4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point; अमरव्यसने Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15; Si. 2. 57. —5 (a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातभृशव्यसना सुहृत् कृतोपकारेव रतिर्भव Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30; R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; स सहृद्व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. —6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनेऽव्याप्त्यः A. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). —7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति सुगयामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 310; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्ये Subhāsh. —8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. —9 Inordinate addiction. —10 Crime, sin. —11 P unishment. —12 Inability, incompetency. —13 Fruitless effort. —14 Air, wind. —15 Individuality. —Comp. —अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 168. —अन्वित, —आर्त, —वीडित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress. —प्रहारिन् a. 1. butting, attacking, giving trouble. —2. striking (an enemy) in his weak point.

व्यसन्ति a. 1 Addicted to any vice, viciou. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything, fond of (usually in comp.); किं भुङ्क्तेऽकस्मिन् व्यसन्तिना व्यथे चुराः शातितः Subhāsh.

व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. —2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. —3 Dispel, cast away. —4 Separated, divided, severed; हिमवति जलधौ च व्यस्ततेष्वयं गंगा V. 5. 22. —5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp समस्त); एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्व्यस्तेः U. 5; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. —6 Simple, uncompounded (as a word). —7 Mani-

fold, different. —8 Removed, expelled. —9 Agitated, troubled, confused. —10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. —11 Reversed, upset. —12 Inverse (as ratio). —13 Pervading, inherent in. —स्ते ind. Severally, separately, singly. —Comp. —केश a. with disordered or dishevelled hair. —त्रैशिकं the rule of three inverted. —पदं 1. (in law) a confused statement (of a case). —2. an uncompounded or simple word. —वृत्ति a. the meaning of which is changed, which has lost its force (as a word); R. 11. 73.

व्यसृ a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 23

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or iohor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. —2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, वात्प. —2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुल Gt. 4. —3 Full of, overtaken by. —4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोक्य ते निवसति पुरा सावलिध्याकुला वा Me. 85. —5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43. —Comp. —अस्मन्, —चित्, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. bewildered in mind, having a perplexed or distracted mind.

व्याकुलयति Den. P. To agitate, confuse, frighten.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकुलिक 8 U. 1 To confound, bewilder, perplex. —2 To alarm, trouble. —3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुली 1 P. To become perplexed or confused.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृत 8 U. 1 To make manifest, clear up; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up. —2 To propound, explain. —3 To tell, narrate; तस्मै सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. —4 To separate, divide, decompose. —5 To analyse in general.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. —2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six Vedāngas q. v.; सिंहो व्याकरणस्य कर्तृरहरत् प्राणात् वियान् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. —3 Explaining, expounding. —Comp. —प्रक्रिया etymology, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारा 1 Transformation, change of form. —2 Deformity.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analysed, separated. —2 Explained, expounded. —3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोश(व) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदत्ता दधते नलिन्यः *Si.* 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति तृषा *Bh.* 3. 17.

व्याक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षण *R.* 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; *Bk.* 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि *Mb.* -3 To name, call; विद्वद्भूषीणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला *Srnt.* 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातु *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यातः 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघट्टनं 1 Cburning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः *Mn.* 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:—तद्यथा साधितं केनाथपरेण तद्व्याघातः तथैव यदिधीयते स व्याघात इति स्मृतः *K. P.* 10; *e. g.* see *Vb.* 1. 2, or the quotation under विकृताः.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघ्रः [व्याघ्रिन्निर्वात व्याघ्राक] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the

castor-oil plant. —घ्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयती *Bh.* 3. 109. —Comp. —अटः a sky-lark. —आरघ्यः a cat. —दलः, —पुच्छः the castor-oil plant. —नखः, —ख 1. a tiger's claw. -2. a kind of perfume. -3. a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. —नायकः a jackal. —पाद (इ) *a.* tiger-footed. —इवन् *m.* tiger-like dog.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. -2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वदुः *S.* 1 18 'artlessly lovely.' -3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्यानव्याजमुपेत्य *Nāg.* 1. 1; *R.* 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंदाशतमेखलानि *R.* 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see *K. P.* 10 under व्याजोक्तिः. -2. covert allusion, insinuation. —निंदा artful censure. —सुत *a.* feigning to be asleep. —स्तुतिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिमुखे निंदा स्तुतिर्वा रुदिरस्यथा *K. P.* 10.

व्याहः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याह्रिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यात्युक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कांतेः सह करपुष्करेतितांबुव्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणगलहमदीयन् *Si.* 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्यादवाद्याननमत्र मृत्तुः *Ki.* 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्यादावाति, or व्यादवते पिपीलिकाः यतंगस्य मुखं *Mbh.* -2 To make large, broaden.

व्याप्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded. —त The open mouth.

व्यादानं Opening; *Mā.* 5. 13.

व्यादिह 6 P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य *Kn.* 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishṇu.

व्याधः [व्यध्] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man —Comp. —भीतः a deer.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिपुदहतधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते *Si.* 16. 11. (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि also'); cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy. —Comp. —कर *a.* unwholesome. —ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधृत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; *U.* 1. 31.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

व्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; क्षुनिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्त्वं विश्वं *S.* 1. 1; *V.* 1. 1; स्वदापुरो बुधितिसरितां व्याप गन्धस्थलानि *Si.* 7. 74; *Bḡ.* 10. 16; *R.* 13. 5, 18 40; *Bk.* 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यग्द्वयमस्तौ व्यापको महिमा हरेः *Kn.* 6. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो भव्यः (मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it). —कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. —कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Comprehended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो वह्निना व्याप्तः. -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Pervasion, Permeation. -2 (In logio) Universal pervasion. -3 Invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S., अच्यभिचरितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K.; व्याप्तिः साध्यवृत्त्यभिन्नसंबन्ध उदाहृतः। अथवा हेतुमल्लविरहापत्तियोगिना। साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 67-68 -3 A universal rule, universality. -4 Fullness. -5 Obtaining. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariableness or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य *a.* To be pervaded, filled, &c. -पट्टं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु साधन q. v.) (in logic).

व्याप्यत्वं Invariableness. -Comp. -असिद्धिः *f.* imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false or non-existent; as in the argument पर्वतो व. हिमार् कालिनमयधुमात्.

व्यापद् 4 A. 1 To die, perish. -2 To come down (to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). -Caus. 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

व्यापात्तिः *f.* 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1. -2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction; Mā. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 195. -2 Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death, decease.

व्यापक *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अव्यापक q. v. -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापाद्; व्यापादनं 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापात्क *a.* Destructive, murderous. व्यापादित *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्याप 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). -2 To be employed or placed (in any office). -Caus. 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.). व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहस्वमकामतः सत्त्ववृत्तिः R. 2 38, आत्मजनामुदेयं कर्मणि त्वां व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, ordain; व्यापारयमास कर फितीदे R. 6. 19; उमासुख... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67;

व्यापारितं जिरमि शक्यमज्ञापणे: Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. -3 To use, employ; Mu. 7. 9 1.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; तत्तं पविशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुंतला S. 1; Kn. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शक्यव्यापार. -4 An act, doing, performance -5 Working, operation, action, influence; (वर्तते) व्यापाररोपि मदनस्य निवेदितव्यं S. 1. 27; तस्यानुमेने भगवान् विमन्युव्यापारमनस्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. -7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्य-रुधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Kn. 6. 32 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf'; न व्यापारशतेनापि शुकव-स्थावृत्ते वक्तुः II. Pr. 43 (व्यापारं कृ 1. to take part in. -2. to have effect on. -3 to meddle; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

व्यापारित *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

व्यापारिन् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or practises any thing.

व्यापृत *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्यस्मिन्कर्मणि व्यापृतं घटः S. 6. 31. -2 Placed, fixed. -*m.* An employee, a minister.

व्यापृतिः *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापृति मग्नमानस-तया Bv. 1. 58 -2 Operation, action. -3 Exertion. -4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याप्युक्षी = व्यापृक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामर्षः 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

व्यामिश्र *a.* Mingled, intermixed. व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation -2 Be wilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्यालमभूज्जितं जितमिति व्यामोह-कोलाहलः Git. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

व्यायत *p. p.* 1 Long, extended; युवा युवायतबाहुर्दलः R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised, disciplined. -4 Busy, engaged, occupied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, intense, excessive. -7 Mighty, powerful. -8 Deep; व्यायतपातमभिषोत् Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; स्थाने शमवतां शक्यया व्यायामे वृद्धिरगिनां Si. 2. 94. -3 Fatigue, labour. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention; struggle. -6 Business, occupation. -7 A difficulty. -8 A measure of distance (= व्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक *a.* (की *f.*), व्यायामिन् *a.* Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described in S. D. :- व्यायतेतिवृत्ते व्यायोगः स्वलक्ष्मीजनसंयुतः। हीनो गर्भविमर्शोऽप्यो नरेषु भिराश्रितः। एकांशश्च भवेद्विनिमित्तसमोदयः। कौशिकीविरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र न यतः। राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्विरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यशृंगारशतैश्च हरेर्देवाग्निरो रसाः ॥ 514.

व्याल *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious; व्याल-द्रिपा यंतुभिश्चनद्विष्णवः Si. 12. 28; यंता गजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. -2 Bad villainous. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage, Ki. 13. 4. -ल 1 A vicious elephant व्यालं बालमुणालस्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं सद्युद्धं; भते Bh. 2. 6. -2 A beast of prey; वनं व्यालमिषेवितं Rām. -3 As snake; H. 3. 29. -4 A tiger; Mā. 3. -5 A leopard. -6 A king. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -लङ्गः; -नखः a kind of herb. -प्राहः, -प्राहिन् *m.* a snake-catcher. -प्राह 1. a wild animal. -2. a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालवः A kind of oastor-oil plant.

व्यालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

व्यालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled; व्यालोलः केशपाशः Git. 11.

व्यावकलनं Subtradition.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावलगित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to: business, practical -2 Legal, judicial. -3 Customary, usual. -4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक -कः A counsellor, minister. -कं Use.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct, impede.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. -2 Impeded, obstructed. -3 Opened. -4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Covering, screening.

व्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away from, turn back; सहस्रव्यावृत्तमाना द्विषा Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकोटिहलः V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. —Caus. 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul (as a rule &c.); तुल्यवृत्तः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावृत्तयति S. B. अपवाद इवोत्तरं व्यावृत्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नेयमस्माद् व्यावृत्तयार्थं चिदपि शक्यते व्यावृत्तयितुं K. 172. -3 To destroy, remove, V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 To separate from. -6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावृत्तिः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round. -3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावृत्तं *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

व्यावृत्तं 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round; Kt. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यस्मिन्स्थेऽयः श्रुते लक्षरता स्थिता R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (a) Excluded, set aside; different from; अवयवोद्दिष्टाद् व्यावृत्तः Tarka K. (b) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलद्रवदेव्यादिव्यावृत्तः Tarka K.; Mu. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encompassed, surrounded. -6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. —Comp. —गति *a.* desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; विषयाद् व्यावृत्तिः Tark K. -4 Surrounding. -5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. —Comp. —इद्धि *f.* the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation. -8 Arrangement, compilation.

-9 An arranger, a compiler. -10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He saw the son of the sage Parasara by Satyava 1 (horn before his marriage with Santanu q. n.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was horn, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vibhitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishnadvaipayana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvipa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विद्यास वेदां यस्मात् तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Genupati for his scribe. The eighteen Parāṇas, as also the Brahma-sūtras and several other works are ascribed to him. He is one of the seven chirajivins or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्]. -11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Parāṇas in public.

व्यासंज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. -2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.) -3 Separated, detached, disjoined. -4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intensity, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention; Mā. 9. 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. -2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासंघः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन् 2. P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repel, drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 19. 57. -5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहृत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, repulsed. -3 Filled, disappointed; Si. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. —Comp. —अर्थतः one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहावः A distinct oall.

व्याह् 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; व्याजहार

हरसुतसंनिभः R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62; 6. 2. -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, shout. -4 To answer.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words; U. 4. 18, 5. 29. -2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered. व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुनरिति लोके विपरितर्क्य Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression; धृतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्विनः R. 10. 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa in performing his daily Sandhyā adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three सूर, सुब्रह्म and स्वस् or स्वर usually repeated after om; cf. Ma. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्चर 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to. -3 To commit adultery with. -4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणं Transgression; deviation

व्युच्छिन्तिः *f.* व्युच्छेदः Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रमः See उत्क्रम.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. -2 Inverted order, contrariety. -3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgression, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. —ता A kind of riddle.

व्युत्था 1 A. 1 To get up, rise. -2 To increase in strength or power grow strong. —Caus. To excite, in stigate, rouse.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. -4 The completion of religious abstract or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26. -7 Contradicting.

व्युत्पत् 4 A 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.). -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. —Caus. 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word) ब्रह्मशब्दस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य S. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. -2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. -4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जदानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. -2 Formed by derivation. -3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). -4 Completed, perfected; *Mv.* 4. 57. -5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युत्सृ 4 *U.* 1 To throw or scatter about. -2 To throw off, cast away. -3 To set or lay aside. -4 To give up, abandon.

व्युदस्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युदासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. -2 Exclusion (in gram.). -3 Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indifference. -5 Killing, destruction; *Si.* 15. 37.

व्युदित *a.* Disputed, discussed, debated.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युपशमः 1 Non-cessation. -2 Inquietude. -3 Complete cessation (where *वि* shows intensity).

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Burnt. -2 Dawned, become day-light. -3 Become bright or clear. -4 Dwelt. -5 Passed. -६ 1 Day-break, dawn; *Si.* 12. 4. -2 Day. -3 Fruit, result.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise. -4 Fruit, consequence.

व्युत्त *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्युतिः 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूह 1 *U.* 1 To arrange troops in battle array; सूचा वज्रेण चैवैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योधयेत् *Ms.* 7. 191. -2 To arrange, put or place in order, dispose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

व्यूह *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूहोऽस्को व्युपस्कंधः *R.* 1. 13. -2 Firm, compact. -3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); *Bg.* 1. 3. -4 Disarranged, placed out of order. -5 Married. -6 Large, great. -Comp. -कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armor.

व्यूधिः *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; *Ms.* 7. 187. -2 An army, a host, squadron; व्यूहायुधौ तवितरेतरस्मात् भंगं जये चाप-तुरपयवशं *R.* 7. 54. -3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. -4 A part, portion, sub-
head. -5 The body. -6 Structure,

formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8 Separation, distribution. -9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the senses. -Comp. -प्राणिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भंगः, -भेदः breaking an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. -2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यूद्ध *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Deprived of or excluded from. -3 Nullified. -4 Imprefect, deficient.

व्यूद्धिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विपत्ता कृद्भ्यूद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यूद्धिर्दुर्वचनं *Sk.*

व्यू 1 *U.* (व्ययिते, कृत; *causa.* व्या-व्ययिते-दे; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. -2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमम् *n.* [व्ये-मनिर् पृषो० *Up.* 4. 150] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्वेव जडधामातु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जते *K. P.* 10, *Me.* 61; *R.* 12. 67; *N.* 22. 54. -2 Water. -3 A temple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc. -Comp. -उदकं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -जगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. a bird. -3. a saint. -4. a *Brāhmaṇa*. -5. a heavenly body. -धूमः a cloud. -देवः *N.* of *Siva*. -नाशिका a kind of quail. -संजरं, -संभलं a flag, banner. -माय *a.* reaching to the sky. -भु-द्वरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सद् *m.* 1. a deity, god. -2. a *Gandharva*. -3. a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -स्पृश *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्योषं An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger).

व्रज I. 1 *P.* (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाभिनिर्वैत्रेजेधुयैः *Ms.* 4. 67. -2 To go to, approach, visit; माभेकं शरणं व्रज *Bg.* 18. 66. -3 To depart, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass away (as time); ह्यं व्रजति यामिनी रयज नरं द्विद्वारसं *Vikr.* 11. 74. -5 To attain to, go to the state of. -6 To obtain, gain. -II. 10 *U.* (व्रजयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or वा *q. v.*).

व्रजः [व्रज-वर्ज्ये क] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेव-व्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वाणि पतीक्षियेत् *R.* 6. 7; 7. 60; *Si.* 6. 6, 14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds. -3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; *Si.* 2. 64.

-4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A road. -6 A cloud. -7 *N.* of a district near Mathurā. -जं Wandering, going. -Comp. -अंगना, -युवतिः *f.* a woman of *Vraja*, a cowherdess; *Bv.* 2. 165. -अजिरं a cow-pen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of *Krishna*.

व्रजकः A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

व्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. -2 Exile. -3 Ved. A way, road.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -2 An attack, invasion, a march. -3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

व्रण I. 1 *P.* (व्रणति) To sound. -II. 10 *U.* (व्रणयति-ते.) To hurt; wound.

व्रणः-णं [व्रण-अच्] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; *R.* 12. 55. -2 A boil, an ulcer; *U.* 2. 26. -3 A fracture, soar. -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कृत् *a.* 1. wounding. -2. corroding (-*m*) the marking nut tree. -विरोपण *a.* sore-healing; *S.* 4. 13. -शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणित *a.* Wounded, bruised; *U.* 4. 3.

व्रतः-तं [व्रज-व्रज्ये क] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अव्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं *R.* 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vrata*s enjoined in the different *Purāṇas*; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, *e. g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day). -2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽभूद्भगवतः शत्रुवज्रत्व प्रतिरोपयन् *R.* 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. -3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिव्रते तस्याः सा); यति देवव्रता देवान् पितृन् च यति पितृव्रताः *Bg.* 9. 25. -4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्चव्रत *q. v.* -5 Mode of life, course of conduct; *S.* 5. 27. -6 An ordinance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An act, a deed, work. -9 A design, plan. -Comp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आवेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्यो observance or practice of a religious vow. -शरणं, -ण्य conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. -भंगः 1. breach of a vow. -2. breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of in-

vestituro with the sacred thread—**लौपनं** breaking a vow. —**वैकल्यं** the incompleteness of a religious vow. —**सं-ग्रहः** initiation into a vow. —**स्थ** *a.* practising any vow. —**स्नातकः** a Brahmana who has completed the first stage of his religious life, *i. e.* that of a Brahmachārin or religious student; see **स्नातक**.

व्रतयति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. —2 To fast in consequence of a vow. —3 To eat together.

व्रतित्वा *a.* Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious; Pt. 1. 416. —*m.* 1 A religious student. —2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. —3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

व्रततिः, —**ती** *f.* 1 A creoper; **प्र-दाकृष्टव्रततिवलयसंगसंजातपाशः** S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. —2 Expansion, extension.

व्रत्त See **व्रत्त**.

व्रत्तन् See **व्रत्तन्**.

व्रश्च 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृश्च; *caus* व्रश्चयति-ते; *desid.* विव्रश्चति or विव्रश्चति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. —2 To wound.

व्रश्चनः 1 A small saw. —2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. —3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. —*n.* 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. —2 A cut, an incision.

व्राजः 1 Going, motion. —2 A multitude (Ved.).

व्राजिः *f.* A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage; **व्याकानां व्रातैः** G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. —**त** 1 Bodily or manual labour. —2 Day-labour. —3 Casual employment. —4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

व्रातीन *a.* 1 Living by day-labour, a hired labour, coolie. —2 One living by violence.

व्रात्यः [**व्रातात्** समूहात् च्यवति यत्] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; **भवत्यादि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखंडपरिवारित्राणस्नेहः** G. L. 37. —2 A low or vile person in general. —3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Sūdra father and Kshatriya mother). —*स्या* The daughter of an outcast. —**Comp.** —**व्रवः** one who calls himself a Vratya. —**स्तोमः** N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskāras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रीणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. वृ. —II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. —2 To be chosen. —3 To cover, screen.

व्री, 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. —2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः —**डा** 1 Shame; **व्रीडाविवाभ्या-समताविलिख्य** Si. 3. 40; **व्रीडमावहति** ने स (शब्दः) संपत्ति R. 11. 73. —2 Modesty, hashfulness; Si. 10. 18. —**Comp.** —**आनद**, —**अश्रुत** *a.* modest, hashful.

व्रीडनं 1 Shame. —2 Modesty. —3 Lowering, depression

व्रीडित *p. p.* Put to shamo, ashamed, abashed.

व्रीक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः [**व्री-हि** क्विच] 1 Rice; as in **बहुव्रीहि** q. v. —2 A grain of rice. —**Comp.** —**आगर** a granary. —**काञ्चन** a kind of pulse. —**राजिक** panic seed (= कंगू q. v.). —**श्रेष्ठः** a kind of rice (शालिग्राम).

व्रीड 6 P. (व्रीडति) 1 To cover. —2 To be heaped or gathered. —3 To heap, accumulate. —4 To sink, go down.

व्रीक्ष 1 P., 10 U. See **व्रीक्ष**.

व्रीह्य *a.* (यो *f.*) [**व्रीहि-उक्**] 1 Fit for rice. —2 Sown with rice. —*y* A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्री 9 P. (व्रीणाति, rarely व्रीणाति, *caus*, व्रीयति) 1 To go, move. —2 To support, hold, maintain. —3 To choose, select.

व्रीक्ष 10 U. (व्रीक्षयति-ते) To see.

श.

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer; Ki. 15. 45. —2 A weapon. —3 N. of Siva. —**शं** Happiness; Bh. 2. 16.

शङ्ख *a.* Happy, prosperous; Bk. 4. 18.

शङ्खः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. —2 The thunderbolt of Indra. —3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of; **साधु-सन्धिनि धूतानि शंसन्मोक्षतामजं** Rām.; Bg. 5. 1. —2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself); **शंसं सौता-परिवेचनांतमशुद्धितं शासनमग्रजाय** R. 14. 83; **न मे हिंसा शंसति किंचिदीप्सितं** 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. —3 To indicate, bespeak,

show; **यः (अशोकः) सावज्ञो माधवश्री-नियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्यादुरं त्वत्पयस्ते** M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 52. —4 To repeat, recite. —5 To hurt, injure. —6 To ro-vile, traduce.

शंस *Vod.* 1 Praise. —2 Recitation. —3 Calling, invocation. —4 A charm, spell. —5 Wishing well to. —6 A blessing. —7 A curse. —8 Calumny.

शंसनं [**शंस-ल्युट्**] 1 Praising. —2 Telling, relating. —3 Reciting.

शंसा [**शंस-अ**] 1 Praise. —2 Wish, desire, hope. —3 Repeating, narrating. —4 Reciting.

शंसित *p. p.* [**शंस-क्त**] 1 Praised, extolled. —2 Told, said, spoken, declared. —3 Wished, desired. —4 Ascertained, established, determined. —5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसिन् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. —2 Telling, announcing, communicating; **प्रजाव-ती बोहदशंसिनी** ते R. 14. 45. —3 Indicating, bespeaking; **सूयनिः क्षतहुंकार-शंसिनः** Ku. 2. 26; **आभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुरस्कार बाहुः** Bk. 1. 27; **प्रार्थना-निद्रिशंसिनः** R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. —4 Pressaging, foretelling; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शंसु *m.* 1 A praiser, panegyrist. —2 A reciter of hymns.

शक् I. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to effect (usually with an inf. and translatable by 'can'); **अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवत्यः शाखाभिरावाजित-पल्लवाभिः** R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6; Me. 20; sometimes, with acc. or dat.; Ms.

11. 139 ; with gen. also ; see शक. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. -*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive) ; तत्कृतं शक्यते ' it can be done '. -*Desid.* (शिष्यति) 1 To wish to be able. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यते ते, शक) 1 To be able, have power to effect. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know (mostly Ved. in these senses).

शकः 1 N. of a king (especially) applied to Śālivāhana ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word. -2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -*करः* (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44. along with the Paṇḍrakas. &c. ; see Mn. 5. 11 also) -*Comp.* -*अंतकः* ; -*अरिः* epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -*अब्दः* a year of the Saka era. -*कर्तृ* -*कृत* m. the founder of an era.

शकटः -*ट* [शक्-अट् Up. 4. 81] A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. -*टः* 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas* -3 N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (तिनिश). -5 An implement for preparing grain. -*Comp.* -*अक्षः* the axle of a cart. -*अरिः* -*हन्* m. epithets of Kṛishṇa. -*अक्षर* the lunar asterism Rohiṇi (so called because it is signified by a cart). -*भेदः* the division of Rohiṇi by a planet passing through it. -*बिलः* a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in मृच्छकटिका.

शकन् n. Ordure, faeces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकुन् after acc. dual).

शकलः -*ल* [शक्-कल् Up. 1. 109] A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit ; उपलशकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानं Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. -*लं* 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish).

शकटित a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलिन m. A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अन्धद्राव्) ; (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛicchakatika of Sūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelly enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his Desire ; S. D. thus defines him :— मद्सुखतामिमानी दुष्कृतैश्चसंयुक्तः । सोयम-दुर्भाषता राज्ञः स्थलः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81).

शकुनः [शक्-उन् Up. 3. 49] 1 A bird (in general) ; शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). -*नं* 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* a. knowing omens. (-*ज्ञा*) a small house-lizard. -*ज्ञानं* knowledge of omens, augury. -*शास्त्रं* ' the science of omens ' , N. of a work.

शकुनिः [शक्-उनि] 1 A bird ; तद्-शकुनिकुरंगान् मैथिली यनपुष्यत् U. 3. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhana whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -*Comp.* -*ईश्वरः* N. of Garuḍa. -*प्रपा* a trough for watering birds. -*वद्* 1. the cry or sound of a bird. -2. the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

शकुंतः [शक्-उंत] 1 A bird in general ; असव्यापिशकुंतनीहनिमित्तं विभ्रज्जट-मंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

शकुंतकः A bird.

शकुंतला [शकुंतेः लये ला-वचर्थे क] N. of the daughter of Viśvamitra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities, [When Menakā went up to

the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by ' Sakuntas ' or birds whence she was called ' Sakuntala ' . She was afterwards found by the sage Kanva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gāndhārya form of marriage ; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुंतिः A bird ; कलमवरिलं रस्य-रकंटाः कण्ठं शकुंतयः U. 3. 24.

शकुंतिका 1 A bird ; दृष्टानां परिद्वामि मृगयते सौमिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 45.

-2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः -*ली* A kind of fish. -*Comp.* -*अदनी* 1. a kind of medicinal plant (called Kṣṭhi). -2. an earthworm. -*अभेकः* a kind of fish.

शकुत् n. [शक्-कृत् Up. 4. 58] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -*Comp.* -*करिः* m. f., -*करी* a calf ; शकुत्करिर्वस्तः Sk. -*द्वारं* the anus. -*पिंडः*, पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung शपायसि मकरिणि शकुत्पिंडका-नाममात्रान् U. 4. 27.

शकरः, शकरीः A bull.

शकरी 1 A river. -2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger.

शक्त p. p. [शक्-क्] 1 Able, capable ; competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बहवोऽयं कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकारे शक्त्वै किं जीवन् विमुक्तारथा ibid. -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent ; Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधा or शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. [शक्-क्ति] 1 (a) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवं निहत्य कुरु पारुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22 ; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (b) Faculty, capacity ; स्मरणशक्ति ' retentive faculty or memory ' . -2 Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति ' the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself ' ; 2 मंत्रशक्ति ' the power of good counsel ' , and 3 उत्साहशक्ति ' the power of energy ') ; राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायतं Uk. ; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवायंस्त्वं R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17. 63 ; Si. 2. 26. -3 The power of com-

position, poetic power of genies ; शक्तिभिर्गुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेषणम् K. P. 1 ; see explanation *ad. loc.* -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned.) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनायः Mā. 5.1 ; S. 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile ; शक्तिः खड्गमर्षितेन गांहीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो विभेदं पोलस्त्यः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मण R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना) ; तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना) ; it is thus defined:—अस्माच्छब्दाद्यमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽनादिशंसकतः शक्तिः Tarkā K. -11 The female organ ; the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas. -12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. -अर्थः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, अपेक्षित् *a.* having regard to strength ; Si 2. 93. -कुंठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह *a.* apprehending the force or meaning. -2. armed with a spear. (-हः) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptance of a word. -2. a spearman, lancer. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Kārttikeya. -ग्राहक *a.* determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārttikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर *a.* strong, powerful. (-रः) 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पानि, -धृत् *m.* 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -प्रतः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śāktā q. v. -पूजा the worship of Śākti. -पूर्वः an epithet of Parāśara. -वैकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन *a.* powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman. शक्तित्स *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence.

शक्तम् *n.* Ved. Power, strength, energy. —*m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतमुक्त् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2.

9, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. (The form शक्यं is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 23 ; शक्यं ... अविरलमालिङ्गितुं पवनः S. 3. 7 ; विश्रुतयः शक्यमवाप्तुमर्त्ताः Snhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11). -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. -प्रतीकार *a.* remediable.

शक्तु *m. n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal ; see सक्तु.

शक्तु *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [शक्रः] 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृत्वा शक्रतेषु योज्यं शक्राक्ष पाचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kṛtāja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism चतुर्दश. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अशनः the Kṛtāja tree. (-नं) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -आरुयः an owl. -आरमजः 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -गोपा a kind of red insect ; cf. ईदगोप. -जः, -जातः a crow. -जित्, -विज् *m.* epithets of Meghānāda, son of Rāvaṇa. -द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. -धनुस् *n.* -शरसनं the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -पर्णयः the Kṛtāja tree. -पादपः 1. the Kṛtāja tree. -2. the Devadāru tree. -पर्यं = ईदगोप q. v. -भवनं, -भुवनं, -वासः heaven, paradise. -सूयवा colocynth. -मातुका a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. -मूर्धन् *m.* -शिरस् *n.* an ant-hill, a hillock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -वल्लो colocynth (ईदवारुणी). -बाहनं a cloud. -शालिन् *m.* the Kṛtāja tree. -शाला a sacrificial ground. -सारथिः 'the chariot-oor of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vāli. -सुहर yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Śaśā, wife of Indra.

शक्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्रः An elephant.

शकृत् *a.* Ved. Strong powerful. —*m.* An elephant.

शकरः A hnil, an ox. -री 1 A finger. -2 A finger-ring. -3 A girdle, zone. -4 A cow.

शक् 1 A. (शंक्ते, शंक्ति) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शंके जीवति च न वार Rām. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशंकित विवस्वतः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशंकितेभ्यः शंकिते शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāsh. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; त्वद्यासत्ते नयनमुपरिस्थं हि शंके 'युगाद्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथाऽत्यथि यथा हि मां शंसे भीरु V. 3. 14 ; Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To stout 'an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अथैवं शंक्यते (often used in controversial language) ; न च बह्व्याः प्रमाणातरगम्यत्वं शंकितं शक्यं Sarva. 3. -Caus. To frighten, terrify.

शंक्नीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected ; शंक्नीया हि लोकस्मिन्निष्प्रताया वरिद्रया Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शंका [शं-अ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अपायशंका ; अरिद्रशंका &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशंकैर्देवैर्मेनका नामात्तराः मेधिता S. 1 ; कैकेयीशंक्यवाह R. 12. 2 ; 15. 42 ; Me. 69. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression ; स्रजमपि शिरस्यः विसर्गा पुनस्त्यदिशंकया S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनाः स शंकाशंका Ki. 5. 42 ; हरितहृगोद्गमशंकया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. -अन्वित, -आकुल *a.* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. -अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. -आस्पदं a matter of doubt. -निवृत्तिः *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शंकित *p. p.* 1 Doubtful, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed ; Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady ; (see शंक्). -Comp. -चित्त, -मनस् *a.* 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2 suspicious, distrustful. -3 doubtful. -वर्णः a thief.

शंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.) ; स्वदुपावर्तनं शंकि मे मनः R. 8. 53 ; अतिशयः पापशंकी S. 4. -2 Full of danger ; तस्माद्विषुपतिरिवाचनिपतेः सेवा सदा शंकिनी Subhāsh.

शंकुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शकः A dranght-ox.

शंकरः *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [शं हलं करोति कृ-अच्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -रः 1 N. of Siva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II.

-रि 1 N. of Pārvati, wife of Śiva.
-2 Bengal madder. -3 The Samī tree. -Comp. -आवासः 1. the Kailāsa.
-2. camphor. -शिवः the francoline partridge.

शङ्कुः [शङ्कु-उण् Up. 1. 36] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; off. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः 'the dart of grief', i. e. sharp or poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod. -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions. -11 The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill. -13 The penis. -14 The skate-fish. -15 A demon. -16 Poison. -17 Sin; crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. -19 N. of Śiva. -20 The Śāla tree. -21 A kind of perfume (नली). -22 N. of Kāma, the god of love. -Comp. -शृङ्ग a. spike-eared. (-नी) an ass. -जीवा (in astr.) the gno nau sine. -तृषा the Śāla tree.

शङ्कर्य Anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.).

शङ्कचिः. शङ्कोचः (चिः) A skate-fish.
शङ्कुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet.
-2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -खंडः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -खं [शङ्ख-उण् Up. 1. 102] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतमानसमुद्रमिति शङ्खः शिखिभुक्तमुखाय Pt. 4. 110; शङ्खान् दध्मः प्रयुक् प्रयुक् Bg. 1. 18. -2 The bone on the forehead; शङ्खांश्चोति विलोचनं यत् Ku. 7. 33. -3 The temporal bone. -4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. -5 A hundred billions. -6 A military drum or other martial instrument. -7 A kind of perfume (नली). -8 One of the nine treasures of Kuhera. -9 N. of a demon slain by Viṣṇu. -10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q.v.). -Comp. -उदकं the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारः, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. -क्षीरं an impossibility; cf. लघुष. -चरी, -चर्चा a mark made with sandal (on the forehead.). -चूर्णं powder produced from shells. -जः a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). -द्रावः, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. -ध्वजः, -ध्वज m. a shell-blower; conch-blower. -ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -पाल

an epithet of the sun. -प्रस्यः a spot on the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -मुखः an alligator. -मुक्ता the mother of pearls. -लिखिता a righteous or just king. (-dual) N. of two writers of Smṛitis. -स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -कं A conch-shell. -का 1 A disease of the head. -2 The temporal bone. -कं A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकः (खः) A small conch or shell.

शङ्खिन् m. 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 A conch-blower. -4 A worker in shells.

शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her:—दीर्घातिदीर्घनिवना वयंदरी या कामोपमंगरासिका युगशीलयुक्ता।।रेखाभरणं च विभूषितकंदं देशा संमोह-केलिरसिका किल शङ्खिनी सा॥ cf. चित्रिणी, हस्तिनी, and पद्मिनी also. -2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. -Comp. -फलः the Śiṛiṣa tree.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शक्ते) To speak, say, tell.

शङ्खिः -ची f. N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. -2 Activity, energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 A holy or pious act; devotion. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तृ m. epithets of Indra.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शक्ते) To go, move.

शङ् I. 1 P. (शतति) 1 To be sick. -2 To divide, separate. -3 To be dissolved. -4 To be weary or dejected. -5 To go. -II. 10 A. (शायते) To praise, flatter.

शङ् a. Sour, acid, astringent.

शङ्ग The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा सिंहकेसर.

शङ्गिः f. The plant called Zedoary.

शङ्गकं Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शङ्ग I. 1 P. (शतति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 P. (शतयति) 1 To finish. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To be idle or lazy (शतयति). -5 To deceive, cheat. -6 To speak ill of. -7 To speak well or elegantly.

शङ्ग a. [शङ्-अङ्] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. -2 Wicked, depraved. -ङ्ग 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. -2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on

another); ध्रुवमस्मि शङ्गः ह्यस्मिन्ने दि-
विता केतवस्सलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31;
शङ्ग इति मयि तावदस्तु ते परिच्छयस्य च-
रणा मिये M. 3. 19; (the S. D. thus
defines a शङ्ग -शङ्गोऽयमेकं बहुभावा यः।
वर्धितवहिरुत्तरामो विप्रियमन्यत्र गृहमाचरति ॥ 74).
-3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A mediator,
arbitrator. -5 The Dhattāra plant.
-6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -ङ्ग 1
Iron. -2 Saffron.

शङ्ग 1 P. (शङ्गति) To give.

शङ्ग Hemp. -Comp. -द्वं 1. a
hempen cord or string. -2 a net
made of hemp. -3. cordage.

शङ्गीरं A bank or alluvial island
in the middle of the river Sonā.

शङ्गः A eunuch (= शङ्ग q. v.).

शङ्ग 1 P. (शङ्गति) 1 To heap, col-
lect. -2 To hurt, wound.

शङ्गः [शङ्-अङ् Up. 1. 113] 1 An
impotent man, a eunuch. -2 A bull.
-3 A bull at liberty to move. -ङ्ग A
collection, multitude; cf. वर or संघ.

शङ्गः 1 A eunuch, an impotent
man. -2 A male attendant in the
women's apartments (chosen from
the class of eunuchs or emasculated
persons). -3 A bull. -4 A bull at
liberty to move. -5 A mad-man.

शतं 1 A hundred; लिङ्गो वृद्धि शतं
Sānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संपत्ते प्राकारस्यो
धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in
the singular with a plural noun of
any gender; शतं वराः; शतं गावः; or शतं
ग्रहणि, in which case it is treated as
a numeral adjective; but sometimes
in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश
शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun
in the genitive; गवां शतं वर्षाणि शतं
'a century of cows, years' &c. At
the end of comp., it may remain
unchanged; भव भवति शरच्छते, or may be
changed into शतरी; as in आदीशवशतरी
a work of Govardhañchārya. -2
Any large number; as in शतपथ q.v.
-Comp. -अक्षी 1. night. -2. the
goddess Durgā. -अंश 1. a car,
carriage; especially, a war-chariot.
-2. N. of a tree (तिनिका). -अनीका
an old man. -अवृत्तं a century. -अरं,
-अरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -अ-
रुक् m., अरुक् a leprosy disease of the
skin. -अवरा a fine of a hundred.
(-रं) 1. N. of a plant. -2. N. of
the wife of Indra. -आनकं a ceme-
tery. -आनदः 1. N. of Brahman. -2
of Viṣṇu or Kṛiṣṇa. -3. of the car
of Viṣṇu. -4. of a son of Gautama
and Ahalyā, the family-priest of Jan-
aka; U. 1. 16. -आयुस् a. lasting or
living for a hundred years. -आवर्त्ता,
-आवर्त्तिन m. N. of Viṣṇu. -वैजा 1.
the ruler of a hundred. -2 the ruler of

a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115.—**शुभः** N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (—**भ**) gold.—**शुक्लम् ind.** a hundred times.—**कोटि** *a.* hundred-edged. (—**टि**) Indra's thunderbolt. (—**फ**) a hundred crores.—**कृता** an epithet of Indra, R. 3. 38.—**खंड** gold.—**गु** *a.* possessed of a hundred cows.—**गुण**,—**गुणित** *a.* a hundredfold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22.—**ग्रन्थिः f.** the Dûrvā grass.—**घ्नः** N. of Siva.—**घ्नी** 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *talas* in length; शतश्री च षतुस्ताला लोहकंटकसंयुता; or अयःकंटकसंयुता शतश्री महती शिला); R. 12. 95.—**2.** a female scorpion.—**3.** a disease of the throat.—**4.** N. of a plant (करंज).—**छन्दः** a kind of woodpecker.—**जिह्वः** an epithet of Siva.—**तारका**,—**निषज्ज**,—**निषा f.** N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars—**दल**, the white rose.—**द्रुः f.** 1. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej.—**2.** N. of the Ganges.—**धामन् m.** an epithet of Vishnu.—**धार** *a.* 1. flowing in a hundred streams.—**2.** having a hundred edges. (—**र**) the thunderbolt of Indra.—**धृतिः** 1. an epithet of Indra.—**2.** of Brahman.—**3.** heaven or *Svarga*.—**पत्र** 1. a peacock.—**2.** the (Indian) crane.—**3.** a woodpecker.—**4.** a parrot or a species of it. (—**त्र**) a woman. (—**त्र**) a lotus; आबुतबुतशतपत्राभिर्भ (आननं) बह्वर्था Mā. 1. 22.—**योगिः** an epithet of Brahman; कपेन सूर्यः शतपत्रयोगि (संभावयामास); Ku. 7. 46.—**पत्रकः** the woodpecker.—**पत्री**,—**पत्रिका** the white rose.—**पथमाश्रयं** N. of a well-known Brāhmaṇa attached to the Sukla Yajurveda.—**पद्**,—**पाद्** *a.* having a hundred feet.—**पद्मी**,—**पाद् f.** a centipede.—**पद्मं** 1. a lotus with a hundred petals.—**2.** the white lotus.—**पर्वन् m.** a bamboo. (—**फ**) 1. the full-moon day in the month of *Āsvin*.—**2.** Dûrvā grass.—**3.** the plant *Kafukā*.—**4.** orris root.—**5.** the wife of Bārgava or Sukra.—**ईशः** the planet Venus.—**पर्विका** 1. Dûrvā grass.—**2.** orris root.—**3.** bat'y.—**पाद्**,—**पाद् m.**,—**पाद्मी**,—**पदिक्** a centipede.—**पुष्पः** epithet of the poet Bhāravi.—**मासः** the Karavira tree.—**निषज्ज** see शततारका.—**मीरुः f.** the Arabian jasmine.—**मखः**,—**मन्थुः** 1. epithets of Indra; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 2 64; R. 9. 13.—**2.** an owl.—**मानः**,—**न** 1. *Pala* of silver.—**2.** an *Adhaka* 9. *v.*—**मार्जः** an almoner.—**मुख**

a. 1. having a hundred ways.—**2.** having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings; विवेकप्रदानं भवति विनिपायः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (—**ख**) a hundred ways or openings. (—**खी**) a brush, broom.—**मूला** the Dûrvā grass.—**यज्वन् m.** an epithet of Indra.—**यष्टिकः** a necklace of one hundred strings.—**स्यार** N. of a daughter of Brāhman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhūva).—**लुपः**,—**लुपकः** an epithet of the poet Bhāravi.—**वर्ष** *a.* 1. a century old.—**2.** lasting for a hundred years. (—**र्व**) one hundred years, a century.—**वीर्य** 1. white-flowering Dûrvā.—**2.** the plant *Satāvāri*.—**वेधित् m.** a kind of sorrel.—**शाख** *a.* 1. various, multi-form.—**2.** having hundred, *i. e.* many branches.—**सहस्र** 1. a hundred thousand.—**2.** several hundred *i. e.* a large number.—**साहस्र** *a.* 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand.—**2.** bought with a hundred thousand.—**द्वाद** 1. lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4.—**2.** the thunderbolt of Indra.—**ह्रदा** the thunderbolt.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred.—**2** Containing a hundred.—**कं** 1 A century.—**2** A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति°, वैराग्य°, शृंगार° a collection of one hundred stanzas on 'Niti' &c.

शततम *a.* (मी f.) One-hundredth.

शतधा ind. 1 In a hundred ways.—**2** Into a hundred parts or pieces.—**3** A hundred-fold.—**f.** The Dûrvā grass.

शतशम् ind. 1 By hundreds.—**2** A hundred times; शतशः शप्ते Prah. 3; Ms. 12. 58.—**3** A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11 5.

शतिक *a.* (की f.), शत्य *a.* [शतेन क्रीतः शतस्य विकारः तस्यां वा इति ट् न् यत् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208.—**2** Relating to a hundred.—**3** Effected with a hundred.—**4** Bought with a hundred.—**5** Charged with or for a hundred.—**6** Bearing tax or interest per hundred.—**7** Indioative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिव *a.* 1 A hundred-fold.—**2** Numerous.—**m.** The owner of a hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Sānti. 2 6; Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शत्रु A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Kṛit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शत्रिः 1 An enemy.—**2** Injury, hurt.

शस्त्रिः An elephant.

शत्रुः [शत्रुन् [u. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror.—**2** An enemy, a foe, an adversary; अमा शत्रो च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं Snbbāsh.; कृष्णकर्ता पिता शत्रुमाता च व्याभिचारिणी। भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपठितः Snbbāsh.—**3** A political rival, a rival neighbouring king.—**Comp.**—**उपजापः** the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy.—**कर्षण**,—**द्वयन**,—**निर्वहण** *a.* subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies.—**घ्नः** 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakshmana, being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subāhn and Bahusruta; see R. 15.—**पक्षः** 1. the party or side of an enemy.—**2.** an opponent, antagonist.—**मर्दन** an epithet of Satrugbha.—**विद्रवः** a hostile invasion.—**विनाशनः** an epithet of Siva.—**सह**,—**साह** *a.* withstanding an enemy.—**सेवित्** *a.* serving a hostile prince; Ms. 7. 186.—**हृत्** a foe-slayer.—**हन्** *a.* foe-slayer.

शत्रुञ्जयः 1 An elephant.—**2** N. of a mountain.

शत्रुञ्जय *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्रुरी Night.

शद् 1. 1 P. (but *A.* in conjugational tenses) (शीयते, शन) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither.—**2** To go.—**Caus.** (शद्द्येति-ते) ! To cause to go, impel.—**2** (शतयति-ते) (*a*) To fell, throw down, cut down; किं भूत्कटकस्तिपित्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शतिताः Subhāsh.; St. 14. 87, 15 24; (*b*) To kill, destroy.—**II.** 1 P. (शदति). To go (usually with आ).

शद्: An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शद्भिः 1 An elephant.—**2** Cloud.—**3** N. of Arjuna.—**द्भिः f.** 1 Lightning.—**2** Candied sugar.

शद्भु *a.* 1 Going, moving.—**2** Falling, perishing, decaying.

शक्ष p. y. Fallen, decayed, withered.

शनकैस् ind. Slowly; see शनैस्.

शनिः [शो-अनि किञ् Tv.] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and

represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes). -2 Saturday. -3. N. of Siva. -Comp. -जं black pepper. -प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -प्रसूः f. an epithet of Chhāyā, wife of the sun; cf. संज्ञा. -शिव्यं a sapphire. -वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शानैस् ind. 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; धर्मं संविद्युष्यन्ते; Kn. 3. 59; Ms. 3. 217. -3 Successively, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mildly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. (शानैः शानैः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. -चर a. going or moving slowly; शानैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयी च Bh. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शान्तनुः N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangā and Satyavati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhīshma, and by the latter Chitrāngada and Vichitravirya. Bhīshma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. भीष्म.

शाप् A. technical term used by Pāṇini for the conjugal sign अ inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugal tenses in the first class of roots.

शाप् ind. A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शाप् 1, 4 U. (शपति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शप) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद्भवमाशुषीति तत् R. 8. 80; सौष्टुप्प्रासुरथ धूमिपतिं शशाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप। यथा नाम्नेन दुष्येयमुते रामविवासानात् Rām.; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजपङ्कजेन K.; Ghat. 22; अशप्त निहुवानेऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहिता Bk. 8. 74; प्रेम जिज्ञासमानाम्यस्तथाऽशप्तत कामिना B. 33; sometimes शाप् governs a cognate accusative; सहस्रशोऽसौ शपयानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. -3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); द्विषद्भवश्चाशप्यन्तथा Bk. 17. 4; प्रातिवाच-

मदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्विभुजे Si. 16. 25. -Caus. (शपयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure; शपयितोऽसि गो-बाह्मणकाभ्याम् Mk. 3; शपयतासि मम लभ्येनिकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचा न कथयसि Māl. 8.

शपः [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. -2 An oath.

शपथः [शप्-अच्] 1 Cursing. -2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. -3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; आनन्दो न हि कस्तु-र्थाः शपथेनाशुभाभ्यते Bv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. -4 Conjurament, binding by oaths; Māl. 3. 2. -Comp. -पत्रं an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपन् 1 See शपय. -2 Reviling; abuse.

शप्त p. p. 1 Cursed. -2 Sworn. -3 Reviled, abused; (see शप्).

शफः -फं [शम्-अच् पृषो० पश्य कः] 1 A hoof. -2 The root of a tree. -Comp. -ऊरुः f. a woman having hibs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof; see P. IV. 1. 70.

शफरः (री. f.) [शफं राति रा-क Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish; मोक्षी-कटुं चटुलशफरद्वर्तनमेक्षितानि Me. 40; Si. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. -Comp. -अधि-पा the fish called liṣha.

शब(व)रः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् युञ्जफलानं ब्रज इति शबरा देव हारं हरति K. P. 10. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The hand. -4 Water. -5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṃsā. -रौ 1 A Sahara female. -2 A female Kīrāta who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. -Comp. -आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -लोध्रः the wild Lodhra tree.

शब(व)लः a. 1 Spotted, bindled, variegated; कञ्चित्प्रभा चांद्रमसी तमो-भिष्टयाविलिनिः शबलीकृतेव R. 13. 56, 5. 44; Mv. 7. 26. -2 Varied, divided into various parts. -3 Articulate; imitative. -रः A variegated colour. -ला, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. -2 The cow of plenty or Kāmadhenn q. v. -लं Water.

शब् 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) To sound, make a noise. -2 To speak; call out, call out to; चित्तमुदु-करायाः शब्दयन्त्या बयोनिः पपितसति दिव्ये स्के हेलया बालभ्यः Si. 11. 47. -3 To name, call; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्दते Ratn. 4. -With अभि to name. -प्र to explain. -से to call out to.

शब्दः [शब्-अच्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense to hearing and property of आकाश); अथात्मनः शब्दयुगं

युगजः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -2 Sound, note (of birds, men &c.), noise in general; विप्रवासोपममादृभि-गतयः शब्दं संहते सुभाः S. 1. 14; Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 31; Ku. 1. 45. -3 The sound of a musical instrument; बाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2; Kn. 1. 45. -4 A word, sound, significant word (for defin. &c. see Mbh. introduction); एका शब्दः सम्प्रगर्भितः सम्प्रकृ प्रयुक्ता स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति; so शब्दार्थः. -5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. -6 A title, an epithet; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति बालश्चजनैश्चमर्षी Kn. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; वृषेण चक्रे दुवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 42; V. 1. 1. -7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. -8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa). -9 Grammar. -Comp. -अतीत a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अपराहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनु रूप a. proportionate or corresponding to the sound; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. -अनुशासतं the science of words, i. e. grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. -अर्थो द्वा 1 a word and its meaning; अ-दोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थलंकार); e. g. see K. P. 9. -आख्येय a. to be commemorated in words; Me. 103. (-यं) an oral or verbal communication. -आशब्दः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कार a. sound-ins, sonorous. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गत a. inherent or residing in a word. -गुण a. having sound for its quality; R. 13. 1. -ग्रह 1. catching the sound. -2. the ear. -ग्रामः the range or reach of sound. -चतुर्थ cleverness of style, eloquence. -विश्वं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अचम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word विश्व). -चोरः 'a word-thief', a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितिरहं स्वयि मे भावनिर्घणमारति R. 8. 52. -पतिन् a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; शब्दपातिनमि-धु विससजे R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or

oral evidence. —**बोधः** knowledge derived from verbal testimony. —**ब्रह्मन्** *n.* 1. the Vedas. —2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तदुक्तं विवर्तमितिहासं U. 2, 7. 20. —3. a property of words called स्फोट *q. v.* —**भेदित्** *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. the anus. —3. a kind of arrow. —**योनिः** *f.* a root, radical word. —**विद्या**, —**शास्त्रं** the science of words, *i. e.* grammar; अनंतपरं किलशब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; S. 2. 112; 24. 24. —**विरोधः** opposition of words (in a sentence). —**विशेषः** a variety of sound. —**विशेषणं** (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). —**वेधित्** *a.* hitting as invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपातिन्. (—*m.*) 1. a kind of arrow. —2. an archer. —3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. —4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. —5. an epithet of Arjuna. —**शक्तिः** *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. —**शासनं** 1. a rule of grammar. —2. the science of grammar. —**शुद्धिः** *f.* 1. purity of words. —2. the correct use of words. —**श्लेषः** a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivocal; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्ति-सहसमर्थश्लेषः). —**संग्रहः** a vocabulary, lexicon. —**सौष्टवं** elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. —**सौकर्यं** ease of expression.

शब्दन् *a.* [शब्द लुट् लुट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. —**न** 1. Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. —2. A sound, noise. —3. Calling out, calling. —4. Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायते मधुमाम्बलेः कीचकाः पूर्वमाणा Me. 56. —2 To ory, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. —3 To call, call out to; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिनः शब्दायते S. 4; Mn. 1, भवतु शब्दायित्वे तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

शब्दित *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). —2 Uttered, articulated. —3 Called, called out to. —4 Named; designated. —5 Explained. —6 Made public, manifested. —**न** Noise, ory

शाम *ind* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a

blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य; (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शम्). —**Comp.** —**कर** see *s. v.* —**साति** *a.* conferring happiness, propitiating, auspicious. —**पाकः** 1. lac, red dye. —2. cooking, maturing. —**यु** see *s. v.*

शाम् I. 4 P. (शाम्यति, शांत) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified (as a person); शाम्येत्स्यपकरणेन नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समस्तरोषि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोके R. 7. 3; शांतो लवः U. 6. 7. —2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चिंता शशाम सकलापि सरोवराणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामा कामानामुपभोगे न शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. —3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृद्धापि विनां वृषाग्निः R. 2. 14, U. 5. 7. —4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). —5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). —**Caus.** (शामयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II.) 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe: कः क्षितिलैः शामयिता वचनैस्तवाग्निं Bv. 3. 1; संरंभं शामयामास R. 15. 85, 17. 55; S. 5. 7. —2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. —3 To remove, avert; प्रतिकूलं देवं शामयितुं S. 1. —4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शामयति गजानन्यान् गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. —5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. —6 To quench, extinguish; सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शामयत्येष पावकं H. 1. 86, Ms. 53. —7 To leave off, desist, cease. —II. 10 U. (शामयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. —2 To show, display.

शामा [शम्-अच्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. —2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. —3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शामरतेऽमरतेजोति पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Sr. 2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. —4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शाममुपयातु ममाति चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शामभेद्यति मम शोकः कथं नृवत्ते S. 4. 20. —5 Peace; as In शामोपन्यास Ve. 5. —6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). —7 The hand. —**Comp.** —**अंतकः** the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). —**वर** *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical. —**प्रधान** *a.* in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शामप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7.

शामयः [शम्-अयच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. —2 counselor, minister.

शामन *a.* (ची *f.*) [शाम्णिच् लुट् लुट् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. —**न** 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. —2 Calmness, tranquillity. —3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. —4 Hurting, injuring. —5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. —6 Swallowing, chewing. —**न** 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. —2 N. of Yama, the god of death. —**Comp.** —**स्वभ्रु** *f.* 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā.

शामनी Night. —**Comp.** —**सद्** (—**पद्**) a demon, goblin.

शामल [शम्-कल्] 1 Faeces, ordure, excrement. —2 Impurity, sediment. —3 Sin, moral impurity. —4 A calamity, misfortune.

शमित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. —2 Alleviated, eased, relieved. —3 Relaxed. —4 Calm, sedate. —5 Moderated, tempered.

शमिन् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. —2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Bk. 7. 5, Mk. 1. 16.

शमी [शम्-श्च् वा क्षीप्] (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भा शमीमिव S. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमुविश्ववश्यति S. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302. —2 A pod, legume. —**Comp.** —**गर्भः** 1. an epithet of fire. —2. a Brāhmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. —**धान्यं** any pulse or grain growing in pods. leguminous grain. —**रोहः** an epithet of Siva.

शमी (भि) रः A small variety of the Sami tree.

शंपा Lightning.

शंङ् I. 1 P. (शंयति) To go, move. —II. 10 P. (शंयति) To collect, heap together.

शंभ (व) a. [शंभ्-अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. —2 Poor, unfortunate. —**वः** 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. —2 The iron head of a pestle. —3 An iron chain worn round the loins. —4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. —5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंभाङ्ग means 'to plough twice').

शंभर *a.* [शंभ्-अरच्] Best, excellent, —**रः** 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, *q. v.* —2 A mountain. —3 A kind of deer. —4 A Jina. —5 N. of the trees—चित्रक, लोध्र and अर्जुन. —6 A kind of fish. —7 War. —**र** 1 Water. —2 A cloud. —3 Wealth. —4 A rite or religious observance. —**Comp.** —**अति**, —**सुदृढा** epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. —**असुरा** the demon Sambara.

शंभरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शंभलः -लं [शंभ-कलच्] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शंभली A procuress.

शंभुः, शंभुका, शंभुकः A bivalve shell.

शंभुकः 1 A bivalve shell (शंभुका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Śūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma ; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15).

शंभुः 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron-head of a pebble.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंभु a. [शंभ-हृ] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भुः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -तनया, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya or Ganeśa. -मिया 1. N. of Durgā. -2. emblio myrobalan (आमलकी). -वल्लभे the white lotus.

शम्पा [शम्-पद् टाप्] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय a. (-या, -यी f.) [शी-अच्] Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34 ; so उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, ह्रस्वशय, विलेशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abnase, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयत् a. Sleepy, sleeping.

शयय a. [शी-अयच्] Sleepy, asleep. -यः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

शयन [शी-लुट्] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch ; शयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95 ; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. -अ(आ) गारः, -रे, -ग्रहं a bed chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashāḍha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीय [शी-आधारे अनीयच्] A bed, couch; परिश्रमं शयनीयमय मे R. 8. 66 ; कातासक्त्यः शयनीयोल्लसत ते U. 3. 21 ; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु a. [शी-अलुच्] Sleepy, slothful ; इति नोपशयस्थोपि शयालुश्च-गुह्येनाच् Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1. A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित p. p. [शी-कर्तरि क्] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. -त Sleep, sleeping.

शयुः, शयुनः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [शी-आधारे क्यप्] 1 A bed, couch ; शय्या भूमितलं Śānti. 4. 9 ; महारम्भा शय्या Bn. 3. 79 ; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 lying, stinging together. -Comp. -अस्थक्षः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्सर्गः the side of a bed. -गत a. 1. lying in a bed. -2. confined to a bed. -ग्रहं a bed-chamber ; R. 16. 4.

शरः [शू-अच्] 1 An arrow, a shaft ; कच्च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass ; शरकांडपांडुमदस्थला M. 3. 8 ; हृस्वेन सीता शरपांडुरेण A. 14. 26 ; Si. 11. 30. -3 The cream of a slightly curdled milk cream. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number ' five. ' -त Water. -Comp. -अग्र्यः an excellent arrow. -अग्र्यासा, -आघातः archery. -असनं, -आस्थं an arrow-shooter, a bow ; शरासनं तेषु विरुध्यतानिधं S. 6. 28 ; R. 3. 52 ; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आघातः a bow. -आभ्रयः a quiver. -आहत a. struck by an arrow. -इषीका an arrow. -इष्टः the mango tree. -ओघा a shower or multitude of arrows. -कांडः 1. a reed-stalk. -2. a shaft of an arrow. -घातः shooting with arrows, archery. -जं fresh butter. -जः N. of Kārttikeya. -जन्मन् m. an epithet of Kārttikeya ; R. 3. 23. -जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. °स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुखल, -पुखल the feathered end of an arrow. -पुखलः a swift arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest ; R. 13. 45. -धूः N. of Kārttikeya. -धृष्टिः f. the point of an arrow. -मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. -वनं (वणं) a thicket of reeds ; Me. 45. °उद्भवः, °भवः epithets of Kārttikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणि 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. -व्रातः a mass or multitude of arrows. -संधानं taking aim with an arrow ; शरसंधानं नादयति S. 1. -संवाध a. covered

with arrows ; U. 4. 29. -स्थं a clump of reeds.

शरटः [शू-अट्] 1 A chameleon. -2 A sallower.

शरणं [शू-लुट्] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence ; शूरा शरणाय शरणायमन्यं कथं प्रपत्ये स्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3 ; U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter ; Ku. 3. 8 ; Pt. 2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also) ; स सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणं Ki. 18. 22 ; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7 ; शरणं गम्य-या &c. ' to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to ' ; यमि हे कमिह शरणं Git. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment ; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation ; Mu. 3. 15 ; Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, resting-place. -7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -अभिच्छि a. -एच्छि a. 1. seeking refuge or protection ; Bh. 2. 76. -2. unfortunate. -आगतः, -आपन्न a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख a. looking up to for protection ; R. 6. 21.

शरण्य a. [शरणे साधुः यत्] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge ; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 ; शरण्यो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1 ; R. 2. 30 ; 14. 64, 15. 2 ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -प्यः An epithet of Siva. -प्यः 1 A place of a refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection, U. 1. 50. v. 1. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

शरणीः (निः f.) 1 A road, path. -2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. -2 A cloud -3 Wind.

शरद् 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon. -3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

शरत् f. [शू-अदि Up. 1. 129] 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक) ; यात्रायि चोद्गयामास तं शरत् प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24. -2 A year ; एवं जीव शरदा शरत् R. 10. 1 ; U. 1. 15 ; धारिणीधृतधारिण्यांभिव भर्ता शरच्छतं M. 1. 15. -Comp. -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अंबुधरा an autumnal cloud. -उदाशयः an autumnal lake. -कामिन m. a dog. -कालः the autumnal season. -वना, -मेघा an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रा (शरच्चंद्रा) the autumnal moon. -त्रियासा an autumnal night. -वदा -ई the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called Kojāgara q. v. -सुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. -2 A year.

शरविज a. Autumnal.

शरभः [शृ-अभञ् Up. 3. 122] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्वा मोक्षरथं कृपात् R. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहघाती Mb. -3 A camel. -4 A grass-hopper. -5 A locust.

शरयुः (युः) f. N. of a river; see सरयु (युः).

शरल a. 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked; fraudulent (according to Sabdak).

शरलकं Water.

शरत्वं [शरवे शरशिक्षाये हितं शरु.यत्] A butt or mark (for arrows), target (fig. also); तौ शरव्यमकरोरस नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवाशुराः S. 6. 28; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24; ययसन-शरशरव्यता गवाः K.

शराटिः (-डिः, -तिः, -रिः, -लिः) A kind of bird.

शराह a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious. -रुः A mischievous animal; शराहचक्रचारभीषणाय महारथं Dk.

शरावः -वं [शरं दद्यादिसारमवति अन्-अण Tv.] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 Kudavas.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिमन् m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं [शृ-रिन्] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Kn. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं तत्त्वविद्यार्थस्य चिच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; शरीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. the interior of the body. -2. another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्तुं m. a father. -कर्षणं emaciation of the body. जः 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -हृत् a. equal to, i. e. as dear as one's own person. -वृत् 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body (as in penance). -धृक् a. having a body. -पतनं, -पातः shuffling off the moral coil, death. -पाकः emaciation (of the body). -वद् a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; शरीरवद्ः प्रथमा-भमो यथा Ku. 5. 30. -बंधः 1. the

bodily frame; शरीरबंधेन तिरोबभूव R. 16. 23. -2. being endowed with a body, i. e. birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. -बंधकः a hostage. -भाक् a. embodied, incarnate. (-m.) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -यष्टिः f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -वृत्तिः f. maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. -वैकल्यं bodily ailment, sickness, disease. -बुध्दुः personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1. decoration of the person. -2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory Samakāras. -संपत्तिः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. -सं बंधः relation by marriage. -सावः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -स्थितिः f. 1. the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. -2. taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kādambari).

शरीरकं 1 The body. -2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; करुणस्य मूर्तिर्यथा शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4; भावविब शरीरिणी M. 1. 10. -2 Living. -m. 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणीं स्यात्वरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणी R. 8. 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon. -3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -4 Anger, passion. -5 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [शृ-करन् कस्य नेत्वम् Up. 4. 3] 1 Candied sugar. -2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; प्रादुकोतरपवित्रेव शर्करा Mk. 5. -3 Gravelly mould. -4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. -5 A piece, fragment. -6 A potsherd. -7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, i. e. hail. -8 The disease called gravel. -Comp. -उत्कं sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. -सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisākha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करिक a. (की f.), शर्करिल, शर्करा-वत् a. Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करी 1 A river. -2 A girdle. -3 A pen.

शर्धः [शृ-धञ्] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be n. also in this sense). -2 A troop, multitude. -3 Strength; power.

शर्धजह a. Causing flatulence. -हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धनं The act of breaking wind.

शर्धन् n. Ved. 1 A troop, host, (particularly of Maruts). -2 Strength, power.

शर्ध् 1 P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To injure, kill.

शर्धेन् a. [शृ-धनिन् Up. 4. 144] Happy, prosperous. -m. An affix added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa; as विष्णुशर्धेन्; cf. वध्न्, दास, युव. -n 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; स्वर्जय-सुखं शर्धे च मानिना वरं त्यजन्ति न स्वैकमपा-चितं वतं N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. -2 A blessing. -3 Protection. -4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedio in this sense). -Comp. -व् a. conferring happiness. (-वः) an epithet of Vishnu.

शर्धरः A sort of garment.

शर्धिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayāu and daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas; cf. देवशानी and यशति.

शर्धः a. Ved. Hurtful, injurious. -यः An enemy.

शर्ध्या 1 Night. -2 A finger. -3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर्ध् 1 P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्धः 1 N. of Siva; R. 11. 93; Kn. 6. 14. -2 N. of Vishnu.

शर्धरः N. of the god of love. -रः Darkness.

शर्धरा [शृ-धनिप् क्तिप् वनो र च] 1 A night; शाश्वतं पुनरेति शर्धरा R. 8. 56. 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 A woman. -Comp. -ईशः the moon.

शर्धला-ली An iron crow.

शर्धणी N. of Pārvatī or Durgā, wife of ŚSiva.

शर्धरीक a. Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शर्ध् 1. 1 A (शर्धते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. -2 To tremble. -3 To cover. -II. P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शर्धते) To praise.

शर्धः [शृ-धञ्] 1 A dart, spear. -2 A stake. -3 N. of शुनि an attendant of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 A camel. -लं The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलंगः A king, sovereign.

शलमः [शल्-अम् Up. 3. 122] 1 A grass-hopper, locust; S. 1. 32. -2 A moth; कौरव्यवंशद्विदम्बिक एष शलमायने Ve. 1. 19; Si. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40. -3 N. of an Asura.

शलल The quill of a porcupine.
श्री 1 The quill of a porcupine. -2 A small porcupine.

शलाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); अयस्कान्तमणिशलाका Māl. 1. -2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium) ; अज्ञानधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानाजनशलाका । चक्षुरभिलि-
तं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; ययौ शलाकामपरा वहन्ती R. 7. 8. -3 An arrow. -4 A dart, javelin. -5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. -6 A rib (as of an umbrella). -7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes); Y. 3. 85. -8 A sprout, spring, shoot; उद्दि-
क्षया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24. -9 A paint-brush. -10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. -11 A porcupine. -12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -13 A ruler. -14 The Śārikā bird. -Comp. -धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. -परि ind. an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with Śalākas; cf. परि or अक्षपरि.

शलाटः A cart-load.

शलाटु a Unripe. -टः A kind of root.

शलाभेलिः A camel.

शलालुः A kind of perfume.

शलकं, शलकलं [शल्-क कस्य नेत्वम् Un. 3. 43] 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. -2 Bark, rind (of trees). -3 A part, portion, fragment.

शलकलित, शलिकन् m. A fish.

शलम् 1 A. (शलमे) To praise.

शलमलिः -ली f. The silk-cotton tree

शल्यं [शल्-यर्] 1 A spear, javelin, dart -2 An arrow, a shaft: शल्यं निखा तदुद्धारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; शल्यप्रोतं 9. 75; अन्वगच्छति मूढचेतनः श्रियनाशं हवि शल्यमपिंतं R. 8. 88. S. 6. 8. V. 2. 10. -3 A aborn, splinter. -4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be m. also in those four senses). -5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अनादशल्यं U. 3. 35; अप्रतीतिशोषशल्यः Dh. -6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief; उद्धूत विदाशलयः कथयिष्यामि S. 7. -7 A

bone. -8 Difficulty, distress. -9 Sin, crime. -10 Poison. -11 Abuse, defamation. -ल्यः 1 A porcupine, hedgehog. -2 The thorny shrub. -3 Extraction of splinters. -4 A fence, boundary. -5 The Bilva and Madana trees. -6 A kind of fish -7 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mādri, the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the Pandavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhishtira]. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Yudhishtira. -आह्वणं, -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शास्त्रं extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. -कंडः a porcupine. -लोमन् n. the quill of a porcupine. -हर्तु m. a weeder.

शल्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. -2 A splinter, thorn. -3 A porcupine.

शल्यित a. Pierced (as with a dart); निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल्व 1 P. (शल्वति) To go, move.

शल्वः [शल्-अच्] A frog. -ल्वं Bark, rind.

शल्वकः N. of a tree. -कं Bark, rind.

शल्वकी 1 A porcupine. -2 A kind of tree (of which elephants are very fond); अभिलेख तावदासवसुराभिस्तं शल्वकीभयं V. 4. 23; U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Māl. 9. 6. -Comp. -द्रवः incense.

शल्वः N. of a country; see शाल्व.

शल्व् 1 P. (शल्वति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To alter, change, transform.

शल्वः -व्यं [शल्-अच्] A corpse, dead body; Ms. 10. 55. -च Water. -Comp. -आच्छादन covering of a corpse, shroud. -भ्राश a. feeding on corpses; Bk. 12. 75. -काम्यः a dog. -दाहः cremation (of dead bodies). -दानं, रथः a hearso, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse.

शल्वर } See शल्व, शल्वल.
शल्वल }

शल्वमानः 1 A traveller. -2 A way, road -नं A cemetery

शल्व् 1 P. (शल्वति) To leap, bound, jump.

शशाः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. -2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). -3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined: -पृथुवचन-सुशिलः कोमलीयः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयं Śabdak. ; see Ratimanjari 35 also. -4 The Lodhra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -अर्धमुख a. crescent-headed (as an arrow). -भूतिः an epithet of the moon. -लेख the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. -अट्टः 1. a hawk, falcon. -2. N. of a son of Ikshvāku, father of पुरंजय. -अट्टः a hawk, falcon. -ऊर्ज, -लोमन् n. the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. -धरः 1. the moon; प्रसरति शशधराधिपे Git. 7. -2. camphor. -मौलिः an epithet of Śiva. -कृतकं a scratch with a finger-nail. -भृत् m. the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of Śiva. -लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon. -लाटनः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 6. -2. camphor. -वि(ं)दुः 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विषाजं, -शृंगं a bair's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् शशविषाजमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शशशृंगधनुर्धरः; see खड्ग. -स्थली the country between the Ganges and Yamunā, the Doab.

शशाकः 1 A hare, rabbit. -2 शश (3) q. v.

शशिन m. [शशोऽस्त्यस्य इति] 1 The moon; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 6. 85; Me. 41. -2 Camphor. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Śiva. -कला a digit of the moon; Mu. 1. 1. -कान्तः the moon gem. (-न्त) a lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon. -ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon). -प्रभ a. having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; R. 3. 16. (-भं) 1. a water lily. -2. a pearl. -प्रभा moonlight. -भूषणः, -भृत् m, -मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of Śiva. -लेख a digit of the moon

शशिनी N. of one of the sixteen digits of the moon.

शश्वत् ind. 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. -2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; R. 2. 48, 4 70; Mo 55. (In comp. शश्वत् may be translated by lasting, eternal; as शश्वच्छान्ति eternal tranquillity).

शब् 1 P. (शक्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

शष्कु (स्कु) ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; तथापि कर्णशष्कुल्यवच्छिन्नः सन् (आकाशः) शब्दमाहकश्रोतस्त्रिचामकः Tarka K.; अश्लेषितकर्णशष्कुलीकलसकं रचयन्नचोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 A disease of the ear.

शष्पः (स्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिभाशय). -स्प Young grass, U. 4. 27; R. 2. 26.

शस् I. 1. P. (शक्ति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -II. 2. P. (शक्ति) To sleep; Cf. शंस also.

शसनं [शस्-लुट्] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice).

शस्त p. p. [शस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated, recited. -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. -स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard (अंगुलि-बाण q. v.); also शस्तकं in this sense).

शस्तिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र).

शस् 1 A technical name for the termination of the aor. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals; as द्विशाः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रे [शस्-ट्र] 1 A weapon, arms; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जना किं करिष्यति- Bbhāṣh., R. 2.40, 3. 51, 62; 5. 28. -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अभ्यासं 1. steel. -2. iron. -अस्त्रं 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. -आजीवः उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armorer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्रहिन् a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle); शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्नयः U. 5. 53; जविच, -वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता the deity presiding over weapons. -धरः = शस्त्रधृत् q. v. -न्यासः laying down arms; so शस्त्र(परि)न्यासः -पाणि o. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. -पूत a. 'purified by arms', rendered pure or abv are

from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्वर्जितं (महामातं) Mā. 5. 12 : (see Jagadbara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञावैलक्ष्यसंपादितम- शस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Vo. 2. -महारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -भृत् m. 1. a soldier, warrior, R. 2. 40. -2. an armed man. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armorer, furnisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. -संहतिः f. 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हत a. killed by a weapon. -हस्त a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife.

शस्त्रिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्रो A knife : पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेक- कण्ठपलिकाशस्त्रीषु रच्यते कः Bbhāṣh.; Si. 4. 44.

शस्य a. (from शस्) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

शस्ये [शस्-यत्] 1 Corn or grain in general; दुदोहं गं स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26 -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तंडुल also -3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a corn-field. -मक्षक a granivorous. -मंजरी 1. An ear of corn. -2. a fruit-stalk. -मालिन् a. crowned with barvesta. -शालिन्, -संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूक a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -संब(व)रः the Sāla tree.

शाकः-कं [शक्-क्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible loaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; विल्लीचरो वा जगद्विचरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः अन्यर्द्धपातैः परिक्षिपमानं शाकाय वा स्वाल्लवणाय वा स्वात् Jag. -कः 1 Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Sirtsha tree. -4 N. of a people; see. शक. -5 An era; especially the era of Śālivāhana. -6 N. of the sixth Dvīpa. -Comp. -अन्नं pepper. -अम्लं bog-plum. -अम्लं sorrel. -आख्या the teak tree. (-ख्यं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -चुक्रिका the tamariud. -तकः the teak tree. -पणः 1. a measure equal to a handful. -2 a handful of vegetables. -पत्रः the Sigrū tree. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपत्रलोचिन्. -प्रतिः ind. a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकदं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकद a. (टी. f.) [शाकदयति अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक -टं A field; of. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāsk; of. व्याकरणे शाकटस्य च तर्क Nir.

शाकविक a. (की. f.) 1 Belonging to a car. -2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 tulas.

शाकपूणिः-णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = शाकारी.

शाकमरी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 N. of a city.

शाकल a. (ली. f.) [शाकल-अण्] Relating to a piece (शाकल). -लः A school of the Rigveda or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. -प्रातिशाख्य N. of the Rigveda Prātishakya. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Śākalas.

शाकलिक a. (की. f.) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

शाकुण a. (णी. f.) 1 Repentant. -2 Afflicting others (परतापक).

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the Pada text of the Rigveda).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra, as in the Mṛcchabhakṛika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिनं.

शाकिनी [शाकमस्यस्या इति] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुन a. (नी. f.) [शाकुन-अण्] 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुलिकः [शाकुलं प्रक्षिप्यादिना जीवति उच्] A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8 229. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः, शाकुंतलेयः A metronymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतला of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शाक्त a. (की. f.) [शक्तिर्देवतास्य, अण्] 1 Relating to power. -2 R

lating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. —कः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sākas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. —2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्त्याः, शाक्त्याः 1 A worshipper or *Sakti*. —2 N. of Parāśara.

शाक्यः [शकु-चत् तत्र साधुः यत्] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. —2 N. of Buddha. —Comp. —भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. —मुनिः, —सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्री 1 N. of Saohī, wife of Indra. —2 Of Durgā.

शाकरः An ox; cf. शाकर.

शास्व 1 P. (शासति) To pervade, fill completely.

शाखः N. of Kārttikeya.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree), आवर्ध शाखाः R. 16. 19. —2 An arm. —3 A party, section, faction. —4 A part or subdivision of a work. —5 A school, branch, sect. —6 A part or division of an animal. —7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a School; as in शाकलशाखा, आप्लावन-शाखा, वाक्कलशाखा &c. —Comp. —चक्र-मणे 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. —चन्द्रन्यायः see under न्याय. —नगरं, —पुरं a suburb. —विद्यः inflammation of the extremities of the body, e. g. hands, shoulders &c. —भृत् m. a tree. —भेदः difference of (Vedī) school. —मूयः 1. a monkey, anape. —2. a squirrel. —रक्षः a traitor to his Śākha, a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. —रथ्या a branch-road. —विलीन a. sitting on branches (as a bird). —शिखा a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).

शाखालः A sort of cane (बानीर).

शाखिन् a. [शाखा अस्यस्य इति] 1 Having branches (fig. also). —2 Branching, ramifying. —3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). —m. 1 A tree; कुल्याभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिभो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15. —2 A Veda. —3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कस्वं भोः कथयामि देवहतकं मा विद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शांकरः A bull. शांकरिः 1 N. of Kārttikeya. —2 Of Gaṇessa. —3 Fire.

शांखे The sound of a conch-shell. शांखिकः [शंख-उच्] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. —2 N. of a mixed tribe. —3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शांखि a. 1 Distinguished, renowned. —2 Strong, powerful.

शांखः, शांखी 1 A garment, cloth. —2 A petticoat.

शांखकः —कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शांख्यायनं An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

शांख्यं [शंस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] (a) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शांख्यमशिक्षितो यः S. 5. 25; (b) Art, skill, cunning; देव्य निहोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं शांख्यमव्याहिर्योर्ध्वः Mn. 1. 1.

शांख a. (गी. f.) [शोकेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] Hempen, flaxen. —णः 1 A touchstone; मणिः शाणोल्लीहः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. —2 A whetstone. —3 A saw. —4 A weight of four Māshas. —णं 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. —2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. —Comp. —आजीवा an armourer.

शांखिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शांखित p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शांखी 1 A touchstone. —2 A whetstone. —3 A saw. —4 A hempen garment. —5 A ragged garment. —6 A small screen or tent. —7 Gestation, a sign made with two hands or eyes. —8 A weight of four Māshas.

शांखिरं A bank or spot of ground in the Soṇa river.

शांखिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. —2 The Bilva tree. —3 A form of Agni. —Comp. —गोत्रं the family of Śāṇḍilya.

शांत p. p. [शो-क] 1 Sharpened, whetted. —2 Thin, slender. —3 Weak, feeble. —4 Beautiful, handsome. —5 Cut down. —6 Happy, thriving. —तः The Dhātūra plant. —तं 'Happiness, pleasure, delight; मनिनीजगज्जीनत-शांतं Git. 10. —Comp. —उर्वरी a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. —शिशः a. sharp-pointed.

शांतकुंभं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. —2 The thorn-apple (चूर).

शांतकौंभं Gold.

शांतनं 1 Whetting, sharpening. —2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्यंत-

पक्षशांतनं R. 3. 42. —3 Cansing to fall or perish. —4 Cansing to decay or wither. —5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. —6 Withering, decaying.

शांतपत्रकः —की Moonlight.

शांतभीरुः A kind of Mallikā.

शांतमान a. (नी. f.) Bought for one hundred.

शांत्रव a. (वी. f.) [शत्रुवै शत्रोर्विं वा अण्] 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. —2 Hostile, inimical. —वः An enemy; तत्र नाभवद्द्वौ महाहवे शांत्रवावि पराङ्मुखोऽयिनिः Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. —वं 1 A collection of enemies. —2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशांत्रवशांत्रवै R. G.

शांत्रवीय a. 1 Relating to an enemy. —2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः [शदु-चत्] 1 Young grass. —2 Mud. —Comp. —हरितः —तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शादल a. [शादाः सतपन बलच्] 1 Grassy. —2 Abounding in young green grass. 3-Green, verdant. —लः —तं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शदपर शादलं Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7.

शात् 1 U. (शीशांसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शात् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touchstone. —2 whetstone. —Comp. —पादः 1. a stone for grinding sandal. —2. the Pāriyātra mountain.

शानच (In gram.) A technical term used by Pāṇini for the Kṛit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Atm.

शानेश्वर a. (री. f.) 1 Relating to Saturn. —2 Falling on a Saturday.

शांत p. p. [शम-क] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 29. —2 Cured, alleviated; शांत-रोगः. —3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतस्थ-शोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतार्चिषं क्षीमपरिश्रमं Ki. 17. 16. —4 Ceased, stopped; शांतसुगमचरं Kn. 3. 42. —5 Dead, deceased. —6 Stilled, hushed. —7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिदमश्रमपदं S. 1. 16; 4. 19. —8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. —9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. —10 Shaded. —11 Gentle; शांतकुलप-वनश्च शिवश्च पंचाः S. 4. 10. —12 Puffed. —13 Meek, humble. —14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतं वापं, which is sometimes repeated, means

'oh no !' 'bow can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event'; S. 5; Mu. 1). —तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. —2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. —तं Appeasing, pacifying. —तं ind. Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush ! God (heaven) forbid ! ; शांतं कथं दुर्जनः पौरजानपदाः U. 1 ; तमेव शांतमथवा किमिहोत्तरण 3. 26. —Oomp. —आत्मन्, चित्तम् a. calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. —तोय a. having still waters —रसः tho sentiment of quietism ; see शांत above.

शांतनवः 'The son of Santanu' N. of Bhishma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa ; see U. 1. 4 and अयश्च also.

शांतिः f. [शम्-क्ति] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal ; अव्यवधानात् शांतिः R. 11. 1, 62. —2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose ; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17 ; Māl. 6. 1. —3 Cessation of hostility ; Bv. 1. 125. —4 Cessation, stop. —5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments ; तदुपहितकुटुंबः शांतिमगोस्तुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. —6 Consolation, solace. —7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. —8 Satisfaction of hunger. —9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. —10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. —11 Exculpation, or absolution from blame. —12 Preservation. —13 N. of Durgā. —Oomp. —उद्, —उद्क, —जलं soothing or propitiatory water ; S. 3. —कर, —कारिन् a. soothing, pacifying. —गृहं a room for rest or retirement. —होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil ; Ms. 4. 150.

जातिक a. (की f.) Expiatory, propitiatory. —कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शात्र &c. See सत्र &c.

शापः [शप्-पश्] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema ; शापेनरतं गमितमहिमा बद्धभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1. 92 ; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59 ; 11. 14. —2 An oath, asseveration. —3 Abuse, calumny. —4 An interdiction, a ban. —Comp. —अंतः, —अवसानं, —निवृत्तिः f. the end of a curse ; Me. 110 ; R. 8. 82. —अक्षः 'having a curse for a weapon,'

a sage, saint ; R. 15. 3. —उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. —उद्धारः, —मुक्तिः f., —मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. —ग्रस्त a. labouring under a curse. —मुक्त a. released from a curse. —यंत्रित a. restrained by a curse.

शापित p. p. 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. —2 Sworn, adjured.

शापटिकः A peacock.

शाकरिकः A fisherman.

शाव (व) र a. (रो f.) [शव (व) र-अप्र] 1 Savage, barbarous —2 Low, vile, base. —रः 1 An offence, a fault. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 The tree called *Lodhra*. —री A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). —Oomp —भेदाक्षं (also —भेदाक्षं) copper.

शब्द a. (वी f.) [शब्द-अण्] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. —2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. अर्थ). —3 Verbal, oral. —4 Sounding, sonorous. —5 Nominal (as inflection). —वद् a. a grammarian. —वती N. of Sarasvatī. —Oomp. —बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. —संज्ञना insinuation founded on words.

शब्दिक a. (की f.) [शब्द-उक्] 1 Verbal, oral. —2 Relating to sounds or words. —3 Sounding. —कः A grammarian.

शामन् n. Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. —नं 1 Killing, slaughter. —2 Tranquillity, peace. —3 End. —नी The southern direction.

शामित्रं 1 Sacrificing. —2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. —3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. —4 A sacrificial vessel. —5 A deadly blow.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle, (लक्ष्).

शामीनं 1 Ashes. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामीलं Ashes.

शामीली A chaplet, garland.

शांशः N. of a son of Kṛishṇa and Jāmbavatī.

शांशरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. —2 A sorceress.

शांशवकः A dealer in shells.

शांशु (कू) कः A bivalve-shell.

शोभय a. (वी f.) [शोभिदि अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva ; अलुं वांछति शोभयो गणपतराखं धुधवर्तः कर्णो P. 1. 159. —वः 1 A worshipper of Siva. —2 A son of Siva. —3 Camphor. —4 Bdelium. —5 A kind of poison. —वं The *Devadaru* tree.

शोभनी 1 N. of Pārvati. —2 N. of a plant (शोभनी). —3 The opening in

the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

शायः Lying, sleeping.

शायिका Repose, sleep.

शायिन् a. Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow. —2 A sword ; cf. सायक.

शार 10 U. (शारयति) 1 To weaken. —2 To be weak.

शार a. [शार-अच् शृ-ञच्] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. —2 Yellow. —रः 1 A variegated colour. —2 Green colour. —3 Air, wind. —4 A piece used at chess, chessman ; कालः काल्या सुवनकलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3. 39. —5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chataka* bird. —2 A peacock. —3 A bee. —4 A deer. —5 An elephant ; cf. सारंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow) ; cf. सारंगी.

शारद a. [शरदि भवं अण्] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal ; (the f. is शरदी in this sense) ; विमलशारदचन्द्रिचन्द्रिका Bv. 1. 113 ; R. 10. 9. Ms. 6. 11 ; मेघः शारद एव काशघबलः पानीयरीकोदरः Subhāsh. —2 Annual. —3 New, recent. —4 Young, fresh. —5 Modest, shy, bashful. —6 Diffident, not bold. —वः 1 A year. —2 An autumnal sickness. —3 Autumnal sunshine. —4 A kind of kidney-bean. —5 The *Bakula* tree. —दी The full-moon day in the month of Kārttika. —दं 1 Corn, grain. —2 The white lotus. —द्वा 1 A kind of Vinā or lute. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī ; (शरकाले पुरा यस्माज्जन्मो बोधिता दुरः । शारदा सा समाख्याता षोडशोक्त च नामतः).

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. —2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. —कं An autumnal or annual *Srādba*.

शारदीय a. Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. —2 A small round ball. —3 A kind of die. —रिः f. 1 The bird called *Sārikā*. —2 Fraud, trick. —3 An elephant's housings. —3omp. —वहः, —फलं, —फलकः, —कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. —2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. —3 Playing at chess &c. —4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird —2 Ved. An arrow. —3 Kusa grass.

शारीर a. (री f.) [शरीरस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. —2 Incorporate ; embodied. —रः 1 The incorporate or embodied

spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of drug. -4 Excrement.

शारीरक *a.* (की.फ.) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). -क 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Sankarāchārya on the Brahma-sūtras). -Comp. -सूत्र the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरकीय *a.* Corporeal; embodied.

शारीरिक *a.* (की.फ.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारुक *a.* (की.फ.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्क: Candied sugar.

शार्कक: 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

शार्कर *a.* (री.फ.) [शर्करा-अण] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stoney, gravelly. -र: 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or skum of milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

शार्करक-रिक-रीय *a.* Gravelly, stony.

शार्क *a.* (शाङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. -2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -र्क: 1 A bow (in general). -2 The bow of Vishnu. -र्क: Wet ginger. -Comp. -धन्वन *m.*, -धर:, -पाणि:, -ध्व *m.* epithets of Vishnu.

शार्किन *m.* 1 An archer, a Bowman, -2 An epithet of Vishnu; धर्मसंरक्षणार्थं प्रवृत्तिर्बुद्धि शार्किन: R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46. -3 Of Siva.

शार्किल: [शुक्लक दुह च 1 A tiger. -2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, Rākshasa. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called शरम. (At the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशार्किल of कुंजर. -Comp. -चर्म *n.* a tiger's skin. -विक्रीडित 1 tiger's play; कंवर्पोऽपि यमावते विरचयन् शार्किलविक्रीडितं Gt. 4. -2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शार्वर *a.* (री.फ.) [शर्वर्ग मयं अण] 1 Nocturnal; शार्वरीयकारपुर &c. Dk.; Ku. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, pernicious. -र: Darkuess, thick gloom. -री Night.

शारु 1 A. (शालते) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To abuse. -3 To be endowed with; Mall. ou Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

शाल: 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately) Shorea Robusta; R. 1.

38; Si. 3. 40. -2 A tree in general; R. 1. 13; Ve. 4. 3. -3 An enclosure, a fence. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Sālivāhana. -Comp. -ग्राम: a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva. -गिरि: N. of a mountain. -शिला the Śālagrāma stone. -ज: -निर्यास: exudation of the Śāla tree, resin: R. 1. 38. -भञ्जिका 1. a doll, puppet, statue; Vb. 1; N. 2. 83. -2. a courtesan, harlot. -भञ्जी a doll, puppet. -वेष्ट: the resin of the Śāla tree; cf. साल. -सार 1. a superior tree. -2. as a fœtida.

शालव: The Lodhra tree.

शाला [शाल्-अन्] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; गृहैर्विशालैरपि क्षुरिशालै: Si. 3. 50; so संगतशाला, रंगशाला &c. -2 A house, an abode; R. 16. 41. -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. -4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall; as in वाजिशाला, गवेषशाला &c. -Comp. -अजिर:, -र a hollow earthen cup. -युग: a jackal. -दुक: 1. a dog; सिंहानां च सुखेन मर्षसु पवं धारयति शालादुक: Bv. 1. 72. -2. wolf. -3. a deer. -4. a cat. -5. a jackal. -6. a monkey.

शालाक: N of Pāṇini.

शालाकिन *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

शालाक्य *a.* A branch or surgery.

शालातुरीय: An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth).

शालार 1 A flight of steps, ladder. -2 A bird-cage. -3 The claw of an elephant.

शालि: 1 Rice; न शाले: स्तंबकरिता वसुधुमयेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; यथा प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालय: Mk. 4. 17. -2 The civet-cat. -Comp. -ओदन: -नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). -गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field; इक्षुच्छायानिवादिन्य: शालि-मोप्यो जयदेश: R. 4. 20. -चूर्ण: -र्ण rice-flour. -पिष्टं a crystal. -भवनं a rice-field. -बाह्व: N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -होत्रा 1. N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. -2. a horse. -होत्रि *m.* a horse.

शालिक: 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

शालिन *a.* (नी.फ.) (usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with; अलक्ष्म्यलक्ष्मिशालिनी Si. 16. 76, Ki. 2. 31, 7. 28, 55; 8. 17, Rs. 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शालिनी *a.* [शालाभवेशमर्हति, शाला-ख] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring; निमग्नशालिनी: क्षीजन: M. 4; R. 6. 81, 18. 17; Si. 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling. -न: A householder. (शालिनीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालिनता-त्वं Bashfulness, modesty.

शालु: [शाल्-उण] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. -लु *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु(लु)कं 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. -का 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily (शालुक only in this sense).

शालु(लु)र: A frog.

शालियं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीय: An epithet of Pāṇini see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मल: [शाल्-मलच्] 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree Bv. 1. 115; Ms. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 N. of a kind of hell. -Comp. -स्थ: an epithet of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिकं. An inferior kind of Śālmālī tree.

शाल्मलिन् *m.* N. of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 N. of a river in Pātāla. -3 A kind of hell. -Comp. -वेष्ट:, -वेष्टक: the gum of the silk cotton tree.

शाल्व: 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of Śālvya.

शाव *a.* (री.फ.) [शव-अण] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death (of a relative); दृशाहं शावमाशौचं संपिबेधु विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark yellowish. -व: 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, cub; क वयं क परोक्षमन्मथो युगशावै: सममेधितो जन: S. 2. 18; युगराजशाव: R. 6. 3, 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour.

शावक: The young of any animal.

शावर See शावर्.

शाश्वत *a.* (ती.फ.) [शश्वद् भव: अण] 1 Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting; शाश्वती सता: Rām. (=U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come'; U. 5. 27; R. 14. 14. -2 All. -ता 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Vyāsa. -3 The sun. -तं Hea-

ven. —त ind. Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शाश्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'; शाश्वतिक विरोधमपहाय *K.*

शाश्वती *The earth.*
शाश्वक *a.* (ली *f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाश्वकलिक *A quantity of baked cakes (शाश्वली).*

शास्त्र *2 P.* (शास्त्रि, शास्त्र, अशिश्व, शास्त्रिण, शास्त्रि, शिष्ट) *1 To teach, instruct, train (governing to accusatives in this sense);* माणवक धर्म शास्त्रि *Sk.*; *Bk. 6. 10;* शिष्टस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रसज्जं *Bg. 2. 7.* —*2 To rule, govern:* अनन्यशासनानुर्वी शासने-कपूरीमिव *R. 1. 30; 10. 1; 14. 85, 19. 57; S. 1. 25; Bk. 3. 53.* —*3 To order, command, direct, enjoin;* *R. 12. 34; Mv. 6. 20; Ku. 6. 24; Bk. 9. 68.* —*4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.);* तस्मिन्नायोधनं वृत्तं लक्षणायाश्चिन्मदत् *Bk. 6. 27; Ms. 11. 87.* —*5 To advise;* स किंमवा साधु न शास्ति योऽपि *Ki. 1. 5.* —*6 To decree, enact.* —*7 To punish, chastise, correct;* ताञ्च शिष्याचचारद्वेन धार्मिकः पृथिविपतिः *Ms. 8. 29, 4. 175, V. 5.* —*8 To tame, subdue;* *Mv. 6. 20.* —*9 To wish, desire.*

शास्त्र *m.* *A reciter;* as in उक्त्यशास्त्र-शास्त्रः *Ved. 1 An order, command.*
—*2 Praise (श्रुति).*

शासकः [शास्त्रवृत्] *1 A ruler. —2 A chastiser, punisher.*

शासनं [शास्त्रवृत्] *1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. —2 Rule, sway, government;* अनन्यशासनानुर्वी *R. 1. 30;* so अप्रतिशासन. —*3 An order, a command, direction;* तदभिरपि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं *S. 6;* *R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 28.* —*4 An edict, enactment, a decree. —5 A precept, rule. —6 A royal grant (of land &c.), charter;* अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि *Pt. 1; Y. 2. 240, 295.* —*7 A deed, writing, written agreement. —8 Control of passions. —9 A written book of authority. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as 'in श्मशानमः, पाकशासनः). —Comp. —अतिवृत्तिः *f.* violation of commands, disobedience. —एवं *1. a plate (usually of copper) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. —2. a sheet of paper on which an order is written. —हरः a royal messenger. —हारिन् *m.* an envoy, a messenger;* *R. 3. 68.**

शासनीय *a.* *1 To be ruled, governed or directed. —2 Punishable;* *V. 5.*

शासित *p. p.* *1 Ruled, governed. —2 Punished.*

शासितृ *m.* [शास्त्रवृत्] *1 A ruler, governor. —2 A chastiser;* *S. 1. 25.*

शास्त्रिः *f.* [शास्त्र-किन्] *1: Governing, ruling. —2 An order, a command. —3 Correction, chastisement, punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the kind. —4 A sceptre, rod (of authority).*

शास्त्र *m.* [शास्त्र-वृत् इहभावः] *1 A teacher, an instructor. —2 A ruler, king, sovereign. —3 A father. —4 A Buddha or Jina : or a deified teacher of the Bandhas or Jainas.*

शास्त्रं [शिष्येऽनेन शास्त्रं दत्] *1 An order, a command, rule, precept. —2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. —3 A religions or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comp. below. —4 Any department of knowledge, science;* इति गुह्यतमं शास्त्रं *Bg. 15. 20;* शास्त्रेष्वकुठिता बुद्धेः *R. 1. 19;* often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject; वेदान्शास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. —*5 What is learnt, knowledge;* *Si. 5. 47.* —*6 A work, treatise;* तत्रः पञ्चभिरतच्चकार सुमोदरं शास्त्रं *Pt. 1.* —*7 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice);* इमं मां च शास्त्रं प्रयोगं च विमुञ्चतु *M. 1.* —*Comp. —अतिक्रमः, —अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religions authority. —अनुष्ठानं—अनुसारः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. —अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Śāstras. —अर्थः *1. the meaning of a sacred precept. —2. a scriptural precept or statement. —आचरणं *1. observance of sacred precepts. —2. the study of Śāstras. (—जः) 1. one versed in scriptures. —2. a student of the Vedas. —उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Śāstras, lawful, legal. —कारः, —कृत *m.* *1. the author of a Śāstra or sacred book. —2. an author in general. —3. a sage, saint. —ज्ञोवि *a.* versed in the Śāstras. —गणः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. —चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Śāstra). —चारजः one who deserves sacred precepts. —ज्ञ, —विद् *a.* *1. well versed in the Śāstras. —2. a mere theorist. —ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. —ज्ञानं तन्त्रां तां शास्त्रां, scriptural truth. —ज्ञः an astronomer. —ज्ञश्चि *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. —दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view.*****

—प्रसंगः *1. the subject of the Śāstras. —2. any discussion on scriptural points. —योनिः the source of the Śāstras. —विधानं —विधिः a sacred, precept, scriptural injunction. —विप्रतिषेधः, —विरोधः *1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. —2. Any act contrary to sacred precepts. —विमुख *a.* averse from study;* *Pt. 1. —विमुख *a.* contrary to the Śāstras, illegal, unlawful. —व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Śāstras. —शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kāshmir. —सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.**

शास्त्रि *a.* (जी *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेत्त्यनेन वा इति] *Versed or skilled in the Śāstras. —m. 1 One who has mastered the Śāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit. —2 A teacher of sacred science.*

शास्त्रीय *a.* [शास्त्रेण विहितः च] *1 Scriptural. —2 Scientific.*

शास्त्र *a.* [शास्त्र-वृत्] *1 To be taught or advised. —2 To be regulated or governed. —3 Deserving punishment, punishable.*

शि 5 *U.* (शिनोति, शिष्टे) *1 To whet, sharpen. —2 To attenuate, make thin. —3 To excite. —4 To be attentive. —5 To be sharp.*

शिः *1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. —2 Composure, calm tranquillity, peace. —3 An epithet of Siva.*

शिशपा *1 N. of a tree (शिशु). —2 The Asoka tree.*

शिक्षु *a* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्षु *a* Bee's wax; cf. सिक्क.

शिक्षु, —क्या *1 A loop or swing (made of rope). —2 A burden or load carried in a sling. —3 The strings of a balance.*

शिक्षित *o.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष *1 A.* (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) *1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षतां यितुं सर्वत्र R. 3. 31. —2 To teach (Ved).*

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) [शिक्ष-वृत्] *1 A learner. —2 A teacher, instructor; यशोभयं (i. e. किया and संकोति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठायितव्य एव M. 1. 16.*

शिक्षणं [शिक्ष-वृत्] *1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. —2 Teaching, instruction.*

शिक्षा [शिक्ष-भावे अ] *1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षाविशेषलुङ्गस्तथा निमेषात् R. 9. 63. —2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail;* *Ki. 15.*

37. -3 Teaching, instruction, training ; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽप्यासः K. P. 1 ; अथुच्च नम्रा प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25 ; M. 4. 9. -4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. -5 Modesty, humility. -6 Science ; गणशिक्षा 'military science'. -7 Giving, bestowing (Ved). -Comp. -शरः 1. a teacher, an instructor. -2. N. of Vyāsa. -धुरः a religious preceptor. -नरः an epithet of Indra. -शक्तिः f. skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [शिक्षा जातास्य तारं इव च शिक्ष-क वा] 1 Learnt, studied. -2 Taught, instructed ; अशिक्षितपदुस्वं S. 5. 22. -3 Trained, disciplined. -4 Tame, docile. -5 Skilful, clever. -6 Modest, diffident. -Comp. -अशरः 1. a teacher. -2. a pupil. -आयुधं *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमाणः A pupil, scholar.

शिक्षंडः [शिक्षाममणि अम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A crest V. 4. 8.

शिक्षंडक [शिक्षंड इव-क] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. -2 Looks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head ; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas) ; कुबलयदुल्लयासनिगधः शिक्षंडकमंडनः U. 4. 19. -3 A crest, tuft, plume. -4 A peacock's tail.

शिक्षंडिकः A cock.

शिक्षंडिका See शिक्षंड (1).

शिक्षंडिन् *a.* [शिक्षंडोऽस्यस्य इति] Crested, tufted. -*m.* 1 A peacock ; नदति स एव बधूमखः शिक्षंडी U. 3. 18 ; R. 1. 39 ; Ku. 1. 15. -2 A cock. -3 An arrow. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 A kind of jasmine. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhaṇḍin was originally a female, being Ambā born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge on Bhishma ; (see Ambā). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him ; but Sikhaṇḍin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bhārat war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero.

He was afterwards killed by Aśvat-thāman].

शिक्षंडिनी 1 A pea-hen. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 N. of the daughter of Drupada ; see शिक्षंडिन् above.

शिक्षरः-रं [शिक्षा अस्यस्य-अरच् आलो-पः] 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain ; जगत्स गौरी शिक्षरं शिक्ष-दिम् Ku. 5. 7, 4 ; Me. 18. -2 The top of a tree. -3 Crest, tuft. -4 The point or edge of a sword. -5 Top, peak, point in general. -6 The arm-pit. -7 Bristling of the hair. -8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -रा N. of a plant (दूर्वा). -Comp. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिक्षरिणी 1 An excellent woman. -2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. -3 A line of hair extending across the navel. -4 A kind of vine. -5 N. of a plant (दूर्वा). -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N. of a metre ; see App. 1.

शिक्षरिन् *a.* (जी. f.) [शिक्षरं अस्यस्य इति] 1 Crested, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked ; शिक्षरिद्वज्जना Me. 82. -*m.* 1 A mountain ; इत्यथ जगत्पार्थिवं शिक्षरिणां गणाः शेरेते Bh. 2. 76 ; Me. 13 ; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अपामार्ग.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष-क तस्य नेत्वम् प्रयोगः ; Up. 5. 24] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head ; Mu. 3. 30 ; Si. 4. 50 ; Mā. 10. 6. -2 A crest, top-knot. -3 Trt, plume. -4 Top, summit, peak ; Ki. 6. 17. -5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general ; S. 1. 4 ; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment ; तोयाधारपथाश्च वरकलशिक्षानिर्घयरेखां-जिताः ; S. 1. 14. -7 A flame ; प्रभामहत्या शिक्षयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 23 ; R. 17. 34. -8 A ray of light ; Ku. 2. 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root. -11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot. -Comp. -कंदं a kind of turnip. -तः a lamp-stand. -दामन् *n.* a garland worn on the top of the head. -धर *a.* pointed, crested. (-रः) 1. a peacock. -2. a Jaina deified saint. -जं a peacock's feather. -धरः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1. a carrot. -2. a root having a tuft of leaves. -3. a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -वल *a.* pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. -वृत्तः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

शिक्षालः The crest of a peacock.

शिक्षावत् *a.* 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. -*m.* 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The ascending node.

शिक्षिन् *a.* [शिक्षा अस्यस्य इति] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted. -3 Proud. -*m.* 1 A peacock ; उष्णालः शिक्षिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिक्षी V. 2. 23, 4. 8 ; Pt. 1. 151 ; Si. 4. 50. -2 Fire ; रितुरिव सखीसंवासोयं शिक्षिव हिमानीलः Git. 7 ; Pt. 4. 110 ; R. 19. 54 ; Si. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow. -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A horse. -9 A mountain. -10 A Brāhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कंदं, ग्रीवं blue vitriol. -ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. smoke. -पिच्छं, पुच्छं a peacock's tail. -यूपः an antelope. -वर्धकः a gourd. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -जिह्वा 1. a flame. -2. a peacock's crest.

शिक्षुः [शिक्ष-क यद्-च] 1 A pot-herb. -2 A kind of tree.

शिक्ष् 1 P. (शिक्षति) To go, move.

शिक्ष् 1 P. (शिक्षति) To smell.

शिक्षाणः 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm.

-जं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rest of iron. -3 A glass-vessel.

शिक्षाणकः-कं The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.

शिक्षित *a.* Smelled.

शिक्ष् *f.* The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिक्ष् 1, 2 A., 10 U. (शिक्षते, शिक्षे, शिक्षयति, शिक्षित) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle ; Si. 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिक्षः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound ; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिक्षजिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिक्षा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string.

शिक्षित *p. p.* Tinkling, jingling. -तं 1 Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.) ; कुजितं राजहंसानां नेवं नृपराशि-जितं V. 4. 24. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिक्षिनी 1 A bow-string. -2. An ankle (worn round the feet).

शिक्ष् 1 P. (शिक्षति) To slight, despise, disregard.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [शो-क] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn. -धर *a.* sharp-edged. -शुकः 1. barley. -2. wheat.

शितद्रुः *f.* The river Sutlej ; see शतद्रुः.

शिति *a.* [शिन्-किच्] 1 White. -2 Black ; शितितारकाभुमितताग्रनमरुणी-कृतं कृपा Si. 15. 48. -तिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Siva ; तस्यात्मा शितिकंठस्य सैन्यपर्य-सुपेय चः Ku. 2, 61, 6. 81. -2. a pea-cock ; अवनतशितिकंठकंठलक्ष्मीमिह वृषति स्फुरिताखरेणुजालाः Si. 4. 56. -3. a gallinule. -छद्मः, -पक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस् *m.* an epithet of Balarama ; विट्बन्धयंतं शितिवसस्तत्तु Si. 1. 6. -सारकः a kind of ebony.

शियिल *a.* [श्लथ्-किल्च् पृषो० Uq. 1. 53] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened. relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened ; S. 2. 6. -3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; अर्कस्योपरि शियिर्ध्वं द्युतमिव नव-मल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8. -4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -5 Weak, feeble अशियिलपरिरंभ U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. -6 Flaccid, flabby. -7 Dissolved. -8 Decayed. -9 Ineffective, futile, vain. -10 Inattentive, careless ; Pt. 4. 116. -11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -12 Cast off, abandoned. -लं 1 Laxity, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शियिलीकृ means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken. -3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4. to give up, abandon ; R. 2. 41. शियिलीभू 1. To be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from ; Mk. 1. 13).

शियिलयति Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen, Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon ; शियिलय क्षणमात्रं वाष्पमोक्षं Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down ; न सा इतोऽतममदुरागं शियिलयति V. 2.

शियिलायते Den. A. To become ooze or flaccid ; Bh. 3. 14.

शियिलित *a.* 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शितिः *N.* of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (शितेर्नत् *m.* *N.* of Sātyaki).

शिपिः *A ray of light.* -*f.* Skin, leather. -*n.* Water ; शैत्याच्छयनयोगे-च्च शिपि वारि मचक्षते Vyāsa. -Comp. -विट् *a.* (written शिपिविट् or शिपिविट् also) 1. pervaded by rays. -2. bald, bald-headed. -3 leprous. (-द्वः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a bald man. -4 a man without prepuce -5. a leper.

शिपः *N.* of a lake on the Himālaya. -*m.* Ved. 1 A cheek ; jaw. -2 The thin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

शिप्रा 1 *N.* of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayint ; शिप्रावातः मियतम इव पार्थनाचाङ्कारः Me. 81. -2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 *A fibrous root.* -2 The root of a water-lily. -3 A root in general. -4 A stroke with a whip. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Turmeric. -8 Spikenard. -Comp. -कंदः-द्वं the root of a water-lily. -धराः a branch. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree.

शिफाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिबिः(विः) 1 *A beast of prey.* -2 The birch tree. -3 *N.* of a country (pl.). -4 *N.* of a king (who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance) ; Mn. 6. 17.

शिबि(वि)ट्टा 1 *A palanquin, litter.* -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिबि(वि)रं 1 *A camp ; धृष्टसुम्न, स्वशिबिरमयं याति सर्वं सहध्वं Ve. 3. 18 ; S. 5. 68 -2 A royal camp or residence.* -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

शिबि(वि)रथः *A palanquin, litter.*

शिबः *A kind of large shrub (चक्र-मर्द).* -*वा* A pod, legume ; (also शि-विः *f.* in this sense) ; Māl. 9. 7.

शिबिका 1 *A pod, legume.* -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिबी 1 *A pod, legume.* -2 A kind of plant.

शिरं 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant (*m.* also according to some, in these senses). -*रः* 1 A head. -2 A large serpent. -Comp. -जं hair.

शिरस् *n.* [श्र-अभृत् निपातः Uq. 4. 193] 1 The head ; शिरसा श्लाघते पुर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain) ; हिमगौरैरच-लाधिपः शिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17 ; Si. 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति वीपः Bv. 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. -7 Front, forepart, van (as of an army) ; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्यमग्रयामी S. 7. 25 ; U. 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head (usually the end of comp.). -Comp. -अस्थि *n.* (शिरोस्थि) the skull. -कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human

skull. -ग्रहं (शिरोग्रहं) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः (शिरोग्रहः) affection of the head, head-ache. -उद्धः, -उद्धनं (शिरःउद्धः &c.) beheading, decapitation. -ता-पिन् *m.* an elephant. -त्रं, -त्राणं 1. a helmet ; द्युतेः शिरश्चैश्वर्यकोचरे R. 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2. a head-dress. -धराः, -धिः (शिरोधरा-धिः) the neck ; S. 4. 52, 5. 65. -रीडा head-ache. -मणामः bending the head. -पावर्णं a turban. -फलः the coco- nut tree. -भूषणं (शिरोभूषणं) an orna- ment for the head -मणिः (शिरो-मणिः) 1. a jewel worn on the head. -2. a crest-jewel -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मर्मन् *m.* (शिरोमर्मन्) a hog. -मालिन् *m.* (शि-रोमालिन्) an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं (शिरोरत्नं) a jewel worn on the head. -रजा (शिरोरजा) head-ache. -रुह *m.* -रुहः (शिरोरुह-रुहः) (also शिरा-रुह-रुहः) the hair of the head ; Rs. 1. 4, Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. -वर्तिन् *a.* (शिरोवर्तिन्) being at the head. (-*m.*) a chief, anyone at the head of affairs. -वल्ली (शिरोवल्ली) the crest of a pea- cock. -वृत्तं (शिरोवृत्तं) pepper. -वेष्टः वेष्टनं (शिरोवेष्टः-ष्टनं) a head-dress, turban. -जुलं head ache. -स्थः leader, chief. -हारिन् *m.* (शिरोहारिन्) epithet of Siva.

शिरस्त्रिजः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.

शिरस्क 1 *A helmet.* -2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का *A palanquin.*

शिरस्तस् *ind* From the head ; Ku. 3. 49 ; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य *a.* [शिरसि भवः यत्] Belonging to, or being on, the head. -स्थः Clean hair.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -पत्रः the wood-apple. -मोक्षः bleeding. -वृत्तं lead.

शिराल *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरि [श्र-कि] 1 *A sword.* -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4 A locust.

शिरिषः [श्र-इषन् किच्] *N.* of a tree. -*वं* A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy) ; शिरिषपु-ष्पाधिकमौकुमार्यो बाहू तदीयाविति मे वित-कः Ku. 1. 41 ; ४० यद् सहेत भ्रमस्य पल्लवं शिरिषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः 5. 4, R. 16. 48 ; Me. 65.

शिल् 6. P. (शिलति) To glean.

शिलः लं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time) ; see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. -उद्धः 1.

gleaning ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

शिला 1 A stone, rock. -2 A grind-stone. -3 The lower timber of a door. -4 The top of a column. -5 A tendon. vein (for शिरा). -6 Red arsenic. -7 Camphor. -Comp. -अटक: 1. a hole. -2. a fence, an enclosure. -3. a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरंभा the wild plantain. -आसनं 1. a slab of stone used as a seat. -2. benzoin. -आहं hitmen. -उच्चयः a mountain; huge rock; R. 2. 34. -उत्थं benzoin. -उद्गः 1 benzoin. -2. a superior kind of sandal-wood. -ओकस् m. an epithet of Garuda. -कुल्लकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, पुष्पं benzoin. -ज a. fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1. bitumen. -2. benzoin. -3 petroleum. -4. iron. -5. any fossil production. -जतु n. 1. bitumen. -2. red chalk. -जित् f., -वदु bitumen. -यातुः 1. chalk. -2. red chalk. -3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः, -पट्टकः 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्रः, -पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिकृतिः f. an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भवं benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1. benzoin. -2. incense. -वलकलः-लं, -वलका a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः f. 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. -वेद्मन् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen. -सारं iron.

शिलिः The birch tree. -लिः f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिंदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. -2 A kind of earthworm. -3 The top of a pillar. -4 A dart. -5 An arrow. -6 A female frog. -Comp. -मुखः 1. a hee; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिः पटलकृतस्मरत्तुणविलासे Git. 1.; R. 4 57. -2. an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीमुखमनोहरास्मद्वन्चापादेव प्रमद्वन्चास्त्रस्यति K. 225; or युगपद्विकाशमुद्रयाह्वितं शशिनः शिलीमुखगणोऽनुभूत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). -3. a fool. -4. war, fight.

शिलीध्रः [शिली धरति धृक् प्रबोः मुम्] 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of tree. -ध्र 1 A mushroom, fungus, as in उच्छिलीध्र q. v. -2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुरंध्रि शिलीध्रमुग्ंध्रिध्रिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनारमतलिनी शिलीध्रि 72. -3 Hail.

शिलीध्रकं A mushroom, fungus.

शिलीध्रो 1 Earth, clay. -2 A small earthworm.

शिलिय a. Rocky, stony. -चं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शिल्प [शिल् पृ] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). -2 Skill (in any art), craft; पात्राविशेषव्यस्तं युगांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -3 Ingenuity, cleverness. -4 Work, manual work or labour. -5 A rite, ceremony. -6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -7 Form, shape. -8 Creation, procreation. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिय any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -विद्या 1. mechanic-science. -2. any manual skill, handicraft. -शालं, -ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शास्त्रं 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. -2. mechanics.

शिल्पकं A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

शिल्पिक a. Manual, mechanical. -कं 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. -2 = शिल्पकं q. v.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. -2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. -2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. [श्यति पापं शो-वर् प्रबोः] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. -2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवानि वसतिर्थजलानि कल्लित R. 5. 8; (= अनुपल्लवानि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पथानः संतु 'a happy journey to you,' 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. -2 The male organ of generation, penis. -3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. -4 The Veda. -5 Final beatitude. -6 A post to which cattle are tied. -7 A god, deity. -8 Quick-silver. -9 Bdellium. -10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -वै (m. dual) Siva and Pārvati; कथयति शिवयोः शरीरयोगं विषमपदा पदवी विवर्तनेषु Kn. 5. 40. -वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. -2 Bliss, auspiciousness. -3 Final beatitude. -4 Water. -5 Sea-salt. -6 Rock-salt. -7 Refined borax. -Comp. -अक्षं = रुद्राक्ष q. v. -अरातिः

a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Siva). -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1. the bearer of auspicious news. -2. a fortune-teller. -आलपः 1. Siva's abode. -2. the red basil. (-वं) 1. a temple of Siva. -2 a cemetery. -इतर a. inauspicious; unlucky; शिवतरस्तये K. P. 1. -इष्टा Dūrva grass. -कर (शिवकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛngi. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -वर्मेजः the planet Mars. -चतुर्विंशति the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha; see शिवरात्र. -जा a female devotee of the Siva sect. -जति a. 1. having an auspicious end, conferring or conducing to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कुर्वन्नेयं फलतु शिवतास्त्रिंशत् भवतु Māl 6. 7. -2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनास्वदुपगाः शिवता त्रिंशति 9. 49. (-तिः) an auspiciousness, happiness. -वृक्ष the discus of Vishnu. -दारु n. the Devadāru tree. -इती epithet of Durgā. -द्रुमः the Bilva tree. -द्विष्टा the Ketaka tree. -धातुः 1. quick-silver. -2. milk-stone. -पुरं, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रियः 1. a crystal. -2. the Baka tree. -3. the thorn-apple. (-यं) रुद्राक्ष q. v. (-यः) the goddess Durgā. -मल्लकः the Arjuna tree. -रसः the water of boiled rice. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -लिङ्गं 1. Siva, worshipped in the form of a phallus. -2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the Linga. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वल्लभः the mango tree. (-यः) 1. white rose. -2. Pārvati. -वाहनः a bull. -वीजं quick-silver. -शेखरः 1. the moon. -2. the thorn-apple. -सायुज्यं final emancipation (lit. unification with Siva). -सुंदरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिव 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रामाशिवैः शिवास्तेः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरथ द्वारे शिव शिवशिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude. -5 The Sami tree. -6 The yellow myrobalan. -7 Durgā grass. -8 A kind of yellow pigment. -9 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरातिः a dog. -धियः a goat. -फला the Sami tree. -वतं the howling of a jackal.

शिवानी Pārvattī, wife of Siva.
शिवालु: a jackal.
शिवि: 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिविका, शिविर.

शिशिर *a.* [शश्-रिच् नि. U. 1. 53] Cool, cold, chill frigid; कुरु यदुनन्दन चन्दनशिशिरतरेण करेण पयोधरे Git. 12; R. 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः, -रं 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पद्मानां शिशिराद्भयः जातौ मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपं Me. 83. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कंठेषु स्थलितं गोक्षिपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 128. -3 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशो V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वासरांतं अभिसार्य Si. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्यः Rs. 3. 2. -अत्ययः, -अपगमः the close of the cold season; the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययस्य (पुष्पोच्छयः) Kn. 3. 61; उपहिते शिशिरापममश्रिया R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -घ्नः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः [शो-कु सम्बद्धावः द्विवचः; cf. Up. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar. -Comp. -क्रंदः, -क्रन्दनं the cry of weeping of a child. -क्रंदीयः (i. e. ग्रंथः) a work treating of the complaints of children. -गंधा a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). -चांद्रावणं a lunar penance of children; (चतुरो ग्रातरभीयासिद्धिद्वयं विप्रः समाहितः। चतुरोस्तमिते सूर्ये शिशुचांद्रावणं स्मृतं। Ms. 11. 220). -नागः a young elephant. -पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishnu Purana this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who has killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who has killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha]. हन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -सारः the Gangetic porpoise. शिरस् *n.* the north-east quarter. -वाहकः, -वाहकः a wild goat. -हत्या child-murder, infanticide.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुलः Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिरनं, शिरनं [शश्-नक् नि.] The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -Comp. -देवः a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis).

शिविद्वान् *a.* 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

शिष्टः I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P. 10 U. (शेषति, शेषयति) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिनति, शिष्ट) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. -2 To distinguish or discriminate from others. -Caus. (शेषयति) To leave &c.

शिष्ट *p. p.* [शश्-क शिष्-क वा] 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest. -2 Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained, educated, disciplined. -4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtuous, respectable. -7 Civil, polite. -8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; R. 1. 28. -शः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. -2 A wise man. -3 A counsellor. -Comp. -आचारः 1. the practice of wise men. -2. good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टिः f. [शास्-क्ति] 1 Rule, government. -2 Order, command. -3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः [शास्-व्यय] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेषु श्यामि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, passion. -3 Violence, force. -Comp. -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -पुत्रः a pupil regarded as a son. -शिष्टिः f. the correction of a pupil.

शिशः, शिशुकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शयिनः pass. शयते; desid. शिद्यति) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणागच्छिनः शिखरिणां गणः शेते Bh. 2. 76. -2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशंकं शेते शेपे वयसः समागतौ सुरयुः। अथवा सुखं शयिथा निकटे जागति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. -3 To rest, repose. -Caus. (शाययति) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वे शायय रावणं Bk. 8. 83. -2 To allow to rest or repose.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. -2 Tranquillity.

शीक् I. 1 A. (शीकते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकति, शीकयति) 1 To be angry. -2 To moisten, wet. -3

To be patient. -4 To speak. -5 To shine.

शीकरः [शीक्-अर्न्] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 42; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. -2 A drop of water or rain; गतमुपरि वनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां पिबुनयति रथस्ते शीकराकुलनेभिः S. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. -र 1 The Sarala tree. -2 The resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

शीकरिन् *a.* Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विभ्रन्मभिर् मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्र-कुर्व्यं 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. -घ्रः Conjunction (in astr.). -घ्रं ind. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. -उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). -कारिन् *a.* expeditious, quick. -कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -बुद्धिः *a.* acute, sharp-witted. -लघ्वन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghaṭ. 8. -वेद्यिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रायते Den. A. 1 To become quick or rapid. -2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* 1 Speedy, expeditious. -2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick, swift.

शीघ्रचं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत ind. A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. -कारः, -कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* [श्यै-क] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमशरच्च शीतराशिम्बमंदोः S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sllgish, apathetic, sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. -2 The Nimba tree. -3 The cold season (n. also). -4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, chillness; आः शीतं तृदिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; वक्त्रेद्वौ तव सत्यं यदपरा शीतोऽंशुश्चभुंते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. -अवः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain. -अमन *m.* the moon-stone. -आकुल, -आर्त *a.* pinched or unbumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तमं water. -करः 1. the moon. -2 camphor. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन *a.* wintry. -कुंभः the fragrant cleander. -कृच्छ्रः, -कृच्छ्रः a kind of re-

ligious penance. —सरः refined borax. —गंधः white sandal. —शुः 1. the moon. —2. campbor. —चंपकः 1. a lamp. —2. a mirror. —श्रीधितिः the moon. —पुष्पः the *Sirisha* tree. —पुष्पकं benzoin. —प्रभः camphor. —भातः the moon. —भीमः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). —मयूखः, —मरीचिः, —रामः 1. the moon. —2. campbor. —मूलकं the root of the *Ustra* q. v. —रम्यः a lamp. —रुक् m. the moon. —रुक्कः the *Udumbara* tree. —वीर्यकः the fig-tree. —शिवः the *Sami* tree. (—) 1. rock-salt. —2. borax. —शुकः barley. —सहः the *Pilu* tree. —स्पर्श a cooling.

शितक *a.* Cold; see शित. —कः 1 Any cold thing. —2 Winter, the cold season. —3 A dull or dilatory person. —4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. —5 A scorpion.

शितल *a.* [शितं लाति ला-क, शीतमस्य लब्ध-वा] (*a*) Cool, cold, chill, frigid; अतिशीतलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न ध्रुवतः *Subbhāsh.* (*b*) Cool, bearable; महद्दुःखं परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः *V.* 4. 13. —लः 1 The moon. —2 A kind of camphor. —3 Turpentine. —4 The *Champaka* tree. —5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). —लं 1 Cold, coolness. —2 The cold season. —3 Benzoin. —4 White sandal, or sandal in general. —5 A pearl. —6 Green sulphate of iron. —7 A lotus. —8 The root called शीतल q. v. —Comp. —लब्धः the *Champaka* tree. —जलं a lotus. —प्रदः, —दं sandal. —वातः a cool breeze. —षष्ठः the sixth day of the bright half of *Māgha*.

शीतलक *A* white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. —2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. —Comp. —पूजा worship of the goddess *Śītalā*.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See शीत.

शीताल *a.* [शीतं न सहेति शीत-आलुब्ध] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; शीतालः सलिल-गतेन सिच्यते स्म *Si.* 8. 19.

शीरष See शीर.

शीधु *m., n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. —2 Wine. —Comp. —गंधः the *Bakula* tree. —पः a drinker of spirits.

शीन *a* [श्यै-क] Thick, congealed. —नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. —2 A large snake (अजगर).

शीभू 1 *A.* (शीभते) 1 To boast. —2 To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

शीभ्यः 1 A bull. —2 N. of *Siva*.

शीरः A large snake; see शीर also

शीर्ण [शृ-क] *p. p.* 1 Withered, decayed, rotten. —2 Dry, sere. —3 Shattered, torn; shivered. —4 Thin, emaciated; (see शृ). —5 Small, slender. —जि A kind of perfume. —Comp. —अंभिः, —पादः 1. epithets of *Yama*. —2. of the planet *Saturn*. —पर्ण a withered leaf; (*so* शीर्णपत्रं). (—जः) the *Nimba* tree. —वृत्तं a water-melon.

शीर्वि *a.* 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. —2 Savage.

शीर्षे [शिरस-पथो शीर्षदिशः, शृ-क सक् च वा] 1 The head; शीर्षे सप्तो देशा रे वैद्यः *Karpūr.* Mu. 1. 21. —2 The black variety of aloe-wood. —Comp. —अव-शेषा the head only as the remainder. —आमयः any affection or disease of the head. —उद्यः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, *Gemini*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*. —छेदः decapitation. —छेद्य *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; शीर्षच्छेद्यः स ते राम ते हरश्च जीवय द्विजं *U.* 2. 8; *R.* 15. 51. —रक्षं a helmet. —शोकः pain in the head.

शीर्षकः An epithet of *Rāhu*. —कं 1 The head. —2 Skull. —3 A helmet. —4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). —5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

शीर्षण्यः [शीर्षन्-यद्] Clean or untangled hair. —पयं 1 A helmet. —2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). —3 Ved. A head rope.

शीर्षन् *n.* The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual).

शील 1. 1 *P.* (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. —2 To serve, honour, worship. —3 To do, practise. —10 *U.* (शीलयति) 1 To honour, worship. —2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि भूयः शीलितं भारतं वा *Bv.* 2. 35; शीलयति सुनयः सुशीलतां *Ki.* 13. 43. —3 To put on, wear; चल सखि कुंज सतिमिरपुंजं शीलय नीलनिचोलं *Git.* 5. —4 To go to, visit, frequent; यद्-लुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं *Git.* 7; स्मेरानना सपदि शीलय सौधमौलिं *Bv.* 2. 4. —With अनु, —परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शब्द-चतुष्टोसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽपि *Rāj. P.*

शीलः [शील-अञ्] A large serpent (the *boa*). —लं 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्ये *Subbhāsh.*; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c.; as कलशील 'disposed to quarrel'.

'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; *so* दानं, युगपां, दयां, पुण्यं, आश्वासनं, &c. —2 Conduct, behaviour in general. —3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं चूषणं *Bh.* 2. 82; *Pt.* 5. 2 —4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दौर्मेध्यान्वृपतिर्विनश्यति...शीलं खलोपासनात् *Bh.* 2. 42. 39; तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशां गतं *Ku.* 5. 36, *Ki.* 11. 25; *Pt.* 1. 169; *R.* 10. 70. —5 Beauty, good form. —Comp. —सं-द्धनं violation of morality or chastity. *Pt.* 1. —भारिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —वचनं violation of chastity; प्राप्तेयं शीलवचनां *Mk.* 1. 44. —वृत्त *a.* well-behaved, virtuous. (—त्तं) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. —वृत्तिः *f.* virtue.

शीलनं [शीलं श्रुद्] 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. —2 Constant application. —3 Honouring, serving. —4 Wearing.

शीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. —2 Put on. —3 Frequented, visited. —4 Skilled in. —5 Endowed with, possessed of. —तं Practice, conduct.

शीवन् *m.* A large snake (boa).

शुंशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 *P.* (शोक्ति) To go, move.

शुकः [शृ-क] 1 A parrot; आत्म-नो मुखदोषेण बध्यते शुकसंसारिकाः *Subbhāsh.*; तुंहेरातामकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरितकोमलैः । त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कठिरेते मंजुभिः शुक्राः ॥ *Kāv.* 2. 9. —2 The *Sirisha* tree. —3 N. of a son of *Vyāsa*. [He is said to have been born from the seed of *Vyāsa* which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph *Ghritaohi* while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. *Suka* was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph *Rambha* to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the *Bhagavata Purana* to king *Parikshit*. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. —कं 1 Cloth, clothes. —2 A helmet. —3 A turban. —4 The end or hem of a garment. —Comp. —अद्गः the pomegranate tree. —तदः, —द्रुमः the *Sirisha* tree. —देवः N. of *Suka*. —नास *a.* having an aquiline nose. (—सः) N. of the minister or *Tārāpida*. —नासिका an aquiline nose. —पुच्छः sulphur. —पुष्पः, —प्रियः the *Sirisha* tree. (—पा) the rose-apple. —वल्गुः the pomegranate. —वाहः an epithet of *Cupid*.

शुक *p. p.* [शृ-क] 1 Bright, pure, clean. —2 Acid, sour. —3 Harsh,

rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. -क 1 Flesh. -2 Sour gruel -3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्लं Sour eructation.

शुक्तिः *f.* [शुच-क्ति] 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषपरं गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः । जलमिव सद्युद्ध-शुक्लौ शुक्लकलतां पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4 A portion of the akull. -5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4; see Malli. thereon. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -8 Hemorrhoids. -Comp. -उद्धवं, -जं a pearl. -युद्धं, -पेसी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधूः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl. -स्पर्शः dusky spots on a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्ल *a.* [शुच-क्त्वि] Ved. 1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2 White, pure. -कः 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवयानी and ययाति. -3 The month of Jyeshtha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. -क 1 Semen virile; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिके शुक्ले स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49, 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 Ved. Water. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर a spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -शुक्ल *f.* a pea-hen. -घूः *m.* the marrow of the bones. -वारः, -वासरः Friday. -शिश्यः a demon.

शुक्ल, शुक्रिय *a.* 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल *a.* [शुच-ल् क्तवम्] White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लपाणि q. v. -कः 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. -3 N. of Siva. -क 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh hutter. -4 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अंगः, अपाणिः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लपाणिः सजलनयनः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः Me. 22. -अमलं a kind of sorrel. -अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. -उपलत candied sugar. -कंठकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन् *a.* pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -धातुः chalk. -पक्षः the bright half of a month. -मंडः the corner of the eye. -वस्त्र *a.* dressed in white. -वायसा a crane. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. a pure mode of life. -2. the

maintenance derived by a Brāhmaṇa from other Brāhmaṇas.

शुक्ल *a.* White. -कः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्ल *a.* White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvati. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a white complexion. -4 The plant Kakoli.

शुक्लिन् *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्तिः 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheathe of a young bud. -2 The awn of barley or corn. -3 The waved-leaf fig.

शुग्निन् *m.* 1 The (Indian) fig tree. -2 The Plaksha tree.

शुच *I.* 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीद्वारणोऽजोचीमोहे चाक्षिभिरत्यरं Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. -II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ने) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; become fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच, -चचा *f.* [शुच-क्ति टाप् वा] Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकल-कणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72; Me. 88. S. 4. 18.

शुचि *a.* [शुच-क्ति] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसयुगं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. -2 White; Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright; resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिबोदयाहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्ति शुचिर्वनमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पथः शुचिर्दशविमर ईश्वराः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, halloved; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्थः सार्वभौमो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Correct, accurate. -चिः 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. -4 Correctness, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious student. -6 A pure man. -7 A Brāhmaṇ. -8 The hot season; उपययौ विदध-क्षवमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभसंपदः Si. 6. 22, 1. 58; R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. -9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashāda. -10 A faithful or true friend. -11 The sun. -12 The moon. -13 Fire. -14 The

sentiment of love (शुंगर). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The Arka plant. -Comp. -द्वयः the sacred fig-tree. -पणी *a.* sipping water. -मणिः 1. a crystal. -2. a jewel worn on the head. -मल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -रोचिम् *m.* the moon. -व्रत *a.* holy, virtuous. -स्मित *a.* having a sweet or pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 49.

शुचिश्मत् *v.* Bright. -*m.* An epithet of Agni.

शुचिश्च *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P., शुची 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn; (these senses may belong to शुच 4 P. also).

शुदीरः A hero.

शुदीर्य Valour, heroism.

शुद् *I.* 1 P. (शोदति) 1 To be impeded or hindered. -2 To limp, be lame. -3 To resist -II. 10 U. (शोदयति-ने) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुद् 1 P., 10 U. (शुदति, शुदयति-ने) 1 To purify. -2 To become dry; see शुद् *I.* also.

शुद्धिः-ठी *f.*, शुद्धं Dry ginger.

शुद् 1 P. (शुदति) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुद्धः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk.

शुद्धः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

शुद्धा 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram-shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtesan, harlot. -6 A hawk, procress. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुद्धारः 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

शुद्धालः An elephant.

शुद्धिका See शुद्धा. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland (also शुद्धि in this sense).

शुद्धिन् *m.* 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant. -Comp. -मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुतुद्रिः-द्रः The river Sutlej; cf. शतद्रु.

शुध 4 P. (शुध्यति, शुद्ध) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); मृत्तोयः शुध्यते शीघ्रं नदी वेगेन शुध्यति । अद्रिर्गात्राणि शुध्यन्ति मनः सत्येन शुध्यति

Ms. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरेव तावत् शुध्यति Mn. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुध्यति मे संरात्रम् Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared; दयः शुध्यति Pt. 5. -Caus. (शुध्यति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -WITH परि, वि, सं to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध p. p. [शुद्ध-क] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमन्त्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शक्तिं वपुर्वैच सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14. -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6 (a) Genuine, true. (b) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Mere, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequaled. -12 Authorized. -13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. -शुद्धा An epithet of Siva. -शुद्ध 1 Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rook-salt. -4 Black pepper. -Comp. -अंतः 1. a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धांतुर्लभमिदं वपुराश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य S. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. -2. a king's wife. °चारित्र्य m. an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. °पालकः °रक्षकः a guard of the harem. -अंता a king's wife, queen. -अपह्नुति f. a figure of speech; it is thus defined: -शुद्धापह्नुतिरन्यस्यारोपायो धर्मनिर्द्धारः. -आश्रमन् a. pure-minded, honest. -(m) 1 the pure spirit. -2 N. of Siva. -ओद्बन्तः (शुद्धोद्बन्तः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. -कर्मन् a. pure in deeds, holy. -कोटिः f. one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. -चैतन्यं pure intelligence. -जंघा an ass. -धी, भाव, मति a. pure-minded, guileless, honest. -वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. -वंश्य a. born of a pure family; R. 1. 69.

शुद्धिः [शुद्ध-क्ति] 1 Purity, cleanliness. -2 Brightness, lustre; सुका-शुण्डशुद्धयोपि (चंद्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. -3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थाभिषेकज्ञा शुद्धिमाध्याना महीक्षितः R. 1. 80. -4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरस्यागमत्रिग शुद्धि-लाभममन्यत R. 12. 10. -5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. -6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). -7 Retaliation, requital. -8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). -9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. -10 Rectification, correction. -11 Subtraction. -12 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -कर

a. purifying, correcting. -पञ्च 1. a list of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. -भृत् a. 1. clear, clean -2. pious, virtuous.

शुन् 6 P. (शुनति) To go, move.

शुनःशेषः (कः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajigarta. [In the Aitareya Brahman it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuna. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Surahsepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuna. But the boy praised Vishnu, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata].

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. -2 A dog. 3 A young dog. शुनाशी (सी) रः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl.

शुनिः A dog.

शुनी f. A female dog, a bitch.

शुनीरः A number of female dogs.

शुध् 1, 10 U. (शुधति-ते शुध्यति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify.

शुध्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni (Ved.). -f. A mare.

शुन्य a. Empty. -न्यं 1 A number of bitches. -2 A cypher; (more properly शून्य q. v.).

शुप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

शुभ 1 A. (शोभते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; शुभ शोभते एतेन विलयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); रामभद्र इत्येषोपचारः शोभते तत्तत्परिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy. -5 To be victorious. -Caus. (शोभयति-ते) To decorate, adorn, grace. -WITH परि, वि to shine, look splendid.

शुभ f. Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 A ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभा a. [शुभ-क] 1 Shining, bright. -2 Beautiful, handsome; जंघे शुभे सुदवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. -3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358.

-5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. -भं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; शयः शुभं च विधात्यशुभं च जनेः सर्वैकवा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water. -4 A kind of fragrant wood. -Comp. -अश्वः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. handsome (-गी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -3. of the wife of Kubera. -अपांग a. beautiful woman. -अशुभं weal and woe, good and evil. -राचार a. virtuous. -आनन a handsome woman. -आवह a. tending to welfare, conducive to good. -इतर a. 1. evil, bad. -2. inauspicious, -उदकं a. having a happy end. -कर a. auspicious, propitious. -कर्मन् n. 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation. -ग a. 1 elegant, graceful. -2. propitious, fortunate. -गन्धकं gnm-myrrh. -गहः an auspicious planet. -दः the sacred fig-tree. -द्वर्ती a woman with good teeth. -लग्नः -ग्रं a lucky or auspicious moment. -वार्ता good news. -वासनः perfume for the mouth. -हंसिन् a. presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. -स्थली 1. a hall in which sacrifices are performed. -2. an auspicious place.

शुभंयु a. [शुभं अस्मास्ति युष्] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अश्विं शुभं शुभंयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगते R. 8. 6; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभंकर a. 1 Auspicious. -2 Promoting happiness. -रि N. of Durgā.

शुभभादुक a. Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The Sami tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dūrvā grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper.

शुभ्र a. [शुभ्र-रज्] 1 Shining, bright, radiant. -2 White; पश्यति विष्ठापहतः शशिभ्रं शंसमपि पीतं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. -भ्रः 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal (said to be n) -अं 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -दंतिन् m. the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. -रश्मिः the moon.

शुभा 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna.

शुभिः An epithet of Brahman.

शुभ् P. (शुभति) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To hurt, injure.

शुभः N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -वातिनी, -मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शु (शू) 4 A. (शुयते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady, stop. -3 To be firm or fixed. -4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. -2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To tell, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः -लृङ् [शुल्कयते अतिमुज्यते कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः सुधीः संत्यजेद्भ्रातृं शुल्क-रूपेण तिसाध्वसात् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. -4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पण्डितो बुद्धिश्च शुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38; न कः पायाः पिता विद्वान् गृहीयाच्च शुल्कमण्यवि Ms. 3. 51. 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. -6 Marriage settlement or dowry. -7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -खंडनं defrauding (government) of its due revenue. -ग्रहकः -ग्रहीन् m. a toll-collector. -दः 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. -शाला -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

शुद्धे 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

शुद्ध (हृ) 10 U. (शुद्ध-व्य-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

शुद्ध (हृ) [शुद्ध-अन्] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act. -4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. -हवा, -हवी See above. -Comp. -अरिः snlphnr. -जं brass. शुद्ध f. A mother.

शुश्रूषक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

शुश्रूषण, -णा [शु-सृ-ल्यट्] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां सुखयति Mu. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Dutifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु a. 1 Desirous to hear. -2 Desirous of serving or attending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

शुष्क 4 P. (शुष्कति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; शुष्वा शुष्कस्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुखे Bh 3. 92. -2 To be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. -Caus. (शोषयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मांसतः Bg.

2. 23. -2 To emaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -With शुष्क, -रति 1. to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2. to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -सं to be dried up.

शुष्कः, -शुष्का 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

शुष्कः f. 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुष्किर a. [शुष्क-किरच्] Fnl of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. -रं 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

शुष्किरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of perfume.

शुष्किलः Air, wind.

शुष्क p. p. [शुष्क-क] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8. -2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. -4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिना स्म कुर्वते करभोरुर्हारि शुष्कवादिनं च सुखेदपि Si. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. -6 Groundless, causeless. -7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुसलं ब्रूयात् शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ms. 11. 35. -Comp. -अंग a. emaciated. (-गी) a lizard. -अन्नं rice in the husk. -आर्द्र dry ginger. -कलहः 1. a vain or groundless quarrel. -2. a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वैरं groundless enmity. -व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -ल 1 Dried flesh. -2 Flech in general.

शुष्कणः 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

शुष्मः [शुष्-म्-किञ्च] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird. -उन्नं 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् m. 1 Fire; Si 14. 22 -2 The Chitraka tree. -न. 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Sight, lustre.

शुष्मिन् a. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse).

शूकः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. -2 A bristle; वृत्तं च, खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end. -4 Tenderness, compassion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. -का A cowach. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -पिंडिः, -डी, -शिवा, -शिषिक, -सिषी cowach (कापकच्छु).

शूकः 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत्, शूकिन् a. Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रे ते वद सिंहो मया हतः । पंडिता एव जानन्ति सिंह-शूकरयोर्विलम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -इष्टः a kind of grass (गुता).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूतिः f. Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [शुच-रू प्रो० चय दः दीर्घः Up. 2. 19] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पश्यंशु शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman, Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp. -आर्ता the Priyangan plant. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies or observances of a Śūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. -हृत्, -धर्मः the duties of a Śūdra. -प्रियः an onion. -प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. -भूयिष्ठ a. consisting mostly of Śūdras. -यज्ञकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. -वर्गः the Śūdra, or servile class. -सेवन् serving a Śūdra, being the servant of a Śūdra.

शूद्रा A woman of the Śūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has a Śūdra woman for his wife. -वेदन् marrying a Śūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Śūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a Śūdra.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mricchhakaṭika.

शून्य p. p. [श्वि-क] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [श्वि-अधिकरणे-क सं० दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture, whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five -a fire-place, a grind stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; पंच शूना गृहस्थस्य बुद्धी पेयव्युत्तरकः । कंडी चोदकुम्भश्च वधते यास्तु बाहयन् M. 3. 68.)

शून्य a. [शून्याय प्राणिवयस्य हितं रहस्य-स्थानत्वात् यत् Tv.] 1 Empty, valid. -2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमन-मलतं शून्या दृष्टिः Mā. 1. 17; see शून्य-द्वय below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूना न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्ये जगद्विरतज्वलमेतज्वलामि U. 3. 38; Mā. 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखो कथाचित् Ku. 3. 75; Ki 17 39 -6 Utterly devoid or deprive

ed of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलीयकशून्या मे अंगुलिः S. 5; दया°, ज्ञान°, &c. -7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Nonsensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. -10 Bare, naked. -शून्य 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non-entity, (absolute) non existence; दूषण-शून्याभिद्वयः N. 1. 21. -5 N. of Brahman. -Comp. -पद्मो the passage of the soul. -मरुः a hollow reed. -मनस्क, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -सूक्ष्म, -चन्दन a. with a blank race, with a downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of any thing, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. -2 a Buddhist. -हृदय a. 1. absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. -2. open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman. -3 The prickly pear.

शूर 10 U. (शूरयतिने) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous exertions; see शूर also.

शूर a. [शूर-अञ्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शूरयेषु शूरान के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun. -5 The Sāla tree. -6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -7 The Arka plant. -8 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaning. -मानिन् m. a boaster, braggart. -सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [शूरल्यु] A kind of esculent root.

शूरमय a. one who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प 10 U. (शूरयतिने) To measure.

शूर्प-द्वि A winnowing-basket. -द्विः A measure of two Droṇas. -Comp. -कणो an elephant. -जोखा (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets,' N. of a sister of Rāvana. [She was attracted by the] beauty of Rāma, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demones, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana put off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40]. -वातः wind produced

by shaking a winnowing-basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शूर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Śarpanakhā. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्पः, शूर्पिः m. f., शूर्पिका, शूर्पा 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूल 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूलः [शूल-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Siva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूलयम्; cf. अयाशूल. -4 A stake for impaling criminals (विधत्) स्कंधेन शूले हृदयेन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलक 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a pike. -ग्रन्थिः f. a kind of Dūrvā grass. -वादनं iron-filings. -घ्न a. sedative, anodyne. -द्वि m. asa foetida. -धन्वन, -धर, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -पाणि, -भृत् m. epithets of Siva; अधिगतधवलिनः शूलपाणिर्महतां Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -नाशनं white sochal salt. -शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. -स्थ a. impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer. -हृत् m. asa foetida.

शूलका A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक [a. शूल-उत्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूलिन् a. [शूलमस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयोल्लङ्घनः शूली R. 15. 5. -2 Snuffing from oolio. -म. 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Siva; कुर्वन्संघायलिपदहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूलय a. [शूले संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूलयमांसमुष्टि आहारोऽयते S. 2. -2 Deserving impalement. -स्थं Roasted meat.

शृष् 1 P. (शृषति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [अयजं लाति ला-कृ पृषोः] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -कोलिः a kind of jujube. -जम्बू-शूः f. a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

शृगालिका, शृगाला 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृंखलः-ला-लं [शृंगत् प्राधान्यात् स्वल्प-ते अनेन पृषोः Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकण-मालाशृंखलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनायश्च शृंखलां Git. 3. -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्ववेरना सुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शृंखलकः 1 A chain -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृंखलित a. Chained, fettered, bound.

शृंगं [शृङ्ग-पृषोः सुम्-ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 123] 1 A horn; बन्धेतिरानी महिषैस्तद्वन्मा शृंगहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 13; गाहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्तुष्टिः S. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्वेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किं शिवादिशृङ्गमुखीभिः Me. 14, 52; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26. -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शृंगं स दृढनिधायिकृतः परेषामनुचितं न मनुष्येन तु दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62. (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; बर्णोदको काचनशृंगमुका R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -Comp. -अंतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) also wood. -प्रहारिन् a. butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -मोहिन् m. the Champaka tree. -वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzapur; U. 1. 21. -2 ginger. -वेरकं ginger.

शृंगका-कं 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शृंगवत् a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

शृंगाटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. -टं A place where four roads meet.

शृंगाटकः A mountain with three peaks. कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door.

शृंगारः [शृंग कामोद्रेकमुच्छत्यनेन ऋ-अण्]
 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोगशृंगार and विप्रलम्भशृंगार q. q. v. v.); शृंगारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधो मुखो हरिः क्रीडति Gt. 1; (it is thus defined:—सुसः स्त्रिया स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्तुहा । स शृंगार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress snited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. -6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. -चेष्टा an amorous or love gesture; शृंगारचेष्टा विविधा बहुवृत्तः R. 6. 12. -भाषितं amorous talk. -चूर्णं red-lead. -योनिः an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love. -विधिः -वेशः a dress snited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृंगारकः Love. -कं Red-lead.

शृंगारित a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

शृंगारित्व a. 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red lead. -m. 1 An impassioned lover. -2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree. -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut; see तीव्रल.

शृंगिः Gold for ornaments. -f. The sheat-fish.

शृंगिक A kind of poison. -का A kind of birch tree.

शृंगिणः A ram.

शृंगिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृंगिन् a. (जी f.) [शृंगमस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. -m. 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant. -3 A ram. -4 A tree. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of one of Siva's attendants; शृंगी धृमी रिदितुंकी Ak.

शृंगी 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शृंगिः f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad; मद्धाधकरिणां द्यौपय-शांस्ते शृंगिः H. 2. 165.

शृत p. p. 1 Cooked. -2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृष्ट I. 1 A. (bnt Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional) (शर्षते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्षति ते) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्षयति ते) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृष्ट p. p. 1 Expelled from the body (as wind). -2 Moistened, wetted.

शृष्टुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). -2 The anus.

शृ 9 P. (शृणाति, शीर्ण) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य शृणाः परिग्रहाः शृणाति यस्तान् प्रस-भेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. -Pass. (शीर्षि-ते) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. -With अव or वि to seize away. (-Pass.) to fade or wither; मृत्वि वा सर्पलोकस्य विशीर्यत वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपाले वा स्यात्पथेन्दुशेखरं Kn. 5. 78, 7. 41; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टंभूकस्तस्तत्कर-रचितमेतं शेखरं बिभ्रतीच Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; मगधदेशशेखरीधृता पुष्पयुरी नाम नग-री Dk. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). -5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

शेखरित a. Crested, tufted, peaked.

शेषः; शेषस् n., शेषः -कं, शेषस् n. 1 The penis. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail.

शेफालिः -ली, शेफालिका f. A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगन्धमनोहराणि Ra. 3. 14.

शेष्टुषी Intellect, understanding.

शैल् 1 P. (शैलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To tremble.

शैवः [शुकपाते सति शैते, शी-वच् Up. 1. 152, 154] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. -वं 1 The penis (also शैवा). -2 Happiness. -Comp. -धि 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शैवधित्तेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्वकामाः शैवधियां वितं वा क्षीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुंसं Mā. 6. 18. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शैवल [शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् चलते बल्-अच् Tv.] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवालं See शैवाल.

शेष a. [शिष-अच्] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यवेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64; 10. 29; Me. 30, 87; रंभे निर्वर्त्यतां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलित्वा Me. 110; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44, oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -वः -वं 1 (a) Remainder, rest, residue; अणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च इयादि-शेषस्तथैव च । पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत् Chāp. 40; अक्षशेष Me. 38; श्रितिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलदाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; 80 शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30; विभागशेष Kn. 5. 57; वाक्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (b) Surplus, balance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be said; (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). -3 Escape, salvation, respite. -वा 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction. -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the conch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरण्या न चपुषि क्षमां न क्षिरत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarama (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -6 An elephant. -वा The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तथेति शेषमिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मद्धा प्रतस्ये Kn. 3. 22, S. 3. -वं The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. -2. in other cases; as in शेषे बहुते). -Comp. -अक्षं leavings of food. -अवस्था old age. -कालः the time of death. -जनिः f. assimilation of residues. -भागः the remainder. -भोजनं the eating of leavings. -रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -शयनः, -शायिन m. epithets of Vishnu.

शैव्य a. 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked.

शैक्षः [शिक्षां विष्पथति वा अण्] 1 A student who studies Siksha or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षिकः One skilled in Siksha.

शैश्यं Learning, proficiency.

शैसरिकः -रेयः The Apāmārga tree.

शैश्य a. Pointed.

शैश्वर्य [शी-व-अच्] Quickness, rapidity.

शैत्यं [शीत-व्यञ्ज] Cold, coldness, frigidity; शैत्यं हि यस्ता प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54, Ku. 1. 36.

शैथिल्यं [शिथिलस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness; cowerdise.

शैनेयः N. of Sātyaki.

शैन्याः (m. pl.) The descendants of Sini.

शैव्यः See शैव्य.

शैल *a.* (ली. *f.*) [शिलाः संत्यस्य प्रज्ञा. अण्] Rocky, craggy, stony. —लः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न मानिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chāp. 55; शैलौ मलयवर्द्धौ R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. —ल 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. —Comp. —अंशः N. of a country. —अग्रं the peak of a mountain. —अट्टः 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. —अधिपः, —अधिराजः, —इन्द्रः, —पतिः, —राजः epithets of the Himālaya. —आख्यं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. —इन्द्रस्यः the birch tree. —कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. —गंधं a kind of sandal. —जं 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. —जनः a mountaineer. —जा, —जनया, —पुत्री, —सुता epithets of Pārvaṭī; अवातः प्रागल्भ्यं परितनरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —निर्यासः benzoin. —पत्रा the Bilva tree. —भित्तिः *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone cutter's chisel. —रक्षं a cave, cavern. —बीजं the marking-nut plant. —शिबिरं the ocean. —सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

शैलालिन *m.* an actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

शैली [शीलमेव स्वार्थे व्यञ्ज कीपि श्लोके] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression of interpretation; प्रायेण-आचार्याणामर्थं शैली वस्तुनाभिप्रायमपि परोपदेशनिबर्णयति Kull. on Ms. 1. 4; आचार्याणामर्थं शैली यस्तामाभ्येनाभिधाय विशेषणं विवृणोति. -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैल्यः [शिल्पस्य अर्थे व्यञ्ज Tv.] 1 An actor, a dancer; अतः शैल्यपसव् Ve. 1; एते पुत्राः सर्वमेव शैल्यजनं व्याहरन्ति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैल्य इवैव भूमिकां

Si. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The Bilva tree.

शैल्युक्तः One who follows the profession of an actor. —की An actress.

शैलेय *a.* (यी. *f.*) [शिलायां भवः इक्] 1 Mountainous; शैलेयस्थलीपावानिब-रणः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. —यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. —यं 1 Benzoin; शैलेयगंधीनि शिलालतानि R. 6. 51; शैलेयनक्षेत्रे शिलालतेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock-salt. —यी N. of Pārvaṭī.

शैल्य *a.* (ली. *f.*) Story. —ल्यं Rockiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (वी. *f.*) [शिवो देवतास्य अण्] Relating to the god Siva. —वः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the Saiva sect. -2 The thorn-apple. —व N. of one of the eighteen Pūrṇāgas.

शैवलः [शीवलच् Up. 4. 38] A kind of aquatic plant, moss; सरसि-जमलुचिद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; न वद्वदभ्राणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Kn. 5. 9. —ल A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. -3 A horse (in general).

शैशवं [शिशोर्भावः अण्] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen); शैशवावस्थं भूतिं पोषितां मित्रं U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽप्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (री. *f.*) [शिशिर-अण्] Belonging to the cold or dewy season. —रः A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैश्वोपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

शो 4 P. (श्रुति, शान्त or शित, *pass.* शायते; *caus.* शायति; *desid.* शिशासति) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

शोकः [शुच-वञ्ज] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकवमाद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः the fire of grief. —अपनोदः removal of grief. —अभिभूत, —आकुल, —आविष्ट, —उपहत, —विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. —अरिः the Kadamba tree. —कृषित *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. —चर्चा indulgence in grief. —नाशः the Asoka tree. —परायण, —लासक *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief.

—विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. —स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोक्नि *a.* Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

शोचक *a.* Distressing, afflicting.

शोचनं Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable; S. 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *n* [शुच-इति] 1 Light, lustre, radiance. -2 A flame. —Comp.

—केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शोटीयै Valour, heroism.

शोठ *a.* [शुध-अच्] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. —ठः 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (पा or पी. *f.*) [शोण-अच्] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्त्याना-वनद्धवनशोणितशोणपाणिर्गन्धसंविष्टयति क-चांस्तथ देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; अस्वादित-हिरवशोणितशोणशोभं Mn. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. —णः 1 Crimson, the red colour. -2 Fire. -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gopdavāna and falling into the Ganges near Pātāliputra q. v.; प्रत्यग्रहीत्याधिवाहिनीं तां भार्ग-रणीं शोण इवोत्त रम्यः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars; cf. लोहित. —णं 1 Blood. -2 Red lead. —Comp. —अंशुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. —अश्मन् *m.*, —उपला 1. a red stone. -2. a ruby. —पक्षं a red lotus. —पुष्पकः the Kovidāra tree. —रत्नं a ruby.

शोणित *a.* (शोण-इत्च्) 1 Red, purple, crimson. —णं 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे B. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. —Comp. —आह्वयं saffron. —उक्षित *a.* blood-stained. —उपला a ruby. —चन्दनं red sandal. —व *a.* blood-sucking. —पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. —पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa.

शोणितम् *m.* Redness.

शोधः [Up. 2. 4] Swelling, intumescence. —Comp. —घ्न, —जित् *a.* removing swellings, discentient. —जिह्वा hog-weed. —रोगः dropsy. —द्वत् *a.* discentient. (—*m.*) the marking-nut plant.

शोधः [शुध-वञ्ज] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) [शुष्-णिच्-वृत्] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. —कः 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. —कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शुष्-णिच्-ल्युट्-वा] Purifying, cleansing &c. —नं 1 (a) Purifying, cleansing. (b) cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Feces, ordure. —नः The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [शुष्-णिच्-क] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requitted, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोधय *a.* [शुष्-णिच्-प] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. —यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [शुक्] Swelling, tumour, intumescence. —Comp. —जित्, —इत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शोभते शुभ्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. —नः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. —नः 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; तविदं परिरक्त शोभने भवितव्यमित्यसंगमं बहु Kn. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*). —नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनकः The Sobbānjana tree.

शोभा [शुभ्-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (a) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वपुराभिनवमस्याः पुष्ट्यति र्वा न शोभा S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (b) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अद्वि-शोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression; शोभेय मन्दशुद्ध-धुमिताभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*). —Comp. —अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभन् *a.* 1 Shining; Ku. 5. 44; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोषः [शुष्-वञ्] 1 Drying up, dryness; हृदशोषविकृतां Kn. 4. 39; so आर्यशोषः कंठशोषः &c. -2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः कुसुमशोषः -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणादसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Susr. —Comp. —संभवे the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (गी *f.*) [शुष्-ल्युट्-वा] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating; S. 3. 10. —णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhantion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up; शोषितसरसि निदावे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिधुः Subhāsh. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषित *a.* (गी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो वीर्यशोकः U. 3. 5.

शोकं A flock of parrots.

शोक *a.* (की *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -2 Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिकेयं, शोक्तियं A pearl.

शोक्र *a.* (की *f.*) [शुक्र-अण्] Seminal.

शोक्रिकेयः A sort of poison.

शोक्स्वं Whiteness, clearness.

शौचं [शुचैर्भावः अण्] 1 Purity, clearness; काके शौचं दूतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. —Comp. —आचारः, —कर्मन् *n.*, —कल्पः a purificatory rite. —कूपः a privy.

शौचिकः 1 cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman.

शौद 1 P. (शौदति) To be proud or haughty.

शौदीर *a.* Proud, haughty. —रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic. -4 An upstart.

शौदीर्यं 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

शौड 1 P. (शौडति) see शौद.

शौड *a.* (डी *f.*) [शृङ्गायां हायां अभिरतः अण्] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Exalted, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिहतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud. -3 Skilled in (with loc. or in comp.); अश-शौड, दानशौड &c.

शौडिकः, शौडिन् *m.* [शृङ्गा हायां पण्यमस्य ठक् इति वा] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. —की, —नी A female vintner; पयोपि शौडिको हस्ते बाष्पणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शौडिकेयः A demon.

शौडी Long pepper.

शौडीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौद्धोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* (श्री *f.*) (शुद्र-अण्) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. —द्रः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman; see Ms. 9. 160.

शौन Meat kept at a slaughter, house.

शौनकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Rīgveda Prāe tiśākhyā and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः [शूना प्राणिषधस्त्यान् प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 A butcher; छसना परिवृतामि मृत्यवे शौनिको रुद्रशकुंतिकाभिः U. 1. 5. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. —भः The city of Harischandra.

शौभाञ्जनः N. of a tree; see शोभाञ्जन.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler; इति चित्तयनो हृदये पिकस्य समधापि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prākṛita dialect.

शौलिः 1 N. of Vishnu or Kṛishna. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The planet Saturn.

शौप *a.* (पी *f.*) Measured by or belonging to a शूप or winnowing-basket.

शौर्यं [शूरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Prowess, heroism, valour; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाद्य निपतन्वर्थास्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; नये च शौर्यं च वसति संपदः Subhāsh. -2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरम्भी.

शौलकः, शौलिककः [शुल्के तदादाने-अधिकृतः अण् ठक् वा] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्वि (ल्वि) कः A copper-smith.

शौव *a.* (वी *f.*) [श्व-अण् टिलोपः] Relating to dogs, canine. —वं 1 A pack of dogs. -2 The stævo nature of a dog.

शौवन *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. -नं 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

शौवस्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [श्व-उक्-तृ-च] Belonging to or lasting till to-morrow, ephemeral.

शौवापद *a.* (दी. *f.*) [श्वापद-अण्] 1 Relating to a wild beast. -2 Savage, fierce, wild.

शौष्कलः 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. -लं The price of dried meat.

श्रुत् See श्रुचत् below.

श्रुचत् 1 P. (श्रुचोति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्रुचोति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. -2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्रुचोति सुनड कबरीर्बिंदो यावदेते Māl. 8. 2. v. 1.

श्रुचो (श्रु) नः, श्रु (श्रुचो) तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

श्रुम् A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

श्रुः A technical term used by Pāṇini for नः, the sign of the 9th class of roots.

श्रुः A technical term used by Pāṇini for च, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

श्मन् *n.* 1 The mouth, face. -2 The body. -3 A dead body (*m.* also in this sense).

श्मशानं [श्मानः शवाः शस्तेष्वग्नि-आ-नच् द्विच Tv.] A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बांधवः Subhāsh. -Comp. -आग्निः the fire of a burning ground. -आलयः a cemetery. -गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Ms. 10. 39. -निवासिन्, -वतिन्, -वासिन् *m.* a ghost. -भाक्, -वासिन् *m.* epithets of Śiva. -वातः an enclosure of the cemetery; Māl. 5. -वेदश्मन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. a spirit, ghost. -वैराग्यं temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. -शूलः -लं an impaling stake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -साधनं performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्मश्रु *n.* [श्म मुखं श्रुते लक्ष्यतेऽनश्नु-ङ्; Up. 5. 28] The beard; ज्योतिष्कणाद्वत्श्मश्रु कंठनालवृक्षतत् R. 15. 52. -Comp. -प्रवृद्धि *f.* the growth of a beard; R. 13. 71. -मुखी a woman with a beard. -वर्धकः a barber.

श्मश्रुल *a.* [श्मश्रु विधत्तेऽलच्] Having a beard, boarded; भल्लपञ्चजित्ते-र्वा शिराभिः श्मश्रुलेर्धर्षी (तस्मै) R. 4. 63.

श्मील 1 P. (श्मीलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

श्मीलनं Winking, twinkling.

श्मीलितं A wink.

श्यान *p. p.* [श्ये-क] 1 Gone. -2 Coagulated, congealed. -3 Thick, sticky, viscous. -4 Shrunken, dry; शरदि सरितः श्यानपुलिना Bh. 2. 44. -नं Smoke.

श्याम *a.* [श्ये-मक] 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; परदारुणतविशेषकं कुरबन् श्यामावदातारणं M. 3. 5; श्यामं द्वयोर्भागयोः V. 2. 7; कुचलयदलश्यामस्निग्धः U. 4. 19; Me. 15. 23. -2 Brown. -3 Shady, dusky. -4 Dark-green. -मः 1 The black colour. -2 The green colour. -3 A cloud. -4 The cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च कालिंदीवते वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; सोयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-apple. -मं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Black pepper. -Comp. -अंग *a.* dark. (-गः) the planet Mercury. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Śiva; (नीलकंठ). -2. a peacock. -कर्णः a horse suitable for a horse sacrifice. -पत्रः the tamāla tree. -भास्, -रुचि *a.* glossy-black. -शबलो the two four-eyed watchdogs of Yama; cf. Rv. 10. 14. 10. -सुवरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

श्यामकः 1 A kind of edible grain (कंयु). -2 A gramineous plant. -कं A kind of of grass; cf. श्यामाक.

श्यामल *a.* Black, dark blue, blackish; निशितश्यामलस्निग्धमुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4; Si. 18. 36; श्यामलानोकद्वशीः U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black colour. -2 Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4 The sacred fig-tree. -ल N. of Durgā.

श्यामलिका The indigo plant.

श्यामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः साद्वैर्मेपीकुचैः Vb. 3. 1; तद्वीरधूमैरिव धूसराणां क्षोणीभुजः श्यामलिमानमायुः Vikr. 10. 3.

श्यामा 1 Night, particularly a dark night; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः साद्वैर्मेपीकुचैः Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dark woman. -4 A kind of woman (शौवनमप्यस्या according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Si. 8. 36; Me. 82; or शीते मुखेऽप्यस्यामी यीमे या हवशीतला तत्कालचनवर्णाभा सा स्त्री इयमिति कथ्यते || according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female

cuckoo. -9 The Priyangu creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy basil. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamunā. -14 N. of several plants.

श्यामाकः A kind of grain or corn; (न) श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति S. 4. 13 (also श्यामक).

श्यामायते Don. A. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); श्यामायने न युष्मासु या कांचनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

श्यामिका 1 Blackness, darkness; अपांगयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैःशनैः श्यामिकया कृतं पदं Ku. 5. 21. -2 Impurity, all-y, (of metals &c.); हेमनः संलक्ष्यते द्यौश्च विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

श्यामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

श्यालः [श्ये कालन्] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

श्यालकः 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

श्यालकी, श्यालिका, श्याली A wife's sister.

श्याव *a.* (वा or वी. *f.*) [श्ये-वन्] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky. -2 Bay, brown. -वः The brown colour. -Comp. -तैलः the mango tree. -दन्त, -दन्त *a.* brown-toothed.

श्येत *a.* (ता or नी. *f.*) White. -तः The white colour.

श्येनः [श्ये-हनन्] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -Comp. -अवपातः the swoop of a hawk; Māl. 8. 8. -करणं, -करुणिका 1. burning on a separate funeral pile. -2. a hawk-like, i. e. rash and desperate, act. -चित्र, -जीविन् *m.* a falconer.

श्ये 1 A (श्यायते, श्यान, शीत or शीन) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

श्येनपाता [श्येनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् सुम् च] Hawking, hunting, chase.

श्याणाकः, श्यानाकः N. of a tree.

श्रंक 1 A (श्रकते) To go, creep.

श्रग् 1 P. (श्रगति) To go, move, creep.

श्रण् 1 P., 10 U. (श्रणति, श्रणयति-ते) To give, give away, bestow (usually with वि); R. 5. 1.

श्रत् ind. A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रद्धा.

श्रथ् 1. 1, 9 P. (श्रयति, श्रयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रयति, श्रयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To unite, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U (श्रयति-ते) 1 To make

efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

अथन 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, hindering. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

अद्धा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्धास्यति भूतार्थे Mk. 3. 24; कामिन्यः अद्धुरनाजैवं नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; अद्धे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कुण्वस्मिन् R. 11. 42.

अद्ध a. Believing, trusting.

अद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; अद्धां विद्धि श्रेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यरहस्यलुब्धाः अद्धां विशास्यन्ति सचेतसोऽपि Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धाद्धा-पुलकित इव माससख्यः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman.

अद्धालु a. [अद्धा-आलु] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desires, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्भूतमद्धालुना भर्ता Ratn. 1. -लुः f. A pregnant woman longing for anything.

अंय 1 A (अंयते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II 9 P. (अंयनाति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

अंयः 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishnu.

अंयने 1 Looming, ntying. -2 Hurt, ing, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, hindering.

अंयित p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

अंयणं-णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

अंयित p. p. 1 Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. -तं Boiled meat &c. -ता Rice-gruel.

अंय 4 P. (अंयति, अंयते) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); कियच्चिरं आर्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रान्तो देवो रजनिरमणा गाढसुरासि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो हृदयानि स्वरपात पाथि आर्यतां बोधितानां

Me. 99. -Caus. (अंय-अंयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c.

अमः [अम्-अम् न वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महिपाल तव अमेण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि पुनः सम्पक्क कविरेव कवेः अमं Subhāsh. ; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयंते स्म तद्योधा मधुमिर्विजयअमं R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिव्यं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा अमः Kn. 5. 45. -5 (a) Exercise; अयौदेहेन च अममकारोत् K. 76. (b) Especially, military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -Comp. -अंयु n., -जलं perspiration, sweat. -कषित a. worn out by fatigue. -साध्य a. to be accomplished by dint of labour. -स्थानं a drill-ground gymnasiun &c.

अमण a. (गा-णी f.) [अम्-अम्] 1 Laboring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. -णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A haggard. -ण-णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard.

अमणायते Den. A. To become a beggar.

अमिन् a. 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

अंय 1 A. (अंयते, अंयते) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

अयः, अयणं [अि-अम् लुट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; Mv. 5. 34.

अयः [अंय-अंयते अ-अम्] 1 Hearing; as in सुलअव. -2 The ear. -3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for लव). -5 Fame, glory.

अवणः, -णं [अंय-अंयते अ-अम् लुट् वा] 1 The ear; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे अवणमपि दधति Gt. 5. -2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -णः -ण-ण N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. -णं 1 The act of hearing; अ-वणसुभगं Me. 11. -2 Study. -3 Fame, glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति अवणात् 'because of such a Vedic text'. -5 Wealth. -6 Flowing, oozing. -Comp. -इन्द्रिये the sense of hearing, the ear. -उत्पलं a lotus fastened in the ear. -उदरं the hollow of the outer ear. -गोचर a. within the range of hearing. (-रः) ear shot; as in अवणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. -पथा, -विषयः the reach or range of the ear;

वृत्तानि अवणविषयमाणि R. 14. 87. -पालिः -लो f. the tip of the ear. -प्राज्ञः a beautiful ear. -सुभग a. pleasing to the ear.

अवच् n. 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory. -3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praise-worthy action.

अवस्यं Fame, glory, renown. अवस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

अवाप्यः -प्यः An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्ठा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called Dhanishthā. -2 The asterism called अवण. -Comp. -जः the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or आन; caus. अयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

आण a. 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. -2 Wet, moist. -णं Boiled meat &c. आणा Rice-gruel.

आद्ध a. [अद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्यस्य अप्] Faithful, believing. -द्धं 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माद्भूद्धं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds: -निर्य, वैमिकिक and काय. -2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srāddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -कृत् m. the performer of a funeral rite. -द्वः the offerer of a Srāddha or funeral oblation. -दिनः, -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Srāddha is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. -2 an epithet of Yama. -3 a Visvadeva q. v. -4 a Pitri or progenitor. -मुक्, -भोक्तृ m. a deceased ancestor.

आद्धिक a. (की f.) (आद्धे-देव, आद्धं तद्दर्थं मध्यत्वेनास्यस्य वा उद्) Relating to a Srāddha. -का The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a Srāddha.

आद्धीय a. Relating to a Srāddha.

आत p. p. [अम्-अम्] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil. -ता An ascetic. -Comp. -संवाहनं soothing or relieving the wearied.

आतिः f. [अम्-किन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आमः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

आयः [अि-अम्] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आवः [अ-अम्] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, oozing.

आवकः [शि-पुत्र] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple; आवकावर्यायां Mā. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

आवण *ā. (गी. f.)* [अवण-अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Śravana. -ण 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N. of a Vaiśya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Daśaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. -ण 1 Cansing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

आवणिक *ā. [आवणी अस्वदिम् मसे टर्]* Relating to the month Śrāvaṇa. -कः The month called Śrāvaṇa.

आवणी 1 The day of full moon in Śrāvaṇa. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आवित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

आव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. दृश्य). -2 Audible, distinct.

आवस्तिः -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king Śrāvastā).

अ 1 U. (अयति-ने, शिष्या-शिष्ये, अशिष्य-पुत्रे, अविष्यति-ने, अयितुं, अति; *caus.* आयति-ने; *desid.* शिष्यति-ने, शिष्यायति-ने) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देशं अयते तमेव कुर्वते बाहुयतापाजितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1; अितासि चंद्रनभ्रांया दुर्विपः कं विषयं U. 1. 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परिता रक्षे-भिः अयति विवशा कामपि दृशा Bv. 1. 83; द्विपद्भावं कलभः अयस्मि R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; नीलः स्निग्धः अयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयबाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

अति *p. p.* [अ-क] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. -2 Cling to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, over-spread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing.

अतिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach,

अप् 1 P. (अेषति) To burn.

अ 9 U. (अणाति, अणीति) To cook, dress, boli, prepare.

अ *f.* [अ-किन् नि- Up. 2. 57] 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; अनिर्वेदः अयिोमूलं Rām.; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; Mā. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1. -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण. Kn. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (सुल) कमलअयं दृष्ये Kn. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakṣmī, the wife of Viṣṇu; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; S. 3. 11; Si. 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (यमं, अर्थं and कामं). -12 The Śara tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Sarasvatī (the goddess of speech). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. -*m.* N. of one of the six *Rāgas* or musical modes. (The word अ is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीबाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanzas of each canto of his *Sisupālavadha*, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी). -Comp. -आहं a lotus. -ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकंठपदलाङ्घनः U. 1. 'सखः an epithet of Kuberā. -करः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कृतः (-र) the red lotus. -करणः a pen. -कृतः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कारः the word 'अ' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). -कारिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. -खंडः, -हं sandal-wood; श्रीखंडविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. -गदितं a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -ग्रामरः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -घनं sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. -चक्रं 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. -2. a wheel of Indra's car. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -जालः a kind of palm tree. -दः an epithet of Kuberā. -दयितः, -धरः epithets of Viṣṇu. -नगरं N. of a city. -नंदनः an epithet of Kāma. -निकेत-

नः, -निवासः epithets of Viṣṇu. -पंचमी the fifth day of the bright half of Māgha. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu; Si. 13. 69. -2. a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high way. -पर्णः a lotus. -पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. -पर्वतः 'N. of a mountain; Mā. 1. -पिष्टः turpentine. -पुत्रः 1. N. of Cupid. -2. the moon. -3. N. of the horse of Indra. -पुत्रं 1 clove. -2. a fragrant wood (पञ्चकाष्ठ). -फलः the Bilva tree. (-लं) the Bilva fruit. -फला, -फली 1. the indigo plant. -2. emblio myrobalan. -भ्रातृ *m.* 1. the moon. -2. a horse. -वस्तकः garlio. -सुदा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaiṣṇavas. -मूर्तिः *f.* 1. an idol of Viṣṇu or Lakṣmī. -2. any idol. -युक्तः, -युक् *a.* 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -3. famous, illustrious. -रंगः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -रसः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -वस्तः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Viṣṇu; महाभुलितश्रीवस्तं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणं R. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. -अंकः, -धारिन्, -धृत्, -लक्ष्मन्, -लाङ्घन *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu Kn. 7. 43. -वस्तकिन् *m.* a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Viṣṇu. -वर्धनः an epithet of Śiva. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. -वासः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. of Śiva. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. -वासस *m.* turpentine. -वृक्षः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. -3. a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेष्टः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -संज्ञं cloves. -सहोदरः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हस्तिनी the ann-flower.

अयंमन्य *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

अयिापतिः An epithet of Śiva, also अयिावासिन *m.*

अमत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing; Si. 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things) -*m.* 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Kuberā. -3 Of Śiva. -4 The Tilaka tree. -5 The Asvattha tree

श्रील *a.* 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.

शु I. 1 P. (श्रवति) To go, move ; of. शु. -II. 5 P. (शृणोति, शृणाय, अश्रोति, श्रियति, श्रोतुं, श्रुतं) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to ; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः V. 2 ; कृतानि चाश्रोयत षड्वद्वानां Bk. 2. 10 ; सवेक्षं मे तवज्जलद्वं श्रोयसि श्रोयपयं Me. 13. -2 To learn, study ; द्वाद्वाभिर्वैष्वयोकरणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept) -Caus. (श्रवयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform ; श्रवितोऽमारवसद्वेशं स्तनकलसः Mu. 4. -Desid. (श्रूयते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive or obedient, obey ; वाङ्मन्त्रेव करोति वाङ्मन्त्रजो पत्नी न श्रूयते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To aerve, wait or attend upon ; श्रूयस्व गुरुं S. 4. 17 ; Ku. 1. 59 ; Me. 2. 244.

श्रुत *p. n.* [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned ; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3. 40. -5 Named, called. -त् 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation ; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge ; श्रुतप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या) ; श्रोत्रं श्रुत्यैव न कुञ्चलेन (विभाति) Bb. 2. 71. R. 3. 21, 5. 22 ; Pt. 2. 147 ; 4. 68. -Comp. -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas. -अश्रुत *a.* conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति *a.* famous, renowned. (-*m.*) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (-*f.*) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -देवी N. of Sarasvati. -धर *a.* remembering what is heard, retentive. -अवच *m.* N. of the father of Sisupala. -अनुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् *a.* Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general ; अपथे पदमर्पयति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिता R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः *f.* [श्रु-क्तिर] 1 Hearing, चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7 ; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear ; श्रुतिमुखध्वनिरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35 ; Si. 1. 1 ; Ve. 3. 23. -3 R port, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृतिः ; see under वेद). -6 A Vedic or sacred text ; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval ; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1 ; (see Malli. *ad loc.*) -9 The constellation Sravapa. -10 The diagonal of a

tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle ; cf. कर्ष. -Comp. -अनुपासः a kind of alliteration ; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. -कटः 1. a snake. -2. penance, expiation. -कटु *a.* harsh to hear. (-*द्वः*) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित *a.* enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोदनं, -ना ascriptnal injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वेषं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर *a.* hearing. -निदर्शनं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear ; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादन *a.* grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्यं authority or sanction of the Vedas. -मण्डलं the outer ear. -महत *a.* rich in scriptural lore ; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयतां S. 7. 35. -मूलं 1. the root of the ear ; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -2. a Vedic text. -मूलक *a.* founded on the Veda. -वजित *a.* 1 deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. -विप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1. not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2. contrary to the Vedas. -विषयः 1. the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound ; श्रुतिविषयशृणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear ; एतन्मायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. -3. the subject-matter of the Veda. -4 any sacred ordinance. -वेद्यः boring the ear. -सुख, -मनोहर *a.* agreeable to the ear, melodious. -स्मृति *f.* (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुती = श्रुतिः above.

श्रुदः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle ; cf. सुवा. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Vikankata tree.

श्रुष्टिः *f.* Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon. (वर). -4 Prosperity.

श्रेढी A progression (in math.). -Comp. -फलं the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः *m. f.*, श्रेणी *f.* [श्रि-णि वा क्षीर Un. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row ; तरंगध्रुवंगा शुभितचिह्नगश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28 ; न षड्वयश्रेणिभिरेव पञ्चजं सशिवला संगमवि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9 ; Me. 28, 35. -2 A flock, multitude, group ; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. -4 A bucket. -Comp. -धर्माः (*m. pl.*) the customs of traders or guilds. -वध *a.* forming a row, being in a line ; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेणी 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

श्रेयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन प्रशंस्य ईवसुनि श्रदिशः] 1 Better, preferable, anterior ; वर्धना-द्वक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33 ; Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable ; Mā. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्त्वा *q. v.*). -*m.* 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result ; पूर्वार्वाधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते S. 7. 13 ; चिद्धं मामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं S. 6 ; प्रतिवर्धनाति हि श्रेयः पुन्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79 ; U. 5. 27, 7. 20 ; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion ; S. 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अर्थिन् *a.* 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2 wishing well. -कर *a.* 1 promoting happiness, favourable. -2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, pre eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. -द्वः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Vishnu. -द्वं Cow's milk. -Comp. -अमृतं the fruit of the tamarind. -आश्रमः 1. the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a house holder. -2. a householder. -वाक् *a.* eloquent.

श्रेष्ठिन् *m.* [अष्ट धनादिकमस्त्यस्य इति] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild ; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्यं श्रेष्ठौ स्तौति स्वधेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

श्रे 1 P. (श्रायति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रेष्ठ्यं Superiority, pre eminence, excellence.

श्रेष्ण 1 P. (श्रेणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रेष्ण *a.* Crippled, lame. -णः A kind of disease.

श्रेष्णा 1 Rico gruel. -2 The constellation Sravapa.

श्रेष्णिः-णी *f.* [श्रेष्-इत् वा क्षीर्] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks ; श्रेष्णी-भारद्वलसगमना Me. 82 ; श्रेष्णीभार-

स्वयजति तनुनां K. P. 10. -2 A road, way. -Comp. -तटः the slope of the hips. -फलकं 1. the broad hips. -2. the buttocks. -विंश 1. the round hips; V. 4. 18. -2. a waist-band. -सूत्रं 1. a string worn round the loins. -2. a sword-belt.

श्रोतस् *n.* [श्रु अमुन् तृद च] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 An organ of sense. -4 The stream or current (for श्रोतस् q. v.) -Comp. -रंध्रं an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written श्रोतारंध्र).

श्रोतृ *m.* 1 A bearer. -2 A pupil.

श्रोत्रं [श्रुते जैन ध्रु कवे-दृ] 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp. -देय *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; संदेशं मे तद्वज्जलद्वयं श्रोत्रेण मे Me. 13. -मूलं the root of the ear. -सुख *a.* melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a.* [छंदो वेदमधीति वेति वा छंदश्च श्रोत्रदिशः; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. -2 Teachable, tractable. -यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्रह्मणे ज्ञेयः संस्काराद्भिर्न उच्यते। विद्यया याति विप्रस्यं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते॥; Māl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -Comp. -रत्नं the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

श्रोत *a.* (जी०) [श्रुते विहितं अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Relating to, founded on or prescribed by the Veda. -3 Sacrificial. -हं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. -2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. -3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. -4 The three sacred fires collectively, (i. e. गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* a Vedic rite. -सूत्रं *N.* of a class of Sūtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्ययान कार्यायन &c.)

श्रोत्रं [श्रोत्र स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रोतृ *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वीषट्.

श्लक्ष्ण *a.* [श्लिष्-कृत्ति नि Up. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); Ms. 8. 596. -2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्लक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beautiful, charming. -कं The Areca-nut.

श्लक् 1 A. (श्लेकते) To go, move.

श्लं 1 A. (श्लेकते) To go, move.

श्लू 10. U. (श्लय्यति-ते) 1 To be loose or slackened. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लय्यितुं क्षणमक्षमांगना न सहसा सहसा कृतवेषयुः Si. 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लय्यितुमशक्यः खलु यथा G. L. 37. -4 To hurt, kill.

श्लू *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृताच्छूयं हरति दुष्पमनोकाहानां R. 5. 69, 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair). -Comp. -उद्यम *a.* relaxing one's efforts. -लघ्वि *a.* hanging loosely down; श्लूयल्लघ्विनीजटाः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लू 1 P. (श्लावति) To porvade, penetrato.

श्लाव् 1 A (श्लावते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लावते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. ; यथैव श्लावयते गंगा पादेन पर मेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (so no read श्लावते for श्लावयते and give it the next sense). -2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाविष्ये केन को बंधून्नेयं यत्पुत्रमिति सुकृतः Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय श्लावते Sk. ; श्लावमाना परस्त्री-भ्यस्तत्रापादाक्षसपिपः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लावनं [श्लाव-ल्यट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering.

श्लावा [श्लाव-अ] 1 Praise, eulogy commendation; कर्णजयद्वययोर्वी का-त्र श्लावा Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast; हने जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिल्लिङ्गं। या श्लावा पांडुपुत्राणां सेवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -विषयः a absence of boasting त्यागे श्लाघाविषयः R. 1. 22.

श्लावित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाव्य [श्लाव-ण्यट्] 1 Praised, praise-worthy; Māl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिक्कुः [श्लिष् कु नेत्व् पूर्वो] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. -*n.* The science of astrology.

श्लिक्कुः 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्लिष् I. 1 P. (श्लेषति) To hurn. -II. 4. P. (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरि रूपगत इति तिमिरमनसं Git. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand; अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवर्धवायाः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सु-धिया मया किं N. 3. 69. -III. 10 U. (श्लेषयति-ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिष्ठा 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट *p. p.* [श्लिष्-कृ] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषयद्वयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Embrace. -2 Adherence. श्लेषः [श्लिष्-वच्] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतर-श्लेषवत्ताः K. (where it has the next sense also). -4 Pun, paronomasia, double entendre, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikās 84 and 96); अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवर्धवायाः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सु-धिया मया किं N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -Comp. -अर्थः a pun, double entendre. -भित्तिक *a.* trusting on (it. having for its basis a Slesha).

श्लिपदं Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -Comp. -प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लिषादिन् *m.* A club-footed man.

श्लिष *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous; seo

श्लिष. -2 Decent; cf. अश्लिष.

श्लेष्मन् *m.* [श्लिष्-मनिच्] Phlegmatic humour. -Comp. -अतिसारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. -अजस्र *n.* the phlegmatic humour. -घ्रा, -घ्नी 1 the Arabian Jasmine. -2 the hog weed. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण *a* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मिक *a.* (की०) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मताः, श्लेष्मताकः A kind of tree.

श्लोक् 1 A. (श्लोकेते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up. -4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोकः [श्लोक्-अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise. -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकवर्धवायत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70; पादेष्वनुभिः मयुक्तमिदं वाक्यं समाश्रितः। श्लोकात्तत्क मया यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्लो-का भवतिवति Rām. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोण् 1. P. (श्लोणति) To heap together collect, gather; cf. श्लोण्.

श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वञ् 1 A. (शंक्ते) To go, move.

श्वच्, श्वञ् 1 P. (श्वचते, श्वञ्ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वञ् 1 A. (श्वजते) To go, move.

श्वद् 10 U. (श्वदयति) 1 To speak ill ; (श्वदयति only according to some) -2 (श्वदयति-ते) (a) To go, move (b) To adorn. (c) To finish, accomplish ; (only श्वयति in these senses according to some).

श्वेद् 10 U. (श्वेदयति) To speak ill.

श्वन् m. [चिकनिद् नि० Up. 1. 158] (Nom. श्व, श्वानो, श्वानः ; acc. pl. श्वनः ; श्वनो f.) A dog ; श्वः यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नद्वारयुगानहं Subhāsh, Bh. 2. 31 ; Ms. 2. 208. -Comp. -अश्वः an epithet of Bhairava. -क्रीडिन् m. a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. -गगः a pack of hounds. -पणिकः 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder. -धूर्तः a jackal. -नरः a snappish or ourrish fellow. -निश-निशः a night on which dogs bark. -पच् m., -पचः 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; Bv. 4. 23. -2. a dog-feeder. -3. a public executioner. -पदं 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot (to be branded on the forehead of a thief). -पाका an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; G. L. 29. -फल् lime or oitron. -फल्कः N. of the father of Akrūra. -भीरः a jackal. -धूर्यं a pack of dogs. -इतिः f. 1. the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened) ; सेवां लावककारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्वइति विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; Ms. 4. 6. -2. servitude, service, Ms. 4. 4. -व्याघ्रः 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3. a leopard. -हन् m. a hunter.

श्वच् 10 U. (श्वचयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वघ्नं 1 A hole, chasm ; महोरगः श्वघ्नमिव पविष्टं V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den

श्वयः, श्वयनं Swelling ; increase.

श्वयथुः Swelling, intumescence.

श्वयीची Sickness, disease.

श्वन् 1 P. (श्वलति) To run, go quickly.

श्वल् 10 U. (श्वल्यति-ते) To tell, narrate.

श्वल् 1 P. (श्वलति) To run ; see

श्वल्.

श्वशुर. [शु-आयु अशुने आयु-अन्-उ रच् पृथो Up. 1. 44] 1 A father-in-law

wife's or husband's father, Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -रौ (dual) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वशुरकः A father-in-law.

श्वशुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वश्रुः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13. -Comp. -श्वश्रु m. du. the mother-in-law and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. (श्वसिति, श्वस्त or श्वसित) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकारभक्षेत्र श्वस्तत्पि न जीवति H. 2. 11 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वस्तं यदि जंतुर्न दुः लाभवानसौ R. 8 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave ; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. -3 To hiss, snort. -Caus (श्वसयति-ते) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वस्तनः [श्वसित्यनेन श्वस्-सुट्] 1 Air, wind ; श्वस्तनसुभिर्मणिभिः Si. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; श्वस्तनचालितपल्लवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34 ; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also) ; Si. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -Comp -अशनः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उरुहः a serpent. -ऊर्मिः f. a gust of wind.

श्वसित p. p. [श्वस्-क्] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -ते 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वसः [श्वस्-चञ्] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अद्यापि स्तनैर्वपथुं जनयति श्वसः प्रमाणधिकः S. 1. 30 ; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -Comp. -उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration. -कासः asthma. -कुटारः a drug used to cure asthma. -धारणं = प्राणायाम. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिका a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

श्वसिन् a. [श्वसयति श्वस्-णिच् णिनि] Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

श्वस् ind. 1 To-morrow ; वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः Subhāsh. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -Comp. -मत a (श्वोभूत) being to-morrow. -वैसीय, -वसीयस् (श्वोवसीय, श्वोवसीयस्) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-न.) happiness, good fortune. -अयस (श्वअयस) a. happy, prosperous. (-स) 1 happiness, prosperity. -2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्तन a. (जी f.), श्वस्त्य a. Relating to the morrow, future. -नं The future.

श्वि 1 P. (श्वयति, शिश्वाय-गुशाश्च, अश्वन्-अश्वयित्-अश्विष्यन्, श्वयिष्यति, श्वयितुं, श्वत्) 1 To grow, increase, (fig. also), to swell (as the eye) ; रुद्वगेऽश्विष्य-यश्चधुरास्यं हेतोस्तवाश्वयित् Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14 79. 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. -WITH उद् 1. to swell, increase, grow ; प्रबलरुदितोच्छ्रननेत्रं (मुखं) Me-84. -2. to be proud, he puffed up with pride.

श्वार्कणः The ear of a dog.

श्वागणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वान्निकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog-keeper.

श्वान्तः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [श्वेव-अण् न डिलोपः] A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry, or enrrish snarling.

श्वापद a. (दी f.) Savage, ferocious. -दः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

श्वापुच्छः-च्छं A dog's tail.

श्वविधु m. A porcupine.

श्वित् 1 A. (श्वेते) To become white, be white ; श्वतिकरितविंगता-श्वेतमानैर्गोभिः Mā. 2. 9.

श्वित a. White. --तं Whiteness.

श्वितान, श्वितरन a. Ved. White.

श्वितिः f. Whiteness.

श्वित्य. श्वित्य a. White.

श्वित्वं [श्वित्-रक्] 1 Whits leprosy. -2 A leprous spot (on the skin) ; तद्वलयनपि नेषिष्यं कार्ये दुष्टं कथंचन । रणद्वयः पुंदरमपि श्वित्वेवैकेन दुर्भगं Kāv. 1. 7.

श्वितान् a (जी f.) Leprous. -m. A leper.

श्वेत a. (श्वेता. or श्वेनी f.) [श्वित्-अच् पञ्च् वा] White ; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैरुक्ते महति रथेदेने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains ; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. -तं Silver. -Comp. -अंबरः -वासस् m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -द्वयुः a kind of sugar-cane. -उदरः an epithet of Kuber. -कमलं. -पद्मं a white lotus. -कुजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. --केतुः 1. a Buddha or Jaina saint. -2. the

descending node. —कोलः a kind of fish (शकर). —गजः, —द्विपः 1. a white elephant. —2. the elephant of Indrs. —गरुत् m., —गरुतः a goose. —छद्ः 1. a goose. —2. a kind of basil. —द्विपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. —धातुः 1. a white mineral. —2. Chalk. —3. the milk-stone. —धामन् m. 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —3. the form of the sea. —4. cuttle-fish bone. —नीलः a cloud. —पत्रः a goose. —रथः an epithet of Brahman. —एगङ्गाः white basil. —पाटला the white trumpet-flower. —विगः a lion. —विगलः 1. a lion. —2. an epithet of Siva. —मिथुः a kind of white-robed mendicant; Pt. 3. 76. —परिचः white

pepper. —मालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —रक्त a. pale-red, rosy. (—रक्तः) the pink or rosy colour. —रजन् lead. —रथः the planet Venus. —रोचिस् m. the moon. —रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. —वल्कलः the glomerous fig tree. —वाजिन् m. 1. the moon. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —3. camphor. —वसस् m. an ascetic wearing white garments. —वाह m. an epithet of Indra. —वाहः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. of Indra. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. the moon. —3. a marine monster (मकर). —वाहिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna. —युगः, —रुगः barley. —हयः 1. a horse of Indra. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —3. N. of Indra.

—हस्तिन् m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. —कं Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. —2 Hog-weed. —3 White Dārṣ grass. —4 A crystal. —5 Canded sugar. —6 Bamboo-man. —7 N. of various plants. —8 N. of one of the tongues of fire.

श्वेतौही N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

श्वेत् White leprosy.

श्विद् 1 A. (श्विते) To become white.

श्वेत्स्य 1 Whiteness. —2 White leprosy.

श्वेत्तं, —श्वेत्तं White leprosy.

ष.

(Many roots which being with स are written in the Dhātupāṭha with ष to show that the स is changed to ष after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under स in their proper places.)

ष a. 1 Best, excellent. —2 Wise, learned. —षः 1 Loss, destruction. —2 End. —3 Rest, remainder. —4 Final emancipation. —5 Loss of knowledge. —6 Heaven. —7 Sleep. —8 A learned man. —9 A teat or nipple. —10 Hair. —11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

षट् 1 A bull. —2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). —3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (न. also in this sense); कलः (बहुपणीते षट्पदीयेन घनः कुमुदकमलषट्के तुल्यरूपामवस्थां Si. 11. 15; cf. खंड also.). —डः, ङ A flock (of goats &c.).

षट्कः A eunuch.

षंडाली 1 A pond, pool. —2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षण्डः 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. —2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिविरं षण्डे Ak. —Comp. षण्डिलः barren sesamum.

षष् num. a. (used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णां) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8, 403. —Comp. —अक्षिणः (षडक्षिणः)

a fish. —अंशं (षडंशं) 1. six parts of the body taken collectively: —जंघे बाहू शिते मर्धं षडंशमिदमुच्यते. —2. the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कर्मो व्याकरणे निरुक्तं छंदसा चित्तिः । ज्योतिषावयनं चैव षडंगे वेद उच्यते ॥ see वेदांग also. —3. the six auspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a oow: —गोमुखं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दधि च रोचना । षडंगमेतद् मांगल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम्. —4. any set of six articles. —जित् m. N. of Vishṇu. —प्रिः (षडंशः) a bee. —अधिक a. (षडधिक) exceeded by six; Mā. 5. 1. —अभिज्ञः (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. —अष्टति a (षडशति) eighty-sixth. —अष्टतिः f. (षडशतिः) eighty-six. —अहः (षडहः) a period of six days. —आननः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः (षडाननः, षड्वक्त्रः, षड्वदनः) epithets of Kārttikēya; षडाननापीतपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कृतिकारु R. 14. 22. —आम्नायः (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. —ऊषणं (षडूषणं) six spices taken collectively; षेचकोल समरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. —कर्ण a. (षडकर्ण) heard by six ears, i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.); षडकर्णो मिच्छते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. (—जः) a kind of late. —कर्मन् n. (षडकर्मन्) 1. the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmin; they are: —अध्यापनमभ्ययनं

यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्माभ्ययनजन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. —2. the six acts allowable to a Brāhmin for his subsistence; उक्तं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट्कर्माभ्ययनजन्मनः ॥ —3. the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शक्ति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन, and मारण. —4. the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; धीतिर्ब्रह्मा तथा नेत नौलिकी (नौलिकः) नाटकस्तथा । कपालमाली चेतानि षट् कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (—m.) 1. a Brāhmin skilled in the above six acts. —2. one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. —कोण a. (षडकोण) hexagonal. (—जं) 1. a hexagon. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —गया the sixfold gayā; गयागजो गयादिव्यो गायत्री च गदाधराः गया गयाहृश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः ॥ —गवं (षड्गवं) 1. a team or yoke of six oxen. —2. a yoke of six, (sometimes after the names of other animals); e. g. हस्ति°, अश्व° six elephants, horses &c. —गुण a. (षड्गुण) 1. sixfold. —2. having six attributes. (—जं) 1. an assemblage of six qualities. —2. the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षड्गुण्य also. —ग्रंथि n. (षड्ग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. —ग्राथका (षड्ग्रंथिका) zedoary (शट्टी). —चक्रं (षड्चक्रं) the six mystical circles of the body. —चत्वारिंशत् (षड्चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. —चरणः (षड्चरणः)

चरणः) 1. a bee; S. 1. 23. -2. a locust. -3. a louse. -जः (बह्वजः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamant; so called because it is derived from the six organs:—नारदः कंदमस्ताल जिह्वा दंतश्च संस्पृशन् । बह्वजः गजायते (बह्वर्णः सजायते) यस्माच्चस्मात् बह्वज इति स्थः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; बह्वजं रौति मयूरस्तु Nārada; बह्वजसंवादिनोः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखिद्विभिः R. 1. 39. -त्रिंशत् f. (बह्विंशत्) thirty-six; (पदत्रिंश a. thirty-sixth). -दर्शनं (बह्वर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindn philosophy; they are:—सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा, and वेदांत. (-नः) one conversant with the above six systems. -दीर्घः the six long vowels:—आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and औ. -दुर्ग (बह्वदुर्ग) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; ध्वजदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं घटदुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात् ॥ -नवति f. (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. -पंचाशत् f. (षट्पंचाशत्) fifty-six. -पद्ः (षट्पद्ः) 1. a bee; न पंकजं तद्यद्वलीनवदपदनं वदपवोऽसौ न लघुं यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. -2. a louse. -3. a verse consisting of six *padas*. *अतिथिः 1. the mango tree. -2. the Champaka tree. *आनंदवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. *उष a. having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चारं न वहति भयान्ममयः षट्पदुष्यं Me. 73. *भियः the tree called नगकेशर. -पदी (षट्पदी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. -2. a female bee. -3. a louse. -पुञ्जः (षट्पुञ्जः) 1. one who is well-acquainted with fix subjects, i. e. the four *Purushārthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धनार्थक्राममोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थे योऽस्ति षट्पुञ्जः तु यस्यासौ षट्पुञ्जः परिकीर्तितः ॥ -2. a lustful or licentious man. -विंशुः (षट्विंशुः) an epithet of Vishnu. -भागः (षट्भागः) a sixth part; one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131, 8. 33. -युजः a. (षट्युज) 1. six-armed. -2. six-sided, hexagonal. (जा) a hexagon. (-जा.) 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. the water-melon. -मासः (षण्मासः) a period of six months. -मासिक a. (षण्मासिक) half-yearly; occurring every six months. -मुखः (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kārttikēya; R. 17. 67. (-खा) a water-melon. -रसं, -रसा (m. pl.) (षट्सं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. -रात्रं (षट्परात्रं) a period of six nights. -रेखा (षट्परेखा) a water-melon. -समं (षट्समं) 1. an aggregate of six things. -2. especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्वि) ; कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो

मदमोहौ च मत्सरः, कृताहिबह्वर्गजयेन Ki 1. 9; व्यजेष्ट षट्पदं Bk. 1. 2. -विंशतिः f. (षट्विंशतिः) twenty-six; (षट्विंशत् twenty-sixth). -विध (षट्विध) a. of six kinds, sixfold; R. 4. 26. -शास्त्रिण m. one conversant with the six *Sāstras* or *dasanaas*. -षट्तिः f. (षट्पट्तिः) sixty-six. -सप्ततिः (षट्सप्ततिः) seventy-six. षट्क a. Sixfold. -कं An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c. षट्पा See षोडश. षट्तिः f. Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. *सम sixtieth. -Comp. -भागः an epithet of Siva. -मत्तः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -योजनो f. a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. -संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. -हायनः 1. an elephant (sixty years old). -2. a kind of rice.

षट्कि a. Bought with sixty. -कृत्का A kind of rice of quick growth. षट्किं A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षष्ठ a. (ष्टी f.) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं प्रद्यात्पेवकाद्भनात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. -Comp. -अंशः 1. a sixth part in general. -2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊषस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं षष्ठांशमुषां इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 67; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). -वृत्तिः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एव; S. 5. 4. -अन्नं the sixth meal. -कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The sixth or gonitive case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyanī, one of the 16 divine mothers -Comp. -तत्पुरुषः the genitive *Tatpuruṣa* compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षहसातुः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice.

षाद् ind. A vocative particle.

षादकौशिक a. (की f.) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षादपौरुषिक a. (की f.) Belonging to six generations (पुरुष).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A Rāga in which six of the seven primary notes are used, औडवा पंचभिः मोक्तः स्वरीः षड्भिस्तु षाडवः.

षाडगुण्यं [षड् गुणा एव षड्गु] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाडगुण्यसु पयुंजीत शक्यपेक्षी रसायनं Si. 2. 93; see under गुण also. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six properties. -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measure of royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः [षड् मातरोऽस्य] 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārttikēya.

षाण्मासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months old; मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानां Vh. 1. 17.

षाष्ठ a. (ष्टी f.) Sixth.

षिङ्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); बिङ्गैरगद्यत ससंभ्रममेव काचित् Si. 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडशन् *nun. a.* (pl.) Sixteen. -Comp. -अंशुः the planet Venus. -अंग a. having 16 parts or ingredients. (-गः) a kind of perfume. -अंगुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers. -अंधिः a crab. -अचिस् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागतं पादमर्धमाचमनीपक्वम् । मधुपर्कचमनं वसनभरणानि च । गेयगुणेषु पूजनीयो नैवेद्यं बद्धं तथा. -रुद्राः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अमृता मानदा पूरा तुष्टिः पूष्टी रतिवृत्तिः । शशिनी चंद्रिका कृति-ज्योतिरा श्रीः प्रतिविंब च । अंगदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः ॥ -मुञ्जा a form of Durgā. -मातृका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शक्ती भेया नाथिनी विजया जया । देवसेवा स्वधा साहा मातरो लोकमातरः । शान्तिः प्राप्तिर्धृतिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवात्म-देवताः.

षोडश a. (ष्टी f.) Sixteenth; Mr. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की f.) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteenfold; षोडशिको-देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिम m. A modification of the Agnistoma sacrifice. -Comp. -प्रहः a libation made at the above sacrifice.

षोड्वा ind. In six ways. -Comp. -न्यासः the six ways of touching the

body with mystical texts. —सुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārttikeya; वेदाङ्गजनोर्जनितबोदासुखः समिति बोदा सहाटक-गिरेः Asvad. 7.

षोड m. A young ox with six teeth.

षिङ् 1, 4 P. (शीवति, शीवति, श्युत)
1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. —2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18.

शीवन्, श्युतन् 1 Spitting out. —2 Saliva, spittle.

श्युत p. p. Spit, ejected.

ष्वक्, ष्वस्क्-ष्क् 1 A. (ष्वक्ते, ष्वस्क्-क्ते) To go, move.

स.

स ind. A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य or सहस्र and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सवृद्ध, सधन, सरोष, सकोप, सहृदि &c.; (b) similar, like; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजति, सवर्ण; (c) same; सोदर, सपक्ष, सपिंड, सनाभि &c. —m. 1 A snake. —2 Air, wind. —3 A bird. —4 A short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v. —5 N. of Siva. —6 Of Vishnu. —7 (In prosody) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. —सा The goddess Lakshmi. —सं 1 Knowledge. —2 Meditation. —3 A carriage-road. —4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship; समयष्टास्त्रमंडलं Bk. 15. 96. —2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend; देवाहुरा वा एषु लोकेषु संयतिरे. —2 To form or be formed in rows. —3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् f. A battle, war, fight; यः संयति मासपिनाकिलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39; 18. 21; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. —Comp. —वरः a king, prince.

संयत् p. p. 1 Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. —2 Being on guard.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern, subdue (Atm.) (as passions &c.); असंयतारत्नो योमो दुष्प्राप इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. —2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine; वानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20, 42. —3 To gather (Atm.); व्रीहींसंयच्छते Sk. —4 To shut, close; Bg. 8. 12. —5 To hold

together, hold fast. —6 To guide or drive (as horses). —7 (a) To collect. (b) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair); संयस्यमानशिखंडः V. 5. —8 To keep in order. —9 To present with, give to.

संयत् p. p. 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. —2 Tied up, bound together. —3 Fettered. —4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. —5 Ready. —6 Arranged; see य् with सं. —तः 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. —2 N. of Siva. —Comp. —अक्ष a. one whose eyes are closed. —अंजलि a. one who has folded his hands in supplication. —आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. —आहार a. temperate in eating. —उपस्कर a. one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. —चेतस्, —मनस् a. controlled in mind. —प्राण a. one whose breath is suppressed. —नाच् a. silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयस्वर a. Silent.

संयत् m. One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीनीन्द्रियाण्यस्य संयमाग्निषु जुहति Bg. 4. 26, 27; so संयमधनः &c. —2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; धारणाध्यानसमाधिश्चयमतर्गं संयमपदवाच्यं Sarva. S. Ku. 2. 59. —3 A religious vow. —4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 16. —5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. —6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or course of penance.

संयमन् 1 Restraining, checking. —2 Drawing in; S. 1. —3 Binding, tying up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. —4 Confinement. —5 Self-denial, control. —6 A religious vow or obligation. —7 A square of four houses. —क् One who restrains

or regulates, a ruler. —न् N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित p. p. 1 Restrained. —2 Bound, fettered. —3 Detained. —4 Assembled, collected.

संयमिन् a. One who curbs or restrains, controlling. —m. One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together. —2 To go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. —3 To go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. —4 To reach or attain to. —5 To assemble, meet. —6 To fight. —7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

संयानः A mould. —न् 1 Going along with, accompanying. —2 Traveling, proceeding. —3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. —2 To endow or furnish with. —3 To form an alliance. —4 To place or fix in, set in. —Pass. To be united with; संयोज्यसे स्वेन बधुर्महिम्न R. 5. 55. —Caus. 1 To unite, join; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचमापि नरं सरित् H. 1. —2 To harness, yoke. —3 To prepare, equip (an army). —4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with; इज्जया संयोजयति तं Pt. 2. —5 To fasten or fix on. —6 To throw, discharge, shoot (a missile). —7 To use, employ. —8 To appoint (to an office), entrust with. —9 To perform, accomplish. —10 To be absorbed in, meditate upon.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सायुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. —गोवपदं 'a contest in a cow's footstep', i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

संयुक्त *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

संयोगः 1 (a) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संयुचयति संभवं Subhāsh. (b) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiśeṣikas). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set; आमरसंयोगः Mā. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; हलोऽन्तरा संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. —वृषकरं severality of conjunction. —विहङ्गं any estates causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. -2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुत *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

संरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

संरंज 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. —Caus. 1 To dye, colour. -2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned, fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

संरानः 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

संरु 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.).

संरु *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. -2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled. -5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely joined, hand in hand.

संरुः 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; हतं वर्धते ते संरुः S. 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48; Mā. 6. 10. -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपात-प्रतीकारः संरुो हि महारुनां R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. —परु *a.* harsh through rage. —रस *a.* excessively enraged. —रुः the impetuosity of anger.

संरुभिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, hurried; Si. 2. 67. -2 Angry, furious, enraged. -3 Proud, arrogant.

संरु 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. —Caus. 1 To bring into harmony. -2 To agree about or upon (with acc.). -3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

संरुधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरुवः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

संरुहाणं Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf).

संरुग *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरु 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धः पशुभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुद्धचेदस्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; तुणमिव लब्धु लक्ष्मी-नैव तान् संरुगद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

संरुधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरुधनं Obstruoting, stopping.

संरुह 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रुह.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धवृक्ष. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident.

संरु 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यवर्शनः संरुक्षते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संरुक्षते न छिदुरोपि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेतुः संरुक्षते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः इयामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

संरुक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संरुग *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संरु 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संरुपो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

संरुपः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संरुपकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संरुलित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संरुलिख 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

संरुलिह *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

संरुली 4 A. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संरुल्यः 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संरुल्यनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. -2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

संरुलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Covering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. —कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. —मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संरुलु 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10 U. or Caus. 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

संरुलुहं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः [संवत्संति कृतवोद्ध संवत्सरत् Tv.] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramāditya era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. -Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva. —धृति *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). —रयः a year's course.

संवद् 1 P. 1 To talk to, address. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with; correspond to, be like (with instr.). अस्य मुखं सीताया मुखचन्द्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4; अहो संवदं त्यस्यस्य Mm. 5. -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -Caus. 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); asin मौहूर्तिकः सह संवाद्यतां. -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Snubbing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च संज्ञयादनया वृद्धः Dk.; (नादः) चित्ताकर्षी परचित्तं हव ओत्तसंवादमेति MAl. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; U. 5. 15.

संवादिन् α. 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बह्वजसंवादिनीः केकराः R. 1. 39; अस्मद्वजसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6

संवननं 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2 A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

संवर्गः Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

संवर्जनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

संवलनं 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; MAl. 9. 13, 10. 11.

संवलित p. p. 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; MAl. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; MAl. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उदितोपलस्रखलसंवलितः (धनयः) Ki. 6. 4. -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

संवालिग α. Overrun. -तं A sound; MAl. 5. 19.

संवत् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -Caus. To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवह 1 P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -Caus. 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; संवाहयामि चरणादुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 21. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; Pt. 5. 15.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -न 1 Carrying or hearing a burden. -2 Shampooing; gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; MAl. 9. 25.

संवासित α. 1 Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid having an offensive or foul smell, (as a breath).

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविज् 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

संविग्र p. p. 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविग्रमानसः. -2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात p. p. Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविद् 1. 2 A. 1 To know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37; 8. 17. -2 To recognise. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience. -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -Caus. 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63.

संवासिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; स्वस्त्वया सुखसंवाप्तिः स्मरणीयाश्चुनातनी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् f. 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception; MAl. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; स राजलीकः कृतपूर्वसंवित् R. 7. 31. -4 Assent,

consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-ory, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation. -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp. Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदान α. 1 Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

संविदित p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -तं An agreement.

संवेदः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदन-ना 1 Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनयैव रामे चैतन्यमपि U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संविधा 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind. -7 To use, employ.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास चन्यामेवायं संविधा R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; MAl. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); MAl. 6.

संविधानक 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभज् 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; सिन्धुधनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सद्योदन् भवति S. 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to share; विक्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तं Subhāsh. -4 To bestow upon, give to.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् m. A partner, sharer, participator.

संविश 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशसयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95; क्रमेण सुप्तमाशु संविशेत् 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To inhabit, have sexual intercourse with; बोद्धार्तनिशाः क्षीणं तस्मिन् युग्माशु संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entored together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेष्टः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. -2 A dream, -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -4 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेशनं Coition, sexual union.

संवीक्षणं 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. -5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1, 5, U., 9 A. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; सुहृन्गुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं S. 3. 25; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To assure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. -Caus. 1 To cover. -2 To restrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see संवर. -7 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Mā. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also. -4 A secret.

संवरः 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विचार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; सुहृन्गुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं (सुहृन्) S. 3. 25. -2 Hidden, concealed; न मद्वो विवृतो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. -तं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -मंत्र *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृत-संवर्य R. . 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 41. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

संवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. -Caus. 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To wrap up, envelope. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 25. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वड-धानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैः Bh. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N. of Balarāma. -कं The plough of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m. N.* of Balarām.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. -2 The petal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादेः शिखा).

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. -त्तः *N.* of Varṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrences. -2 Accomplishment.

संवृध 1 A. 1 To grow up, increase be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. -Caus. 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनं 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुननिर्वाहः R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. -2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26; Nā. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेवहारः 1 Duty, business. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अपि प्रचीर्यते संवेवहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहार.

संवेष्टे 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

संवेष्टानं 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशक्तः [सम्पक् शक्तमीकारो यस्य क्व Tv.] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference.

संशब्दं 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशम 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशम्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 23. -3 To be removed. -Caus. 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, arched. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, diligent in performing. -Comp. -आत्म *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 A. 1 To waver, be in doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; संशय्य कर्णाविषु लिङ्गते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव ग्राहते Ku. 5. 46; तद्व्यः संशयस्यास्य हेतुः न ह्यवश्यते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविषयसंशयभावप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अविद्याज्ञान-

-4 Danger, peril, risk ; न संशयमना-
रुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7 ; याता
पुनः संशयमन्यथैव Māl. 40. 13 ; Ki. 13.
16, Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -Comp.
-आत्मन् a. doubting, sceptical.
-आपन्न, -उपेत, -स्थ a. doubtful, uncer-
tain, irresolute. -गत a. fallen into
danger ; S. 6. -हेतुः solution of a
doubt, decision. -हेतुम् a. clearing
all doubt, decisive ; S. 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयितु a. Doubt-
ful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित a. 1 Doubtful, uncertain.
-2 Doubtful, questioned. -3 Risked,
hazarded, endangered, exposed to
peril or danger ; संशयितजीविता ते श-
रीरावस्था Māl. 2.

संशीतिः f. Doubt ; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या
विश्रुतांति K. 132.

संशुद्ध 4 P. To be completely
purified. -Caus. 1 To purify com-
pletely. -2 To clear, pay off (ex-
penses). -3 To correct, rectify. -4
To examine, inquire into, investi-
gate.

संशुद्ध p.p. 1 Completely purified,
pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiat-
ed. -4 Acquitted (of crime or debt).

संशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification ;
Bg. 15. 1. -2 Cleansing or purifying
in general. -3 Correction, rectifica-
tion. -4 Clearance. -5 Acquittance
(of debt). -6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनं Purification, cleanness &c.

संश्रवत् n. Trick, jugglery, illusion.
-m. A juggler.

संश्रयान p.p. 1 Contracted, shrunk
up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled
up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to,
resort, fly to for refuge or shelter.
-2 To lean or rest on, depend on ;
न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रियन्ते U. 6.
12 ; Māl. 1. 24. -3 To attain to, ap-
proach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve,
wait upon. -6 To join, unite with.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling
place, residence, habitation ; परस्पर-
विरोधिष्वेकसंश्रयबुद्धिः V. 5. 24 ; R.
6. 41 ; oft. at the end of comp. in
this sense and translated by ' resid-
ing with', 'relating or pertaining to',
'with reference to' ; ज्ञातिकुलिकसंश्रयो
S. 5. 17 ; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57 ; U. 3
17 ; मनोरथोऽस्याः शांशनौलिसंश्रयः Kn. 6.
60 ; विसंश्रयो प्रीतिमग्नय लक्ष्मीः 1. 48 ;
एकार्ष्यसंश्रयदुर्भयो प्रयोगं M. 1. -2 Seek-
ing protection or shelter with, flee-
ing for refuge, forming or seeking
alliance, leaguings together for mutual
protection ; one of the 6 guṇas or

expedients in politics ; see under गुण
also ; Ma. 7. 160. -3 Resort, refuge,
asylum, protection, shelter ; अनवा-
शिनि संश्रयद्वये गजभग्ने पतनाय बह्वरी Kn.
4. 31 ; Me. 17 ; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रित p.p. 1 Gone to for refuge.
-2 Supported, sheltered. -3 United,
joined ; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेयं
S. 4. 12. -तः A dependent, follower,
servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to ; संश्रुणोति
न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19 ; 6. 5 ; (but
Atm. when used intransitively) ;
हितान् या संश्रुते स किंपुः Ki. 1. 5.
-2 To promise. -Caus. To tell,
narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A
promise, an agreement, engagement.
संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संश्रुत p.p. 1 Promised, agreed to.
-2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष्ट 4 P. 1 To clasp or press
together. -2 To adhere or cling to.
-3 To join, unite. -Caus. To unite,
join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट p.p. 1 Clasped or pressed
together, joined, united. -2 Embraced.
-3 Adjoining, lying close or contig-
uous to. -4 Furnished or endowed
with, having. -5 Related, connected
together ; Pt. 2. 127.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing, an embrace ;
वशिनां हि परपरिग्रहसंश्लेषपराङ्मुखी वृत्तिः
S. 5. 28. -2 Union, connection,
contact.

संश्लेषणं 1 Pressing together. -2
Means of binding together. -3 Con-
nection, tie, bond.

संश्रवत् See संश्रवत्.

संसेज् Pass. To be attached or
connected together, be joined or
linked together ; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त p.p. 1 Adhered or etnok to-
gether. -2 Adhering or clinging to,
attached to, sticking close to. -3
Joined or linked together, closely
connected ; प्रतिषु संसक्तनमेवशास्त्रं Ku.
3. 43 ; B. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous,
adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed,
mingled, blended ; मद्युक्तमयूरिषुकसं-
सक्तकेकः Māl. 9. 5 ; कालिंदिक्या मथुरां
गतादि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति R. 6.
48 ; Māl. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7
Endowed with, possessed of. -8
Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -मनस्
a. having the mind fixed or attached.
-युग a. yoked, harnessed ; Si. 3. 68.

संसात्ता f. 1 Close adherence, in-
timate union or junction ; संसात्ता
किमसुलभं महोदयानां Ki. 7. 27. -2
Close contact, proximity. -3 Inter-
course, intimacy, intimate acquaint-
ance ; Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fasten-

ing together. -5 Devotion, addiction
(to anything).

संसत् 1, 6 P. 1 To sit down sit
down together. -2 To be afflicted,
be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसद् f. 1 An assembly, meeting,
circle ; संसरु जते पुरुषाधिकार Ki.
3. 51 ; छात्रसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1 ;
R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice ;
Ma. 8. 52.

संसाधः An assembly.

संसाध Caus. 1 To be successful.
-2 To accomplish, complete ; Ma. 2.
100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4
To settle. -5 To regain ; Ma. 8. 50.
-6 To cause to be settled or paid ;
Ma. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8
To extinguish.

संसिद्ध 4-P. 1 To be made per-
fect. -2 To be fully accomplished
or effected, to be well-performed.
-3 To attain supreme felicity, to
become happy ; जयनेव तु संसिध्येत्
ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशया Ma. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध p.p. 1 Fully accomplished,
perfected. -2 One who has secured
final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete
accomplishment or attainment ; स्वसुद्धि
तस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिरित्योषणं Bhāg. ; Ku.
2. 63. -2 Absolution, final attitude ;
संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Pg. 8. 15 ; 3. 20.
-3 Nature, natural disposition, state
or quality. -4 A passionate or
intoxicated woman.

संसृज् 10 U. 1 To indicate, fore-
bode ; संयोगो हि विशेषस्य संसृज्यति
संभवः Sūbhāsh. -2 To inform, tell.

संसृजन् 1 Showing plainly, prov-
ing. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hint-
ing, intimating ; अर्थस्य संसृजन्. -4
Reproaching, accusing.

संसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, ap-
proach. -2 To revolve, turn round.
-3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go
or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain ;
पापान् संसृष्य संसारान् प्रेक्षतां याति शत्रुपु
Ms. 12. 70. -Caus. 1 To spread over,
cause to move over. -2 To revolve or
turn round ; जन्मसृजिष्यैर्निर्य संसारयति
चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

संसारणं 1 Going, proceeding, revolu-
tion. -2 The world, worldly life,
mundane existence, ग्रीष्मचक्रकामंडर-
भीष्मज्वालसंसारणतापितमूलेः Bv. 4. 6.
-3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The un-
resisted march of troops. -5 The com-
mencement of battle. -6 A highway.
-7 A resting-place for passengers
near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The cir-
cuit or course of worldly life, secular

life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; Mā. 5. 30; संसार-धन्वमुचि किं सारमायुषासि संसाधुना शुभमते Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे युतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -गमनं transmigration. -युग्मः 1. an epithet of the god of love. -2. the preceptor of the world. -चक्रं succession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. -मार्गः 1. the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2. the vulva. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिच a. (जी. f.) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसृतिः f. 1 Course, current, flow. -2 The worldly life, course of the world. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निपातयसे संसृतिर्गमनस्ये Bv. 4. 32; Si. 11. 63; cf संसार.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संसृज्यते सरसिरेरुणांशुभिः R. 5. 69; अस्ता रक्षः संसृजतात् Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; सैनिभिर्ना तवत् संसृजते R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गसुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; S. 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds: प्रगमादन्तेदन्त, प्रसङ्गाभावाद् emergent, and अस्तित्वाभावाद् absolute non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिच a. 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. -m. An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding.

संसृष्ट p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Re-united. -5 Involved in. -6 Created. -7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टा -सं 1 Association, union. -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of

father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः f. 1 Combination, union. -2 Association, intercourse, co partnership. -3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयै-त्वेण (शब्दार्थसंकारणं) स्थितिः संसृष्टिश्च्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् m. 1 A reunited kinsman. -2 A co-partner.

संसृप 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पया सपदि भवतः स्रोतसि च्छाययासी Me. 51. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a Kṣhaya-māsa (क्षयमास)

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिच a Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसेका Sprinkling, watering.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुभे सनस्कृत माधवर्मी Si. 9. 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाप्येका समलंकरेति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संचस्कारो भयभीत्या मैथिलिषु यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -5 To cultivate, educate, train; आर्योपदेशसंस्क्रियमागमयः Mn. 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; Mn. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food). -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly.

संस्कृत्वं m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) ययुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli. renders the word by आकरणजया शुद्धिः); R. 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निर्गम-संस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ दृष्टेयं चक्रे युवराज-शब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. -5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.). 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament; स्वभावहृद्वरं वस्तु न संस्कारमेवते Dri. S. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. -7 Consecra-

tion, sanctification, hallowing. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यन्नेव भावने लक्ष्मि संस्कारो नाप्य-या भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, conception. -10 Any faculty or capacity. -11 Effect of work, merit of action; कलाकुनेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas as recognised by the Vaiśeṣikas; it is of three kinds: -मावना, वेग and स्थितिस्थापकता q. q. v. v. -13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. -14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 78; (Mann mentions 12 such Samskāras; see Ms. 2. 26; some writers increase the number to sixteen). -15 Purification, purity. -16 A rite or ceremony in general. -17 Investiture with the sacred thread. -18 Obsequial ceremonies. -19 A polishing stone; S. 6. 5 (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -पूत a. 1. purified by sacred rites. -2. purified by refinement or education. -रहित, -वर्जित, -हिन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a Vratya or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संस्कारक a. Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कृत p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. -2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. -3 Made ready, dressed, prepared; cooked. -4 Consecrated, hallowed. -5 Initiated into worldly life, married. -6 Cleaned, purified. -7 Adorned, decorated. -8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. -2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. -3 A learned man. -तं 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागवाख्यता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33. -2 A sacred usage. -3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic). -Comp. -उत्तमः f. 1. a polished word or language. -2. a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite. -2 Consecration. -3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तम्भ 5, 9 P. (caus. also) 1 To stop, restrain, control; प्रयत्नसंस्तम्बित-विक्रियाणां कथंचिद्विज्ञा मनसा बभूवुः Ku

3. 34. -2 To paralyze, benumb; Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself), देवि संस्तव्यासानं U. 4. -4 To make firm or immovable; Bg. 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up. -6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तव्य *p. p.* Supported, confirmed &c.; see संस्तभ्.

संस्तभः 1 Support, prop. -2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. -3 Stop, stay. -4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. -2 To extol, celebrate. -3 To praise in chorns. -4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in *p. p.* in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति Si. 3 31; Ki. 3. 2; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium; Pt. 4. 89. -2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽविकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; नैर्घुणैः संयति संस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमश्चिः 4. 22; Si. 7. 31. -3 Agreeing together, harmony.

संस्तवान् *a.* 1 Praising properly. -2 Eloquent. -नः 1 A singer (उद्गातृ). -2 Joy, delight.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, celebration. -2 Hymning in chorus. -3 The place which Brāhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing together, harmonious. -4 Intimate, familiar; Māl. 7. 2. -5 Intended, aimed at; Māl. 10.

संस्तुतिः *f.* Praise, eulogy.

संस्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. 1 To spread, strew; शतसंस्तुतिर्दुर्भाः S. 4. 7. -2 To overapread.

संस्तारः 1 A bed, couch, layer; a bed of leaves &c.; नवपल्लवसंस्तारेणि ते R. 8. 57; नवपल्लवसंस्तारे यथा रक्षयिष्यामि तद्धं विभावसौ Kn. 4. 34. -2 A sacrifice.

संस्तारः Spreading out, extension.

संस्त्यागः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity. -3 Spreading diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्त्यागमेव गच्छावः Māl. 1. 9. -5 Familiarity, family talk; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 A. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together; तीक्ष्णादुद्दिजते मृद्वौ परिभवत्साक्षा संस्थिते Mn. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to; दारिद्र्यादुद्वेगस्य बाधजनो वाक्ये न संस्थिते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed; सद्यः संस्थिते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 98 (= यज्ञोपयेन युज्यते Kull.) 6 To

come to an end, be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand, (Paras.); जगन् न संस्थितुं जीवलोकः क्षयोद्व्याभ्यां परिवर्त्तमानः Hariv. -8 To die, perish. -9 To agree, conform to. -10 To stand firmly. -Caus. 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्थ *a.* 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.); शिवा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16; Ku. G. 60; निसर्गनिष्ठास्यमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29; Māl. 5. 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (व्यक्त). -स्थः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being. -3 Form, nature; R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; वृषकूटसंस्थाश्च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct. -6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Some sacrifices. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; जीसंस्थानं चाप्तरस्तीर्धभारादुत्क्षिप्येनो ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; Ms. 9. 261. -5 Construction, formation. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. -12 Death.

संस्थापक *a.* Settling, establishing; arranging &c.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating; कुर्वीत चैवं प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं द्रुपः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation; धर्मसंस्थापनार्था संभवानि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -4 Restraining, curbing. -5 A statute, regulation. -न 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing; संस्थापना मितेरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Collected -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित *p. p.* 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying; नियोगमस्थित Pt. 1. 92. -3 A adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; क्व तु खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3. -10 Dead, deceased; प्रमदान्धु संस्थितः शुचा R. 8. 72.

संस्थितिः *f.* 1 Being together, staying with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे याति संस्थितिम्। तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थ याति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. -6 Station, state, condition on life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death. -9 Destruction of the world.

संस्पृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. -3 To bring in contact with.

संस्पृशः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

संस्पृशी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट *p. p.* 1 (a) Touched, brought into contact. (b) Affected, smelt; S. 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

संस्कलः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

संस्कृत *a.* Blossomed, blown.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शान्तिरस्ति ते Ku. 4. 17; Bg. 18. 76; Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully. -Caus. To remind, put in mind of; (पाताले) मामथ संस्मरयतीष शुजगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः *f.* Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रावः 1 Flowing, triokling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहत 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together; हस्तौ संहतय Ms. 2. 71; वृत् एव हि संहते भिन्नरेव च संहता 7. 66; see संहत. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To contract, diminish. -4 To strike, kill, destroy. -5 To strike, against each other, clash.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined

or allied; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact, firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close; जालमय गच्छति संहताः पक्षिणोऽयम् Pt. 2. 8; 5. 101; H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord. -8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जातु a. knock-kneed. -ञ्च a. knitting the eyebrows. -स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहत-स्य 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agree, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः अयसी पुता H. 1; cf. "Union is strength". -3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass; गुरुता नयति हि गुण न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude; वनान्यवाचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27; 3. 20; 5. 4; Mu. 3. 2. -7 Strength. -8 The body.

सहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person; अमृतमृतजीमूतस्निग्धसहननस्य ते U. 6. 21; Mv. 2. 46. -3 Strength; see संहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs -5 Killing.

सहवनं 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संहातः One of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 89.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled; see संवर.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; मनु-संहिता -5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools; पदमकृतिः संहिता Nir -6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony; परः तैत्तिकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109; वर्णानामतिशयितः सन्निधिः संहितासंज्ञः श्वात Sk. ; or वर्णानामिकप्रणयः संहिताः -7 The Supreme Being who hold and supports the universe. -Comp.

-पाठः the continuous text of the Veda (opp. पद्यत q. v.).

संहतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संह 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To bring or draw together. -2 To draw out, suck; Pt. 1. 221. -3 (a) To contract, abridge, compress; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्य तव संहियते वचा R. 10. 30. (b) To drop; संक्षिप्यतामियं K. -4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. -5 To destroy, annihilate (opp. सृज्); अहं युगान्तोचितकालनिद्रः संहत्य लोकान् पुरुषाधिपते R. 13. 6. -6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back; अनिमुखे मयि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11; 6. 3; न हि संहते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेष्मनि H. 1. 61; R. 4. 16; 12. 103. -7 To curb, restrain, suppress; क्रोधं प्रभो संहर संहरेति याव; द्विः खेमरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72. -8 To wind up, close. -9 To seize, take. -10 To unite, bind by obligations.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Contracting. -4 Restraining. -5 Destroying, ruining. -6 Withdrawing.

संहर्तृ m. A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवं Ve. 6. -2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. -3 With, holding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप); प्रयोगसंहार विभक्तसंज्ञं R. 5. 57, 45. -4 Restraining, holding back. -5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. -6 Close, end, conclusion. -7 An assemblage, a group. -8 A fault in pronunciation. -9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. -10 Practice, skill. -11 A division of hell. -Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -सुखा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship; it is thus defined:—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वासं दक्षहस्तं । क्षितांगुलीरंगुलिभिः संश्लेष परिवर्तयेत्.

संहारक a. 1 Destructive. -2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहत p. p. 1 Drawn together. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Withdrawn, drawn back. -4 Collected, assembled. -5 Seized, laid hold of. -6 Curbed, restrained. -7 Destroyed.

संहतिः f. 1 Contraction, compression. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 Taking, seizure. -4 Restraint. -5 Collection.

संहृ 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. -2 To bristle, stand on end (as hair).

संहर्षः 1 Horrification, a thrill of joy or fear. -2 Pleasure, joy, delight. -3 Emulation, rivalry. -4 Wind. -5 Rubbing together.

संहृ p. p. 1 Thrilled or horrified with joy, delighted. -2 Bristling, shuddering. -3 Fired with emulation.

संहादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. -2 Noise in general.

संहीण a. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Completely abashed.

सकट a. Bad, vile.

सकंठक a. 1 Thorny, prickly. -2 Troublesome, dangerous. -कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकंप, सकंपन a. Trembling, tumultuous.

सकरुण a. Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण a. (र्ण or र्ण) 1 Having ears. -2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक a. Having an agent.

सकर्मक a. 1 Having or performing any act. -2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल a. 1 Together with the parts. -2 All, whole, entire, complete. -3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in सकलद्रुमुत्ती. -4 Having a soft or low sound. -लं 1 Everything. -2 The whole. -Comp. -वर्ण a. (i. e. पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ल, i. e. quarrelling; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प a. Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; Ms. 2. 140. -ह्यः N. of Siva.

सकाकोलः N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम a. 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented; काम इवानीं सकामो भवतु S. 4; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुंडला Mā. 9. -मं ind. 1 With pleasure. -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल a. Seasonable, opportune. -लं ind. Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश a. Having appearance, visible, present, near. -ज्ञः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. near. -2. from near, from. from the presence of.)

सकुक्षि a. Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.).

सकुल *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family. -4 Along with the family. —ल: 1 A kinsman. -2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family. -2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. -3 A distant relation in general.

सकृत् *ind.* 1 Once; सकृदंशो निपतति सकृत्कन्या प्रदीयते। सकृदाह ववा नीति वीज्येतानि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. -2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत्कृतपणयोर् यं जनः S. 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. —*m.* -*f.* Feces, excrement (usually written शकुत् *q. v.*) -*Comp.* -गर्भा 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. —प्रजः a crow. —प्रसूता, —प्रसूतिका 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2. a cow that has calved once. —फला the plantain tree.

सकृपण *a.* Miserable, wretched.

सकेश *a.* 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy, shaggy.

सकैतव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. —व: A cheat, rogue.

सक्रोष *a.* Angry, enraged. —*पं ind* Angriely.

सक्त *p. p.* [संज्ञ-क्त] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Adicted, devoted or attached to; fond of; सक्तसि किं कथय वेरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे Mn. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted on; नगैर्दसकां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिं R. 2. 28. -4 Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive. -6 Obstructed, hindered. —*Comp.* —वेर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity, S. 2. 15.

सक्तिः *f.* 1 Contact, touch. -2 Union, junction; सक्ति जवात्पनपरयनिलो लतानां Ki. 5. 46. -3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

सक्तु *m. pl.* [संज्ञ-स्तु किञ्च] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 2. 64. —*Comp.* —फला-ला the Sami tree.

सक्तकः 1 = सक्तु. -2 A kind of poison.

सकुल *a.* Containing barley-flour.

सकथन् *A* substitute for सक्रिय after *acc. dnal.*

सक्रिय *n.* [संज्ञ-क्रियन् Up. 3. 154] 1 The thigh; (changed in *comp.* to सक्य after उच्चर, पृष्ठ and मृग or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98). -2. A bone. -3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सक्रिय *a.* Active, moveable.

सक्षण *a.* Being at leisure.

सखि *m.* [सह समानं ख्यायते नि० Up. 4. 136] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः; सहस्यौ *acc.* सखायै, सखायौ; सहस्युः *gen. sing.*; *loc. sing.*) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात्सखा स्वमांसि यन्मम तत्त-वैव U. 5. 10.; सखीनिव प्रीतिपुजोऽसृज-विनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of *comp.* सखि is changed to सख; वनितासखानां Kn. 1. 10; सखिवसलः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1.)

सखी A female friend or companion, a lady's maid; नृत्यति युवति-जनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरति Gt. 1.

सखीयति *Den. P.* To wish for a friend.

सख्यं [सख्युर्भावः यत्] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; सुसूच्यं सख्यं रामस्य समानस्यसने हरौ R. 12. 57; समानशील-व्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāsh. -2 Equality. —*ख्यः* A friend.

सश 1 P. (सगति.) To cover.

समण *a* Attended by troops or flocks. —*णः* An epithet of Siva.

समंघ *a.* Fragrant. —*घः* A kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः समंघेषु विश्वसिति S. 5; Ms. 9.

समर *a.* [गणे विषण सहितः] Poisonous, having poison. —*रः* N. of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called Sagara because he was born together with gara or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Patala. Sagara thereupon commenced his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the Patala, and in doing this they natrarily increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called Sāgara; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that Bhagtratha (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the Patala the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

समर्धः-भ्यः A brother of whole blood; Mv. 6. 27.

सयुग *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. -2 Possessed of good

qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). -5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. —*त्रः* 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; तत्रभवतो युष्मत्सगोत्रस्य कथं व्यापराद्धोरिम S. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. -3 A distant kinsman. —*त्रं* Family, race, lineage.

सग्धिः *f.* Eating together.

सह 5 P. (सञ्चेति) 1 To hunt, injure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To support, bear.

संकट *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. -2 Impervious, impassable. -3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्यहिताग्नीनां प्रत्य-वायैर्दृश्यन्ता Mv. 4. 33; विषमशिला-संकटस्थलितवेगः V. 2. 8; U. 1. 8. —*ट* 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. -2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेऽवविषण्णधीः K.; संकटे हि परिक्षितं माज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ks. 31. 93.

सेकथ 10 U. 1 To talk together, converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3 To explain.

संक्षयं Narration.

संक्षया Conversation, talk.

संकल 10 U. 1 To add or sum up. -2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3 To deem, regard; तद्विद्धिप्रभोतान् विसमिति करि संकलयति K. P. 10. -4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of. -5 To drive away, put to flight, rout.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection. -2 Addition.

संकलनं-ना 1 The act of heaping together. -2 Contact, junction. -3 Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. -2 Blended together, intermixed. -3 Sized, laid hold of. -4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained; Māl. 3. —*ता* (In arith.) The first sum. —*सं* Addition. —*Comp.* —*रेक्यं* the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

संकलुक *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncertain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered.

संकाश *a.* 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अभि^०, दिश्य^०. -2 Near, close, at hand. —*ज्ञः* 1 Appearance, presence. -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch

संकुच 1, 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. —*Caus.* To contract, narrow.

संकुचित *p. p.* 1 Contracted, abridged; लंकापते: संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled; Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, sbnt. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking *np.* -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Bindings. -6 A kind of skate-fish. —चं Saffron —*Comp.* —पिङ्गुनं saffron.

संकोचनं Contraction. —नी The sensitive plant.

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रताराग्रसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रम-लेखरात्रिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. -3 Disorder, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. —लं 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विचरितायां तस्या-मागतोऽस्मि Māl. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *e. g.* पावजीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वधैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकुजितं, The cry of the Chakravāka.

संकु 8 U. (संकुते) 1 To commit; ये पश्यापरपक्षद्वेषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकुष्ट 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. —णः N. of Balarāma; संकर्षणास्तु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv.

संकृ 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, Intermixture; पद्मसंकर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; जिज्ञेधु वर्णसंकरः K.; संकरो नर-कार्षेय कुलजनानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40 -4 (In Rhet.) The com-

bination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. समृद्धि where the figures are independent); अविव्रतिज्ञ-षामात्मन्येवागिरे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अंगमिश्रितल्लङ्करीनां तद्वैकाग्र्यसंयुतो । संदिग्धस्य च भवति संकराद्विधिः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames. -6 Dust, sweepings.

संकरः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारित *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellaneous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rnt, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted. —र्णः 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. —र्णः A difficulty. —र्णा A kind of riddle. —*Comp.* —जाति, —योनि *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). —युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

संकृत्व 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकार्तनं-ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकृष्ट 1 A. To wish or long for. —*Caus.* 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; Kn. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. -3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संकल्पोदितजडिम स्तंभमप्येति गात्रं Māl. 1. 35; वृषेव संकल्पशतैरजसमनं नीतोऽसि मया विवृद्धि S. 3. 5. -5 The mind, heart; Māl. 6. 2. -6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. -7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflection. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. —*Comp.* —आत्मक *a.* 1. willing, resolving. -2. consisting of thought only, imaginary. —जः, —जन्मम् *m.*, —योनिः epithets of the

god of love; भगवत्संकल्पयोगेने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. —ह्व *a.* 1. volitional. -2. conformable to will.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolved upon; S. 4. 13. -3 Imagined, fancied.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. -2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3 An indicative sign, mark, token -4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते जातो गुणद्वयक्रियास्तु च S. D. 12. -5 Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मुहुः वेणुं Git. 5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers) rendezvous; कांतायैनी तु या याति संकेतं सभिषारिका Ak. -7 Condition, provision. -8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). —*Comp.* —युद्धं, —नि-केतनं, —स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संकेतयति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite oall. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽयमभि-धत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संक्रेदनः N. of Kṛishṇa.

संक्रम 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोत्कार-क्षममाश्रमेते R. 5. 10. -6 To be present at, attend. -7 To surmount. —*Caus.* 1 To transfer. -2 To de-velop, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक-मिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To con-vey, lead towards. -5 To take pos-session of. -6 To promise mutual assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going to-gether. -2 Transition, traversing, transfor, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. -4 Moving, travelling. —मः-न 1 A difficult or narrow pas-sage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदी-मार्गं च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. -3

A medium or means of attaining any object ; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोऽ-
तिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins.

संक्रान्तं p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; पुत्रसंक्रान्तलक्ष्मी-
कैर्यद्वद्देशाकुर्भितं U. 1. 22. -3 seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Sankranti (in astr.). -तं Property got by a woman from her husband.

संक्रान्तिः f. 1 Going together, union. -2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over (to another) ; संपातिताः...पयोसंक्रान्तः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to another) ; विवादिर्वर्ज-
यित्वं क्रियासंक्रान्तिमात्मनः M. 1. 19 ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रान्ति-
रस्य विश्वयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress ; see संक्रमे.

संक्राड् 1 A. 1 To play or sport together ; संक्राडंते मणिभिरमराधिता यत्र कम्पाः Me. 68. -2 To creak rattle (as wheels) ; संक्राडंते शकटानि Mb. 6.

संक्राडनं Sporting together.

संक्राडितं Rattle of chariots.

संक्रुद्धः 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception, and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षि 1, 5, 6 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together ; आतपास्यसंक्षिप्तनीचाराहु निवादिभिः R. 1. 52 ; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten, curtail, abridge ; संक्षिप्येत् क्षणद्वयं कथं दीर्घायामा त्रियामा Me. 108 ; Ms. 7. 34. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

संक्षिप्तं p. p. 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized, grasped.

संक्षिप्तिः f. 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition (from one feeling to another).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतश्च are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly').

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संक्षुब्ध 1 A., 4, 9 P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. -Caus. To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, baughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight ; संख्ये द्विषां वीरसंख्यकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Ve. 3. 25 ; Si. 18. 70 ; Mā. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up ; तावत्स्येव च तत्त्वानि संख्यैः संख्यायते S. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यकं a. (At the end of comp.) Numbering, amounting to ; इतसंख्यका वरा &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation ; संख्यामिवैषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect. -6 Deliberation, reflection. -7 Manner. -Comp. -अतिग, अतीत a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. -मात्रं mere numeration. -वाचक a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral. -समायना an epithet of Siva.

संख्यातं p. p. 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तं A number. -सा A kind of riddle.

संख्यानं Numbering, calculation.

संख्यावत् a. 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. -m. A learned man.

संगः [सङ्ग भावे घञ्] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confidence (as of rivers). -3 Touch

contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; सतां सङ्गिः संगी कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगमयुक्त्वा 'to keep company with, herd with' ; युगाः युगः संगमयुक्त्वज्जति Snhbhāb. -5 Attachment, fondness, desire ; ह्यायतो विषयान्धुसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; दौर्मध्यान्धपातेर्विन्द्यति यतिः संगत् Bb. 2. 42 ; 'विमुक्त' Ku. 1. 53 ; Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction ; R. 2. 42 ; 3. 63.

संगम a. 1 United with, meeting. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection, desirous. -4 Libidinous, lustful. -5 Continuous, uninterrupted ; Ki. 14. 59.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगम् 1 A. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter ; अभ्यर्च्यैः समगंसि Dk. ; गते भगवत्स्ये कालिङ्कस्य मङ्गाकिन्धौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7. -2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with ; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238 ; Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7 To go to, attain (with acc.). -Caus. 1 To bring together, join, unite ; घट्टः वरी संगमयोचकार R. 7. 20. -2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to ; मियसुहृदि विभीषणे संगमय्य अयं धेरिणा R. 12. 104.

संगतं p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. -2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. -3 Joined in wedlock, married. -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious ; शृणुतमिदानीं संगतार्थं नष्टे S. 3. -6 In conjunction with (as planets). -7 Shrunken up, contracted ; see गम् with सं. -नं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योऽस्तयेऽस्तु सदा सतां V. 5. 24 ; S. 5. 24. -2 Association, company. -3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy ; Kn. 5. 39. -4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks. -Comp. -संघाति a peace concluded after friendship.

संगतिः f. 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. -2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिर् R. 7. 15 ; क्षणमिह सञ्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवस्य नौका Mōha M. 6. -3 Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequent-

ing. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. -6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. -7 Knowledge. -8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union : V. 4, 37; R. 12. 66, 90. -2 Association, company, society, intercourse; as in सङ्गिः संगमः. -3 Contact, touch; गात्रसं-गमात् R. 8. 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse; अयं सनेतिडाति संगमोस्तुक्तः S. 3. 14; R. 19. 33. -5 Confluence (of rivers); संगमयुग्मयोः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमने Meeting, union; see संगम. -नः N. of Yama.

संग्रः 1 A promise, an agreement; तथेति तस्या वितये प्रकीतः प्रत्यग्रहीतसंग्रम-ग्रन्थमा R. 5. 26, 11. 48; पालितसंग्राय 13 65 -2 Accepting, undertaking. -3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight; अतरस्वधुजैजसा सुदुर्महतः संग्रमागारानसौ Si. 16. 67. -5 Knowledge. -6 Devouring. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Poison. -9 The fruit of the Samitree.

संगवः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prāstana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगावः Discourse, conversation.

संगुत p. p. 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संगूढ p. p. 1 Completely concealed or hidden. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Joined, united. -4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संगू 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise, make a vow (Atm.); राज्ञे समगिरतं Dk -2 To recognise, acknowledge. -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour.

संगोणे p. p. 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संगे 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संगति p. p. Sung together, sung in chorus. -नः 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices; जगुः सुकंठो गंगर्यः संगीतं सङ्गमवृत्तः Bhāg. -2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony; गीतं वाद्यं तर्जनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते; किमस्यद-स्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात्; S. 1. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing; Bb. 2. 12. -Comp. -अधी 1. the sub-

ject of a musical performance. -2 The materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert; Me. 56. -शाला a concert-hall; Māl. 2. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संगीति f. 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Conversation.

संग्रह 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoar; संग्रह्य घनं गङ्गाश्च &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in (as horses). -4 To enstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, abut (as the month). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संगृहीत a. 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged; see संग्रह above.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्याद्वाष्टस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting; Ms. 3. 138; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting; स्वधासंग्रहत्पराः R. 1. 66; तैः कृतप्रकृति-संग्रहेः 19. 55; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration (a king of संगेय). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्यते Bg. 8. 11; so तर्कसंग्रहः. -14 Sum, amount, totality; करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Siva. -Comp. -श्लोकः a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 In-ossing, setting; कनकधूषणसंग्रहणोचि-तः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery; Ms. 8. 6, 72; Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting; receiving —णी Dysentery.

संगृहीतु m. A charioteer.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 forcible seizure. -3 Clenching the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संग्राहकः A collector, compiler.

संग्राहिन m. The Kuṭaja tree.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; संग्रामांगमांगमेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् a. conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as, महासंघः, मनुष्यसंघः &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. -चारिन् m. a fish. -जीविन् m. a hired labourer, coolie. -तलः the two bands with the open palma brought together —वृत्तिः f. close combination.

संघट् 1 A. To meet, assemble, together. -Caus. 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संघटना Joining together, union, combination; Ratn. 4. 20.

संघट् 1 A 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संघट्टयन्नङ्गदम्भवेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट् 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा (वृत्ताग्निः) Me. 53; Māl. 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; Si. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); R. 14. 85. -5 Embracing. —हा A large creeper.

संघट्टनं -नः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers. -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procurer. -3 Snell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11; जलसंघात इवासि विद्धतः Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell. -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas), -Comp. -कठिन a. bard

like a solid, solid ; Ku. 2. 11. -**सिल** a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone ; Ku. 1. 56 ; 5. 55.

संघु 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

संघु *p. p.* 1 Resonant, resonnding. -2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered for sale. -**घ**: A sound, noise.

संघु 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together. -2 Torival, emulate, compete or vie with ; स प्रयोगनिष्ठः प्रयोक्तृभिः संघर्ष सह मित्रसंनिधौ R. 19. 36. -3 To rub, scratch.

संघर्ष: 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Grinding, trituration. -3 Collision, clash. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च मम च कस्मिंश्चित्संघर्षे Dk ; नाट्याचार्ययोर्महान् ज्ञान-संघर्षो जातः M. 1. -5 Envy, jealousy. -6 Gliding, gently flowing.

सच् 1 A., 3 P. (सच्ने, सिक्कि) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue. -2 To go to. -3 To love, like. -4 To be obedient. -5 To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid. -7 To be associated with.

सचन 1 Honouring. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

सचकित *a.* Startled, timid. -**तं** ind. Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सचि: 1 A friend. -2 Friendship, intimacy. -*f.* The wife of Indra ; see शची.

सचित्र *a.* Painted, variegated (with pictures) ; Ms. 64.

सचिलुक *a.* Blear-eyed.

सचिव: 1 A friend, companion ; -2 A minister, counsellor ; सचिवान्सत चादौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34. 4. 87 ; कार्यवृत्तसचिवः M. 1. -3 The dark thorn-apple.

सची See शची.

सचेतन *a.* 1 Sentient, animate, rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

सचेतस् *a.* 1 Intellelligent. -2 Possessed of feeling ; सचेतसः कस्य मनो न ह्यते Kn. 5. 48. -3 Unanimous.

सचेल *a.* Dressed.

सचट: The mango tree.

सच्छिद्र *a.* 1 Having holes. -2 Defective, faulty.

सजन *a.* Having men or living beings. -**न**: A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सजवाल *a.* Muddy.

सजल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सजात *a.* Born together. -**तः** A brother (Ved.).

सजाति, **सजातीय** *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. -2 Like, similar. -**m.** A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सजात्यं Brotherhood, relationship.

सजु (स) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to -2 Associated together. -**m.** (Nom. सजुः, सजुषी, सजुषः ; instr. dual सजुभ्याम्) A friend, companion. -**ind.** With, together with.

सज्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सज्जो रथः U. 1. -2 Dressed, clothed. -3 Accoutred, trimmed. -4 Fully equipped, armed. -5 Fortified.

सज्जन 1 Fastening, tying on. -2 Dressing. -3 Preparing, arming, equipping. -4 A guard, sentry. -5 A ferry, ghât. -**नः** A good man ; see under सत्. -**न** 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. -2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. -2 Equipment, apparatus. -3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. -2 Decorated. -3 Made ready, equipped ; Pt. 1. 157. -4 Accoutred, armed.

सज्जीकृ 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. -2 To decorate.

सज्जीय 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सज्य *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. -2 Strung (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21.

सज्योत्सना A Moonlight night.

संच: A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संचत् *m.* 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. -2 Cheating, deceit.

संचर 1 P. (but Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about ; यज्ञैः समचरन्तान्ये Bk. 8. 32 ; कश्चिदथा संचरते सुराणं R. 13. 19, N. 6. 57 -2 To practise, perform. -3 To pass over, be transferred to. -4 To act, behave ; Mâl. 6. 2. -5 To join, meet. -6 To pass or roam through, travel over. -7 To arrive at, reach, attain. -**Caus.** 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct ; युधानि संचोर्ध्व S. 5. 5. -2 To cause to spread, circulate. -3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). -4 To turn out (as cattle &c.), to graze. -5 To impel, instigate, incite.

संचरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. -2 A way, path ; यज्ञोपधियकाशेन नक्तं दक्षितसंचराः Kn. 6. 43 ; R. 16. 12. -3 A narrow

road, defile, difficult passage. -4 Entrance, gate. -5 The body. -6 Killing. -7 Development. -

संचरणं Going, motion, travelling

संचारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through ; स पुनः पार्थसंचारं संचरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10 : सुलभपुरुषसंचारोऽस्मिन्प्रदेशे Mk. 7 ; R. 2. 15. -2 Passing through, passage, transit. -3 A course, way, road, pass. -4 A difficult progress or journey. -5 Difficulty, distress. -6 Inciting. -7 Leading, guiding. -8 Transmission, contagion. -9 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents. -10 The entrance of the sun into a new sign.

संचारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. -**कः** 1 A leader, guide. -2 An instigator. -3 An orator.

संचारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. -2 A hawk, procuress. -3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odour.

संचारित *p. p.* 1 Moved, set in motion. -2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. -3 Conveyed ; see संचर.

संचारि *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Moving, moveable ; संचारिणी नगरदेवदेव Mâl. 1 ; Ku. 3. 54 ; संचारिणी दीपशिक्षे रात्रौ R. 6. 67. -2 Roaming, wandering. -3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. -4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. -5 Evanescent, as a Bâva ; see below. -6 Influencing. -7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). -8 Contagious. -9 Impelling. -**m.** 1 Wind, air. -2 Inoense. -3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment ; see व्यभिचारि.

संचल 1 P. 1 To move about, move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2 To quiver, tremble. -3 To start or jump up. -4 To depart, go away.

संचल *a.* Trembling, quivering.

संचलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking ; अचलसंचलनाहरणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

संचाली The Gunjâ shrub.

संचायः N. of a particular sacrifice.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, hoard ; रक्षयोगाद्ययमपि तपः प्रयत्नं संचिनोति S. 2. 14 ; R. 19. 2 ; Mâ. 6. 15. -2 To arrange, put in order, put or place ; Bk. 3. 35.

संचयः 1 Heaping up, gathering. -2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store ; कर्तव्यः संचयो निरर्थं कर्तव्यो नाति-संचयः Subhâsh. -3 A large quantity, collection. -4 Joint ; Mâl. 8. 9.

संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

सचयिन् *a.* Collecting, gathering, boarding &c.

संचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, boarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः *f.* A collection.

संचित् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचितेन Consideration, reflection.

संचितित *a.* 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designod, intended. -3 settled.

संचूर्ण 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush; **संचूर्णयामि** गद्यानं सुयोधनोऽपि Ve. 1. 15.

संचूर्णनं Crushing to pieces.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounding.

संछादनं Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संछेदः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

संज 1 P. (सजति, सक्र; the *स्* of the root being changed to *ज्* after a preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगंधेषु मत्सेभकटेषु फलरेणवः (संसृजः) R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. -*pass.* (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). -*Caus.* To beget, produce, generate.

संजः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Siva.

संजात *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संजातकोप 'being angry'; so संजातपक्ष 'winged,' &c.). -2 Passed (as time).

संजयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhārati war to the blind king Dhritarāshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्प 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by and profession).

-3 To be restored to life. -*Caus.* 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, re-animate. -2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, re-animation, resuscitation. -3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89.

-4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. -*नी* 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). -2 Making alive, restoring life. -3 Ford. -4 N. of Mallinātha's commentaries on Ku. R. and Me. -*Comp.* -**ओषधि** *f.* a reviving or life-restoring plant; **संजीवनौषधिरसो** ह्यु द्विप्रसक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of. -2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीते Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संजानीति Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. -*Caus.* 1 To inform.

-2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (a) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (b) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञा *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -**ज** A yellow fragrant wood.

संजपनं Killing.

संजप्तिः *f.* 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लभ्य आपद् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. -2 Knowledge, understanding. -3 Intellect, mind. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुखापितैकागुलि-संज्ञयेव मा चापलायेति गगानं व्यनेदीति Kn. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of

comp. in this sense; **संज्ञेविमुक्ताः** सुख-दुःखसंज्ञेः Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gāyatri Mantra; see गायत्री. -9 N. of the daughter of Visvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yami, and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhāyā),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhāyā bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjñā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The son however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvins. komāras or Asvins q. v.]. -*Comp.* -**अधिकारः** a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -**विपर्ययः** loss of consciousness; Ku. 6. 44. -**विषयः** an epithet, an attribute. -**सुतः** an epithet of Satrpn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter

संज्ञावत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, becomesensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञित *a.* 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (-*m.* also in this sense).

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु *a.* Knock-kneed.

संज्वरः 1 Great heat, fever; Mā. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

सद् I. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (साटयति) To show, display, manifest.

सदं, **सटा** 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); Mn. 7. 6; Si. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a hoar; विधेयमुष्टद्वयसटाः प्रतिहंतुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. -*Comp.* -**अंकः** a lion.

सटि:-टी *f.*, **सटिका** Zeduary.

सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सट्ट 10 U. (सट्टयतिन्ते) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सट्टकं A kind of minor drama in Prakṛita; *c. g.* कदूरमंजरी; see S. D. 542.

सट्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सट्ट 10 U. (सट्टयतिन्ते) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सट्टि *f.* The plant zedoary.

सण्डुत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

संड See बंड.

संहिशः A pair of tongs or nippers.

संडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सत् *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existent; सतः स्वतः प्रकाशते गुणा न परतो दुर्गा Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पवृक्षे घने S. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Best, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. -*m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सती वारिहृत्तमिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृता सती मधुरिमातिशयेन चोत्सृष्टं Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. -*n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सत्सत्त्व. -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Vod. Water. (सत्कृ means 1. to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2. to honour, worship, adore. -3. to adorn). -*Comp.* -अञ्जनं (सदञ्जनं) calx of brass. -असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unreal. -3. true and false. -4. good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (-*n. du.*) 1. entity and non-entity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. -3. विवेका discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. -4. व्यक्तिहेतु the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं सतः श्रोतुमर्हति सत्सद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदाचारः) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आ-

त्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. -उत्तरं (सदुत्तरं) a proper or good reply. -कर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous or pious act. -2. virtue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4. expiation. -5. hospitality. -कांडः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1. a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2. reverence, respect. -3. care, attention. -4. a meal. -5. a festival, religious observance. -कुलं a good or noble family. -कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3. revered, respected, honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5. entertained. -6. welcomed. (-*तः*) an epithet of Siva. (-*तं*) 1. hospitality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety. -कृतिः *f.* 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2. virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1. virtue, goodness; शकुंतला मृतिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. -2. charity, good or virtuous action. -3. hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषात् S. 7. 4. courtesy, salutation. -5. any purificatory ceremony. -6. funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -गति *f.* (सदृतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, heatitude. -गुण *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-*गः*) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, -चरित्र *a.* (सच्चरितं) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous, धृत्तः सच्चरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-*n.*) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. history or account of the good; S. 1. -चारा (सच्चारा) turmeric. -चिद् (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. -अंशः a portion of existence and thought. -आत्मन् *m.* the soul consisting of entity and thought. -आनन्दः 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable (-*नः*) a good or virtuous man. -पति Ved. 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. -पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1. a good road. -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an orthodox doctrine. -प्रतिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पुत्रः a worthy or virtuous person. -वर्षा bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -वर्जित *a.* having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logio)

one of the five kinds of *hetvābhāsa* or fallacious *hetu*, a counter-balanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेतुं तत्र सत्प्रतिपक्षः *c. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non eternal, because it is a product'. -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भावः (सद्भावः) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. -3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. -मातुरः (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of more entity', the soul. -मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रं (सन्मित्रं) a good or faithful friend. -युवतिः *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. -वैशः (सद्वैश) *a.* of high birth. -वचस् *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु (सद्वस्तु) 1. a good thing. -2. a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य *a.* (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1. well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. -2. perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Git 3 (where both senses are intended). (-*त्तं*) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. an agreeable or amiable disposition. -शील (सच्छील) *a.* 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). -संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खां याति प्रवीणतां H. 1; सत्संगजानि निधनाश्रयि तारयति U. 2. 11; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. -संप्रयोगः right application. -सहाय *a.* having virtuous friends (-*यः*) a good companion. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-*रः*) 1. a kind of tree. -2. a poet. -3. a painter. -हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीत्वं Ubbasity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -तं *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं मियवादिनः Rām. -Comp. -मः, -गतिः wind; सलिलतले सततगतीनंतः संचारिणः सन्निष्ठश्च शब्दा कार्या Dk.; सततमास्तगानशिरोऽलिभिः Si. 6. 50; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतैना यद्विमानाद्यधूमैः Me. 69. -यायि *a.* 1.

always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सतिः *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमात्मनः सतीर्थ्यं पितैव ते जानीते योसौ पादुश्रुति Mā. 2.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jāti or generality; द्रव्यादिकविवृतिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्वं [सद्-द्रव] (usually written सत्रं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. -12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अप-श्रयः a place of refuge, asylum. -अ-यनं (जं) a long sacrificial session. -परिवेषणं distribution of food at a sacrifice. -शाला an alms-house.

सत्त्वायते Den. A. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्रिन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice.

सत्त्वा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्विः 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant.

सत्त्वं [सतो मावः] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. -2 Nature, essence. -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo. -7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; चत्वारिंशद्व्याजिह्वं द्रुष्टुं सत्त्वात् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽस्य विनिर्देशाणि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोति S. 7; Mā. 9. -10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, vir-

tue, excellence. -12 Truth, reality, certainty. -13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; किरासाद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāsh.; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22 -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas *q. v.*; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). -16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अनुत्पन्न *a.* 1. according to one's inborn disposition or inborn character; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32. (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्साहः 1. natural energy. -2. energy and courage. -उद्भक्तः 1. excess of the quality of goodness. -2. pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विप्लवः loss of consciousness. -विहित 1. caused by nature. -2. caused by goodness. -3. virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. -संपन्न *a.* 1. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. -संलुप्तः 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. -सारः 1. essence of strength. -2. a very powerful person. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1. Living, existing. -2. Possessed of true essence. -3. Good, pure, virtuous. -4. Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां Subhāsh.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंध. -2. Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3. Fulfilled, realized. -4. Virtuous, upright. -स्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or *lokas* above the earth; see लोक. -2 The *Asvattha* tree. -3 N. of Rāma. -4 Of Viṣṇu. -5 The deity presiding over *नादीमुख* आद्ध *q. v.* -स्यं 1 Truth; मौनसत्यं विनिश्चयते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं न 'to speak the truth'. -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्पादु. हसलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four *Yogas* or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -स्यं

ind. Truly, really, indeed, verify, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञापयति ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of the sage Agastya. -अनुरक्त *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. -अनृत *a. a.* 1. true and false; सत्यादृतो च पदवा H. 2. 183. -2. apparently true, but really false. (-तेने) 1. truth and falsehood. -2. practice of truth and falsehood, i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4 and 6. -अभि-संध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -आत्मन् true. (-मः) a virtuous or upright man. -उत्कर्षः 1. pre-eminence in truth. -2. true excellence. -उच *a.* speaking the truth. -उपया-चन *a.* fulfilling a request. -नामः a lover of truth. -तपस् *m.* N. of a sage. -दर्शित *a.* truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -घन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -युति *a.* strictly truthful. -पुं the world of Viṣṇu. -पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाणीं Ms. 6. 46. -प्रातिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. -प्रतिष्ठान, -मूल *a.* grounded in truth. -फलः the *Bilva* tree. -भामा N. of the daughter of Satrājīta and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the *Pārijāta* tree from the *Nandana* garden and planted it in her garden). -भारतः N. of Vyāsa. -युगं the golden age; see सत्य (6) above. -यौवनः a *Vidyādhara*. -रत *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (-तः) N. of Vyāsa. -वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-मः) 1. a saint, *Rishi*. -2. a seer. (-नः) truth, veracity. -वय *a.* veracious. (-यं) truth, veracity. -वाच *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-मः) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. (-सः) वाचं सत्यं speaking, veracity. -वादिन् *a.* 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. -व्रत, -संगर, -संध *a.* 1. true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. -अव-सी Ved. an epithet of *Uśas*. -आव-गं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश *a.* specious, plausible. -संगरः N. of Kubera. -संधः 1. an epithet of Rāma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (-धा) an epithet of Draupadi.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. -कं Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपाधत्त सत्येषु कृष्णाया गुरु-संनिधौ भावमानये सत्याः सत्यकारिभिर्वा-तकः Ki. 11. 50;

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. —*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sāvitri. *q. v.* —*ती* 1 N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. —2 N. of the wife of Nārada. —3 Of the wife of Richika.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. —2 N. of Sītā. —3 Of Draupadī. —4 Of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —5 Of Durgā. —6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛishṇa. —7 Of the mother of Viṣṇu; सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः.

सत्याकु 8 U., सत्यापयति Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* Earnest money, advance payment.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. —2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्. —*त्रं ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं समं सत्रं सहायं संप्रकीर्तिताः.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jāmbavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛishṇa, however, overtook Jāmbavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛishṇa; see जांबवत्. Kṛishṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrājī, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yādava named Akṛūra who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrājī and gave it to Akṛūra. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akṛūra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people].

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. —*रं* Quickly, speedily.

सत्स्कार *a.* Spattered. —*रः* Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some) (सीदति, सञ्ज; the स of सद् is changed to द् after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेदुरेकस्मिन् निनिषे निखिला गिरौ Bk. 7. 58. —2 To sink

down, plunged into; तेन त्वं विदुषां मध्ये पके गौरिव सीदसि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). —3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. —4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासुदे Gīt. 6. —5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विद्वत्सायां नीतो सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सञ्जडुं ददुष्टुः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2. 130. —6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. —7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. —8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सीदति मे हृदयं K.; सीदति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 28. —9 To go. —*Caus.* (सादयतिने) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. —2 To throw or cast down, place, put. —3 To weary, exhaust. —4 To cause to perish, destroy. —*Desid.* (सिष्यति) To wish to sit &c.

सद्वनं [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद् आवारे लुट्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. —2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. —3 Languor; exhaustion, fatigue. —4 Water. —5 A sacrificial hall. —6 The abode of Yama. —7 Sitting, a seat.

सद्वः The fruit of trees.

सद्वशः A crab.

सद्वशवदनः A heron.

सद्वय *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. —*यं ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. —2 Gently, softly; S. 3. 25; 6. 20.

सद्वसु *n.* [सीदत्यसि सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. —2 An assembly; पक्षेविना सरो भवति सद्वा खलजनैविना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63. —*Comp.* —*न्त* *a.* seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. —*गृहं* an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सद्वस्य [सद्वसि सावु वसति वायु] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.). —2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; सद्वस्यैरुज्जातः S. 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, over, perpetually, at all times. —*Comp.* —*आनन्द* *a.* ever happy. (—*दः*) an epithet of Siva. —*गतिः* 1. wind. —2. the universal spirit. —3 the sun. —4. everlasting, happiness, final beatitude. —*तोष्य*, —*नीरा* 1. N. of the Karatoyā river. —2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. —*दान* *a.* always making gifts or exuding nectar; सदादाना परिक्षिणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (—*ना*) 1. a rattish elephant. —2. a scent-elephant (= संप्रदिप *q. v.*)

—3. N. of the elephant of Indra. —4 N. of Gapeśa. —*नर्तः* a kind of bird the wagtail. —*पुष्प* *a.* over-flowering. (—*स्पः*) the cocoa-nut tree. —*प्रसूनः* N. of various plants: —*रोहित*, मर्क and कुंदः —*फल* *a.* always bearing fruit. (—*लः*) 1. the Bilva tree. —2. the jack tree. —3 the glomerous fig-tree. —4. the cocoa-nut tree. —*मय्य* *a.* always present. —*योगिन्* *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —*शिवः* N. of Siva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. —*नः* An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सदृश (सी. *f.*), सदृश, सदृश *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश, &c. —2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. —3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15. —*Comp.* —*स्पन्दं* a regular or even palpitation.

सदृश *a.* 1 Possessing a country. —2 Belonging to the same place or country. —3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. —2 Wrong, improper. —3 Objectionable.

सद्वन् *n.* [सीदति अस्मिन् सद्-अस्मिन्] 1 A house, dwelling; abode; चकितनत-भतांगी सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. —2 A place, station. —3 A temple. —4 An altar. —5 A seat. —6 Conflict. —7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोऽप्येद्युः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फले सद्यः Subhāsh. —2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतभतांगी सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. —3 Quickly, promptly. —4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्निम् S. 4. —*Comp.* —*कालः* the present time. —*कालीन* *a.* recent, —*जात* *a.* (सद्योजात) newly-born. (—*तः*) 1. a calf. —2. an epithet of Siva. —*पतित* *a.* quickly perishing, frail; Me. 10. —*प्राणकर* *a.* quickly invigorating; सद्योमांसं नवाशुं च बाला श्रीभीमोजनम्. धृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यः प्राणकराणि वद् ॥. —*प्राणहर* *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour; शुष्कं मांसं क्षिया बद्धा बालाकिस्तर्पणं दधि। प्रभाते मेथुनं निद्रा सद्यः प्राणहराणि वद्. —*भाविन* *a.* newly-born. (—*m.*) a calf. —*शुद्धिः*, —*शौचं* immediate purification.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. —2 Instantaneous.

सद्गु *a.* 1 Resting, staying. —2 Going.

सद्वद्गु *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सद्वस्यः A village.

सधर्मन् *a.* 1 Having similar properties. -2 Having similar duties. -3 Of the same sect or caste. -4 Like, resembling. -Comp. चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् *a.* (जी. f.) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agni.

सधिः *m.* An ox, a bull.

सध्वञ्च *a.* (सध्वञ्चि. f.) [सहाचति ; cf. P. VI. 3.95] Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -*m.* A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सधीचो A female companion, confidante; Bh. 6. 7.

सधीचीन *a.* Accompanying, associated with.

सन् 1 P., 8 U. (सनति, सनोति, सन्ते, सन्तः, pass. सन्ते, सन्ते ; desid. सिन्वति, सिन्वति) 1 To love, like. -2 To worship, honour. -3 To acquire, obtain. -4 To receive graciously. -5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears. -*n.* Ved. Food.

सनकः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् *m.* An epithet of Brahman. -*ind.* Always, perpetually. -*Comp.*

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय *a.* Ancient, old (Ved.).

सनस्र् See सनस्र्.

सना *ind.* Always, perpetually.

सनात् *ind.* Always.

सनातन *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; एव धर्मः सनातनः. -2 Firm, fixed, settled; एव धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. -3 Primeval, ancient. -*n.* 1 The primeval being, Vishnu; सनातनः पितरमुतामसु स्वयं Bk. 1. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Brahman. -4 A guest of the Manes. -5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. -3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ *a.* 1 Having a master, lord or husband; त्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा इत्युच्यते Rām. -2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः S. 1; सनाथः संबन्धः V. 5. -3 Occupied by, possessed by. -4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति S. 1; शिलासलसनाथो लनामंडपः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10. -था A woman whose husband is living.

सनाभि *a.* 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. -2 Kindred, related. -3 Like, resembling; गंगवर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. -4 Affectionate. -भिः 1 A uterine brother; a near kinsman. -2 A relation, kinsman; Ki. 13. 11. -3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सनामन्, सनामन् *a.* Having the same name; Mu. 1. 7.

सनिः 1 Worship, service. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (*f.* also in this sense), -4 Obtaining. -5 A quarter or point of the compass (*f.* also).

सनित *a.* 1 Granted. -2 Gained, obtained.

सनिष्ठो, सनिष्ठे Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सनो 1 A respectful entreaty -2 A quarter or point of the compass. -3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. -4 Light, lustre. -5 An epithet of Gauri.

सनीड(ल) *a.* 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. -2 Near, proximate.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

संतद् 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. -2 To wound, hurt, strike; विभिन्याम्यं सुसिद्धाभ्यामन्योन्यं संततस्तुः Mb.; Bri. S. 42. 29. -3 To hurt by words. -4 Ved. To compose (hymns &c.).

संतर्जनं Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

संतत् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with. -2 To make continuous, connect together. -3 To effect, accomplish. -4 To show, display.

संतत् *p. p.* 1 Stretched, extended. -2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. -3 Lasting, eternal. -4 Much, many. -*n.* *ind.* Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

संतति *f.* 1 Stretching across, spreading along. -2 Extent, expanse, extension. -3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity; विसासंततिस्तुजालनिविडस्य तेव लग्ना भियां Māl. 5. 10; कुतुपसंतति संततसंगिभिः Si. 6. 36. -4 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance; निदानमिदं कुकुलय संततेः R. 3. 1. -5 A race, lineage, family. -6 Offspring, progeny; संततिः कुटुंबं हि परचेद च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -7 A heap, mass;

(अलं) सहसा संततिमहसां विहृतं Ki. 5. 17.

संतान-नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread; S. 7. 8. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance; अष्टिज्जामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69; संतानवाहोने दुःखानि N. 4. 8. -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, issue; संतानार्थं विधये R. 1. 34; संतानकामय राज्ञे 2. 65, 18. 52. -5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise. -*Comp.* -संधिः a peace cemented by family alliance (as by giving a daughter in marriage &c.).

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream. -3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

संतर् 1 P. 1 To heat, warm; संतर्चामीकर Bk. 3. 3; संतर्चायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. -*Pass* 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry; संस्तानो ह्यमसि शरणं Me. 7 'of the afflicted'; दिवापि मयि निष्कान्ते संतप्यते गुरु मम Mb.; Bh. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be smug with remorse; V. 3. 5. -4 To undergo penance. -*Caus.* 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict. -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment (quarrels &c.).

संतपनं 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

संतप *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing; Pt. 1. 250. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. -*Comp.* -अयस् *n.* red-hot iron. -वस्र् *a.* short-breathed.

संतापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation; Māl. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish; संतापसंततिमहाभयमनाय तस्यामास कमेतदनुपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Māl. 1. 23; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चंद्रमासि वा 1. 31; S. 3. -3 Passion, rage. -4 Remorse; repentance; Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवा प्रसांति Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन *a.* (नी. f.) Burning, inflaming. -*n.* N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -*n.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Painful, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion.

संतापित *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतप्त 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतमकः Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

संतमसु *n.*, संतमसं 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, grey darkness; निमज्जयन्संतमसे पराशयं N. 9. 98; Si. 9. 22; Bk. 5. 2. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (महामोह).

संतर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणं 1 Satisfying, satiating. -2 Gratifying, delighting. -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish.

संतिः 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift; cf. सति.

संतुष्ट 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्या भर्ता भर्ता भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bb. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. -Caus. 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

संतुष्ट *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented.

संतुष्टिः *f.* Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोष एव पुनश्च परं निधानं Subhāsh. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

संतोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संतु 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. -2 To swim, float. -3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, attain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

संतरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 Surmounting.

संयज् 1 P. 1 To abandon; जायामदोषासुत संयजामि R. 14. 34. -2 To avoid, shun; Bb. 1. 81. -3 To give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude; संयज्य विक्रमादित्यं धैर्यमन्यत्र कुलं B. T. 3. 343. -Caus. To deprive (one) of, rob.

संयक्त *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. -2 Rubbed, deprived of.

संयजनं Leaving, renouncing.

संत्रस 1, 4 P. To fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. -Caus. To frighten, terrify; Pt. 1. 197.

संत्रासः Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंष्ट 1 P. 1 To hite, sting; संदंष्टाधरपट्टा Amarn. 32. -2, (a)

To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संदंष्टसर्पवत् S. 7. 11; संदंष्ट-बलेष्वलानिसेषु R. 16. 65, 48. (b) To press together, crush by pressure; संदंष्टकुसुमशयनानि गवागि S. 3. 18.

संदंष्टः 1 A pair of tongs. -2 The great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). -3 N. of a hell.

संदंष्टकः A pair of tongs.

संदंष्टिका A pair of pincers.

संदंष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together, crushed. -3 Nipped; pinched. -4 A particular fault in pronunciation.

संदंष्ट 1 P. To burn; अभिजनः संदंष्टतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

संदाहः Burning up, consuming.

संदानं 1 A rope, cord. -2 A chain, fetter. -3 Cutting, dividing. -नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

संदातित *a.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fettered, chained.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोड).

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संदित *a.* Bound, chained, fettered.

संदिष्ट 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a messenger; किं तु खलु दूयंतस्य युक्तस्वरूपमाभिः संदिष्टयं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message; अथ विश्वरामने गौरि संदिष्टा मिथः सखी Ku. 6. 1. -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

संदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrated, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised. -ष्टः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थं also). -ष्टं Information, news, tidings.

संदिष्टः 1 Information, news, tidings. -2 A message, an errand; संबंष्टं मे हर धनपतिकोपाशंरुषितस्य Me. 7. 13; R. 12. 63; Ku. 6. 2. -3 Commission, command; अह्निष्ठो युरोः संदिष्टः S. 5. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject of a message; -मे. -वाक् *f.* a message -हरः, -हारकः 1. a news-bearer, messenger. -2. an envoy, ambassador.

संदिष्टकं News, tidings.

संदिष्ट 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint. -2 To heap together. -3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिष्टो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with

(in *pass*); पांति स्वामकठोरकेतकशिखा-संदिष्टधुर्यध्वः (जटाः) Mal. 1. 2; or धुर्यालावतिःसुनैलमयः संदिष्टधारावत्ताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. -5 To start an objection. -Caus. 1 To confuse, perplex. -2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Atm.).

संदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Besmeared, covered. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संदिष्टमति-बुद्धि &c. -3 Mistaken for or confounded with. -4 Doubtful, questioned. -5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). -6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -7 Envenomed. -अर्थः 1 A doubt, uncertainty. -2 Besmearing. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* ambiguous, dubious in sense. (-यः) 1. an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. -2 a disputed matter. -मति, -बुद्धि *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अत्र कः संदेहः. -2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंदेहोलाभापोषितः K.; अथाज्जं प्रवृत्तिः संदेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called संदेह by Mammata and others); संदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ नवदुक्तौ च संज्ञायः K. P. 10; *c. g.* see MAL. 1. 2 (13); V. 3. 2. -Comp. -दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

संदेहि *a.* 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

संदी A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

संदीष्ट 4 A. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. -Caus. 1 To light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुःखस्य प्रियसखीविनोदनीपायाः U. 3. -2 Provoking; U. 4. -नः One of the five arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; अनंगसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

संदीप *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. -2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष्ट 4 P. To be defiled or stained. -Caus. 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3 To accense, censure, find fault with, condemn.

संदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Ill-disposed.

संदूषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदूषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Abused, censured.

संदृष्ट 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. -2 Collection, uniting, mixture. U 7. 12. -3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; संदर्भशुद्धि मिरां Git. 1. -4 Construction -5 A composition, literary work; रसगंगाधरनामा संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4. -Comp. -विरुद्ध *a.* irrelevant, incoherent. -शुद्ध *a.* connected, coherent. -शुद्धिः *f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संदृष्ट 1 P. 1 To see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or perfectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To overlook, wink at. -Pass. 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. -2 To become visible, appear. -Caus. To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं सुतवत्संदिश्यं रियतः H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संदर्शनं 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing. -2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. -3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4 Sight, appearance, vision. -5 Regard, consideration. -6 Showing, displaying.

संदोहः 1 Milking. -2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुंभमाकं वमधुर्विदुसंदोहबाहिना मावलेनोत्तामयति Māl. 3; Bv. 4. 9.

संद्रावः Flight, retreat.

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine, put together, compound, mix; यानि उक्तेन संधीयन्ते तानि भग्नोपयानि Kall. -2 (*a*) To treat with, from friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संध्यात्सुहृत्सुहृतेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Uhañ 19; Kām. 9. 41. (*b*) To unite in friendship, reconcile, make a friend of; Pt. 2. 32. -3 To fix upon, direct towards. -संधे दृशदुद्यत्तारकां R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमेवैव समधक्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 2. 53, 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause; ययोसं सन्धि रमणीयदामरत्वं संधसे गगनलयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3; संधसे भुशमरतिं हि सन्धिभोगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; जलमेकोऽपि संधसे प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः

Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; Pt. 2. 11. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; तत्तार संधामिव मत्स्यसंधः R. 14. 52; Mv. 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination; यदर्थे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत्प्राधुन्यसंधानं प्रति-संहार मायकं S. 1. 11; Si. 20. 8. -6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; सुदृष्टवत्सुखमेवो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 A joint; पादजंघयोः संधाने मूलकः Suar. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Sup. porting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. -16 Sonr rice-gruel. -17 Bell-metal (सौराष्ट्र).

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संधानिन *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 Distillation. -2 Brazery, foundry. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संधये सत्ता सूची वक्ता छेदाय कर्तरी Subhāsh. ; Me. 58. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीना भवन्ति H. 4; (these several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा न हि संध्यात्सुहृत्सुहृतेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); त्रगावधायनकडितसंधेः S. 2. -5 A fold, (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a

mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; इक्ष्वाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Enphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each Yuga or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five, see S. D 330-332); Ku. 7. 91. -15 The vulva. -16 Distillation. -Comp. -असंर a diphthong. -चोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः M. 4. -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणं violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयायिनः क्षितीना विदूषति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. -संधनं the ligament of a joint. -संधः the tissues of joints; S. 2. -संधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगः -मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. -रंभका a hole in a wall. -विग्रह *m.* dn. peace and war. अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peace. -विद् *m.* a negotiator of treaties. -वेला 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period. -हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bound, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. -सं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. -2 A river. -3 Spirituous liquor.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकपटवद् दुर्भेद्यश्चासंधेयः H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संधुक्ष 1 A. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); संधुक्षे ज्योः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. -Caus. To kindle, inflame, excite; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथार्य वीर्यं संधुक्ष्य-सीव चपुर्णेन Kn. 3. 52; आतपोत्संधुक्षितमदा V. 4.

संधुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating.

संधुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संघु 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry.
-2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain;
अरिः संघायते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. -3 To
curb, restrain, check. -4 To keep in
mind, retain in memory; यः सत्तं
परिवृच्छति श्रुतेति संधारयत्यनिशं Pt. 5.
92. -5 To hold, have, possess, retain,
keep; Pt. 1. 112. -6 To observe,
follow. -7 To bear, suffer, endure.
-8 To survive, remain alive.

संधारणं-या 1 Restraining, checking.
-2 Observing, following. -3 Suffer-
ing, enduring.

संघया 1 Union. -2 Joint, division.
-3 Morning or evening twilight;
अनुसूयवती संघया दिवसस्तत्पुस्तकः । अतो
देवगानेश्वरा तथापि न समागमः K. P.
7 -4 Early morning. -5 Evening,
dusk. -6 The period which precedes
a Yuga, the time intervening between
the expiration of one Yuga and the
commencement of another; Me. 1.
69. -7 The morning, noon, and even-
ing prayers of a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2.
69, 4. 93. -8 A promise, an agree-
ment. -9 A boundary, limit. -10
Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of
flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N. of
the wife of Brahman. -14 Any one
of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्न,
मध्याह्न, अपराह्न). -Comp. -अंशः the
period at the end of each Yuga. -अंशुः
twilight. -अंश 1. an evening cloud
(tinged with the sun's rays);
संघयाश्चैव सुहृन्नागाः Pt. 1. 194. -2.
a kind of red-chalk. -उपासना Sandhyā
adoration. -कालः 1. the period of
twilight. -2. evening. -त्रयं the three
divisions of the day (forenoon, noon,
and afternoon). -नाटिन् m. an
epithet of Siva. -पुष्प 1. a kind of
jasmine. -2. a natmog. -बलः a
demon (राक्षस). -संगलं an evening
religious rite. °द्वीपिका an auspicious
evening lamp; V. 3. 2. -रामः red-
lead. -रामः (some take आराम as the
word here) an epithet of Brahman.
-संघनं the morning and evening
prayers. -समयः 1. evening-time. -2.
a portion of each Yuga.

संघ p. p. [सं-क] 1 Sitting down,
settling down, lying. -2 Dejected,
sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping,
relaxed; Kn. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low,
feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6
Perished, destroyed. -7 Still, motion-
less. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near.
-10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low
(in tone &c.). -कः The tree called
पियाल. -लं A little, a small quantity
-Comp. -कंठ a. choked. -हृष a.
desponding, cheerless.

संघक a. Low, dwarfish. -कः The
Piyāla tree. -Comp. -द्रुः the Piyāla
tree.

संघतर a. Lower, more depressed
(as a tone).

संघत् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, in-
cline; संघतंगी Kn. 1. 34; Bk.
2. 31; पंचसु संघत V. 4. 26. -2 To
submit or subject oneself to, obey;
संघतान्तराणां R. 18. 34. -3 To bend
down, bow down to. -4 To make
ready, prepare. -5 To be accom-
plished. -Caus. 1 To contract, bend
together. -2 To cause to bend or
stoop. -3 To make ready, prepare.

संघत p. p. 1 Bent down, stooping.
-2 Downcast. -3 Contracted.

संघतिः f. 1 Obeisance, respectful
salutation, reverence. -2 Stooping
posture, crouching. -3 Humility. -4
A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound,
noise.

संघयः 1 A collection, multitude,
quantity, number. -2 Rear, rear-
guard (of an army).

संघ 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten.
-2 To wear, put on, dress. -3 To put
on (as armour). arm oneself, be
accoutred; समनास्त्रोत्तरो सैन्यं Bk. 15.
111, 112; 14. 7 : 6. 4. -4 To make
oneself ready, prepare oneself (for
any action) (Atm. in this sense);
युद्धाय संघद्ये Mbh.; छतुं वज्रमणीं शि-
रीषकुसुमयतिनं संघद्ये Bk. 2. 6.

संघ p. p. 1 Tied or bound to-
gether, girded or put on. -2 Clad or
dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed.
-3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for
battle, armed, fully equipped; नचजल-
धरः संघोऽयं न दूतनिशाचरः V. 4. 1;
कः संघे विहाविधुरां त्वय्युपसेत जायां
Me. 8. -4 Ready, prepared, formed,
arranged in general; लतेव संघमनो-
जपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -5 Pervading; कुसुम-
मिव लोभनीयं योवतमंगेषु संघे S. 1 21.
-6 Well-provided with anything. -7
Murderous. -8 Closely attached, bor-
dering, near. -9 Ready to burst or
blossom. -10 Provided with charms.

संघन 1 Preparing, equipping,
arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3
Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, ef-
fort.

संघाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or
preparation for battle, putting on ar-
mour. -2 Warlike preparation, equip-
ment; संघाहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk.
-3 Armonr, mail; अस्त्रिमालो खलोऽमुह-
दुष्टवाचाणदास्ये । कथं जीवेज्जगत् रघुः
संघाहः सज्जना यदि Ktr. K. 1. 36, K.
16. 12.

संघाहः A war-elephant.

संघिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing
near. -2 Vicinity, proximity; pre-
sence; उरकंठते च युष्मत्संघिकर्षस्य U. 6;
Ku. 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. -3 Con-

nection, relation. -4 (In Nyāya
phil.) Connection of an organ of
sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object (विषय);
this is of six kinds.

संघिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. -2 Ap-
proaching, approximating. -3 Proxi-
mity, vicinity. -4 Relation, connec-
tion. -5 Connexion of an organ of
sense with its object; see संघिकर्ष (4)
above.

संघिकट p. p. 1 Approximate. -2
Proximate, adjacent, near. -हं Pro-
ximity, vicinity.

संघिचयः A collection.

संघिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or
keep together; Ms. 2. 186. -2 To
place near; S. 3. 19. -3 To fix upon,
direct towards; (दृष्टिं) पुनः सहस्राक्षं
संघिधायते R. 13. 44. -4 To draw
near, approach. -5 To collect, pile
up. -6 To observe, inspect. -Pass.
To be heard, be present. -Caus. To
collect, bring together, assemble; U. 7.

संघिधातु m. 1 One who brings near.
-2 One who deposits. -3 A receiver
of stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. -4 An
officer who introduces people at
court. -5 One who receives in charge.

संघिधानं, संघिधिः 1 Putting down
together, juxta-position. -2 Proxi-
mity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53.
-3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A
receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking
charge of. -6 Combination, aggre-
gate; Pt. 1. 191. -7 Depositing. -8
The object of an organ of sense
(इन्द्रियविषय).

संघिपत् 1 P. 1 To alight, descend.
-2 To come together, assemble, meet
together. -3 To fall upon, attack;
U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To
perish, be destroyed. -Caus. 1 To
throw or shoot down, discharge. -2
To convoke, convene, assemble, col-
lect together.

संघिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting,
descent. -2 Falling together, meet-
ing; confluence; सहस्रवर्ण्योजलसंघि-
पाते R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contract.
-4 Union, conjunction, combination,
mixture, miscellaneous collection;
धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संघिपातः कः मेघः
Me. 5. -5 An assemblage, a collection,
multitude, number. -6 नानावस्त्वज्योतिषां
संघिपातः Ki. 5. 36; एको हि दोषो गुण-
संघिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. -6 Arrival.
-7 A combined derangement of the
three humours of the body causing
fever which is of a dangerous kind
-8 A kind of musical time or mea-
sure. -Comp. -ज्वरः fever arising

from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः = संदिपात (7) above.

संनिबंधः 1 Binding firmly. -4 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); Rs. 1. 11.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. -2 Appointment.

संनिरुध् See निरुध्.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिविष्ट 6 A 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down. -3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. -*Caus.* 1 To place, put. -2 To install or place on; धातेः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेक्षयत् R. 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. -6 To devolve upon, commit to, consign. -7 To found a town &c.). -8 To fix the mind on. -9 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into -2 Collected met together, assembled. -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in. -5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encompassed. See संनिविष्ट above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. -3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एव च हृमनसां संनिवेशः Mā. 1. 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position; Kn. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure; उद्दामहारीसंनिवेशः Mā. 3; निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. -7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; कियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. -9 Insertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism.

संनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; S. 6. 9; R. 8. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance.

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; हृदयसंनिहिते S. 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready; Mn. 1. -6 Staying or being in. -ने Proximity, vicinity. -*Comp.* -*अवाय* *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापाया Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure. संनयनं 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस्त 4 U. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन स्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तस्य V. 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्र R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं नात्र Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anahorite; संन्यस्त क्षणभङ्गं तदाखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समाधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced. -5 Encompassed.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; कात्यायना कर्मणो त्यागं संन्यासं कथयौ विद्वान्; Bg. 6. 2, 18 2; Mā. 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न कांक्षति Bg. 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहारः); Bk. 7. 76.

सर्प 1 P. (सर्पति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect. -3 To obey,

conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सर्पक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party. -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलद्वयक्षानिर्द्वयसमरसर्पक्ष भगितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रात-स्वया सर्पक्षः M. 4. -3 (in logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यत्वात् सर्पक्षः T. S.

सर्पत्न *a.* Hostile, inimical. -त्ना An enemy, adversary, a rival; Mā. 4. 5; R. 9 8.

सर्पत्नी [समानः पतिविरयाः सा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); विद्वः सर्पत्नी भव दक्षिणम्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86; कुरु प्रियसखाद्विर्त्तं सर्पत्नीजने S. 4. 17.

सर्पत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सर्पत्राकृ 8 U. To wound very severely; see below.

सर्पत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. नवपत्राकरण.

सर्पत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain; excessive affliction or torment.

सर्पादि *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सर्पादि महानालो दहति मम मानसं Gt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 2. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सर्पार्पा 1 Worship, honouring; सर्पाद सर्पार्पाविभाजनेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 10; Kn. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; प्रति विहितसर्पार्प-सुस्थयस्ताम्रहानि (रमरसि) U. 1. 26.

सर्पाद *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सर्पिण्डः 'Having the same पिण्ड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सर्पिण्डकरणं 1 The performance of a particular Sāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सर्पिण्ड *q. v.*, to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sāpinda of kinsman.

सर्पपीतः *f.* Drinking together or in company, compotation.

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.
सप्त *num. a.* (always pl.; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. —**Comp.** —अंशुः N. of Agni. —अंशुयुग्मः the planet Saturn. —अंग *a.* see सप्तपत्ति below. —अर्चि *a.* 1. having seven tongues or flames. —2. evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. —(m.) 1. N. of fire. —2. of Saturn. —3. the Chitraka plant. —अशीति: *f.* eighty-seven. —अष्ट *a.* heptagon. —अश्वः the sun. °वाहनः the sn. —अहः seven days, *i. e.* a week. —आरमन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —ऋषि (सप्तर्षि) *m. pl.* 1. the seven sages; *i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, कतु and वसिष्ठ. —2. the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). —कोण *a.* septangular. —नील *ind.* in the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. —जिह्वः, °ज्वालः fire. —तंतुः a sacridge; *Si.* 14. 6. —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. —दश *a.* seventeen. —दीपितः N. of fire. —द्वीपः an epithet of the earth; दुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति बहुधामप्रतिरिहः *S.* 7. 33. —धातु *m. pl.* the seven constituent elements of the body; *i. e.* chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen; (रासास्रमासवेदोऽस्तिमज्जनः शुक्रयुताः). —नवति *f.* ninety-seven. —नाडीचक्रं a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. —पद्मि the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable). —पर्णः (so सप्त-पद्मः, सप्तपर्णः) N. of a tree. (गी) the sensitive plant. —प्रकृतिः *f. pl.* the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वाम्यमायसुहृदकोशराहुर्गन्धर्वाणि च *Ak.*; see प्रकृति also. —भद्रः the Sirlsha tree. —शुभ्र *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). —रक्तः one who has got the seven parts of the body red; (पाणिपादतले रक्ते नेत्रांतरस्त्राणि च । तादृकाशराजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता सप्तकता ॥). —रात्रि a period of seven nights. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. —विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. —शतं 1. 700. —2. 107. —(ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. —शलाकः a kind of astrological diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. —सप्तिः an epithet of the sun; सप्तिरस्यः सप्तमे स्वर्गमिव द्रपयुगेदीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः *M.* 2. 13; *S.* 6. 29.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. —2 Seven. —3 Seventh. —कं A collection of seven things (verses &c.).

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. —2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (मी *f.*) The seventh. —मी *f.* 1 The seventh or locative case (in gram). —2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke. —2 A horse; जघो हि सप्ते परमे विभूषणं Subhāsh. ; see सप्तसप्ति also. —3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्तप्रिय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्तप्रिय *n.* 1 Placing confidence in. —3 Certain, sure.

सप्तप्रिय *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्तसव *a.* Derived from a common sonroe; *R.* 1. 22.

सफरः—री A small glittering fish; cf. शकर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). —2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

संबंध *a.* 1 Closely connected. —2 Having a friend, befriended. —3 Of the same family. —युः A relation, kinsman.

सवालः Evening twilight.

सत्राध *a.* 1 Hurtful. —2 Oppressive.

सत्रह्यचर्य Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सत्रह्यचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. —2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसमन्वितवारिणी तरुनिका क गता *K.*; हे व्यसनसमन्वितवारिन् यदि न शुभं ततः औदु-मिच्छामि *Mu.* 6. —3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind; *Vh.* 1. 39.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा 1 [सह भाति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे Tv.] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पंडितसभा कारितवान् *Pt.* 1; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः *H.* 1. —2 Company, society, meeting, large number. —3 Council-chamber or hall. —4 A court of justice. —5 A public audience (modern *leves*). —6 A gambling-house. —7 Any room or place much frequented. —**Comp.** —आचारः 1. the customs of society —2. court-manners. —आस्तारः 1. an assistant at an assembly. —2. a member of a society. —उच्चितः a learned Brahmana, an educated person. —पतिः, —नायकः 1. the president of a

society, chairman. —2. the keeper of a gaming-house. —पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. —सह *m.* 1. an assistant at an assembly or meeting. —2. a member of an assembly or meeting. —3. an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहास्स-भाजयितुमेव *U.* 1. 7; *Si.* 13. 14; *S.* 5. —2 To honour, worship, respect. —3 To please, gratify. —4 To beautify, adorn, grace; *U.* 4. 19. —5 To show.

सभाजनं [सभाज-भावे-स्युट्] 1 (a) Paying respects to, saluting, honouring, worshipping; *Si.* 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulating; *R.* 13. 43, 14. 18. —2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. —3 Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभि (भी) कः [सभा दृष्टं प्रयोजनमस्य] ईक] The keeper of a gaming-house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको भायुर एव एवामच्छ-ति *Mk.* 3; *Y.* 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [सभायां साधु कर्त्] 1 Belonging to an assembly. —2 Fit for society. —3 Refined, polished, civilized. —4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous; *R.* 1. 55, *Ku.* 7. 29. —5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. —स्यः 1 An assessor. —2 An assistant at an assembly. —3 A person of honourable parentage. —4 The keeper of a gaming-house. —5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house. —6 N. of one of the five sacred fires.

सम्पत्ता, —त्वं Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् 1 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. —2 Not to be confused or agitated. —II. 10 U. (समगति-ने) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संघ, संयुक् &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्ट, संतोष, संयुक्, संन्यास, संताप &c. (c) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. —2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. —3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before'; as in समक्ष. —4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a separable preposition (with instr.).

सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in समलोहकाचनः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2 7; Bg. 2. 38 -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोपि नेश्वरमुनेः समः Subbāsh. ; Kn. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain; समवेजवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. -5 Even (as nūbor). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. —सः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. —सं 1 A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. —सं *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आहो निवस्यति समं हरिर्गमनमिः S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि धृतानि घरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. -4. Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र घनैर्मेया च त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्च समं विच्छेदं R. 13. 26, 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -Comp. —अंशः an equal share. —हारीनं *m.* a co-heir. —अंतर *a.* parallel. —अचरः 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. —उदकं a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. —उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. —ऊन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). —ऊर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. —कालः the same time or moment. (—लं) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. —कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. —कोला a serpent, snake. —क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. —क्षता an equal exoavation, a paralleloipedon. —गंधका incense. —गंधिकं the fragrant root of the Ustra. —चतुरस्र *a.* square. (—सं) an equilateral tetragon. —चतुर्जः —जं a rhombus. —चित्त *a.* 1. even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. —उद्वं *a.* having the same denominator. —जाति *a.* homogeneous. —ज्ज्ञा fame. —त्रिभुजः —जं an equilateral triangle. —दर्शन, —दर्शिव *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याधिनयसपत्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। छुनि चैव श्वपाके च पंडिता समदर्शिना Bg. 5 18. दुःख *a.* feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-

sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 11. —दृष्टि *a.* impartial. —द्वादशास्रः —सं an equilateral dodecagon. —द्विभुजः a rhomboid. —धुन *a.* equal to. —पदं an attitude in shooting —द्विजि *a.* 1 impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. —भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (—वः) sameness, equability. —मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. —मय *a.* of like origin. —रंजित *a.* tinged. —रंभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृष्या यद्वकं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः S. 1. 9. —लंबः —वं a trapezoid. —वर्णः community of caste. —वर्तित *a.* equal-minded, impartial. (—म.) Yama, the god of death. —वृत्तं 1. an even metro, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2. see सममंडल. —वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. —वेधः mean depth. —शोधनं equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. —संधिः peace on equal terms. —सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). —सूच, —सूच्य *a.* situated on the same diameter. —स्थ *a.* 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. -3. like. —स्थलं an even ground. —स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunā (अंतर्वेदि).

समता —त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness; समता नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. —सं *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a.* All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समज्ज 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. —जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a.* 1 Popor, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; यशःधिरुदस्य समंजसं जनं Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy.

—सं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence.

समतिकम् 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समती 2 P. 1 To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समवति *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rnt. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. —सं *ind.* Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्मै तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling, in company.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give full consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a.* [सम्पृक् अंतः, स यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. —तः Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः, समंतात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). -Comp. —दुग्धर the plant called रुही. q. v. —यच्छक N. of the district called Kurukshetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. —भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. —धुज् *m.* fire.

समन्यु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. -2 Enraged, angry. —शुः An epithet of Siva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तच्च समन्वयात् Br. Sut. 1. 1. 4; न च तद्वानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिरे

समन्वयेऽर्थांतरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Connection.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. -2 Followed. -3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. -4 Affected by.

समाभिषुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. -2 Eclipsed.

समभिषयाहारः 1 Mentioning together. -2 Association, company. -3 Proximity to for association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. -2 Repetition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. -2 Occasion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment ; Kn. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement ; मिथ-समयात् S. 5. -5 A convention, conventional usage. -6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice ; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराध-यः Ki. 1. 28 ; U. 1. -7 The convention of poets, (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). -8 An appointment, assignation. -9 A condition, stipulation ; V. 5. -10 A law, rule, regulation ; Y. 3. 19 ; U. 5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. -12 Emergency, exigency. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, hint, indication. -15 Limit, boundary. -16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet ; बौद्धं, वैशेषिकं &c. -17 End, conclusion, termination. -18 Success, prosperity. -19 End of trouble. (समयेन 'on condition, conditionally'). -Comp. -अवयुजितं a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* following established customs. -अनुसारेण, -उचितं *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारा conventional practice, established usage ; Mā. 4. 6. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement ; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -भेदा breaking an agreement or engagement, breach of contract. -अभिचारा breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -अभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. -2 At a fixed or appointed time. -3 In the midst, within. between. -4 Near (with acc.) ; समया सौभाग्यं Dk. ; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9. Na- lod. 4. 8.

समरः -र War, battle, fight ; कर्ण-व्योऽपि समरात्पराङ्मुखीभवति Ve. 3. -Comp. -उद्देशः, -भूमि *f.* battle-field. -मूर्धन् *m.*, -किं *s.* the front or van of battle ; U. 5. 3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think ; समर्थे यः प्रथमं मियां प्रति V. 4. 38 ; मया न साधु समर्थितं V. 2 ; अनुपयुक्तमिव आत्मानं समर्थये S. 7, 3. 19. -2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof ; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाह-रणेन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 So maintain, assert, enforce. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Competent, allowed, qualified ; प्रति-ग्रहसंपादपि Ms. 4. 186 ; Y. 1. 213. -3 Fit, suitable, proper ; तदनुग्रहमेव रावतः प्रत्यप्यत समर्थयुतं R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in ap- position. -9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (ingram.) ; अत्यं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽप्ययीभावः Sk. -2 The coherency of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थता-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनं-नर 1 Establishing, support- ing, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying ; स्थितेऽस्वे-सम-र्थनं K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering, imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, decid- ing on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. -7 Energy, perse- verance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, estab- lished. -2 Thought, imagined, con- sidered, judged. -3 Determined ; see समर्थ above.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to proper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्पाद *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in con- duct, keeping within bounds of prop- riety. -4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. -लं Excre- ment, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama ; (thus described in S. D. :—वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवामुपश्रयः । संघो निर्विमर्शास्तु नृशोकः &c. 515.)

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place ; समवतारसमेरसमेरतटा Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानं 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation.

समवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain fixed, stand immovable ; stand still. -2 To stand ready. —Caus. 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state ; S. 4. -3 State or condition in general ; R. 19. 50 ; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition

समवे 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together ; सवेता युक्तसचः Bg. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection ; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K. ; बहुनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्ज्ञेयः Subhash. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion. -4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas ; नित्यसंबंधः समवायः Tarka K. -Comp. —संबंधः intimate and inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intima- tely connected. -2 Multitudinous. -Comp. —कारणं inseparable cause, material cause (one of the three kinds of कारणं mentioned in Vaiseshika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. -2 Intimately united, or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समश्च 1. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to.

-3 To meet. -II. 9 P. 1 To eat ; नक्तं चाक्षं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19 ; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy ; यथा रुलं समश्नाति Mb.

समष्टिः f. 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. ग्राहि q. v.) ; समष्टिरिति सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदानात् । तदभावाच्चन्द्ये तु ज्ञायते स्पष्टिसंज्ञया II Panchadasi. -2 Totality.

समस् 4 U. 1 To throw or bring, together, put together, unite, combine ; Ms. 3. 85 ; 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly ; समस्तैरथ वा गृह्यत् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally.' -Pass. To be compounded, from or enter into a compound ; अथय समर्थन सह संमस्यते सोऽयमर्थः भावः Sk.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

समस्त p. p. 1 Thrown together, combined ; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Compound. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed ; काः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subhāsh. (thus the lines वागर्थविषयं संयुक्तोः शतकोटिः प्रविस्तारः तुषारं पुरोधाय are completed ; by वेद्युः सर्वे ह्यतः शिवो.) -2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete ; गौरीय परया सुभगा कदाचि-त्कत्रीयमप्यर्चयत्तनुसमस्या N. 7. 82 (समस्या = संघटनं).

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समां समां P. V. 2. 12.) A year ; तेनाष्टौ परिगमि-ताः समाः कथञ्चित् R. 8. 92 ; तयोश्चतुर्द-शैकेन समं प्रावाजयत्समाः 12. 6 ; 19. 4 ; Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With ; together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकुल a. 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried.

समाकृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw out, ex-tract. -2 To attract.

समाकर्षित a. (जी. f.) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -m. Diffused odour, a scent spread- ing afar.

समाक्रम् 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill ; सममेव समाक्रांतं द्वयं विरदगामिना । तेन सिद्धासनं विद्य-मज्जालं चारिमज्जलं R. 4. 4. -2 To assail,

cooquer, snbdu. -3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमणं 1 Treading. -2 Assailing.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add to- gether.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, ce- lebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात p. p. 1 Reckoned up, count- ed, summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

समागम् 1 P. 1 To come or meet to- gether, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -3 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

समागत p. p. 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. -त A kind of riddle.

समागतिः f. 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, en- counter, combination ; अहो वैव- गतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7 ; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. -2 Intercourse, association, society ; as in सत्समागमः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Conjun- ction (in astr.).

समाघातः 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचर 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise ; एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meet- ing ; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विद्युषणं मौनमप्यद्वितानं Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

समाजिकः 1 A member of an as- sembly ; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or under- stand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. -Caus. To order, command.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, compre- hend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflection.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. -2 Re- ceiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादिश 6 P. 1 To point out, in- dicate. -2 To inform, tell, communi- cate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, en- trust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादेशः Command, order, direc- tion, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to ; एवं मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदंतिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne ; R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect (as the mind) ; मनः समाधा- य निवृत्तशोकः Rām. ; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपितं Bhāg. -5 To concen- trate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 9 ; Bh. 3. 48. -6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection ; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove ; न ते शक्याः समाधातुं H. 3. 37 ; उत्पन्ना- मापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over ; Bk. 12. 6. -9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over. -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To as- sume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, unt- ing. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract medi- tation, deep contemplation. -4 In- tentness. -5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction, contentment, समाधानं, बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapaskha ; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Pro- found or abstract meditation, con- centration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e.

the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga) ; आत्मेश्वरानां न हि जातु विद्याः समाधिभेदमभवे भवति Kn. 3. 40 ; S. 1. 1 ; Bh. 3. 54 ; R. 8. 70 ; Si. 4. 55. -3 Intensity, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts ; तस्यां लयसमाधि (मानसं) Gt. 3. -4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance) ; अस्त्येतत्समाधिर्भक्त्यै देवानां S. 1 ; तपःसमाधि Kn. 3. 24 ; अयोपयन्तारमलं समाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6 ; 1. 59. -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection ; तं वेदा विद्वेदं नूनं महाधृतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requit. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck ; a particular position of the neck ; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In Rhet.) A gure of speech thus defined by Mammata ; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणात्तस्योक्तं K. P. 10 ; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Gñpas or merits of style ; see Kāv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding -Comp. -भंगः interruption of meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधिन्, समाधिमत् a. 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious ; Ku. 1. 22.

समाधमात् p. p. 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान a. 1 Same, equal, like, similar ; समानशिल्पिषस्तेषु सहर्यं Subhāsh. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. -नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. -नं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.) ; जलधरेण समानमुपापतिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, ओ, and ल (opp. संध्यक्षर). -अधिकरण a. 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category or predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.) ; तस्युपा समाधिधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-नं) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. -अधिकारः generic characteristic. -अर्थ a. hav-

ing the same meaning, synonyms. -उद्बुक्तः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors ; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree ; समानोद्बुक्तभावस्तु निवर्तताचतुर्विंशत् ; see Ms. 5. 60 also. -उद्बुक्तः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā ; see Kāv. 2. 29. -कालः, -कालीन a. synchronous. -गोत्र = संगोत्र q. v. -दुःख a. sympathiser. -धर्मन् a. possessed of the same qualities, sympathising, appreciator of merits ; Mā. 1. 6. -यमः the same pitch of voice. -वयस्क a. of the same age. -रुचि a. agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. U. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together ; हस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64 ; S. 5. 15. -2 To fetch, bring ; R. 12. 73. -3 To collect, assemble. -4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयन् Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To finish, complete ; यावत्सौ समाप्येत् यज्ञा पर्यन्तं क्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24 ; समाप्य सांख्यं च विधि 2. 23.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक a. (पिका f.) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end ; Ms. 5. 88. -2 Acquisition. -3 Killing, destroying. -4 A section, chapter. -5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, concluded, completed. -2 Clever.

समाप्तिः f. 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. -2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. -4 Perfection, development ; Kn. 3. 27.

समाप्तिक a. 1 Final, concluding. -2 Finite. -3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -क 1 A finisher. -2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. -2 To take place, happen, occur. -3 To fall upon, attack. -4 To undergo. -5 To begin. -6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्तिः f. 1 Meeting, encountering. -2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter ; समापत्तिद्वेष्टेन कौशिकेन दानवेन

V. 1 ; M. 4 ; क्रियात्मपापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23 ; Kn. 7. 75.

समापन्न p. p. 1 Attained, obtained -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Come, arrived. -4 Finished, completed, accomplished. -5 Proficient. -6 Endowed with. -7 Distressed, afflicted. -8 Killed. -अं End, completion.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring. समापाद्य The change of a Visarga to स or प्.

समाहालः A lord, husband.

समाप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Filled with. -3 Bathed in. समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with ; R. 6. 16.

सामान्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. -2 To lay down, prescribe ; तं हि धर्मं सूत्रकारः सामानन्ति U. 4. -3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. -4 To enumerate.

सामाननं 1 Repetition, mention. -2 Enumeration. -3 Traditional repetition or mention.

सामान्यः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. -2 A traditional collection (of words &c.) ; अथ वृत्ति पञ्चसामान्ये पश्यते U. 4. -3 Tradition, repetition (in general). -4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. -5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection ; अक्षरसामान्यं Sik. 57 (i. e. the letters from अ to इ which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini.). -6 An epithet of Śiva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. -2 A visit.

समायत p. p. Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. -2 To provide with, furnish, supply. -3 To make ready, prepare ; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Intent on, devoted to. -3 Made ready, prepared. -4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. -5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. -2 Preparation. -3 Fitting (an arrow). -4 A collection, heap, multitude. -5 A cause, motive object ; -6 Association.

समायुत p. p. 1 Connected or unite together, joined. -2 Collected, brought together. -3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारम्भ 1 A. 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To try to propitiate, win over.

समारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भयमुत्थयः समारंभाः...तस्य गृहं विप्रेक्षिते R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. -3 An unguent; see समारम्भ.

समारोहः 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भिन्न-रुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समारोहं M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 11.

समारोहः 1 P. 1 (a) To ascend or mount on; ride. (b) To ascend, rise. -2 To undertake, engage in -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow). -3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute. -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपितः p. p. 1 Causd to mount or ascend. -2 Strung (as a bow) भक्ता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consignod, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

समालम्भः 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint, smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

समालम्भः, समालम्भनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालम्भनं विरचयारः S. 4.

समालम्भः 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to. -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

समालम्भनं 1 Resting on, clinging to. समालम्बितः a. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

समालापः 1 Conversation, talking with; Pt. 1. 388.

समावसः 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. -2 Inseparable connection; see समावाय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap.

समाविष्टः 6. P. 1 To enter; Bk. 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on. -4 To per-

vade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -Caus. 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign; Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

समाविष्टः p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possession by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

समावृत् 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completely. -2 To surround, envelope. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder.

समावृतः p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. -2 Screened, veiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped.

समावृत् 1 A 1 To approach. -2 To return (as a Brahmana after completing his ब्रह्मचर्य or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble. -4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. -2 Especially a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तिः f. 1 Return. -2 Completion.

समाश्रि 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्रयः 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. -Caus. 1 To console, encourage; cheer up.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Re-

lief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:—द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययमात्र q. q. v. v.). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. -7 Euphonic combination (संधि). (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; 'एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2.). -Comp. —अव्याहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. —अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (= समस्या q. v. —उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—परोक्षिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10).

समासंजः 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

समासक्तः p. p. 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained. -4 Affected by.

समासक्तिः f., समासंगः 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Abandoning completely. -2 Consigning.

समासः 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake; V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाह 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry; सर्वं एव समाहरि तदा शैलः सहो-यधि Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहत-राजलोकं R. 5. 64; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

समाहरणं. Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तु m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Mā. 9. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Deviq* compounds, expressing an aggregate. -5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (= प्रत्याहार q. v.).

समाहृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृति *f.* Compilation, abridgment.

समाहित *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished. -10 Deposited, entrusted; see समाया also. —तः A holy man. —तं Intuentness, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह्व 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. -2 (A.) To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, hetting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वा A name, an appellation; Si. 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, conconvocation. -2 Challenge.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, he united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् *f.* War, battle; समिति पति-निपाताकर्णन &c. N. 12. 75.

समित *p. p.* 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

समिति *f.* 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. -4 War, battle; S. 2. 15; Ki. 3. 15; Si. 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation

समित्तिजय *a.* Victorious in battle.

समिथः 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

समिध 7 A. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify:—*Pass.* To catch or take fire.

समिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

समिद्धत् *a.* Fed or supplied with fuel; समिद्धतः प्रातःसंस्तीर्णद्वर्भा (चङ्कय) S. 4. 7.

समिध् *f.* Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिद्धाहरणाय S. 1; Kn. 1. 57; 5. 33.

समिधः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle; Si. 15. 83.

समीकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरण-क्रिया 1 Equalizing, leveling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

समीयते Den. A. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, he placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; तेजसां हि न दयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in असमीक्ष्यकारिन्. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. —तं 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy; Si. 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

समीक्षणं Search, close investigation.

समीक्ष्यकारिन् *a.* Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. —नं 1 Truth. -2 Propriety

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन *a.* 1 Yearly, annual. -2 Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप *a.* [संगता आपो यन्] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. —न् Proximity, vicinity (समीपे, समीपतश्च and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परिणेतुरित्यते S. 5. 17. —*Comp.* —वर्ति, —स्थ *a.* adjacent, neighbouring.

समीर *Caus.* 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (a) To send forth, emit; (b) To speak, utter; Kn. 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे Gt. 5. -2 The Sami tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति श्यादित्यते केन हुताशनस्य Kn. 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुचक). —न् Throwing, sending forth.

समीह 1 A. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; मियाणि वाञ्छत्यमुभिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित *p. p.* 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. —तं Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

समुक्ष *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुक्षरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुच्चि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. -3 A figure of speech; K. P. 18, (Kārikās 115 and 116); (It consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

समुच्छिद् 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुच्छि 1 U. To rise up, erect, elevate.

समुच्छ्रयः 1 Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

समुद्रायः Elevation, height.

समुद्रुसितं, समुद्रासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुज्जृम्भ 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To appear, rise, become visible. -4 To attempt, strive, endeavour; **द्यालं बालमृगालतं दुभिरसौ रोजं समुज्जृम्भत** Bh. 2. 6.

समुज्जृम्भणं 1 Yawning. -2 Rising -3 Attempting, striving.

समुज्झित a. 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Let go. -3 Free from. -तं A remnant, leavings.

समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

समुत्क्रम 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. -2 A loud uproar. -3 An osprey.

समुत्था 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. -2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3 To rise together with. -4 To arise or spring from. -Caus. 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

समुत्थ a. 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); **अथ नयन-समुत्थं ज्योतिरुद्वेगिष्वधौ** R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. -4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287, Y. 2. 222. -5 A symptom of disease. -6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in **संयुक्तसमुत्थानं** Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

समुत्थित p. p. 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born.

समुत्पट् 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of.

समुत्पाटः 1 Eradication. -2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

समुत्पत् 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out. -4 rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail. -6 To depart, disappear; Pl. 1. 197.

समुत्पत्तनं 1 Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

समुत्पद् 4 A. 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself. -Caus. To cause, effect, produce.

समुत्पत्तिः f. 1 Production, birth, origin. -2 Occurrence.

समुत्पादनं Effecting, accomplishing, producing.

समुत्पिज, समुत्पिजल a. Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized. -जः, -लः 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

समुत्सवः A great festival.

समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्सुक a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; **विरोधि समुत्सुकः** V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

समुत्सक्त p. p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुद्भयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; **सामर्थ्यानामिष समुद्भया संचयो वा गुणानां** U. 6. 9. -4 Combination. -5 The whole. -6 Revenue. -7 Effort, exertion. -8 War, battle. -9 Day. -10 The rear of an army. -यं 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

समुदागमः Full knowledge.

समुदाचारः 1 Proper practice or usage. -2 Proper mode of address; S. 5. -3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुदायः 1 A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable; see **सुद्भय**.

समुदाहरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

समुद्दि 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

समुद्भित p. p. 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofty, elevated. -3

Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united; **सद्भा-र्योपचारादयं समुद्भितः** सर्वे गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

समुद्दिर् Caus. 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

समुद्दिरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

समुद्भस् 1 A. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

समुद्भ a. 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beans. -द्वा 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza; see **समुद्भक्** below. -Oomp. -यमकं (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see **यमक**.

समुद्भक् 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; e.g. Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्भमः 1 Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

समुद्भिरणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting. -2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्भीतं A loud song.

समुद्देशः 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्भत p. p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

समुद्भु 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

समुद्भरणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Taking out from (a share). -7 food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्भर्तृ m. A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्भुत p. p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्रवः Origin, production.

समुद्रमः 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion ; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्समुद्रमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रमः कार्यः &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समुद्रयोगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र a. Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped ; समुद्रो लेखः. -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The number 'four'. -द्र 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The Sami tree. -Oomp. -अंतः 1. the sea-shore. -2. natmeg. -अंतरा 1. the cotton-plant. -2 The earth. -अंतरा the earth. -अरुः, -अरुः 1. a crocodile. -2. a large fabulous fish. -3. Rāma's bridge ; cf. रामसेतु. -कफः, -केनः the outtle fish-bone. -काता a river. -कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. -ग a. sea faring. (-गः) 1. a sea-trader. -2. a seaman, a sea-farer ; so समुद्रगामिन्-यायिन् &c. (-गः) a river. -गृह a summer-house built in the midst of water. -चुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. -नवनीतं 1. the moon. -2. ambrosia, nectar. मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. -यानं 1. a sea-voyage. -2. a vessel, ship, boat. -यात्रा a sea-voyage. -यायिन् a. see समुद्रग. -योषित् f. a river. -वाह्निः submarine fire. -वेला 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean wave. -3. The sea-coast line. -सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि (व्री)य, समुद्रव a. Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्रह 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्रहः 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lifts up.

समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

समुद्रेगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुद्र 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुद्रनं 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

समुद्र a. Wet, moist.

समुद्रम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. -Caus. To raise or lift up, erect.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

समुद्रतिः f. 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Helght, loftiness, elevation (mental also) ; मनसः शिखराणां च समुद्रौ ते समुद्रतिः Ku. 6. 66 ; R. 3. 10. -3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation ; उच्चतेः सह संगेन को न याति समुद्रतिः ; स जातो येन जातेनः याति वंसः

समुद्रतिः Subhāsh. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success ; विनिपातोपि समः समुद्रतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः खलु सामहीयसः सहते नान्यसमुद्रति यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

समुद्रह 4 U. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुद्र p. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

समुद्री 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.).

समुद्रयः 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

समुद्रमूलनं Uprooting, eradication.

समुद्रपगमः Approach, contact.

समुद्रपजोषम् ind. 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुद्रपभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुद्रपविश 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

समुद्रपवेशः 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

समुद्रपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Seating down.

समुद्रपस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to ; S. 2. 10.

समुद्रपस्था, समुद्रपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, nearness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुद्रपस्थितिः समुद्रपस्थानं q. v.

समुद्रपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुद्रे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुद्रोद p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen ; U. 5. 36. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

समुद्रुक्ष 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुद्रासा 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुद्र p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected. -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crook, ed, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूरः, समूरः, समूरकः kind of deer.

समूल a. Along with the roots ; as in समूलवत् 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch.

समूह 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number ; जन-समूहः, विद्वत्समूहः, पदसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A broom.

समूहः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समु 1 A. 1 To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct. -Caus. (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To place in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

समुद् 4, 5 P. To thrive, prosper, flourish. -Pass. 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.)

समुद् p. p. 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

समुद्रिः f. 1 Great growth, increase, thriving ; समुद्रसमुद्रिसमेवितमेधया Si. 6. 20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance ; as in धनधान्यसमुद्रिस्तु. -5 Power, supremacy.

समे 2 P. 1 To come together or meet ; समेत्य च स्परेयतां H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

समेत p. p. 1 Come or met together assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of ; Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.

समेध 1 A. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. —**Caus. 1** To make happy or fortunate. —**2** To feed, supply with, strengthen; **सुधः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सुधं च तेजसा V. 5. 20.**

समेधित p. p. 1 Greatly increased; **Si. 6. 20. -2** Strong. —**3** United.

संपत 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. —**2** To go or roam about. —**3** To attack, fall upon, assail. —**4** To come to pass, occur, happen. —**5** To fall down, alight, fly down. —**Caus. 1** To bring near. —**2** To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. —**3** To throw down, cast, hurl down.

संपातः 1 Falling together, encounter. —**2** Meeting together, encountering. —**3** Collision, butting against. —**4** Falling down, descending; **Bg. 1. 20. -5** Alighting (as of a bird). —**6** Flight (of an arrow). —**7** Going, moving. —**8** Being removed, removal; **Ms. 6. 56. -9** A particular mode of the flight of birds; **Pt. 2. 54; cf. इति. -10** The residue (of an offering). —**11** N. of the son of Garoda.

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatayu.

संपातिकः A fabulous bird.

संपद् 4 A. 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; **संपरस्यते चः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्पनीक्षता Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. -2** To be completed, to amount to (as a number); **अथाहताः पंच पंचदश संपद्यन्ते. -3** To turn out to be, become; **संपरस्यते चभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11. 23; संपदे भ्रमसदिलोपमो चिह्वा Ki. 7. 5. -4** To arise, be born or produced. —**5** To fall or come together, unite. —**6** To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; **अशोकं यदि सय एव कुसुमेन संपरस्यसे M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. -7** To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.). —**साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. -8** To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. —**9** To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). —**Caus. 1** To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; **इति स्वसुभोज-कुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. -2** To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. —**3** To obtain, acquire, attain to. —**4** To furnish, provide, endow with. —**5** To change or transform into. —**6** To make an agreement.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. —**2** Acquisition.

संपादनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. —**2** Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. —**3** Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); **Ms. 3. 250.**

संपत्तिः f. 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; **संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsb. -2** Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. —**3** Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्तिः. —**4** Exuberance, plenty, abundance. —**5** A suitable state or condition.

संपद् f. 1 Wealth, riches; नीताचिचोत्साहयुगेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22; आपत्ता-विप्रशानमफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. —**2** Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते भृत्या वृष्टेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च Mu. 1. 15. —**3** Good fortune, happiness, luck. —**4** Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; **S. 7. 30. -5** Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपद्; **Si. 3. 35. -6** Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृद्धिस्तपससंपदा Ku. 5. 27; **R. 10. 59. -7** Treasure. —**8** An advantage, a benefit, blessing. —**9** Advancement in good qualities. —**10** Decoration. —**11** Right method. —**12** A necklace of pearls. —**Comp. -परः** a king. —**वसुः** N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —**विनिमयः** an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; **R. 1. 26.**

संपन्न p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. —**2** Fortunate, successful, happy. —**3** Effected, brought about, accomplished. —**4** Finished, completed. —**5** Perfect. —**6** Full grown mature. —**7** Procured, obtained. —**8** Right, correct. —**9** Endowed with, possessed of. —**10** Turned out, become; **ईदृशः संपन्नः U. 3. -11** Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. —**सः** An epithet of Siva. —**सं 1** Riches, wealth; **Pt. 4. 115. -2** A dainty, delicacy.

संपरे (संपरा+इ) 2 A. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. —**2** To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. —**2** A calamity, misfortune. Future state, futurity. —**3** A son.

संपराय(यि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक a. 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. —**2** Cunning, subtle. —**3** Lustful, lewd. —**4** Small, little. —**कः** 1 Maturing. —**2** N. of a tree (आरा-वध).

संपाटः 1 Intersection. —**2** A spindle.

संपिहित p. p. 1 Formed into a mass. —**2** Contracted.

संपिष्ट 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. —**2** To destroy, kill.

संपेषणं Rubbing together, pounding.

संपीड 10 U. 1 To compress, press or squeeze together. —**2** To torture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कंठे जीर्णलतापतनवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडनः **S. 7. 11; Ch. P. 3. -3** To compute, reckon. —**4** To obscure, eclipse.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. —**2** Pain, torture. —**3** Agitating, disturbing. —**4** Sending, directing; **संपीडकुम्भितजलेषु तोयवेषु Ki. 7. 12. -हा** Torment.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. —**2** Sending. —**3** Punishment, castigation. —**4** Stirring up, agitating. —**5** Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः f. Drinking together, comotation.

संपुटः 1 A cavity; स्वास्यां सागरं शुक्तिः संपुटगतः (परः) सम्मौक्तिकं जायते **Bh. 2. 67. v. 1; Kāv. 2. 288; Ra. 1. 21. -2** A casket, covered box. —**3** The Kṛabaka flower.

संपुटका, संपुटिका A box, casket; **Pt. 2. 165.**

संपूज् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. —**2** To present or honour with.

संपूजनं 1 Honouring, reverence. —**2** Presenting with.

संपूर्ण a. 1 Filled &c. —**2** All, whole; see पूर्ण. —**अः** A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. —**अः** Ether.

संपृच् 7 P., 2 A. 1 To bring in contact with, join, unite; **Bk. 17. 106. -2** To be united or mixed together, be in contact. —**3** To fill up, complete. —**4** To present with.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. —**2** Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापेक्षत सुदूरीणां संपर्कमाहितजितमुरेण **Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25; V. 1. 12. -3** Society, association, company; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुरेन्द्रभवनेष्वपि **Bh. 2. 14. -4** Sexual union, copulation.

संपृक्त p. p. 1 Blended, mixed. —**2** Connected together, related, in close relation; चरगर्षाविव संपृक्तौ **R. 1. 1. -3** Touching. —**4** Interspersed, inlaid.

संप्रक्षालनं 1 Complete ablution. —**2** Bathing. —**3** Inundation.

संप्रणेतु m. A ruler, judge.

संप्रतापनं 1 Heating burning. —**2** Afflicting, torturing, tormenting.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time ; अपि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Kn. 4. 28.

संप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard ; न मां परं संप्रतिपद्यते Kn. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. —*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession ; Mn. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः—कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine, judge ; किं तत्कथं वेत्यपलब्धं संज्ञा विकल्पतोऽपि न संप्रतीतिः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety ; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation ; hope.

संप्रदा 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on ; ते तेहं संप्रदायामि. -2 To hand down by tradition ; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रतिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case ; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32.

संप्रदानाय A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction ; U. 2 ; 5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain ; Si. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over ; Ms. 10. 73 ; एवं संप्रधाय Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards.

संप्रधारणं 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद् 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake one self to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपदः Roaming about.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. -2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोहः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, execute. -5 To instigate, induce. —*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to ; see above.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact ; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वमग्न्यात्पसंप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54 ; M. 5. 3. -2 A connecting link, fastening ; एतेन सोऽयति सूत्रं संप्रयोगात् Mk. 3. 16. -3 Relation, dependence. -4 Mutual relation or proportion. -5 Connected series or order. -6 Sexual union, coition. -7 Application. -8 Magic. -9 Mutual intercourse.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together. -2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. —*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. -2 A conjuror. -3 A libertine. -4 A catamite.

संप्रवह् 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men) ; संप्रवृत्ते बाह्याः Sk. -2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras). (चरवत्) संप्रवृत्तिं कुक्कुटाः Mbh. -3 To converse together (Atm.).

संप्रवहनं Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविद् 6 P. 1 To enter together. -2 To have sexual intercourse with. —*Caus.* To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. -2 Introduction.

संप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To take place, happen. -2 To begin, set about, commence. -3 To proceed, go on. -4 To attack, assail. -5 To be present. —*Caus.* 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To set in motion.

संप्रवर्तनं Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्टं Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. -2 An inquiry. -3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. -2 Favour, grace. -3 Serenity, equanimity. -4 Trust, confidence. -5 The soul.

संप्रसाधनं 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारणं The change of य, व, र्, and ल् to इ, उ ऋ, and ए respectively ; इयणः संप्रसारणं P. I. 1. 45.

संप्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart. -2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानं Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. -2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict ; U. 6. 7. -3 Going, motion.

संप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at. -2 To gain, obtain. -3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with ; as in संप्राप्त्यापदं.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्री 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. -2 Friendly assent. -3 Delight, joy.

संप्रक्ष् 1 A. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. -2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रक्षणं 1 Observing, beholding. -2 Considering, investigating.

संप्रेष् *Caus.* 1. To send, dispatch, dismiss. -2 To send a message to.

संप्रेषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. -2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

संप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, float about. -2 To flow together, meet (as waters) ; Bg. 2. 46 ; U. 4. 8. —*Caus.* To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्लवः 1 Submersion, inundation. -2 Surge. -3 Flood. -4 Falling into ruin. -5 Subversion.

संफाल: A ram, sheep.

संफुल्ल *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

संफट: An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e. g.* the encounter between माघव and अश्वरथ, in Māl. aot 5.

संइ I. 1 P. (संति) To go, move. —II. 10 U. (संवतिने) To collect, accomodate.

संबं 1 The second ploughing of a field; (संवाकृ to plough twice); see शं also. —2 Water.

संबंध 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. —2 To make, construct, form. —*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. —2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bonded or fastened together. —2 Attached to. —3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. —4 Endowed with. —5 Connected in sense. —6 Closed, shut.

संबंध *a.* 1 Able, capable. —2 Fit, proper, right. —*कृ.* 1 Connection, union, association. —2 Relation, relationship. —3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. —4 Matrimonial alliance; Kn. 6. 29, 30; U. 1. 17. —5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. —6 Fitness, propriety. —7 Prosperity, success. —8 A relation, kinsman.

संबंधक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. —2 Fit, suitable. —*कृ.* 1 A friend. —2 A relation by birth or marriage. —3 A kind of peace.

संबन्धित *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. —2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. —3 Possessing good qualities. —*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. —2 A relation, kinsman (in general); U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

संवर: 1 A dam, bridge. —2 A kind of deer. —3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंवर and प्रयुग. —4 N. of a mountain. —*कृ.* 1 Restraint. —2 Water. —3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). —*Comp.* —अरिः, -रिपुः Cunid.

संबल: —लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. —लं Water.

संवाह 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. —2 To compress, contract. —3 To block up, throng, crowd. —4 To bind firmly together.

संवाध *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संवा-

वृहद्वि तद्विषय वर्त्म Si. 8. 2; व्योमनि संवाधवर्त्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्ध-साध्यसंवाध K. —*धः* 1 Being thronged with. —2 Pressing on striking, hurting; स्तनसंवाधमुखी जघान च Ku. 4. 26. —3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. —4 The road to hell. —5 Fear, dread. —6 The vulva.

संवाधनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. —2 Compressing. —3 A barrier, gate. —4 The vulva. —5 The point of a stake. —6 A door-keeper (*m. ?*)

संबुद्ध 1 U., 4 A. 1 To know, understand, learn: become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. —2 To perceive, observe, notice. —3 To wake up, rise from sleep. —*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतं ज्ञं समवाधयन्तां R. 13. 25. —2 To address, call out to. —3 To instruct. —4 To admonish, advise. —5 To wake up, rouse. —6 To explain.

संबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Well-understood. —2 Very wise or prudent. —3 Wide awake. —*द्वः* A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धि *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. —2 Full consciousness. —3 Calling to, addressing. —4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एहं ब्रह्मा संबुद्धिः P. VI. 1. 69. —5 An epithet.

संबोध: 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. —2 Full or correct perception. —3 Sending, throwing. —4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनं 1 Explaining. —2 Addressing. —3 The vocative case. —4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्ष: 1 Eating together. —2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. —2 To possess, enjoy. —3 To bestow, grant. —4 To favour, serve, help.

संभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. —2 Possessing, enjoying. —3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्तिः *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. —2 Distributing. —3 Favoring, honoring.

संभ्रम *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. —*गृ.* An epithet of Siva.

संभली A procuress; see शंभली.

संभव्यः The wood-apple.

संभाष 1 A. 1 (*a*) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. (*b*) To say or speak in general. —2 To speak to, address. —3 To greet, salute. —4 To agree together, consent.

—*Caus.* 1 To converse with. —2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाषः Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषणं 1 Discourse, conversation. —2 Greeting. —3 Criminal connection. —4 An agreement, a contract. —5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित *p. p.* 1 Addressed. —2 Said, spoken. —*तं* Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. —2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अयोधसंभिद्भूतां सखीनां Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5. —3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. —2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. —3 Combined or united with. —4 Fully blown or opened; Ve. 1. 1. —*कृ.* An epithet of Siva. —*Comp.* —वृत्त *a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting. —2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोकतिमिरसंभेदः Māl. 10. 11; हृद्योद्वेगसंभेद उपनता Māl. 8. —3 Meeting (as of glances). —4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तनुत्तिष्ठ पारसिंधुः संभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव मदिरायाः अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Māl. 4; मधुमतीसिंधुः संभेदपावनः 9. —5 Blossoming, opening. —6 Uniformity.

संभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. —2 To enjoy. —3 To enjoy carnally.

संभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. —2 Well enjoyed. —3 Made use of.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगकलाः श्रियाः Subhāsh. —2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. —3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगेति मम संभुचितो हस्तसंवाहनार्त्तं Me. 96. —4 A lecher, oatamite. —5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृंगार.

संभोगिन् *a.* 1 Sensual. —2 Employing, using. —*m.* A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजकः An eater, a taster.

संभोजनं Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभू 1 P. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि सुवनेऽस्मिस्तादृशाः संभवन्ति Māl. 2. 9; धर्मसंस्थापनायै संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 55. —2 To be, become, exist. —3 To happen, occur, take place. —4 To be possible. —5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न यन्नि यंतुं समभावि भावना Si. 1. 27. —6 To meet, be united or joined with:

संभूयांभोधिमश्चेति नहानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100 ; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि Mā. 5. 9. 18. -7 To be consistent. -8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. —Caus. 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. -3 To guess or conjecture ; S. 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to ; मातोऽसि संभावयितुं वनात्मो R. 5. 11 ; 7. 8. -6 To honour or present with, treat with ; Kn. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to ; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy ; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. —Pass. of caus. To be possible ; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते S. 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence ; नियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो घृयात् Mā. 9 ; माघवीपु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26 ; Bg. 3. 14 ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; अप्तरः संभवैवा S. 1. -2 Production and bringing up ; Ms. 2. 227 ; (see Knll. thereon). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility ; संयोगो हि विषयस्य संसृज्यति संभवं Subhāsh. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं-ना 1 Considering, reflecting ; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition ; संभावनमयोमेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard ; संभावनाग्रमवेहि तमोश्चराणां S. 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy ; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संभावित p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined ; पित्राहं द्वेषेषु संभावितः K. -2 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; Bh. 2. 34 ; Ku. 3. 11. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 Sited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got ; Mā. 5. -7 Satisfied.

संभाव्य a. 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable. -3 Capable, suitable.

संभूत p. p. 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal.

संभूतिः f. 1 Birth, origin, production ; Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination,

union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभूय ind. 1 Coming or meeting together. -2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. —Comp. —कारित्व a. a coadjutor or colleague. —सहृथ्यानं partnership in trade.

संभृ 3 U. 1 To collect, board, place or bring together ; स्यामाय संभृताथानां R. 1. 7 ; 5. 5 ; 8. 3 ; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish ; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो सुखे (स्वेदः) K. 8. 51 ; Ki. 9. 49 ; Me. 115. -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare ; V. 5 ; R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act ; सविशेषमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Mā. 5 ; R. 12. 4 ; V. 2. -3 An ingredient ; a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage ; as in श्लाघासंभार. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support.

संभूत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. -2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nonrished. -9 Produced, caused.

संभूतिः f. 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रम 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. —Caus. To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, agitation, flurry ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Fear, alarm, fright ; S. 1 ; Ki. 15. 2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence ; युद्धयुपगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 64 ; त्वत्परिवृतः काश्चिद्यत्नितं मायं संभ्रमः Rām. -8 Up roar, tumult. -9 Ignorance. —Comp. —उत्थलित a. excited by agitation. —भ्रूत a. embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रत p. p. 1 Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संभ्र 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. -2 To rejoice, be glad. —Caus. 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Atm.).

संभ्रम p. p. 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured. -3 Ruting, being in rut, furious.

संभृत् a. Greatly delighted, happy. —वः Great joy, delight, happiness ; Si. 15. 77.

संभाव Intoxication, frenzy.

संमद् 4 A. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly ; कश्चिद्विशिष्टवानाद्यं काले संमन्यसेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65 ; समन्यं संभूत 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. —Caus. 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct teach.

संमत p. p. 1 Agreed, or consented to, approved of. -2 Liked, dear, beloved ; R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembling. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed ; Pt. 1. 56. —स 1 Agreement ; see समति. -2 Impression, opinion.

संमतिः f. 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem ; कथमिव त्वं समतिर्भविष्या समसतुभिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order.

संमानः Honour, respect. —नं 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

समाननं 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संमन्त्र 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with ; मम हृद्येन सह संमन्त्रोक्तवानासि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet.

संमन्त्रण Consultation.

संमातुर = समातुर q. v. under संत.

संमा 3 A, 2 P. 1 To measure. -2 To make equal, equalize ; see संमित. -3 To liken, compare. -4 To be comprised or contained in ; सुगालक्ष्मणमपि तेन संमति स्तनतरे Subhāsh. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संमित p. p. 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling ; कालासंमिततपोपदेशादुच्यते K. P. 1 ; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted.

संमिच्छ 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलन 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture. -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र See मिश्र.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित a. Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Iudra.

संमील 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes. -2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c.); संमीलित न तावद्धनकोषास्तयाव-चित्तपुष्पाः S. 3. 6. —Caus. 1 To shut, close; उपांतसंमीलितलोचनो हृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. -2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेतस्य भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To make insensible.

संमीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (खा or खी f.), संमुखीन a. 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति महाननसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. -2 Encountering, meeting. -3 Disposed to. -4 Looking or directed towards. -5 Propitiation. —खं ind. In front of, opposite to, before, in the presence of.

संमुख m. A mirror, looking-glass.

संमुर्च्छ 1 A. 1 To faint, swoon. -2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41. -3 To thicken; coagulate. —Caus. 1 To form, fashion. -2 To stupefy, benumb.

संमुर्च्छनं 1 Fainting, insensibility. -2 Congealing, becoming dense. -3 Thickening, increasing. -4 Height. -5 Universal pervasion, oo-extension, complete permeation.

संमुह 4 P. 1 To be perplexed -2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. —Caus. To infatuate, stupefy.

संमुग्ध p. p. 1 Stupefied. -2 Bewildered. -3 Beautiful. —यं ind. In a fascinating manner.

संमुद् p. p. 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless. -2 Infatuated, foolish. -3 Bewildered. -4 Disordered. -5 Heaped, collected. -6 Produced rapidly. -7 Broken. —द्वा A kind of riddle.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. -2 Insensibility, swoon. -3 Ignorance, folly. -4 Fascination. -5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination. —नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

संमृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. -2 To wipe off or out; wipe away, remove. -3 To rub, stroke. -4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleaning. -2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. -3 Anointing (of images).

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमुष्ट p. p. 1 Well swept, cleansed. -2 Strained, filtered.

संसृत a. Quite dead, deceased.

संसृद् 1, 9 P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces; crush, trample upon. -2 To pound, bruise, kill. —Caus. 1 To crush, pound &c. -2 To rub. -3 To clean.

संसर्गः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Frong, orowd, concourse; यद्गोप-तरकहपोऽधृतसंसर्गस्तत्र मञ्जतां R. 15. 101; Māl. 10. -3 Treading or trampling on. -4 War, battle.

संसोदः Great joy, delight.

सम्यक्, सम्यच् a. (समीची f.) 1 Going with, accompanying. -2 Right-fit, proper, due. -3 Correct, true, accurate. -4 Pleasant, agreeable; किंच कुलानि कदीनां निसर्गसम्यचि रजयतु R. G. -5 Same, uniform. -6 All whole, entire. —ind. (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. -2 Well properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्यगियमाह S. 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. -3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. -4 Honourably. -5 Completely, thoroughly. -6 Distinctly. —Comp. —पाठः a correct reading or recitation. —प्रयोगः proper use, due application. —प्रवृत्तिः f. the right direction (of the organ) —वृत्तिः f. steady practice, regular discharge of duties.

सम्राज् m. A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājasuya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजसूयेन मंडलस्येश्वरश्च यः शास्ति यश्चाज्ञाया राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak. R. 2. 5.

सय 1 A (सये) To go, move.

सयथ्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनौ a. 1 Having the same womb, uterine. -2 Closely related to. -3 Closely united with the womb. —निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. -2 A pair of nippers for cutting betelnut. -3 N. of Iudra.

सर a. [सरति वृ-अच्] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative. —रः 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace; अयंकंठे बाहुः शिशिरमच्छो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A water-fall. —रं 1 Water. -2 A lake, pool. —रा 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. —री A water-fall. —Comp. —उत्सवः a crane. —जं fresh butter; cf. शरज. —पञ्जिका 1. the new leaf of a lotus. -2. a lotus.

सरकः—कं [वृ-उद्] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor,

spirits. -3 Drinking spirits; चरकस्य सह पुंभिर्गजैरयथार्थसिद्धिं सरकं महीधृतः Si. 15. 80. 10. 12. -4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. —कं 1 Going. -2 A pound, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरघा A bee; तस्तार सरघायासैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. -2 A bird.

सरजस्—सा f. सरजस्का A woman purging menstruation.

सरद् m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee.

सरट् 1 Wind. -2 A lizard; लूताहि-सरटानां च तिरश्चां चाङ्गुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरतिः 1 Wind. -2 A cloud

सरदुः A lizard, obameleon.

सरण a. [वृ-उद्] Going, moving, flowing. —णं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. -2 Iron, rust.

सरणिः,—णी f. 1 A path, way, road, course; G. L. 18. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

सरहः 1 A bird. -2 A libertine, dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogne. -5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire. -6 N. of Yama.

सरतिः m. f. A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रति or अरति.

सरथ a. Riding in the same car. —थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभक् a. 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impetuous. -3 Passionate. -4 Delighted. —स ind. Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 A bitch. -2 The blot of the gods. -3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Ravana.

सरयुः Air, wind. —युः—युः f. N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, (Oudh); R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल a [वृ-अल्] 1 Straight, not, crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Māl. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवदया शक्यं 2. —लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विषद्वितानां सरलकुमाणां Kn. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75. -2 Fire. —Comp. —अंगः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. —द्रवः fragrant resin. —पायिनी a plant with an erect stem.

सरथ्य See सरथ

सरस् *n.* [सृ-अध्व] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसाम्-स्मि सरसरः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -Comp. -जं, -जन्मन् *n.*, -रुहं (सरोजं, सरोजमन्, सरोरुहं), also सरसिजं, सरसिरुहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं जैवल्लेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; सरोरुहयुतिष्ठयः पादांस्त-वासेवितुं Ratn. 1. 30. -जः (also सरसिजः) the Sārāsa bird. (सरोजिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman). -जिनी, -रुहिणी 1. a lotus-plant; 2. अमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100. -2. a pond abounding in lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotuses. -4. a lotus. -रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. -रुह (सरोरुह) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसंते Git. 1; Māl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming; Māl. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical sentiment; see रस.

सरसि (सी) कः The Sārāsa bird (crane).

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -Comp. -रुहं a lotus. (-रुः) the Sārāsa bird.

सरस्वत् *a.* 1 Having water, watery. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. -*m.* 1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male river (नदः). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vāyn.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मति.

सरहस्य *a.* 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; U. 2.

सराम *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सराममस्या रसनायुगा-स्पष्टं Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; मुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरामं कुर्वतेऽगना Subhāsh.

सराव *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वा 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f.* 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m.*).

सरिका 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिंयुक्ती). -3 A woman going.

सरित् *f.* [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अन्य-सरितां ज्ञातानि हि समुद्राः प्रापयन्त्यादि M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितापतिः). -भर्तु *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhishma.

सरिद्ध *m.* The ocean.

सरि (री) मन् *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. -2 Wind.

सरिलं Water; cf. सलिल.

सरिषयः Mustard.

सरीसृपः A serpent.

सरु *a.* Thin, fine, small. -रुः The handle of a sword.

सरूप *a.* 1 Having the same form. -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

सरूपता, -त्वं 1 Likeness. -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of Mukti.

सरोष *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind.

सर्गः [सृज्-वृ] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरध्वं द्रोणो दुः कालिप्रदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शब्दं यदि सर्ग एव ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of Siva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -Comp. -क्रमः the order of creation. -बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्ग-बंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज 1 A. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -3 A timber tree; Māl. 9. 17. -Comp. -निर्वासकः, -मणिः, -रसः, resin.

मर्जकः The Sāla tree.

सर्जनं [सृज्-लुट्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f.* Natron.

सर्जः A trader. -*f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Necklaoe. -3 Going, following.

सर्ज्यः The resin of the Sāla tree.

सर्पः 1 [सृप-वृ] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -5 The Asleśhā constellation. -6 N. of a tribe of Mlechchhas or barbarians. -Comp. -आदिः -अरिः 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garuḍa. -अशनः a peacock. -आवासं, -इष्टं the sandal tree. -ईश्वरः N. of Vāsuki. -छत्रं a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon. -वङ्गा a snake's fang. -धारकः a snake charmer. -फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. -मुञ् *m.* 1. a peacock. -2. a crane. -3. a large snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vāsuki. -विद् *m.* a conjuror, snake charmer. -सत्रं a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Janamejaya). -सत्रिन् *m.* N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. -हन् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. N. of Garuda.

सर्पणं [सृ-लुट्] 1 Creeping, gliding. -2 Tortuous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिन् *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); यूका मन्विसर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिष् *n.* [सृ-इति] Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आयुज). -Comp. -आसृतिः an epithet of Agni. -कुंडिका a butter-jar. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिम्बत् *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To go, move.

समः 1 Going, motion. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

सर्ह 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron. a.* [सूतमेव विश्वमिति-सर्व Up. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे *m.*) 1 All, every; उपध्वरि पश्यंतः सर्वे एव वारिद्वति H. 2. 2; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20. 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete. -र्वः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -Comp. -अंगं 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedāngas. (-गः or -रूपः) N. of Siva. -अंगीण *a.* pervading or thrilling, through the whole body; सर्वांगीणः स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. -अनुक्रमणिका, -क्रमणी a general index. -अस्मीन *a.* eating every kind of food; 80 सर्वास्मिन्नोजिद्व &c. -अभिसंधिन् *m.* 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religi-

ous hypocrite. —अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry). —अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgā. —अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Sākyamuni. —अवसतः midnight. —आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely; सर्वकारहृदयंगमायास्तस्याः Māl. 1. 1; 1. 14. —आत्मन् m. 1. the whole soul; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.) —2. N. of Siva. —आशयः —आश्रयः N. of Siva. —ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. the supreme Being. —2. a paramount lord. —उत्तम a. best of all, excellent, extremely good. —ओषः = सर्वाभिसार above. —करः, कर्मन् m. N. of Siva. —कर्तु m. 1. N. of Brahman. —2. the Supreme Being. —कर्मण a. performing everything. —कामः, कामदः, —कामवरः N. of Siva. —कालीन a. for all time, perpetual. —केशिन् m. an actor. —क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. —ग a. all pervading, omnipresent. —(ग) 1. Siva. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. Brahman. —4. The spirit, soul. —(गं) water. —ग the plant called विषय. —गामिन्, गति a. all-pervading, omnipresent. —ग्रथिः, —ग्रथिक the root of long pepper. —चारित्र m. N. of Siva. —जनीन a. world-wide, famous. —जित् a. 1. excellent, incomparable. —2. all-conquering, invincible. —ज्ञ, —ज्ञः a. all-knowing, omniscient. —(म.) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Buddha. —3. the Supreme Being. ज्ञा N. of Durgā. —तन्त्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. 'सिद्धांतः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. —तापनः the god of love. —दः N. of Siva. —दम, —दमन a. all-subduing irresistible. —(म.) N. of Bharata, son of Dushyanta; इहायं सर्वानां यत्सर्वदमनात् सर्वदमनः S. 7. 33. —दर्शन-संग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mādha-vābhārya. —दृशिन् m. 1. a Buddha. —2. the Supreme Being. —देवमय a. comprising all the gods. —(य) N. of Siva. —देवहृत्स्वः an epithet of Agni. —धनं (in arith.) the total of a sun in progression. —धारिन् m. N. of Siva. —नामन् n. a class of pronominal words. 'द्यानं N. for the nom. (all numbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns; cf. इद् also. —विषय a. popular, liked by all. —भक्षा a. female goat. —भावाः all-being or nature; (सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul'). —भावकरः, —भावनः N. of Siva. —संग्रहा an epithet of Pārvatī. —सूचकः 'all-stealing', time. —योगिन् m. N. of Siva. —रसः 1. the resinous exudation of the Sāla tree, resin. —2. salt, saltiness. —3. a kind of musical in-

strument. —4. a learned man 'उत्तमः salt. —लालसः N. of Siva. —लिंगिन् m. an impostor. —लोकः the universe. —लोहः an iron arrow. —बलुभा an unchaste woman. —वासः —वासिन् m., —वेखयातः, —विग्रहः N. of Siva. —वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. —वेदस् m. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. —वेशिन् m. an actor. —व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. —शक् a. omnipotent, all-powerful. —संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. —संग्रहः a general or universal collection. —संनहनं, —संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament; see. —अभिसारः, —सह a. all-forbearing, very patient. —(हः) bdellinm. —(हः, also सर्वसह) the earth. —साशिन् a. all witnessing. —(म.) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. —2. N. of wind. —3. of Agni. —साधनः Siva. —सिद्धिः f. universal success. —(म.) the Bilva tree. —स्व 1. everything, the whole of one's possessions, as in सर्वस्वद्वयः, सर्वस्वहरणं 'confiscation of the whole property.' —2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; सर्वस्वं तद्वहो महाकविमिरां कामस्य चंभो-रुह Subhāsh., see S. 1. 24; 6. 1; Māl. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63. —हरः death. —हितं black pepper.

सर्वक a. 1 All, every. —2 Whole, entire. —के ind. Everywhere, universally.

सर्वकष a. 'All-destroying', all-powerful; सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. —वः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् ind. 1 From every side or quarter. —2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. —3 Completely, entirely. —Comp. —गामिन् a. 1. having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. —2. all-pervading. —भद्रः 1. the car of Vishnu —2. a bamboo. —3. a kind of verse artificially arranged; e. g. see Ki. 15. 25. —4. a temple or palace having openings four sides; (n. also in this sense). —5. the Nimbā tree. —6. a kind of military array. —(दा) a dancing girl, an actress. —सुख a. of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 26. —(खः) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). —3. the Supreme Being. —4. the soul. —5. a Brāhmaṇa. —6. fire. —7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). —(खं) 1. water. —2. sky. —सुभा the Priyangu plant.

सर्वत्र ind. 1 Everywhere, in all places. —2 At all times. —Comp. —गः, —गामिन् m. air, wind.

सर्वथा inn. 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. —2 At all, altogether

(usually with negation). —3 Completely, entirely, utterly. —4 At all times. —5 Exceedingly, very much.

सर्वदमः = सर्वदमनः Q. V. सर्वश्रू a. Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा ind. At all times, always, for ever.

सर्वशब्द ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. —2 Everywhere. —3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See सर्वरी.

सर्वला, —ली An iron club.

सर्वाणी See सर्वाणी.

सर्वपः [U. 3. 141] 1 Mustard; खलः सर्वपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhāsh.; Māl. 10. 6. —2 A small measure of weight. —3 A sort of poison.

सह 1 P. (सति) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलज्ज a. Bashful, modest.

सलिलं [सति गच्छति निम्नं सल्ललत् U. 1. 54] 1 Water; सुभगसलिलावगा-हाः S. 1. 3. —2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. —Comp. —अधिन् a. thirsty. —आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. —इधनः the submarine fire. —उपप्लवः inundation, deluge, flood of water. —कुंतलः moss. —क्रिया 1. the funeral rite of washing a corpse. —2. = उदक-क्रिया Q. V. —जं a lotus. —निधिः, —राशि the ocean. —रयः a current, stream.

सलील a. Sportive, wanton, amorous. —लं ind. 1 Playfully. —2 Affectionately.

सलोक्ता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of Mukti).

सलुका A kind of tree; cf. शलुकी.

सवः [स्रव-अच्] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. —2 An offering, a libation. —3 A sacrifice. —4 The son. —5 The moon. —6 Progeny. —7 A generator. —8 The Arka plant. —दं —1 Water. —2 The honey of flowers. —3 Extracting the Soma juice. —4 Making libations.

सवने [स्रव वा -स्युद्] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. —2 A sacrifice; अथ ते सवनाय वीक्षिताः R. 8. 75; S. 3. 27. —3 A libation, sacrificial libation. —4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. —5 Generation, hearing or bringing forth children.

सवयस् a. Of the same age; R. 3. 28. —m. 1 A contemporary, co-eval. —2 A companion of the same age. —f. A woman's female companion or confidante.

सवरः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Water.
 सवर्ण a. [समाने वर्णे यस्य] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling ; दुर्वर्णमित्यदिह साद-
 सुधासवर्ण Si 4. 28 ; Me. 18 ; R. 9. 51. -3 Of the same caste or tribe. -4 Of the same kind, similar. -5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation ; तुल्याभ्यप्रयत्नं सवर्ण P. I. 1. 9.
 सवर्णनं Redaction of fractions to the same denominator.

सविकल्प, सविकल्पक a. 1 Optional. -2 Donbtfnl. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सविकाश a. 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive.

साविग्रह a 1 Possessing a body, embodied. -2 Having meaning or import. -3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सावितर्क सविमर्श a. Thoughtfnl. -कं, -रं ind. Thoughtfully.

सावितृ a. (त्री f.) [सृज्] Generating, producing, yielding ; सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जागर्ति भवती G. L. 23. -m. 1 The sun ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च K. P. 7. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Indra. -4 The Arka tree. -5 The creator of the world.

सावितृल a. Solar.

सावित्रं Cause of generation.

सावित्रिय a. Solar.

सावित्री 1 A mother ; Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

साविध a. 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate ; भूयो भूय साविधनगरस्थया पर्यटतं Mā. 1. 15. -धं Proximity, vicinity ; यस्य न साविधे दयिता द्वन्द्वहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9 ; किमसिधं पुंसां साविधमनवधं युसरितः 10 ; N. 2. 47 ; Si. 14. 69 ; Bv. 2. 182.

साविनय a. Modest, humble. -यं ind. Modestly, respectfully.

साविभ्रम, सविलास a. Sportive, oocnettish, wanton ; Pt. 1. 135.

साविशेष a. 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extraordinary. -3 Special, particular ; U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. -5 Discriminative. (साविशेषं and साविशेषतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly' ; अनेन धर्मः साविशेषमय मे विवर्णसारः प्रतिभाति भासिनी Kn. 5. 38 ; oft. in comp. ; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

साविशेषक a. 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Discriminated. -कं A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

साविस्तर a. Detailed, minute, complete. -रं ind. In detail, in extenso.

साविस्मय a. 1 Surprised, astonished. -2 Donbtfnl. -यं ind. With surprise.

सावद्विक a. Bearing interest.

सावैश a. 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

सावैलक्ष्य a. 1 Unnatural, forced ; affected. -2 Embarrassed ; सावैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'with a forced smile'.

साव्य a. [Un. 4. 109] 1 Left, left-hand. -2 Southern. -3 Contrary, backward, reverse. -4 Right. -स्यः An epithet of Vishnu. -स्यं ind. The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder ; cf. अपसव्य. -Comp. -हृतर a. right. -साचिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna ; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33 ; (the name is thus derived in Mb. : उग्रो मे दक्षिणी पाणी गङ्गिवस्य विकर्षणे । तेन देवमनुष्येभ्यः साचीति मां विदुः ॥).

साव्यपेक्ष a. Connected with, dependent on ; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Mā. 1 ; U. 6.

साव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetvābhāsa* (in logic), a too general middle term ; for explanation, see अवैकान्तिक.

साव्याज a. 1 Artfnl, pretended. -2 Plausible, cunning. -जं ind. Artfnlly, under a pretext.

साव्यापार a. Engaged, employed.

सव्रीड a. 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

साव्येष्ट m. A charioteer.

सशब्द a. 1 Sounding. -2 Proclaimed. -दं ind. With a loud noise ; भग्नं सशब्दं शिरा Bb. 2. 90.

सशल्य a. 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome, difficult.

सशस्य a. Having or yielding oorn. -स्या A variety of sun-flower.

सश्च 1 U. (सश्चित्ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve, worship, honour. -3 To pervade ; see सच्.

सशमश्रु a. Bearded. -f. A woman with a beard.

सश्रिक a. 1 Prosperous, fortunate. -2 Lovely, beautiful.

ससृ 2 P. (ससि) To sleep.

ससत्त्व a. 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. -2 Pregnant, big with child ; R. 3. 9. -3 Full of animals or creatures. -स्वा A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह a. Donbtfnl. -हं N. of a figure of speech ; see संदेह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंधय a. Evening, vespertine.

ससंभ्रम a. Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused. -मं ind. 1 Flurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

ससाध्वस a. Alarmed, frightened, timid.

ससृज् See सृज्

सस्पृह a. Desirous, longing, eager. -हं ind. Eagerly, wistfully.

सस्मित a. Smiling, attended with a smile.

सस्यं [सस्य-यत्] 1 Corn, grain ; (पतानि) सस्यैः पूर्णं जठरपिठरे प्राणिनां संभवीत Pt. 5. 97 ; see सस्य also. -2 Fruit or produce of any plant. -3 A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit. -Comp. -अह्, -भक्षक a. granivorous. -हृष्टिः f. a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. -प्रद a. fertile. -मारिन् a. destructive of grain. (—m) a kind of rat or mouse. -मंवरः the Sāla tree.

सस्यक a. Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -कः 1 A sword. -2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्वेद a. Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired ; U. 3. 42. -वा A girl recently deflowered.

सह 1. 4 P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy. -2 To be pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते epic Paras. also ; सोढः, the a of सह is changed to ष after prepositions ending in ह, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह is changed to ह्) 1 (a) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with : ललो-
 ह्यापाः सोढा ; Bb. 3. 6 ; पदं सहते भ्रम-
 रस्य पेलवं शिरिषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणाः
 Ku 5 4 ; सो दुःखः, संतापः, क्लेशः &c. ;
 R. 12 63 ; 11. 52 ; Bk. 17. 59. (b)
 To tolerate, allow ; प्रकृतिः खलु सा
 महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुक्तं यया Ki. 2.
 21 ; Me. 105 ; R. 14. 63. -2 To
 forgive, forbear ; सांसारमवैतस्यापराधः
 सोढः H. 3 ; Bg. 11. 44. -3 To wait,
 be patient : द्विप्राप्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन्
 R. 5. 25. 15. 45. -4 To bear, support,
 bear up ; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्ल-
 वितामतिशुक्लतां सहते S. 3. -5 To
 conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to
 resist. -6 To suppress, stop. -7 To be
 able (with inf.). -Caus. (साहयति-ने)

1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable or supportable; श्रुतिं विरहदुःखमाज्ञानं च साहयति S. 4. 15. -Desid. (सिद्धिर्भवेत्) To wish to bear &c.

सह अ. [सहते सह-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able; see सह. -इः 1 The month मार्गशीर्ष. -2 N. of Siva. -इः, ईं Power, strength.

सहन a. Bearing, enduring. --नं 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. -Comp. -शील a. patient, forgiving.

सहितं Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु a. [सह-इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्णु कुशलेनैरभिर्न S. 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तुवस्तसहिष्णुता रिपुर्नमूलयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

सह ind. 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.); शशिना सह याति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तद्विषयलीयते Kn. 4. 33. -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time; अस्तोद्यौ सहैवासा कुरुते दृषयि-हिषा Snbhāsh. (The following senses are given of this word:—सा-कल्प, सहस्य, योग्य, विद्यमानत्व, समीक्ष, संवप and सामर्थ्य). -Comp. -अध्ययनं 1. studying together; U. 2. -2. fellow-studentship. -अध्ययिन m. a fellow-student. -अर्थ a. 1. having the same object. -2. synonymous. (-र्थी) the same or common object. -आसनं sitting on the same seat. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in Rhetoric; सा सहोक्तिः सहायस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; c. g. पपात यमौ सहसैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -उटजः a hut made of leaves. -उदरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. -उपमा a kind of Upamā. -उदः, -ऊदजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage, (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law). -कार a. having the sound ह, Nalod. 2. 14. (-रः) 1. co-operation. -2. a mango tree; क ह्वासी सहकारमन्त्रेण पञ्चविंशतममिमुकलतां सहते S. 3. भञ्जिका a kind of game.

-कारिन्, -कृत्, -कृत्वन्, a. co-operating. (-म.) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. -कृत a. co-operated with, assisted or aided by. -गमनं 1. accompanying. -2. a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self-immolation of a widow. -वर a. accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (-रः) 1. a companion, friend, associate. -2. a follower, servant. -3. a hus-

band. -4. a surety. (-री f.) 1. a female companion. -2. a wife, mate. -चरित a. accompanying, attending, associating with. -चारः 1. accompanying. -2. agreement, harmony. -3. (in logio) the invariable accompaniment of the hetu (middle term) by the sādhyā (major term). -4. right course (opp. व्यभिचार).

-चारिन् see सहवर. -ज a. 1. in-born, natural, innate. -2. hereditary; S. 6. 1. (-जा) 1. a brother of whole blood. -2. the natural state or disposition. -अरिः a natural enemy. -उदासीनः a horn neutral. -मित्रं a natural friend. -जात a. 1. natural; see सहज. -2. born together, twin-horn.

-वार a. 1. with a wife. -2. married. -वैवः N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, horn of Mādri by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. -धर्मः same duties. -चारिन् m. a husband. -चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally married; (also सत्यधर्मिणी in this sense). -2. a fellow-worker. -पथिन् m., -पंथाः m. f. a fellow-traveller. -पांशुकीर्ति, -पांशुकिल m. a friend from the earliest childhood. -भाविन् m. a friend, partisan, follower. -भू a. natural, innate; Ratn. 1. 2. -भोजनं eating in company with friends. -मरणं see सहगमन. -धृता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. -युद्धन् m. a brother in arms. -रक्षस m. one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. -वसतिः, -वासः dwelling together; सहवसति-सुपेत्य चैः मियायाः कृत इव सुगन्धविलोकिता-पदेशः S. 2. 3. -वासिन् m. a fellow-lodger.

सहता -त्वं Union, association.

सहतिः The sun.

सहर्ष a. Glad, delighted. -ई ind. Gladly, delightedly.

सहस्र m. [सह-असि] 1 The mouth called Mārgastīsha; Si. 6. 57; 16. 47. -2 The winter season. -न. 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा ind. 1. With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विवृणोत न क्रियाविवेकः परमापदा पदे Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once; मार्तण्डकेः सहसोत्पन्नः R. 13. 11. -4 With a smile, smiling.

सहसान a. 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. -नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pāṇḍava; सहस्यरात्रीरुद्रावास्तत्परा Kn. 5. 26.

सहस्रं [समानं दसतिं हस्र-र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. -Comp. -अंशु, -अचिंस, -कर, -किरण, दीधिति, -धामन, -पाद्, -सरीचि, -रश्मि m. the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mn. 3. 17. -अक्ष a. 1. thousand-eyed. -2. vigilant. (-क्षः) 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Purusha; Rv. 10. 90. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishnu. -आननः N. of Vishnu. -अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. -अवरः a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Pāṇas. -कांडा white Dūrvā grass. -कृत्वस् ind. a thousand times. -गुण a. a thousand-fold. -वृ a. liberal. (-वः) an epithet of Siva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दुग्ध, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन m. 1. epithets of Indra. -2. of Vishnu. -दोस् m. an epithet of Arjuna Kārtavīrya. -धारः the disons of Vishnu. (-रा) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. -पत्रं 1. a lotus; R. 7. 11. -2. the Śārāsa bird. -पाद् m. 1. an epithet of Purusha. -2. of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. -4. of Brahman. -बाहुः 1. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya q. v. -2. of the demon Bāpa. -3. of Siva (or of Vishnu according to some). -भुजः, -मौलि m. epithets of Vishnu. -भुजा N. of Durgā. -मूर्धन् m. N. of Vishnu. -रोमन् n. a blanket. -वदनः N. of Vishnu. -वीर्या Dūrvā grass. -वेधं 1. sorrel. -2. a kind of sour gruel. -वेधिन् m. musk. (-न.) asa-foetida. -शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. -श्रवणः an epithet of Vishnu. -हर्यश्चः the car of Indra. -हस्तः an epithet of Siva.

सहस्रतय a. (री f.) Thousand-fold. -य A thousand.

सहस्रधा ind. In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्घे किं न सहस्रधा-हमघवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशस् ind. By thousands.

सहस्रिन् a. 1 Possessed of a thousand; इच्छति शरीरं सहस्रं सहस्री लक्ष्मीदते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. -m. 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रवत् a. Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloe-plant or flower.

सहायः [सह एति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्या प्र-दिशति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron. -5

The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 N. of Siva.

सहायता, -त्वं 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायतां बहुशः सौम्य गतरस्व-मावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् a. 1 Having a friend. -2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

सहित a. 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनाग्निसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यद्वत्तेजसो R. 8. 4. -2 Borne, endured. -तं ind. Together with, with.

सहिष्ट a. Enduring, patient.

सहुरिः The sun. -f. The earth.

सहृदय a. 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learned man. -2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्वन्त्यस्य सहृदयधुरीणः कतिपये R. G.

सहस्रेष्व a. Questionable, doubtful. -खं Questionable food.

सहेल a. Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोरा a. Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सह्य a. 1 Bearable, supportabler, endurable; अपि सह्य ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरिवानीं तु तिरहः U. 3. 44. -3 Able to bear. -4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. -ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामास्त्रोत्सारितोप्यासीत्स-ह्यलस इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assistance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. -Comp. -आमजा N. of the river Kāveri.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Pārvati.

सांयात्रिकः A sea-trader, a mer, chant trading by sea (पोतयात्रिकः); Pt. 1. 316.

सायुगीन a. [संयुगे साधुः खे] Warlike, skilled in war; भवशत्रु सायुगीनः सहायो नः V. 5; R. 11. 20. -नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं [Cf. P. III. 3. 44, V. 4. 15] A general or loud shout, umultuous uproar; उत्तालः कटपूतना-प्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Mā. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (री f.), सांवत्सरिक (की f.) a. Annual, yearly. -कः 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker.

सांवादिक a. (की f.) 1 Colloquial.

-2 Controversial. -कः A disputant.

सांवातिक a. (की f.) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक a. (की f.) 1 Doubtful.

-2 Uncertain, irresolute. -कं A doubtful or dangerous deed; Pt. 3. 12.

सांसारिक a. (की f.) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वर्ग रज्ज्वाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक a. 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. -2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. -Comp. -द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. वैमिक्तिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांन्नाविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक a. (की f.) Bodily, corporeal.

साकं A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् ind. 1 With, together with (with instr.); यंती गुरुजनैः साकं समयमानानां बुजा Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mn. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19; (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकांक्ष n. 1 Desirous. -2 Having significance.

साकृत a. 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकृतस्मितं Git. 2; साकृतं वचनं &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanton. -तं ind. 1 Meaningfully, significantly; as in साकृतं मां निर्वन्दे. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेतनायकौ जलिभिः प्रणेतुः R. 14. 13, 13. 79, 18. 36; अरुणचवनः साकेतं Mbh. -साः (m. pi.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. -कं = साकेतं.

साक्तक A quantity of fried grain (सक्तु). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् ind. 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियासुपगनामपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15; 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिषेधः कोपाय Mā. 1. 11. (साक्षात् 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2. to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of; साक्षात्कृतधर्माणं कथयः U. 7.). -Comp. -कर्णं 1. causing to be visibly present. -2. making evident to the senses. -3. intuitive perception. -कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् a. (जी f.) [सह अक्षि अस्य; साक्षाद् दृष्ट्वा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. -2 Attesting, testifying. -म. 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; कलं तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेववि Ku. 5. 60. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -द्वैषं divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. -प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. -मावित a. borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -2 Attestation.

साक्षिप a. Taunting, abusive.

साख्य a. (यी f.) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः [सगरेण निर्वृतः अण्] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सामरोपमा; (fig. also); व्यासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; of. सगर. -2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुकूल a. situated along the seacoast. -अंत a. bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अंचरा, -नेभिः, -मेखला the earth. -आलयः N. of Varuṇa. -उत्थं sea-salt. -ना 1. a river. -2. the Ganges. -गामिनी a river. -ह्वयं navigating (the ocean).

साग्नि a. 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक् a. 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire -कः A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साम a. 1 Entire. -2 With a surplus, more than.

सांकर्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल (ली f.) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्य-श्या N. of the capital of Kusadhvajya, brother of Janaka.

सांकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

साक्षेपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Abridged; short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निर्द्वैतं अर्थ] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; स्व गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां स्व परायणं Mb. -ख्यः, -ख्यं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Puruṣha* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Puruṣha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedānta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyāya or Vaisesika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedānta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedānta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedānta affirms;) सांख्यमिह कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. -ख्यः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya philosophy; Bg. 3. 3, 5. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -Comp. -यसाक्ष, -मुख्य, epithets of Śiva.

सांग *a.* [सदसिन् ज्यैर्वा] 1 Having members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *angas* or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -का 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. -कः A general, commander.

सांघातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

साय्चि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner; साय्चि लोचनद्वयं नमयंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. -Comp. -बायिका the white-flowered hog-weed. -बिलोकिता a side-long look, leer. (साय्चिकु 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked; निनाय साय्चि-

कृतचारुचक्र R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साय्चिकोत्थानन M. 4. 11).

साचिव्यं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

साजिनः A lizard.

साह 10 U. (सायति ते) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with, (as with water); Pt. 1. -*प* *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोप परिक्रामति.

सात् *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् सू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निमात्कुत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसाञ्च वतुषां ससागरा R. 11. 86; विभज्य मेरुर्न यद्विषसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; सो ब्राह्मणसात् राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

सात *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. -तं Pleasure, delight.

सातत्यं Continuity, permanence.

सातवाहनः N. of king Śālivāhana.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain. -7 Cessation. -8 Wealth.

सातीनः, सातीनकाः, सातीलकाः Pease.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [सत्त्वयेन तत्त्वार्थेण मनसा वा निर्द्वैतः उक्तः] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्गुरिसात्त्विकविकारमपरास्तेषामर्थकार्यं विजयिमान्मयमाविरासीत् Mā. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight)—स्तेभः स्वेदोऽथ रोमाश्च स्वर्गोऽथ वेपथुः । वेपथुर्मथ प्रलय इत्येते सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः ॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A Brāhminya. -3 N. of Brahman. -की N. of Durgā.

सात्यकिः N. of a Yādava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛishṇa,

and took part with the Pāṇdaves in the great war.

साय्यवतः, साय्यवतेयः A metonymy of the sage Vyāsa.

साय्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of Kṛishṇa &c.). -2 A man of the Yādava tribe.

साय्वतः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The son of an outcast Valaya. -ता (*m. pl.*) N. of a people; Si. 16. 14.

साय्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of Śisupāla; Si. 2. 11.

साय्दः [सद्-वच्] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उद्विरोऽसाय्दमतिवेषुमत् Si. 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness, emaciation; अरिरसाय्दसमग्रभूषण R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; मतिविघ्नमसाय्दनीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

साय्दं 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling. -नी Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

सायिः [सद्-इण्] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited person. -4 Air, wind.

सायित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, exterminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

सायिन् *a.* [सद्-णिज्] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -म 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer.

साय्द्वयं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सति पुनर्नामधेयसाय्द्वयानि S. 7; तथास्मिन्साय्द्वयमिव प्रयुज्यते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16, R. 1. 40, 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्साय्द्वयं विरहस्तु वा भावमयं लिखंती Me. 85.

सायत्त *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

सायस्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साय् I. 5 P. (साधोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साधयति) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि सायय साधयेत्सितं N. 2. 62; याचयते साधयितुं त्वार्थे R. 5. 25, Kn. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower.

conquer (as a fre &c.), win over ; न हि सामा न वृत्तेन न भेदेन च पवित्रा ; शक्राः साधयितुं Mb. -6 To kill, destroy ; सुधीर्वातकमसिद्धः साधयिष्याम इत्यरिं Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way ; साधयाम्यहमविभ्रमस्तु ते ll. 11. 91 ; S. 1. 7 ; पाथेन प्येतकः साधिमिररिं प्रयुज्यते S. D. -10 To recover (as a debt). -11 To make perfect.

साधक a. [साध्-पुङ्ल, सिध्-णिच्-पुङ्ल संघादेशः वा Tv.] (धका or धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective ; Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by magic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping. -का A magician, one possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin ; Māl. 5. 1. -का N. of Durgā.

साधन a. (नी f.) [साध्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Accomplishing, effecting &c. -नं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing ; as in स्वार्थसाधनं. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object ; प्रजार्थसाधने तो हि पर्यायोद्यतकारुणिकौ R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything ; शरीरमाद्यं लल्लु धर्मसाधने Ku. 5. 33, 52 ; R. 1. 19, 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent ; कुटारः विधिक्रियासाधनम्. -5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appliance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance. -10 An army or a part thereof ; Mn. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general) -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion ; साध्ये निश्चितमवश्येन घटितं विन्नसपक्षे स्थितिः साधुत्वं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying ; कलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 Anadder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp.

—अर्थ a. worthy of being proved or accomplished. —क्रिया 1. a finite verb. -2. an action connected with a *Kāraka*. —पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वं 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object ; प्रतिकूलतासु-पगते हि विधी विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection.

साधन 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. -2 Deep sleep.

साधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य a. [साध्-णिच् यत्] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about ; साध्ये सिद्धिविधीयतां ll. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated ; आतवागनुमानार्थं साध्यं स्वं प्रति का कथार R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded ; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वाच्यं K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable ; Kn. 3. 15, Pt. 3. 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. —यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings ; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantra. —यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 (In logic) the predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism ; साध्ये निश्चितमवश्येन घटितं.....&c. ; परसाध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. —अभावः the absence of the major term. —अभिः an epithet of Siva. —पक्षः the plaintiff in a law-suit. —सिद्धिः f. 1. accomplishment. -2. conclusion. —पादः judgment, decision. साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. -2 Curableness. -Comp. —अवच्छेदकं that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् m. The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. —n. That which contains the साध्य or major term.

साध्यातः A mendicant, beggar.

साधर्म्यं 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c. ; ऐश्वर्यं लोकपाला-

नामधुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties ; साधर्म्यसुप्रमाभेदे K. P. 10 ; Pg. 14. 2 ; Bhāṣa P. 12. -3 Being of the same religion.

साधारण a. (ना or नी f.) 1 Common (to two or more), joint ; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः S. 3 ; साधारणो ध्रुवणवृष्य-भावः Ku. 1. 42 ; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. -2 Ordinary, common ; साधारणी न खलु बाधा भवस्य Asvād. 10. -3 General, universal. -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with ; उरुंटासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवामि S. 4 ; वीज्यते स हि संतुमः स्वाससाधारणास्त्रिः Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called *अनेकान्तिक* q. v. —णं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property. -Comp. —वेष्टः a wild marshy country. —धनं joint property. —धर्मः 1. a common or universal duty ; (अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेषु दोषमिन्द्रियग्रहः इमः समाजैवं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः ll.) -2. the common duty of procreation ; (प्रजनार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः सतानर्थं च मानवाः । तस्मात्साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतो परम्या सहोदितः ll.) —त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता -त्वं 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणीक 8 U. To share with, divide ; केन वाच्येन साधारणीकरोमि दुःखं K.

साधारण्य Commonness ; see साधारणता.

साधु a. (धु or धी f. ; compar. सार्ध-यत् ; superl. सार्धित) [साध्-उत्] 1 Good, excellent, perfect ; पद्यसाधु न विद्ये स्वाश्लिष्यते तत्तदम्यया S. 6. 13 ; आपत्तिबोधादिबुध्नां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोग-विज्ञानं 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right ; as in साधुदत्त, साधुसमाचार. -3 Virtuous, righteous, honorable, pious. -4 (a) Kind, well-disposed ; R. 2. 28 ; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.) ; मातरि साधुः Sk. -5 Correct, pure, classical (as language) ; -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant ; अनोदसि संतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well born, of noble descent. —युः 1 A good or virtuous man ; R. 13. 65, 2. 62 ; Me. 80. -2 A sage, saint ; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subbāsh. -3 A merchant ; H. 2. 73. -4 A Jaina saint. -5 A usurer, money-lender. —ind. 1 Well, well-

done, very nice, bravo ; साधु गीतं S. 1 ; साधु रे पिंगल चानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -Comp —आचार a. well-conducted, pious, virtuous. —ज a. noble, of a noble family. —दृशन a. 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. —धी a. kind, well-disposed. (-f.) a mother-in-law. —भावः kindness. —वादः a cry of 'well done,' a cry of approbation ; Si. 18. 55. —बाहः, —बाहिन m. a well-trained horse. —वृक्ष the Kadamba tree. —वृत्त a. 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous ; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामर्थयिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85 ; (where the next sense is also intended). -2. well-rounded. (-त्तः) a virtuous man. (-त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness ; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or बाह q. v.).

साधीयन् a. 1 Better, more excellent ; Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger ; (compar. of साधु or बाह q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता-स्वं Goodness, purity, chastity &c. ; U. 1. 5 ; सत्संगारभवति हि साधुता खलानां Subhāsh.

साधुते 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वस् 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror ; कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Kn. 2. 35, 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानन्द a. Happy, delighted. —वं Joyfully, delightfully ; Māl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानेकार, सानेयिका, सानेयी A pipe, fute.

साधु m., n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge ; सानुनि गंधः धुरभीकरोति Kn. 1. 9 ; Mo. 2 ; Ku. 1. 5 ; Ki. 5. 36. -2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any snaffle, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

साधुम् m. A mountain. —सी N. of an Apsaras ; S. 6.

साधुकंय a. Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

साधुक्रोश a. Tonder, compassionate.

साधुनय a. Courteous, civil.

साधुवध a. Uninterrupted, continuous ; R. 1. 64.

साधुराग a. Attached, enamoured, in love.

सातपनं A kind of rigid penance ; cf. Ms. 11. 213.

सांतर a. 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक a. (की f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. —कः A Brāhmana who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांतव 10 U. (सांतवन्ति) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort ; Bk. 3. 23.

सांतवः, सांतवन् —ना [सांतव अच् लुट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle moans ; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Paṇohajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Kṛishṇa, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक a. (की f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. —कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र a. 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense ; दुर्बर्णमितिरिह सांद्रधुषास-बर्णं Si. 4. 28, 64 ; 9. 15 ; R. 7. 41 ; Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much ; सद्धानंदं क्षुभितहृदयमन्त्रवेगेन सिकः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement ; व्यासोत्तराः सांद्रकुहलान् R. 7. 11 ; Si. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. —द्वः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. —कुहल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिक A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांधय a. (धी f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening ; सांधयं तेजः प्रतिनवजवायुपरकं प्रधानः Me. 36 ; Ki. 5. 8 ; R. 11. 60 ; Si. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनह्निक a. (की f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle ; Si. 15. 72. —का An armour-bearer.

सांनारयः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire ; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity ; वदनामल्लेखसांनिध्यतः Māl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance ; R. 4. 6 ; 7. 8 Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक a. (की f.) [सन्निपातात् त्रिदोषविकारात् आगतः तेन निर्दोषो वा अण्] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours ; Ku. 2. 48 ; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमप्य ढक्] 1 A Brāhmana in the fourth order of his religious life ; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय a. Hereditary.

सापल्य a. (नी f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. —रत्नाः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्न्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. —ह्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

सापराध a. Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद a. 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal ; U. 1. 6. -2 Attended with a scandal ; U. 2. —वं ind. Censuringly.

सापिण्ड्यं Connexion by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष a. Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.).

साप्तपद a. (की f.), साप्तपदीन a. [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words ; यतः सप्तो संनतगात्रि संगते मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better) ; Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. —वं, —नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपौरुष a. (की f.) Extending to or including seven generations ; Ms. 3. 146.

साकल्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध *a.* Disordered, dorranged; S. 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grape.

साभ्यसूय *a.* Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. (सामयन्ति) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सामग्री [समग्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज. छौरपक्ष क्रीडि यलोपः Tv.] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्य-विधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Kn. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्य 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् *n.* [सोमन्ति Up. 4. 152.] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four upayas or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy) ; सामवृद्धी प्रवृत्तिं नित्यं राजाभिबुद्धये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4. 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसातोपगीतं स्तौ R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. -7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23).

-Comp. -उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -यः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -यर्भः, -गयनः, N. of Viṣṇu. -जः, जात *a.* 1. produced by the Sāmaveda. 2. produced by conciliatory means. (-जः, -तः) an elephant; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. -योनिः 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. -वादः kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas. -वेदिन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Sāmaveda. -वेदीयः a Chhāndoga priest.

सामक *a.* Belonging to the Sāmaveda.

सामन *a.* Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामान्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Sāmaveda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, साम्नी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighborning. -2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbor. -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादपिठं V. 3. 19. R. 5. 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general. -तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक *a.* (की. f.) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. -सूत्रं N. of certain Śāstras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक *a.* (की. f.) [समय ठञ्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -Comp. -अभावः temporary, non-existence.

सामर्थ्य 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यं 'hy the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, hy reason of, as a consequence of.')

सामवायिक *a.* (की. f.) [समवाये प्रवृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक *a.* (की. f.) [समाजः सभा-वेशनं प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगदिवात्र भवता सामाजिकानुपासमहे Māl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* [समानस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Common, general; सामान्यमेवां प्रथमावरणं Ku. 7. 44; आहारनिवाभयमैधुनं च सामान्यमेतत्सुभिन्नराणां Suhās.; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यम-भूतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bli. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5

Entire, whole. -न्वं 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, general characteristic; निर्यमेकमनेकसमवेतं सामान्यं Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort. -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general proposition; उत्क्रियतरस्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandra. P. 120. -9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य वदन्तेन गुण-साम्यविषयत्वात्। ऐकार्थ्यं बध्यते योगात्सामान्यामिति रद्वन् K. P. 10. -न्वा A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -वक्षः the mean. -वर्गः the category called सामान्य or generality. -वन्ति-पक्षिपूर्वकं *ind.* with equal respect; S. 4. 16. -लक्षणं a generic definition; इति दृश्यसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -चनितार a common woman, prostitute. -ज्ञात्रं a general rule.

सामान्यतः *ind.* Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. -दृष्टं (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause).

सामासिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -2 Condensed, concise, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. -कं The whole class of compounds; द्रष्टुः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half, i. e. unfinished, अभिवक्ष्य सामिकृतमंडनं यतीः करद्वन्निविगदंशुकाः क्षिपः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. -2 Blamable, vile, contemptible. [Cf. L. *semi*; Gr. *hemi*.]

सामिधेनी [सम्+इह करणे लृट् नि.] 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र *a.* (की. f.) [समुद्रे भवा अण्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लक्षणं -दः A mariner, voyager. -हं 1 sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish hone. -3 A mark or spot on the body.

सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सासुद्रिक *a.* (की. f.) [समुद्रे प्राक्त वक्ष्यति वा ठञ्] 1 Sea-born, oceanic. -2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, (who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -2 A for-

tune-teller. —कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* (की.फ.) 1 Relating to war, warlike. —2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, —यं 1 Conflict, contention. —2 Future life, the future. —3 The means of attaining the future world. —4 Inquiry into the future. —5 Inquiry, investigation. —6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की.फ.) 1 Warlike. —2 Military, strategic. —3 Calamitous. —4 Relating to the other world. —कं War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 8. —कः A war-chariot. —Oomp. —कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. —2 Relevant. —तं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हेतु स्थानं क्रोधस्य सांप्रतं देव्यः Ve. 1. —2 Immediately. —3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* (की.फ.) 1 Belonging to the present time. —2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (की.फ.) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांनः N. of Siva.

सांबंधिक *a.* (की.फ.) Arising from relationship. —कं Relationship, alliance.

सांबरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांबरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red, Lodhra tree. —2 Possibility.

सांमुख्यं 1 Presence. —2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 51. —2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्वर्हं प्राप्तसाम्यं मुनिवरस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. —3 Equability. —4 Concord, harmony. —5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्य-क्षितिर्नो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. —2 Empire, dominion.

सायः [सो.चक्षु] 1 End, close, termination. —2 Close of day, evening. —3 An arrow. (साये ' in the evening, at the close of the day. ') —Oomp. —अह्न *m.* (forming सायह्नः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन *a.* (की.फ.) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवन-कर्मणि संयुक्ते S. 3. 27; अलिनारमता लिनी शिलीघ्रे सह सायंतनदीपपटलाभे Si. 6. 72.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रयात प्रातरुक्ते सायं प्रयुद्धजेदपि R. 1. 90. —Oomp. —कालः evening. —धृतिः *f.* the evening oblation. —मंडनं 1. sunset. —2. the sun. —संध्या 1. the evening twilight. —2. the evening prayer. —3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. देवता N. of Sarasvati

सायकः [सो.बुल] 1 An arrow; त-सायुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसेहर सायकं S. 1. 11. —2 A sword. —Oomp. —युखः the feathered part of an arrow; सक्तांगुलि. सायकयुख एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned Brāhmaṇa supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of Mukti). —2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* [सू.चक्षु, सार-अच्.वा] 1 Essential. —2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. —3 Real, true, genuine. —4 Strong, vigorous. —5 Sound, thoroughly proved. —6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.); त्रिवर्गसारः Ku. 5. 38. —रः, —रं (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य तत्फलमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; U. 6. 22; अतरे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्छ्रुत्यम् काश्यपि वासा सतां संगो गंगाभः शंभुसेननं Dharm. 14. —2 Substance, pith. —3 Marrow. —4 Real truth, main point. —5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खविरसार, सर्जसार. —6 Summary, epitome, compendium. —7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धरित्रीपरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. —8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. —9 Firmness, hardness. —10 Wealth, riches; गमास-सारां R. 5. 26. —11 Nectar. —12 Fresh butter. —13 Air, wind. —14 Cream, coagulum of curds. —15 Disease. —16 Matter, pus. —17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. —18 A man at chess. —19 Impure carbonate of soda. —20 A figure of speech corresponding to English ' climax ' ; उत्तरोत्तरं 1 भवेत्सारः पराधधिः K. P. 10. —21 The heart. —रा 1 Dūrva grass. —2 Kusa grass. —रं 1 Water. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Wood, thicket. —4 Steel. —Oomp. —असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (—रं) 1. worth and worthlessness. —2. substance and emptiness. —3. strength and weakness. विचारः consideration

of strong and weak points &c. —गंधा sandal wood. —घीवः N. of Siva. —जं fresh butter. —तृणः the plantain tree. —वा 1. N. of Sarasvati. —2. of Durgā. —दुमः the Khadira tree. —भंगः loss of vigour. —भाहं 1. a natural vessel. —2. a bale of goods, merchandise. —3. implements. —मितिः the Veda. —लोहं steel.

सारतम् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. —2 Vigorously.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. —2 Fertile. —3 Having sap.

सारक *a.* Purgative, oathartic.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग *a.* (की.फ.) [सारं अंगमस्य शकं] Spotted, variegated. —नः 1 The variegated colour. —2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेणातिरिहसा S. 1. 5. —3 A deer in general; सारंगारो जललघुवृक्षः दूधयिष्यति मार्ग Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of ' elephant ' or ' bee '). —4 A lion. —5 An elephant. —6 A large black bee. —7 The oukoo. —8 A large crane. —9 The flamingo. —10 A peacock. —11 An umbrella. —12 A cloud. —13 A garment. —14 Hair. —15 A couch-shell. —16 N. of Siva. —17 The god of love. —18 A lotus. —19 Camphor. —20 A bow. —21 Sandal. —22 A kind of musical instrument. —23 An ornament. —24 Gold. —25 The earth. —26 The Chātaka bird. —27 A flower. —28 Night. —29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. —2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (की.फ.) Causing to go or flow. —नः 1 Dysentery. —2 The hog-plum. —नं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः —नी.फ. 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. —2 A small river.

सारणिक *a.* (की.फ.) Travelling, journeying. —कः A traveller, wayfarer.

सारहः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [स-अधिष्, सह रथेन सत्यः चोदका तत्र नियुक्तः इह वा Tv.; cf. Up. 4. 89] 1 A charioteer; स शापो न स्वया राजन् च सारथिना धृतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसारथिर्ययौ 3. 67. —2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. —3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. —री A bitch.

सारल्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake; Kāv. 3. 14; Nalod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sārasa. —सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some); विभिद्यमाना विस-सार सारसावृत्य तरेषु तरंगसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. —सं 1 A lotus. -2 The zone or girdle of a woman. —सी A female (Indian) crane.

सारस (श) नं 1 A girdle or zone; सारसं महानदि Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [सरस्वती देवताय, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा तासांभिगममपि सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sārasvata country. —सः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. -2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. —सः (m. pl.) The people of the Sārasvata country. —सं Speech, eloquence; शृंगारसारस्वतं Gīt. 12.

सारालः Sesamum.

सारिः -री. *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. -2 A kind of bird. —Comp. —फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सदि गच्छति मृ -ण्वल्] A kind of bird; आत्मनो मुखशेषेण वक्ष्यते छुक्सारिका Subhāsh. ; सारिका पंजरस्यां Me. 85.

सारिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारूप्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance; अंतर्द्वितिसारूप्यः Māl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोदिकः A kind of poison.

सार्वल *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ *a.* [अर्थेन सहितः; स-यत् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent.

—र्थः 1 A rich man. -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders); सार्थाः स्वैरे स्वकीयेषु चक्रवर्त्तमस्विबादिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men; सार्था प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb. -4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species); अथ कदाचित् सैरित-स्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भद्रः कथनको नागोद्गो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1; स्वया चन्द्रमसा चातिसंधायते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. —Comp —ज *a.* hired in a caravan. —वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; S. 6.

सार्थक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्ध *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over; as in सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) वनं मया सार्धमस्मि प्रसक्तः R. 14. 63; Ms. 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; M. 89.

सार्पः (र्पः) N. of the constellation *Aslesbā*.

सार्पिण *a.* (पी. *f.*), सार्पिक (पिकी. *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सात्र *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all. —ई A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सर्वजनिक *a.* (की. *f.*), सर्वजनीन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Public, universal, general. सर्वज्ञ Omniscience.

सर्वत्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances; as in सर्वत्रिकी नियमा.

सर्वधातुक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. —क N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect

and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a muto सू).

सर्वभौतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सर्वभौम *a.* (मी. *f.*) Relating to, or consisting of the whole earth, universal. —मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch; राजाभेमं सहते वृषर द्युपतयः कादृशाः सर्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सर्वलौकिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अह-रागप्रवावरतु वसयोः सर्वलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13.

सर्ववर्णिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सर्वविभक्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सर्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सर्ववेद्यः A Brāhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्ष *a.* (पी. *f.*) Made of mustard. —ई Mustard-oil.

सार्ष्टि *a.* Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्ष्टिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti*; ब्रह्मदो ब्रह्मसार्ष्टिता (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ष्टी The fourth grade of *Mukti*; see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under साल).

सालजः 1 The resin of the *Sāla* tree. -2 Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house, an apartment; see शाला. —Comp. —करी 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). —वृकः see शालवृक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog; see शालूर.

सालिय A kind of fennel; see शालिय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence is the same heaven with any deity.

साल्वः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp —हन् m. an epithet of Vishnu.

साल्विकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक a. (विकारि.) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. —कः The young of an animal; (for शावक q. v.).

सावकाश a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. —ई ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह a. Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ a. Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

सावयं (i. e. ऐश्वर्यं) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being विषय and सूक्ष्म).

सावधान a. 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. —नं ind. Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावधितोयराशिस्ते यशोराशिस्तु नावधिः Subhāsh.

सावन a. (नीचः) [सवनं यागार्थं स्वानं सोमनिषीदन् वा तस्यैवम्] Relating to, or comprising the three *savanas* —नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuna. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव a. Composed of parts; सावयवस्य चानियमसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयव वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण a. 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed, shut; R. 16 7. -3 Fenced.

सावर्ण a. (णीचः) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —र्णः A metonymic of the eighth Manu; see सार्वर्ण. -Comp. —लक्ष्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2. the skin.

सावर्णिः A metonymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā). **सावर्ण्यं** 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप a Full of pride, proud, haughty. —नं ind. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष a. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावदंभ a. 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement; Mā 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness; Pt. 1. 200. —नं ind. Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल a. Disdainful, disdainful, despic. —लं ind. Disdainfully, scornfully.

साधिका A midwife.

सावित्र a. (त्रीचः) [सविता देवाऽयमग्र] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (or kings); यत्सावित्रेदीपितं धूमिपालैः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatri*. —त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or foetus. -3 A Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 Of Karna. —त्रं The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pārvatī. -6 N. of a wife of Kaśyapa. -7 An epithet of Sūryā (daughter of Savitṛi). -8 N. of the wife of Sityavat, king of Sālva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior looks, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Sālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was

very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitṛi would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterable fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time and Savitṛi laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitṛi fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitṛi saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife has sought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the toils of Yama. Savitṛi is regarded as the *beau idéal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitṛi for lifelong imitation]. -Comp. —पतिः, परिग्रहः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. त्राय. —त्रं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widow-hood.

साविष्कार a. 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.

साशंस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —*सं ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साशंक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशयंदकः A small house-lizard.

साशूकः A blanket.

साश्चर्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvel-lous. —2 Struck with wonder. —*सं ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (स्र) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. —2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

साश्रुषी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साश्रङ्गम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members); see अष्टाङ्गप्रणम nader अष्ट्.

सास *a.* Having a bow; Ki. 15. 5.

सासुक्ष *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5.

सासूय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. —*सं ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

सास्ना The dew-lap of an ox; गोः सास्नाविमस्त्वं लक्षणं T. S.; रोमयमंश्चरल-दृष्टसास्नामांश्चके निमीलदलसेक्षणमीक्ष-केण Si. 5. 62.

सासहचर्यं Companionship, (constant) fellowship; or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरति यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नागादिगंतवासिनां साहचर्यमासीत् Mb. 1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20. Si. 15. 24. —*Comp.* —नियमः a rule of invariable concomitance.

साहनं Endurance, suffering.

साहसं [सहसा बलवत् निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ms. 7. 48. —2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. —3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9. 59. —4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसे श्रीः प्रति-वसति Mk. 4. —5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तद्व-दि साहसाभास्त Mā. 2; किमपरमतो नि-र्वृद्धं यत्कारणं साहसं 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. —6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. —*Comp.* —अंकः 1. an epithet of king Vikramāditya. —2. of a poet. —3. of a lexicographer. —अध्ववसा-यिन् *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. —एकारसिक् *a.* wholly

intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. —**कारिन्** *a.* 1. bold, audacious. —2. rash, inconsiderate. —लंडन *a.* character-ized by boldness.

साहसिक *a.* (को. *f.*) [साहसे प्रवृत्तः टक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. —2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सहास्मि साह-समसाहसिकी Si. 9. 59; केचित् साहसि-कात्रिलोचनमिति पेटुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. —3 Castigatory, punitive. —कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. —2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Mā. 1; साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. —3 A felon, freebooter, robber. —4 An adulterer.

साहसिन् *a.* [साहस-इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. —2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्र (श्री. *f.*) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. —2 Consist- ing of a thousand. —3 Bought with a thousand. —4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). —5 A thousand-fold. —स्र An army or detachment consist- ing of a thousand men. —स्र An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help, aid; स कुलोचितमिन्द्रिय साहायकमुपेयिष्यन् R. 17. 4. —2 Fellowship, alliance, friend- ship. —3 A number of companions or associates. —4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, succour. —2 Friendship, alliance.

साहिर्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. —2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसं- गीतक आदिहीनः सामात्यशुः पुच्छविषाण- हीनः Bh. 2. 12. —3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पणं &c. —4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubt- ful sense).

साह्यं 1 Conjunction, union, fel- lowship, society. —2 Assistance, help. —*Comp.* —कृत *m.* a companion.

साहयः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5, 9 U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To hind, tie, fasten. —2 To ensnare.

सिंहः [हिं-अच् प्रथो] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिं; cf. भवेद्दणार्गमादसः सिंहो वर्णविषयात् Sk.) ; न हि सुस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशति मुखे मृगाः Subhāsh. —2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac. —3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; e. g. रघुसिंह, पुरुषसिंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. —*Comp.* —अवलोकनं the (back- ward) glance of a lion. १२५: the

maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; (for explana- tion see under श्याय). —आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (—नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —आस्यः a particular position of the hands. —केशरः 1. the Bakula tree. —2. a lion's mane. —गः an epithet of Siva. —तलं the palms of the hands opened and joined together. —तुङ्गः a kind of fish. —दर्पः an epithet of Siva. —दर्प *a.* as proud as a lion. —द्वारं the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). —ध्वनिः, —नादः 1. the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. —2 a war-cry. —नादः N. of Siva. —याना, —रथा N. of the goddess Pārvatī. —लीलः a kind of coitus. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —वाहिनी an epithet of Durgā. —वि- क्रांतः a horse. —संहनन *a.* 1. as strong as a lion. —2. handsome. (—नं) the killing of a lion. —रथः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the con- stellation *Leo*.

सिंहो 1 A lioness. —2 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

सिंहलं [सिंहोऽस्य लच्] 1 Tin. —2 Brass. —3 Bark, rind. —4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छत, सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासादनं Ratn. 1. —लाः (*m. pl.*) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon. **सिंहाणं** (नं), सिंहाणकः —कं 1 Rust of iron. —2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Rāhu. —*Comp.* —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुता, —सुहृदः epithets of Rāhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. —2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यन्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. —3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिकतामय, सिकतायुक् *a.* Sandy. —यं 1 A sand-bank. —2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकतिल *a.* [सिकताः सत्यत्र इलच्] Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

सिक्थः [सिक्थच्] 1 Boiled rice, —2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; यासोद्बलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. —वक्ष्यं 1 Bees'-wax. —2 Indigo.

सिक्थक Bees'-wax.

सिक्थं See सिक्थ.

सिक्थ्यः Crystal, glass.

सिंघ(घा)णं, सिंघाणकं 1 The mucus of the nose. —2 Rust of iron.

सिंघिणी The nose.

सिच् 6 U. (सिचति ते, सिचिच-सिचिच, अ- सिचत्त, असिक्, सिचयति ते, सिचत्, सिक् : स of सिच् is changed to च after a

preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet: विश्रान्तः मन इज्ज वमनद्वी-सिद्धांतानि सिक्कन Mo. 26; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; R. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in: जाड्यं रियो इति सिक्क-ति वाचि सत्यं Bh 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्यथा निलादकं मे सिक्कतं S. 3. -6 To impregnate. -*Caus.* (सिक्कयति-ते) To cause to sprinkle. -*Desid.* (सिक्कयति-ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्क *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated; see सिक्क.

सिक्कि *f.* 1 Sp inkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिक्कयः [सिक्क अण् सिक्क] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिक्किता Long pepper.

सिक्का The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिक्कितं Tinkling, jingling; आदि-सुभिर्द्वयसिक्कितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिक्क 1 P. (सरति) To disregard, des.ise.

सिक्क *a.* [सोक] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. -सः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. -सं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. -*Comp.* -अंशुः = सिक्क q. v. -अश्वः a thorn. -अश्वः the श्वरोहित tree. -अश्वजी white camin. -अश्वगः a peacock. -अश्वः, -अंशुः oamphor. -अश्वः an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अश्वकः white basil. -अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. -आसनः an epithet of Balarāma. (-तो) Venus and Saturn. -आवः molasses. -आवनः N. of Garuda. -आमः oamphor. -आलिका a cockle. -इतर *a.* other than white, i. e. black गतिः fire. -उदरः an epithet of Kuhera. -उज्ज्वलं white sandal. -उपलः a crystal. -उपलः candied sugar. -उपलः obalk. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -धातुः a white mineral, chalk. -दिमः the morn. -जिन् *m.* N. of Arjuna. -शर्करा candied sugar. -शिकः wheat. -शिवं rock-salt. -शूकः barley.

सिक्का 1 Candied sugar, sugar; पिक्कन दूरे रसने सिक्कापि निष्कायते इंसकुलान्तं N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dūrvā grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. -*Comp.* -अंशुः a

kind of refined sugar. -लता white Dūrvā grass.

सिक्क *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. -तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. -*Comp.* -कंठः, -वातस् see सिक्कित शितिवासस्.

सिक्कित *m.* Whiteness.

सिक्क 1. 4 P. (सिक्कते, सिक्क, असिक्क, संस्रयति, सिद्ध, सिद्धः *caus.* साधयति or सेधयति; *desid.* सिक्कयति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled; यस्मिन् कृते यदि न सिक्कति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; उपमेन हि सिक्कयति कार्यागे न मनोरथैः 36; Pt. 15 8 -2 To be successful, succeed; सिक्कयति कर्मसु मदस्वयि यस्मिन् योऽयः S. 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on: उरुषः यच्च धनिर्वा यद्विषयः सिक्कयति लक्ष्ये चन्द S 2. 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid: यदि वचनमात्रेण वाधिपत्यं सिक्कयति H. 3. -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36. -II. 1 P. (सेधयति, सिद्धः the स of सिक्क is changed to द् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established: नैसर्गिको सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मुक्तिं स्थितं चरनरचनाङ्गानि U. 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; नैसर्गिकद्वयं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T. 8., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food); Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitiations. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. -इः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called Siddhis

q. v.; उद्देजिता इतिभिराश्रयते कृपाणि द-स्यात्पयति सिद्धाः Kn. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyāsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धाद्वारा Ratn. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A lawsuit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. -इः Sea-salt. -*Comp.* -अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pārvaspaksha). -3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4 any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion °पक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. -अश्वं cooked food. -अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, unsuccessful. (-र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great Buddha. -आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation. -क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or Siddhas. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधुः the celestial Ganges. -ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. -जलं, -सलिलं sour rice gruel. -क्षेत्रः N. of Siva. -धातुः quick-silver. -पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. -पुष्टः = सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. -पुष्टः the Karavira plant. -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power; Pt. 5. -योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रस *a.* mineral, metallic. (-रसः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. -संक्षय *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. -साधकः N. of Siva. -साधनः white mustard. (-नं) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. -साध्य *a.* accomplished, proved. (-ह्यं) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. -सेनः N. of Kārttikeya. -स्थाली the hoiler or pot of a seer; (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor.)

सिद्धकः The Sāla tree.

सिद्धता -रं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतिक *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष). -2 One learned in scientific textbooks.

-3 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिद्ध-क्ति] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां लोपकल्पे Sūbhāsh. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit). -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight:—अणिमा लक्ष्मिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च शक्तिं च तथा कामावसायिता । -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgā. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Siva. (*m.* in this sense). -Comp. -त्व *a.* 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties; Māl. 5. 1. (-त्वः) an epithet of Siva. -वात्री an epithet of Durgā. -योगा a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धम्, सिद्धम् *n.* [सिद्ध-म्-किञ्च] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिद्धमल, सिद्धमल *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —ला See सिद्धम् above.

सिद्धमा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिद्धयः The asterism Pushya.

सिद्ध *a.* 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. —प्रः 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिद्धकावणं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिन *a.* 1 White. -2 One-eyed. —नः A morsel, mouthful. —नः 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visi-

ble crescent; या पूर्वाभावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहः Ait. Br.; or सा दृष्टेन्दुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेन्दुकला कुहः Ak.

सिन्दुकः, सिन्दुवारः N. of a tree.

सिन्दुरः [सिन्दु उरु संप्रसारणं Up. 1. 68] A kind of tree. —रं Red lead; स्वयं सिन्दुरेण द्विपरणमुवा सुद्वित इव Git. 11; N. 22. 45. -Comp. —कारणं lead. —तिलकः an elephant (-का) a woman whose husband is living.

सिन्दुरिका Red-lead.

सिन्दुरित *a.* Reddened, made red.

सिन्दुरि Red cloth or clothes.

सिन्धुः [सिन्दु-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य धञ्च Tv.] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mālva; Me. 29 (where Malli's remark सिन्धुर्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); Māl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note *ad. loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -9 White borax. -10 A kind of musical mode (राग). —pl. The inhabitants of the Sindhu country. —f 1 A great river or river in general; पिब-स्वसौ पाययते च सिन्धुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46; S. 5. 21; Ku. 3. 6; 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu. -Comp. —उत्थं, —उपलं rock-salt. —ककः cuttle-fish bone. —खलः the country Sindha. —ज, —जम्बु *a.* 1. aquatic. -2. river-horn. -3. sea-horn, born in the Sindh country. (-जः) the moon. (-जं) rock-salt. —नाथः the ocean. —पुष्पः a conch-shell. —राजः, —पति N. of Jayadratha; Ve. 3. —लणं rock-salt. —वारः a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). —शयना N. of Vishnu.

सिन्धुकः, सिन्धुवारः N. of a tree.

सिन्धुरः An elephant.

सिन्धु 1 P. (सिन्धति) To wet, moisten.

सिन्धः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिन्ध्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayini; see सिन्ध्रा.

सिन्ध *a.* Every, all, whole, entre.

सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिन्धा-वी See शिन्धा-वी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, haling vessel. -3 Ved. A stream. -Comp. —उत्पाता 1. a dis-

ease of the veins &c. -2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. —जालः enlargement of the vessels of the eye. —मोक्षः, —व्यधः, —व्यधनं venesection.

सिक् 4 P. (सीयति, स्युत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीय-सि दुष्काः पदे N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि रत्नेभ्यस्मकसंततं रत्नमणिं सीयति U. 5. 17. —With अद् to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवरः An elephant.

सिसाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिसृक्षा Desire to create.

सिंहदः The milk-hedge, plant.

सिंहः, —सिंहकः Benzoin, incense.

सिंहकी, सिंहो The olibanum tree.

सीक् 1. 1 A. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move. —II. 1. P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति) 1 To be impatient. -2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [सिक्कते सिक्कतञ्जेन, सीक्-अरन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सित पृथो दीर्घः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a plough-share. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; इषेव सीता सद्ब्रह्मक्षत् Ku. 5. 61. -3 Huebandry, agriculture; as in सीताद्वय q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayaulja', 'Dharaputi' &c. She was married to Rāma and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Rāvaṇa who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rāma came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Rāvaṇa and his host of demons, and recovered Sitā. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kuṣa and

Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage]. -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umā. 7 N. of Lakshmi. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -द्रव्यं implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -फलः the castor-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -र्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.). मया दृष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवाननं V. 4. 24.

सीयं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m*. [सिद्ध-द्रव्यं] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरद्बद्ध-सीधवे तव चदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचन-चक्रं Git. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -Comp. -गंधः the Bakula tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीधे The anna (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f*. [सि-इमनि प्रथो न ह्यो र्विथ Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमस्यायतयोऽप्यजंतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीमनि पुष्पं लको हतः Sk.; (for other senses see सीमा below).

सीमंतः [सीमोऽतः शकं] 1 A boundary-line, land mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a like; सीमंते च ह्यद्वयममं यत्र नीपं यधूनां Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A land-mark. -Comp. -उत्सर्जनं 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general); सेना सीमंतयजरेः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a*. 1 Parted (as hair). -2 Parted or marked by a line; समीरसीमंतितकेतकी काः (प्रवेशाः) Si. 3. 80; रथांगसीमंतितसंज्ञकद्वयमात्रं (पथः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काश्चिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7; Me. 100; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति ससुर्यं विवादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast -5 The horizon. -6 A suture (as of a skull). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -Comp. -अधिपः a neighbouring prince. -अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. -पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honoring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उत्सर्जनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarā* day). -निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. -लिङ्गं a boundary-mark, land mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. -धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -द्वयः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [सि-रह् प्रथो Up. 2. 25] 1 A plough; सद्यः सीरोत्कणसुरभिः शेखमरुहं मालं Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Jauaka -प्राणिः, -भुत् *m*. epithets of Balarāma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough -2 The sun. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m*. An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सीव See सिद्ध.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसके, सीसपत्रके, सीसपत्रं Lead; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीहृदः The milk-bedge plant.

सु 1. 1 U. (सविते) To go, move. -II. 1, 2 P. (सवति, सीति) To pos-

sess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (सुनोति, सुनुते, सुत; the सू of सु is changed to त् after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. -Desid. (सुवृत्ति-ते) -With उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind*. A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses: -1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगंधि. -2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुमधुमा, सुकेशी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमसं सुविचक्षणः सदा सुज्ञासिता स्त्री द्यपतिः सुसेवितः &c. सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकरं सुलभं q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of ascent, prosperity, and distress. -Comp. -अक्ष *a*. 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. -अंग *a*. well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ *a*. see s. v. -अंत *a*. having a happy end, ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक *a*. see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक *a*. see s. v. -आकार, -आकृति *a*. well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आदानं taking justly or properly; Ms. 8. 172. -आभास *a*. very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट *a*. properly sacrificed. -कृत् *m*. a form of fire. -उक्त *a*. well spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird (सरिका) (-क्तं) 1. a good or wise saying; नेतुं वांछति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्य-द्विभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. -वृक्षिन् *m*. a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. -वाच *f*. 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. -उक्ता *f*. 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. -उत्तर *a*. 1 very superior. -2. well towards the north. -उत्थान *a*. making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-नं) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मद, -उन्माद *a*. quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन *a*. easy to be approached. -उपस्कर *a*. furnished with good instruments. -कंदका the aloe plant. -कंदुः itch. कंद 1. an onion -2. a yam. -3. a sort of grass. -कंदक 1. onion. -कर *a*. (स or री.) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अथवासातुं) दुष्करं Ve. 3. 'sooner

said than dona'. -2. easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-र) charity, benevolence. -कर्मन् *a.* 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-म.) N. of Viśvakarman. -कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -कादः the Kāravēla plant. -कादिका the Kāndra creeper. -काहिन् *a.* 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-म.) a bee. -काष्ठ fire-wood. -कुङ्कः an onion. -कुमार *a.* 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रा) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugarcane. -3. a kind of grain (रयमाक). -4. a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. -कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tamālapatra. -कुमारी the Navamallikā jasmine. -कुत *a.* 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म.) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvaṣṭri. -कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well-made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नदुचे कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिर्गणैः सुकृतं चंचराभिर्गणैः Ku. 6. 47; तच्चिन्त्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. -कृतिः *f.* 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. -कृतिम् *a.* 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संता संतु निरापदः सुकृतिना कीर्तिस्थिरं वसन्तं H. 4. 132; Rg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. -कृत्यं a good action; Pt. 2. 41. -कैश(स) the citron tree. -कृतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. -ग *a.* 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. -गत *a.* 1. well-gone or passed. -2. well bestowed. (-ता) an epithet of Brūdhā. -गन्धः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-यं) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin

seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-या) sacred basil. -गन्धकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red Tulasi. -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. -गन्धरः an epithet of Siva. -गन्धि *a.* 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धि) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि न.) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. -विकला 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. -मूल the root Ustra. -मुषिका the musk rat. -गन्धिकः 1. incense. -2 sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-कं) the white lotus. -गम *a.* 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. -गहन an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. -वृत्तिः *f.* the same as above. -गृह *a.* (ई *f.*) having a beautiful house or a good, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकुटा Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत *a.* 1. held well or firmly grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is auspiciously invoked one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhisṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनामन् भृगुगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. -ग्रसः a dainty morsel. -श्रीव *a.* having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -5. of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkry-chief and brother of Vali. [By the advice of Kābandha Rama went to Sugrīva who told him, how his brother had treated him and brought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama, in recovering his wife Sita. Rama therefore, killed Vali, and installed Sugrīva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sita.] -ईशः N. of Rama. -गल *a.* very weary or fatigued. -चक्षुस् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (-म.) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. -चरित, -चरित्र *a.* well-conducted, well-behaved. (-तं, -त्रं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितममुलीय नूनं पतञ्ज 5. 6. 10. (-तर, -त्रा) *a.* well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चर्मन् *m.* the Bhūrja tree. -चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind or speckled snake. -चित्रा a kind of gourd. -चिन्ता, -चिन्तनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -चिरम् *ind.* for a very long time, very long.

-चिरायुस् *m.* a god, deity. -चूडी a pair of nippers or tongs. -चेलकः a fine cloth. -उन्नः N. of Siva. (-त्र) he river Sntlej. -जन *a.* 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent (-नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's chariotrer. -जनता 1. goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूयणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. -2. a number of good men. -3. bravery. -जन्मन् *a.* 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवता सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. -जलं a lotus. -जल्पा 1. a good speech. -2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamāni; यत्रार्जवात् सगोभीर्यं सर्वैर्य सहायलम्। सौकंठं च हरिः सुष्टः स सुजल्यो निगद्यते ॥ -जलत *a.* 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16. R. 3. 8. -तनु *a.* 1. having a beautiful body. -2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (-न्ता, -नू *f.*) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु सुखं ते सख्यः पर्यन्ति हेमकुन्दगताः V. 1. 10. -तंत्री *a.* 1. well-stringed. -2. (hence) melodious. -तपस् *a.* 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-म.) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (-न.) an austere penance. -तप्तं *ind.* most excellently, best. -तरा *ind.* 1. better, more excellently. -2. exceedingly, very much, excessively; तथा दुहित्रा सुतरां सन्निवि स्फुरत्यभानंदलया चक्षुषो Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9. 18. 24. -3. more so, much more so; मय्यपरास्या न ते चेस्त्वयि मम सुतरामेव राजन् गतोस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. -तर्जुनः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the foundation of a large building. -तिककः the coral tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-क्ष्णः) 1. the Sigu tree. -2. N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दाता R. 13. 41. -दर्शनः an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. -तुंग *a.* very lofty or tall. (-गः) the coconut tree. -तेजस् *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (-म.) a worshipper of the sun. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 130. (-णा) N. of the wife of Dilipa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरुढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा। पत्नी सुदक्षिण्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -द्वंशः a cane, ratan. -द्वत् *a.* (ती *f.*) having handsome teeth. -द्वन्तः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer.

(-नी) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. —दर्शन *a.* (नर or नी *f.*) 1. good looking, beautiful, handsome. —2. easily seen. (-नः) 1. the discs of Vishnu; as in कुण्डलोपसुदर्शनः; K. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of mount Mern. —4. a vulture. (-नी-नं) N. of Amarā. at, Indra's capital. (-नं) N. of Jambudvīpa. —दर्शन 1. a handsome woman. —2. a woman. —3. an order, a command. —4. a kind of drug. —दा *a.* very bountiful. —दाता *a.* Buddhist. —दाम्ना *a.* one who gives liberally. (-म.) 1. a cloud. —2. a mountain. —3. the sea. —4. N. of Indra's elephant. —5. N. of very poor Brahmana who came to Dvārakā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krishna and was raised by him to wealth and glory. —दायः 1. good or auspicious gift. —2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. —3. one who offers such a gift. —दिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. —2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); as सुदिनाहं in the same sense. —दीर्घ *a.* very long or extended. (-र्घ) a kind of oonumber. —दुर्लभ *a.* very scarce or rare. —दूर *a.* very distant or remote. (सुदूर means 1. to a great distance. —2. to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरत् 'from afar, from a distance'. —दृढ *a.* very firm or hard, compact. —दृशू *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-*f.*) a pretty woman. —धन्वन् *a.* having an excellent bow. (-म.) 1. a good archer or bowman. —2. Ananta, the great serpent. —3. N. of Visvakarman. —धर्मन् *a.* attentive to duties. (-*f.*) the council or assembly of gods. (-म.) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. —2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धर्मा-सी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); यथा-दुर्दीर्घालोका सुधर्मान्विता सभा R. 17. 27. —धित *a.* Ved. 1. perfect, secure. —2. kind, good. —3. happy, prosperous. —4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). —धी *a.* having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धी) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (-*f.*) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. —उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. —2. N. of an attendant on Krishna (रघु) the elnh of Balarāma. —उपास्या 1. a woman. —2. N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. —3. a sort of pigment. —धूम्रवर्ण one of the seven tongues of fire. —नंदा N. of a woman. —नया 1. good conduct. —2. good policy. —नयन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. —2. a woman

in general. —नाभ *a.* 1. having a beautiful navel. —2. having a good navel or centre. (-भा) 1. a mountain. —2. the Mśinaka mountain q. v. —निभृत *a.* very lonely or private. (-नै) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. —निश्चलः an epithet of Siva. —नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. —2. polite, civil. (-नै) 1. good conduct or behaviour. —2. good policy or prudence. —नीति *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. —2. good policy. —3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, q. v. —नीय *a.* well disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-या) 1. a Brahmana. —2. N. of Sisupāla q. v. —3. Ved. a good leader. —नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-लः) common flax. (-लः), नीलकः a blue gem. —नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. —नौ *n.* water (?). —पक्क *a.* 1. well-cooked. —2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-क्का) a sort of fragrant mango. —परमो a woman having a good husband. —पथः 1. a good road. —2. a good course. —3. good conduct. —पथिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सु-पथः) a good road. —पद्म orris root. —पर्ण *a.* (र्ण or र्णी *f.*) 1. well-winged, —2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. —2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. —3. any supernatural bird. —4. an epithet of Garuda. —5. a cock. —केतुः N. of Vishnu. —पर्वकः = सुपर्व. —पर्णा, पर्णी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. —2. a pool abounding with lotuses. —3. N. of the mother of Garuda. —पर्वति *a.* 1. very spacious. —2. well-fitted. —पर्वत् *a.* well jointed, having many joints or knots. (-म.) 1. a bamboo. —2. an arrow. —3. a god, deity. —4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). —5. smoke. (-*f.*) white Dhruvā grass. —पलः पित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. —2. skillfully retreated. —पात्र 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. —2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. —पाद् (याद् or पद्मी *f.*) having good or handsome feet. —पार्श्वः 1. the waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष). —2. N. of the son of Sampāti, elder brother of Jatāyū. —पीतं a carrot. (-नः) the fifth Muhurta. —पुंसि a woman having a good husband. —पुष्प *a.* (पुष्पा or पुष्पी *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-पुः) 1. the coral tree. —2. the Sirisha tree. (-पुः) 1. cloves. —2. the menstrual excretion. —पुष्टिर्द

a. 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. —2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. —पूर *a.* 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. —2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). —पूरका the Baka-pnehpatrie. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. —2. public, notorious. —प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. —प्रतिभा spirituous, liquor. —प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1. standing well. —2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्टा) 1. good position. —2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. —3. establishment, erection. —4. installation, consecration. —प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1. well-established. —2. consecrated. —3. celebrated. (-ता) the Udambara tree. —प्रतिष्ठात *a.* 1. thoroughly purified, —2. well-versed in. —3. well investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. —प्रतीक *a.* 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. —2. having a beautiful trunk. (-का) 1. an epithet of Kāmādeva. —2. of Siva. —3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. —प्रपाण a good tank. —प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day. break; विष्टवा सुप्रभातमय यद्यं देवो दुष्टः U. 6. —2. the earliest dawn. —प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. —प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. —2. close contact. —3. dexterity. —प्रतकः N. of Kubera. —प्रसाद *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-दः) N. of Siva. —प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-या) 1. a charming woman. —2. a beloved mistress. —कल *a.* 1. very fruitful, very productive. —2. very fertile. (-लः) 1. the pomegranate tree. —2. the jujube. —3. the Karpikāra tree. —4. a kind of bean. (-ला) 1. a pumpkin, gourd. —2. the plantain tree. —3. a variety of brown grape. —4. colocynth. —केनः a cuttle-fish bone. —क्षयः sesamum. —कल *a.* very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of the father of Sakuni. —प्राधवः N. of Siva. —बाहु *a.* 1. handsome-armed. —2. strong-armed. (-हुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mārīcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mārīcha, began to disturb the sacrifice of Viśvāmitra, but was defeated by Rāma and Lakshmana; see R. 11. 29. —जोय *a.* easily apprehended or understood. (-यः) good information or advice. —ब्रह्मपुत्रः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. —भग *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. —2. lovely,

oharming, beautiful, pretty; न तु मी-
मस्यैव सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9;
Kn. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Māl. 9. -3.
pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet;
अवणसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. -4. be-
loved, liked, amiable, dear; सुमुखि
सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वावुत्तु कृतार्थतः Gīt. 5.
-5. illustrious. (-मः) 1. borax. -2.
the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka
tree. -4. red amaranth. (-नं) good
fortune. मानिन्, सुभगमन्य a. 1. con-
sidering oneself fortunate, amiable,
pleasing; वाचलं मां न खलु सुभगमन्य-
भावः करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flatter-
ing oneself. -मगा 1. a woman be-
loved by her husband, a favorite wife.
-2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of
wild jasmine. -4. turmeric. -5. the
Priyangu creeper. -6 the holy basil.
सुतः the son of a favorite wife.
-भंगर the cocoa nut tree. -भद्र a.
very happy or fortunate. (-द्रः) N.
of Vshn. (-द्रा) N. of a sister of
Balarāma and Krishna, married to
Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a
son named Abhimanyu. -भद्रकः 1.
a car for carrying the image of a
god. -2. the Bilva tree. -भावि
a. spoken well or eloquent.
(-न्ते) 1. fine speech, eloquence,
learning; जीर्णमैव सुभाविर्तु Bh. 3.
2. -2. a witty saying, an apoph-
thegm, an apposite saying; सुभावि-
तेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न
भिद्यते यस्य स वै सुकोट्यथा पशुः
Subhāsh. -3. a good remark; बाल-
द्वि सुभाविर्तु (ग्रहं). -भिक्षं 1. good
alms, successful begging -2. abun-
dant of food, an abundant supply of
provisions, plenty of corn &c.
-भीकः the Palāsa tree. -भूतिकः
the Bilva tree. -भू a. having beauti-
ful eyebrows. (-भूः f.) a lovely
woman. (N. B. The vocative singu-
lar of this word is strictly सुभूः; but
सुभू is used by writers like Bhāṭṭi,
Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; हर पितः
क्रासि वै सुभू Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22;
Ku. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8. -मंगल a. 1.
very auspicious. -2. abounding in
sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः
f.) 1. a good mind or disposition,
kindness, benevolence, friendship.
-2. a favour of the gods. -3 a gift,
blessing. -4. a prayer hymn. -5. a
wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife
of Sagara and mother of 60,000
sons. -मद्वनः the mango tree. -मधुरं
a very sweet or gentle speech,
agreeable words. -मध्व, -मध्वन a.
slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मध्वना
a graceful woman. -मन a. very
oharming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः)
1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ना)
the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस्

a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposi-
tion, benevolent. -2. well-pleased,
satisfied. (-मः) 1. a good, divinity.
-2. a learned man. -3. a student of
the Vedas. -4. wheat. -5. the Nimba
tree. (-फ, न. said to be pl. only by
some) a flower; रमणीय एव वः सुमन-
सं संनिधेः Māl. 1. (where the ad-
jectival sense in 1. is also intended);
किं सेव्यते सुमनसा मनसापि गंधः कस्तुरि-
काजननशक्तिभृता युगेण R. G.; Si. 6.
66. (-फः) 1. the great-flowered
jasmine. -2. the Mālati creeper.
फलः the wood apple. फलं n. ntmeg.
-मत्तु a. 1. advising well. -2. very
faulty or blameable. (-मः) a good
adviser. -मंत्रः N. of the charioteer
of Dasaratha. -मित्रा N. of one
of the wives of Dasaratha and
mother of Lakshmana and Satru-
ghna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1.
having a beautiful face, lovely. -2.
pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for;
Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1. a learned man.
-२. an epithet of a Garuda. -3. of
Ganesa. -4. of Siva. (-खं) the
scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी)
1. a handsome woman. -2. a mirror.
-मूलकं a carrot. -मेखलः the Munja
grass. -मेघत् a. having a good
understanding, wise, intelligent.
(-मः) a wise man. (-फः) heart-pea.
-मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru,
q. v. -2. N. of Siva. -यवसं beauti-
ful grass, good pasturage. -यासुनः
N. of Vishnu. -युक्तः N. of Siva.
-योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana
q. v. -रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk.
-2. a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1.
good colour. -2 the orange. -3. a
hole cut in a house (सुगं also in this
sense. (-गं) 1. red sanders. -2.
vermilion. -यत्तुः red oshk. -युक् m.
a house-breaker. -युगि the Mūrvā
plant. -रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree.
-रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. -रत
a. 1. much sported. -2. play-
ful. -3. much enjoyed. -4. com-
passionate, tender. (-तं) 1. great
delight or enjoyment. -2. copula-
tion, sexual union or intercourse,
coition; सुखयुक्ता बालवनिता Bh. 2.
44. -ताली 1. a female-messenger, a
go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland
for the head. -प्रसंगः addition to
amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः
f. great enjoyment or satisfaction.
-रस a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy,
savory. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as
a composition). (-रसः, -रसा) the plant
सिंधुवार. (-रसा) N. of Durgā. (-रसा,
-रसे) the sacred basil. (-सं) 1. gam-
myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. -राजत् a.
governed by a good king; सुराजि
देशे राजत्वात् Ak. (-मः) 1. a good
king. -2. a divinity. -राज्ञे N. of a

country on the western side of India
(Surat). -जं a kind of poison. -ब्रह्मः
a. Brāhmaṇa of Surāshṭra. -रूप a. 1.
well-formed, handsome, lovely; सु-
रूप कथा. -2. wise, learned. (-वः)
an epithet of Siva. -रेम a. fine-
voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-नं) tin.
-लक्षण a. 1. having auspicious or
beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-णं)
1. observing, examining carefully,
determining, ascertaining. -2. a good
or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1. easy
to be obtained, easy of attainment,
attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलदु-
खी च स V. 2. 9; इव सुलभवस्तुपार्थ-
नादुभिवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, adapt-
ed to, fit, suitable; निष्ठान्तश्चरणोभोग-
सुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4. -3.
natural to, proper for; मातृपतासुलभो
लक्षिमां K. कोप a. easily provoked,
irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-नः)
a deer. (-ना) 1. a beautiful woman.
-2. N. of the wife of Indrajit.
-लोहकं brass. -लोहित a. very red.
(-ता) one of the seven tongues of
fire. -वक्त्रं 1. a good face or mouth.
-2. correct utterance. (-क्त्रः) N. of
Siva. -वचनं, -वचस् n. eloquence.
-वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः -का, वर्चिन् m.
natron, alkali. -वर्चलं linseed.
-वर्चसः N. of Siva. -वर्ण see s. v.
-वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal sea-
son. -2. the day of full moon in
the month of Chaitra, or a festival
celebrated in honour of Kāmadeva
in that month; (also हवसंतकः in this
sense). -वह a. 1. bearing well,
patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3.
easy to be borne. (-हा) a late.
-वासः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant
dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume
or odour. -वासिनी 1. a woman mar-
ried or single who resides in her
father's house. -2. a married woman
whose husband is alive. -विक्रान्त a.
very valiant or bold, chivalrous.
(-तः) a hero. (-तं) heroism. -विद्
m. a learned man, shrewd person.
(-फः) a shrewd or clever woman.
-विद् 1. an attendant on the
women's apartments. -2. a king.
-विद्वत् m. a king. -विद्विन् 1. a house-
hold, family. -2. wealth. -विद्वत्तुः an
attendant on the women's apart-
ments (wrongly for सेविद्वत् q. v.).
(-लं) the women's apartments,
harem. -विद्वह्ना a married woman.
-विध a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind.
easily. -विनीत a. well-trained,
modest. (-ता) a tractable oow.
-विहित a. 1. well-placed, well-de-
posited. -2. well-furnished, well-
supplied, well-provided, well-arrang-
ed; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि
परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहसमकरद्वेषाच्च
सरे तत्सुविहितं Māl. 1. -3. well done

or performed. —बी (बी)ज *a.* having good seed. (—जः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. the poppy. (—जः) good seed. —बीराम्लं sour rice-gruel. —वीर्य *a.* 1. having great vigour. —2. of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (—वी) 1. great heroism. —2. abundance of heroes. —3. the fruit of the jujube. (—वी) wild cotton. —वृक्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. —2. a hymn of praise. —वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्तं वर्तते लघुसंदेशपादा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. —2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुवृत्तानि सुवृत्तेन सुवृत्तेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य सेवया; or सुवृत्तेऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सम्मार्गपत्तिरेपि च। महतां पादलघोऽपि स्थयस्यैव कंडकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (—वृ) a good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. —वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. —2. humble, quiet. (—ल) N. of the Trikūṭa mountain. —व्रत *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (—तः) a religious student. (—व्र) 1. a virtuous wife. —2. a tractable cow, one easily milked. —व्रत *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. —व्रत *a.* capable of being easily done. —व्रतः the Khadira tree. —व्रतः undried ginger. —व्रतः N. of Siva. —व्रतित *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. —व्रतित *a.* well taught, trained, well-disciplined. —व्रतः fire. (—व्र) 1. a peacock's crest. —2. a cock's comb. —व्रतं yellow sandal-wood. —व्रत *a.* cold, frigid. (—व्र) coldness. —व्रत *a.* good-tempered, amiable (—व्र) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. —2. N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishṇa. —व्रतः the gum olibanum tree. —व्रत *a.* 1. well-heard. —2. versed in the Vedas. (—व्र) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. —व्रत 1. well arranged or united. —2. well-fitted; Mā. 1. —व्रतः close union or embrace. —व्रत *a.* N. of the wife of Janaka. —सदृश *a.* agreeable to look at. —सन्नत *a.* well directed (as an arrow). —सरणः N. of Siva. —सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. —2. bearing or enduring well. (—हः) an epithet of Siva. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (—रः) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. —2. competence. —3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. —सारवत् *n.* crystal. —सिकता 1. good sand. —2. gravel. —3. sngar. —स्थ *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. —2. in health, healthy, faring well. —3. in good

or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. —4 happy, fortunate. (—स्थ) a happy state, well-being; सुस्थे को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुस्थि in the same sense). —स्थिता *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. —2. health, convalescence. —स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (—तः) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. —स्वपनः an epithet of Siva. —स्वर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious. —2. loud. —हित *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. —2. beneficial, salutary. —3. friendly, affectionate. —4. satisfied. (—तः) one of the seven tongues of fire. —हृद *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (—मः) 1. a friend; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Kn. 4. 27; मंदारंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. —2. an ally. —भेदः the separation of friends. —वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. —हृदः a friend. —हृदय *a.* 1. good hearted. —2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of हृद).

सुख *a.* [सुह-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. —2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; विश्वः प्रसेदुर्नरते बभूवः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखभवा निस्वनः 3. 19. —3 Virtuous, pious. —4 Taking delight in, favorable to; S. 7. 18. —5 Easy, practicable; अयोसिलस्थुमसुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49. —6 Fit, suitable. —खा The capital of Varuṇa. —खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनते दुःखास्तुलं तदसुखं सरं V. 3. 21. —2 Prosperity; अहं सुखदुःखयोस्तुल्यं सर्वस्वस्थासु यत् U. 1. 40. —3 Well-being, welfare; health, cheeriness, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय &c. —5 Facility, easiness, ease. —6 Heaven, paradise. —7 Water. —खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. —2 Well; सुखमास्तं भवतु 'may you fare well'. —3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कंधा सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10. —4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. —5 Rather willingly. —6 Quietly, placidly. —Comp. —अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. —2. friendly. —3. destroying happiness. —आधारः paradise. —आह्व *a.* suitable for bathing. —आजातः N. of Siva. —आयतः, —आयन *a.* good or well-trained horse. —आरोहः *a.* of easy ascent. —आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. —आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. —आशः 1. eating at ease. —2.

pleasant food. —3. N. of Varuṇa. —आशकः a cnumber. —आसक्तः an opithet of Siva. —आस्वाद *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. —2. agreeable, delightful. (—वृ) 1. a pleasant flavour. —2. enjoyment (of pleasure). —उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. —2. a husband. —उदकं, —उत्तं warm water. —उदयः down or realization of happiness. —उदक *a.* resulting in happiness. —उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. —उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. —एवित *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. —ऊर्जिकः natron. —कर, —कार, —दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. —चारः a good horse. —जात *a.* happy. —वृ *a.* giving pleasure. (—वृ) N. of Vishnu. (—वृ) 1. a courtesan of Indra's heaven. —2. the river Ganges. —3. the Sami tree. (—वृ) the seat of Vishnu. —दोहा a cow easily milked. —बोधः 1. sensation of pleasure. —2. easy knowledge —भाग्य, —भाज *a.* happy. —भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. —मोदा the gum olibanum tree. —रात्रिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakshmi). —2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. —वर्चकः, —वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. —वासः a water-melon. —अव, —श्रुति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3. —संगित *a.* attached to pleasure; S. 5. 11. —साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. —2. gratifying, pleasant; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Mā. 9. 25.

सुखाक 8 U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den A. 1 To feel happy or glad. —2 To rejoice. —3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखित्व *a.* Happy, glad, joyful —*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंशुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Siva); see खट्वांग.

सुह A technical term used by Pāṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. स्वनामस्थान.

सुह 10 U. (सुहयति) 1 To despise, disregard. —2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. -2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice). -3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. -तः 1 A son. -2 A child, offspring. -3 A king. -तः -तं A Soma libation. -*Comp.* -अयिन् *a.* desirous of progeny. -आत्मजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-daughter. -उत्पत्ति *f.* birth of a son. -निर्विशेष *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son; R. 5. 6. -वस्करा the mother of seven children. -स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. -*m.* The father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमर्धमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिक *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a child or children. -*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनांवा यदि सुतिनी वद वक्ष्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. -2 To treat like a son.

सुतु *a.* Well-sounding.

सुय्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. -2 A sacrificial oblation. -3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra. -*f.* The earth.

सुत्तन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. -2 A student who has performed his ablations (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice.)

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुधु धीयते धीयते वेधा वा क Tv.]

1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia; निषीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथान्विष्यते न सुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 The nectar or honey of flowers. -3 Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges. -6 Whitewash, plaster, mortar; कैलासमिणरेष्व सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K., R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -*Comp.* -अंशुः 1. The moon. -2. camphor. -रत्नं a pearl. -अंगः, -आकारः, -आधाराः -आवासः the moon. -उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. -जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer. -द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -धवलित *a.* plastered, white-washed. -निधिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -पार्श्वः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician

of the gods. -भवन् a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः *f.* 1. a plastered wall. -2. a brick-wall. -3. the fifth Muhūrta or hour after noon. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity. -भृतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. a sacrifice, an oblation. -मयं 1. a brick or stone building. -2 a royal palace. -नोदका camphor. -वर्षः a shower of nectar -वर्णि *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. the moon. -3. camphor. -वासः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. वासा a kind of cucumber. -सितं *a.* 1. white as mortar. -2. bright as nectar. -3. bound by nectar; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकान्तः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45. (where it has senses 1 and 2 also) -सृतिः 1. the moon. -2 a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. -स्थविन् *a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectars Bh. 2. 6. -स्रवा uvula or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of Garuḍa; see गरुड.

सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow. **सुनासी (शी) रः** An epithet of Indra.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, who were sons of Nīkumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive, and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottama, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other.]

सुन्दर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. -रः N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful woman; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त *p. p.* [स्वप् -कर्तरि क] 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep; न हि सुतस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति सुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. -तं Sleep, sound sleep. -*Comp.* -जनः midnight. -ज्ञानं a dream. -स्वच् *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः [स्वप् -क्ति] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुमः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. -सं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुमन् 1 A bymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice.

सुर I. 6. P. (सुरति) 1 To rule, govern. -2 To shine. -II. 10 P. =स्वर q. v.

सुरः [सुधु राति ददायमोष्टे सु-रा-क] 1 A god, deity; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद् देवाः सुरा इत्यभिप्रेक्ष्यताः Rām.; सुधया तर्प्यते सुरान् पितृभ्यः V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16 -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -*Comp.* -अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras*, R. 8. 79. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अध्वक्षः N. of Siva. -अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. -2. the chirp of a cricket. -हन् *m.* N. of Siva. -हन्तु *m.* N. of Viśhnu. -अहि 1. gold. -2. saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आपना 'heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. -आलयः 1. the mountain Meru. 2. heaven, paradise. -हृज्यः N. of Brihaspati. -हृज्या the sacred basil. -हृद्वा, -हृद्वाः, -हृद्वरः N. of Indra. -गोपः a cochineal. -जित् *m.* N. of Garuḍa. -हृषा a celestial elephant. -हृष्टः the Śāla tree. -हृष्टाः, -हृष्टवरः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Siva. (-री) 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. Durgā. -वसन्तः 1. the sun. -2. Indra. -उत्तरः sandal-wood. -ऋषिः (सुराभिः) a divine sage. -कादा an epithet of Viśvakarman. -काशुकं rain-bow. -गणः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a host of gods. -गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. -ग्रासणी *m.* N. of Indra. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Brahmā. -तक्षः a tree of paradise. -तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha q. v. -दारु *n.* the Devadāru tree. -दीपिका an epithet of the Ganges. दुडुभी the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods. -2. N. of Airāvata. -द्विप् *m.* 1. a demon; R. 10. 15. -2. Rābū; R. 2. 39. -धुस्तु *n.* rain-bow; सुरधुरिद्वि दूराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. -धूपः turpentine, resin. -वदी, -निम्नगा an epithet of the Ganges. -पतिः an epithet of Indra. -पथः the sky, heaven. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru q. v. -पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पवृक्ष. -म्रियः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Brihaspati. -धूर्तं identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. -धूरुः the Devadāru tree. -मन्दिरं a temple. Māl. 9. 1. -युवति *f.* a celestial damsel. -नासिका a flute, pipe. -लोकः heaven. -सुन्दरी 1. a celestial woman. -2. N. of Durgā. -वत्सन् *n.* the sky. -वल्गुमा white Dhruvā grass. -वह्नी the sacred basil. -विद्विस्, -वैरिन्, -शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit; a demon. -विलासिनी an *apsaras*. -शाखिन् *m.* the Kalpataru q. v. -सञ्जन् *n.* heaven, paradise. -सरति, -सिन्धु *f.* the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठमृतमैशम्. R. 2. 75. -सुन्दरी, -क्षी 1. a celestial

woman ; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Durgā.
—स्थानं a temple.

सुरंगः -गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building ; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरंगां कारयित्वा Dk. ; सुरंगया बहिरपगतो युष्मासु Mu. 2 ; (written also सुरंगा).

सुरभि a. 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous ; पाटलसमगसुरभिवन-वाताः S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Shining, handsome ; तं सौरभेयं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Good, virtuous. -भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg -3 Resin of Sāls, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 The Samt tree. -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of spring ; V. 2. 20 -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Bakula tree -11 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The scented basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty ; सुतां तदीयां सुरभिः कृत्वा प्रातिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Mātṛis. -10 The east. -n. 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulphur. -3 Gold. -Comp. -वृत्तं fragrant butter, well seasoned ghee. -त्रिकला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. arecanut. -स्वर्च f. large cardamoms. -वृक्षः the Sarala tree. -पत्रा the rose-apple. -वाणः an epithet of Cupid -मासः the spring. -सुखं the commencement of spring. -स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिम् m. F. of fire.

सुरभित a. Perfumed, scented.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine ; सुरा वै मलमलानां Ma. 11, 94 ; गौडो पे-डो च माध्वो च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. -Comp. -आकरः a distillery. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a distiller. -आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. -आसवः spirituous liquor. -उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. -करः the cocoa nut tree. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. -ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. -प a. 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable. -3. wise, sage. -पानं, -पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. -पानं, -भाणं a wine-glass or cup. -भगः yeast. -महः the froth or scum

of spirituous liquor during fermentation. -संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. -सुः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

सुरंगा See सुरंग.

सुवनः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

सुवर्ण a. [शोभनो वर्णीत्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. -वर्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 The thorn-apple. -वर्ण 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloe-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. -वर्ण 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (m. also) ; नन्दवं दशसुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māshas or about 175 grains Troy (m. also). -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -Comp. -अक्षः N. of Siva. -आरुषः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -2. the thorn-apple. -अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. -कली a variety of plantain. -कर्तु, -कार, -कृत् m. a goldsmith. -गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. -गैरिकं a kind of red chalk. -जीविकः N. of a tribe, (गविकः शाखिकश्च काश्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविकश्च पंचेते गणिकः स्मृतः॥). -गुण्य the globe-amaranth. -गुण्य a. abounding in gold ; e. g. सुवर्णगुण्यता पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. पृथ्वी a. coated with gold, gilded. -विदुः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a form of Siva. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -वृथी yellow jasmine. -रूपकः a. abounding in gold and silver. -रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva. -वणिज्ज m. N. of a mixed caste. -वर्णः N. of Vishnu. -वर्णः turmeric. -सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. -स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् a. 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुवर्म a. 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same ; all. -नरः Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour ; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुवर्मं Git. 7 ; सुवर्माविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्मभञ्जितं मुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

सुवरी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black oumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

सुवादः An epithet of Siva.

सुविः f. 1 A hole ; of. शवि. -2 A tube, pipe.

सवि (वी)म a. 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -मः 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर a. 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. -रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः f. 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance ; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sū. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्णः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. -व्या A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between हृत्ता and विहता, two of the vessels of the body.

सुवेषः 1 N. of a tree (करपर्द). -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Cane or ratau.

सुष्ठु ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much ; exceeding ; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहं द्रष्टेन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly ; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S. ; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदं सुष्ठुते.

सुष्ठु A rope, cord, string.

सुह्राः (m-pl.) N. of a people ; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्राद्विस्तमाश्रित्य वैतसीय R. 4. 35.

सृ I. 2, 4 A. (सृते, सृयते, सृत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also) ; असृत सा नागवधूपभोग्यं Ku. 1. 20 ; कीर्तिं सृते दुष्कृते वा दिनस्ति U. 5. 31. -With प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. -II S. P. (सृजति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

सृ a. (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. -f. 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

सृकः 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

सृकरः 1 A hog, pig ; see सृकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. -र 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म a. [सूक्ष्मं सूक्ष्मं च नेद ; Up. 4. 176] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic ; जलान्तरस्थसूक्ष्मीको तसूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. -2 Little, small ; इदं सुषुप्तं सूक्ष्मं यथिना रक्तध्वजे S. 1. 19 ; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty,

artful, sntble, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. -इमः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of Siva. -इमं 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सवच. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a signre of speech, thus defined by Mamma-ta :—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्ये प्रकाशयते । प्रमेण केनचित्चन तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -Comp. —आत्मन् m. N. of Siva. —एला small cardamoms. —तंडुला the poppy. —तंडुला 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. —वृक्षित quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. —इक्षिन्, —दृष्टि a. 1. sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. -2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp-minded. —द्वार n. a thin plank of wood, a board. —देहः, —शरीरं the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिंगशरीर q. v.). —पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. —रुणं a kind of basil. —विट्पत्नी wild pepper. —चीजः the poppy. —बुद्धि a. sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-द्धिः f.) sharp: wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. —मक्षिका, —का a mosquito, gnat. —मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation'). —शर्करा small gravel, sand. —शालिः a kind of fine rice. —पदचरणः a sort of louse.

सू 10 U. (सूचयिते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; सूचयितुं सूचयितुं स मात्स्यसमुद्रबोधे (गंधः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; S. 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal; स जातु मेवमानोऽपि सुसहारी न सूच्यते K. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षेऽयं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. -6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. —With अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यत नलं प्रातं कर्मचंडामिसूचितं Mh.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक a. (सूचिका f.) [सूच-ण्वल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. —कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company. -6 A Buddha. -7 A Siddha. -8 A villain,

scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. —Comp. —वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [सूच-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची f. [सूच-इत् वा ङीष्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle. -3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षवं मे चरणं S. 1; so मुखे कुशसूचि-विद्धे S. 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पक्षगररसूचये K. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; दंड-स्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तुशकदेन वा । ब्राह्मण-कराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गुरुहेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. —अग्र a. needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminate. (-ग्रं) the point of a needle. —अस्यः a rat. —कटाहस्यायः see under व्याय. —खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. —पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. —पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. —भिक्ष a. bursting open at the points of the hnds; पुरुच्छायापवनवृत्तयः केतकेः सूचिभिक्षेः Me. 23. —भेद्य a. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, natter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. —मुख a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed. (-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass -3. a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. —रोमन् m. a hog. —वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mungoose. —शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. —Comp. —धरः an elephant. —मुख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. [सूच-क्] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. —m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् a. Pointed. —m. N. of Garuda.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. [सूच-क्] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. —तः 1 A charioteer; सूत चोदयाश्चान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावद्वात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brāhmana caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूत पुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवात्पुत्रे वे 3. 33. -3 The son of a Varsya by Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpeater. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. —तः 2 Quick-silver. —Comp. —तनया an epithet of Karna. —राज m. quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जनवासीचे q. v.). —कः, —कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूति f. [सूच-इत्] 1, Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिर-सूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. —Comp. —अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). —ग्रहे the lying-in-chamber. —मासः (also सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सुतिका A woman recently delivered. —Comp. —अगारं, —दृष्टं, —नेहं, —भवनं the lying-in chamber. —रोगा sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. —पत्नी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सुत्या See सुत्या.

सुत्वरं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. —2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्रयते हि भगवता विंगलेन; जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. —3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तस्मिन्पुन मया नि-सृष्टार्थद्वीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. —4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं [सूत्र-अच्] 1 A thread, string-line, cord; पुष्पमालासुवर्णेण सूत्रं शिरसि धारयते Subhāsh.; मणौ वज्रसूत्रकीर्णं सूत्र-ध्यायस्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —2 A fibre; सुरागना कर्षति खंडितामासूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. —3 A wire. —4 A collection of threads. —5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिक्षासूत्रपात्रं ब्राह्मणः Tarka K. —6 The string or wire of a puppet. —7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. —8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined: —स्वशास्त्रमनादिगंधं सात्वद्वि-श्वतोमुखम् । असौमनसवर्धं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. —9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकल्प-सूत्र, आपस्तंबसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. —10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). —Comp. —आत्मनः a. having the nature of a string or thread. (—m.) the soul. —आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. —कंठा 1. a Brāhmspa. —2. a pigeon, dove. —3. a wag-tail. —कर्मन् m. carpentry. —कारा, —कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras —कोणः, —कोणका a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (दण्ड). —गदिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. —चरणं N. of a class of *charaṇas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. —हंता a thread, string. —तकुंडी a distaff, spindle. —वृद्धि a. 'poor in threads,' having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पदः सूत्रवृद्धिर्गता गत, Mk. 2. 9. —धारा, —धारा 1. 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined: —नाट्यस्य सद्गुणानि तस्यैव स्याः स-जीवकम् । रंगदेवतागुणान् स्रजपात्र इति सूत्रः ॥

—2. a carpenter, an artisan. —3. the author of a set of aphorisms. —4. an epithet of Indra. —विदकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhist writings. —वुषः the cotton plant. —भिद् m. a tailor. —सृत् m. = सूत्रपात्र. q. v. —यंत्रं 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. —2. a weaver's loom. —वीणा a kind of lute. —वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. —2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्राला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सूत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेषया). सूत्रित p. p. [सूत्र-क्] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. —2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रित्व a. (जी f.). [सूत्र अस्यर्थे इति] 1 Having threads. —2 Having rules. —m. A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. —2 To effuse, pour out. —3 To deposit. —4 To distil, flow. —5 To eject, throw away. —II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. —2 To strike, hurt, kill. —3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. —4 To pour out, effuse. —5 To assent, agree, promise. —6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूत्र-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. —2 Pouring out, distilling. —3 A well, spring. —4 A cook. —5 Sauce, soup. —6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. —7 Split pease. —8 Mud, mire. —9 Sin, fault. —10 The office of a charioteer. —11 The Lodhra tree. —Comp. —कर्मन् a. cookery. —शाला a kitchen.

सूदन a. (नी f.). [सूत्र-भावे लुट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive, दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. —2 Dear, beloved. —नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. —2 Assenting to, promising. —3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सूदन p. p. [सू-क् कस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. —2 Blown, blossomed, opened, huddled. —3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for सूत or सूय in this sense). —नं 1 Bringing forth, perturbation. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 A flower.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिचर इव सुप्र आमिषलोभयो भीरकश्च M. 2. —2 The sale of meat. —3 Hurting, killing, destroying. —4 The soft palate, uvula. —5 A girdle, zone. —6 Inflammation

of the glands of the neck called mumps. —7 A ray of light. —8 A river. —9 A daughter. —10 An elephant's trunk. —नः (f. pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पंचशूना.

सूनिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. —2 A hunter.

सुनुः [सुनु-ङ्] 1 A son; पितृवमे-वेको सुनुमन् K. —2 A child, an offspring. —3 A grandson (daughter's son). —4 A younger brother. —5 The sun. —6 The Arka plant.

सूनुः f. A daughter.

सूनुत a. 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूनुतागिरश्च सुर-यः पुण्यसुखयुक्तमध्यगीत Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. —2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनुतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तुणानि भूमिद्वन्द्वं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनुता । पतास्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. —3 Auspicious, fortunate. —4 Beloved, dear. —5 Ved. Quick, active. —ता 1 The goddess of true speech. —2 An excellent song. —3 N. of Ushas. —4 Food. —तं 1 True and agreeable speech. —2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. —3 Auspiciousness.

सूदः [सुहेन पिबते, सु-वा घञर्थे क पृथो Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानानि शा-स्त्रार्थं वृषीं सुप्रतानिब Subhāsh.; Ms. 3. 226. —2 A sauce, condiment. —3 A cook. —4 A pan, vessel. —5 An arrow. —6 Split pease. —Comp. —अणं asa-foetida. —कारः a cook. —धूपनं, —धूपकं asa-foetida.

सूमः [सू-मक्] 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 Sky or heaven.

सूर 4 A. (सूरते) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण a. Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सूरति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकादुदयेन, सू-क्क; Up. 2. 24] 1 The sun. —2 The Arka plant. —3 The Soma. —4 A wise or learned man. —5 A hero; king. —Comp. —चक्षुः a. radiant as the sun. —सुतः an epithet of Sturn. —सुतः the charioteer of the sun, i. e. Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an excellent root.

सूरत a. 1 Kindly-disposed, com- passionate, tender. —2 Calm, tranquil. —ता A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रि] 1 The sun. —2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवागदारे वंशेऽस्मिन्पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. —3 A priest. —4 A wor- shipper. —5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; e. g. महिनाथसूरि. —6 N. of Kṛishṇa.

सूरिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) Wise, learned.
—*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar,
pandit.

सूरी 1 *N.* of the wife of the
sun. —2 *N.* of Kuntī *q. v.* —3 Black
mustard.

सूर्य (इयं) 1. 4, *P.* (इक्षति, इक्षयति)
1 To respect, honour. —2 To dis-
respect, disregard, slight.

सूर्य (इयं) *Disrespect.*

सूर्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्यः See शूर्य.

सूर्यिः—सौ *f.* 1: An iron or metallic
image; *Ms.* 11. 103. —2 The pillar of
a house. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 At
dawn.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुनाति
कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. *Sk.* on *P.* III.
1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये सपर्यावर-
णाय दृष्टेः कल्पेन लोकस्य कथं तस्मिन् *R.*
5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is re-
garded as a son of Kāśyapa and Aditi
of. *S.* 7. 20. He is represented as mov-
ing in a chariot drawn by seven hor-
ses, with Aruna for his charioteer. He
is also represented as all-seeing, the
constant beholder of the good and bad
deeds of mortals. Sanjna (or Chhaya
or Asvini) was his principal wife, by
whom he had Yama and Yamuna, the
two Asvins and Satru. He is also de-
scribed as having been the father of
Manu Vaivasvata the founder of the
solar race of kings]. —2 The tree called
Arka. —3 The number 'twelve' (derived
from the twelve forms of the sun). —4
The swallow-wort. —5 *N.* of Siva.
—*Comp.* —अपरायः sunset; *Ms.* 80. —अर्पे
the presentation of an offering to the
sun. —अस्मन् *m.* the sun stone. —अश्वः
a horse of the sun. —अस्तं sunset.
—आपः heat or glare of the sun,
sunshine. —अलोकः sunshine. —आवर्तः
a kind of sun-flower. —आह *a.*
named after the sun. (—हः) the
gigantic swallow-wort. (—हः) copper.
—इन्दुसंगमः the day of the new moon
(the conjunction of the sun and
moon); दृष्टिः सूर्येन्दुसंगमः *Ak.* —उत्थानं,
—उदयः sunrise. —ऊढः 1. 'brought by
the sun', an evening guest; *Pt.* 1.
170. —2. the time of sunset. —उपस्थानं,
—उपासना attendance upon or worship
of the sun; *V.* 1. —कमलं the sun-
flower, a heliotrope. —कांतः 1. the
sun-stone, sun-crystal; *S.* 2. 7. —2.
a crystal. —कतिः *f.* 1. sun-light. —2.
a particular flower. —3. the flower of
sesamum. —कालः day-time, day.
—अनलचक्रं a particular astrological
diagram for indicating good and bad
fortune. —ग्रहः 1. the sun. —2. an
eclipse of the sun. —3. an epithet of
Rāhu and Ketu. —4. the bottom of a

water jar. —ग्रहणं a solar eclipse.
—चंद्रौ (also सूर्यचंद्रमसौ) *m. dn.*
the sun and moon. —जः, —तनयः —पुत्रः
1. epithets of Sugriva. —2. of Karna.
—3. of the planet Saturn. —4. of
Yama. —जः, —तनयः the river
Yamunā. —तेजस् *n.* the radiance or
heat of the sun. —तक्षत्रं that con-
stellation (out of the 27) in which
the sun happens to be. —पर्व *n.* a solar
festival, (on the days of the
solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.).
—पुत्री 1. lightning. —2. the river
Yamunā. —प्रभव *a.* sprung or de-
scended from the sun; *R.* 1. 2.
—फणिचक्रं = सूर्यकालानलचक्रं *q. v.* above.
—भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun.
(—कः) the tree Bandhūka or its
flower. —मणिः the sun-stone. —मंडलं
the orb of the sun. —यंत्रं 1. a repre-
sentation of the sun (used in
worshipping him). —2. an instru-
ment used in taking solar obser-
vations. —रश्मिः a ray of the sun,
sun-beam. —लोकः the heaven of the
sun. —वंशः the solar race of kings
(who ruled at Ayodhyā). —वर्चस् *a.*
resplendent as the sun. —विलोकनं
the ceremony of taking a child out
to see the sun when four months old;
cf. उपनिषद्मणं. —संकमः, —संक्रांतिः
f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal
sign to another. —संज्ञं saffron. —सारथिः
an epithet of Aruna. —सिद्धांतः a cele-
brated astronomical work (supposed
to have been revealed by the god
San). —स्तुतिः *f.* —स्तोत्रं a hymn
addressed to the sun. —हृदयं *N.* of a
hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. —2 The
daughter of the sun. —3 The hymn
about the marriage of Sūryā. —4 A
new bride. —5 A drug. —6 The
coccynthus.

सूर 1 *P.* (सूरति) To bring forth,
bear, produce, beget.

सुषणा A mother.

सुष्यती A woman about to be
confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1, 3 *P.* (सरति, सरति, also धावति;
ससार, अशरीर-अवसृ, सस्रियति, सृष्टि, सृज्)
1 To go; move, proceed; सुगमः प्रदाक्षिणं
ससृः *Bk.* 14. 14. —2 To go towards,
approach; निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रगीताः
ससृण्वेनं *Rām.* —3 To rush upon, assail;
(तं) ससारमिमुखः सूरः शार्ङ्गं हवकुंजरं
Mb. —4 To run, go fast, slip away
from; सरति सहसा बाहोर्मध्यं गताचपबला
सती *M.* 4. 11. —5 To blow (as wind);
तं वेदायौ सरति सरलस्कंधसंवहजन्मा *Me.*
53. —6 To flow. —*Caus.* (सारयति-ते)
1 To cause to go or move. —2 To
extend. —3 To rub, touch gently
(with the fingers); तंजीमादौ नयन-

सलिलौ सारयित्वा कथंचित् *Me.* 86. —4
To push back or away, remove;
सारयतीं गंडाभोगात्काठिनविषमामेकवेणीं
करेण *Me.* 92. —*Desid.* (सितीर्यति) To
wish to go &c.

सृकः [सृकः] 1 Air, wind. —2 An
arrow. —3 A thunderbolt. —4 A lotus
(केरव).

सृकं दु *f.* Itch, scab.

सृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृकं

सृकणी

सृकन् *n.*

सृक्किणी

सृक्किन् *n.*

सृकं

सृकणी

सृकन् *n.*

सृक्किणी

सृक्किन् *n.*

सृगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a
sling (भिदिपाल).

शृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृज् 1. 6 *P.* (सृजति, सृजर्ज, अत्राक्षति,
सृजयति, सृष्टि, सृष्टि) 1 To create, produce,
make (in general) ; to procreate,
beget (progeny &c.); अयं नारी
तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् पशुः *Ms.* 1. 32, 33,
34, 36 ; तंतुनाभा स्वत एव तंतुं सृजति
S. B. —2 To put on, place on, apply.
—3 To let go, let loose, release. —4 To
emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out;
असृष्टारं कर्णं वतः *Bk.* 3. 17;
आनदशोतामिव बाणद्वष्टि हिमसुतिं देववर्ती
ससृज् *R.* 16. 44, 8. 35. —5 To send
forth, utter (as words); वचस्पद्यसेते
तस्मिन्मसृजं गिरमात्मभूः *Ku.* 2. 53, 7.
47. —6 To throw, cast, discharge;
ससृज् दृष्टिं *Ku.* 3. 69. —7 To leave,
quit, abandon, send away; forsake,
give up; *Ku.* 1. 53. —II. 4 *A.* (सृजते)
To be let loose or sent forth.—*Desid.*
(सिद्धयति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृष्ट-क] 1 Created,
produced. —2 Poured out, omitted.
—3 Let loose. —4 Left, abandoned.
—5 Dismissed, sent away. —6 Ascer-
tained, determined. —7 Connected,
joined. —8 Much, abundant, numer-
ous. —9 Ornamented; see सृज्.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृष्ट-क] 1 Creation,
anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः *S.*
4 ; या सृष्टिः सृष्टराद्य *S.* 1. 1 ; खीरन-
सृष्टिपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9;
सृष्टिरयिव धातुः *Me.* 82. —2 The
creation of the world. —3 Nature,
natural property. —4 Letting loose,
emission. —5 Giving away, a gift. —6
The existence of properties or
qualities. —7 The absence of prop-
erties. —*Comp.* —कर्तुं *m.* the creator.

सृजिकाक्षाः Natron, alkali.

संज्ञयाः *N. m. pl.* of a people.

सृणिः *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मदाधिकरिणां दुर्पोषणां चै सृणिः H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. —*गृणिः* 1 An enemy. —2 The moon,

सृणी A book for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle.

सतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. —2 A way, road, path (fig. also); भेते सुती पार्थ जानन् योगी सुहति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. —3 Hurting, injuring.

सुतर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —री 1 A stream, river. —2 A mother.

सूदरः A snake.

सूदाकुः काकु दुश् च Up. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. —2 Fire. —3 A deer. —4 The thunderbolt of Indra. —5 The sun's disc or orb. —*f.* A river, stream.

सुप 1 P. [सर्पति, सुव; desid. सिमुसति] 1 To creep, crawl glide, gently. —2 To go, move.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटी A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृपः The moon.

सृष्टः, सृष्ट 1 A. (सर्पति, सुमति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —र A kind of deer.

सृ 9 P. (सृणति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक 1 A. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः [सिच-चच्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees); सेकः सीकारिणा करेण विहितः कामं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. —2 Emission, effusion. —3 Seminal effusion. —4 A libation, an offering. —5 Seminal fluid. —6 A drop of anything. —Comp. —पात्रं 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. —2. a bucket.

सेकिमं A radish.

सेकु *a.* (कत्री *f.*) One who sprinkles &c. —*m.* 1 A sprinkler. —2 A husband. —3 A water-bearer.

सेक्य A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सिच-ण्डुल् Sprinkling. —कः A cloud.

सेचनं [सिच-भावेष्टुट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने धारयासे मे S. 1. —2 Effusion, aspersion. —3 Oozing, dripping. —4 A bucket. —Comp. —घटा a watering-pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेडुः 1 Water-melon. —2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyā.

सेतुः [सि-तृ Up. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनीं सतसेतुबंधनो जलसंयात इवासि विदुतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. —2 A bridge in general; वेदेहि पश्यामलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना केनिलमंभुराशिं R. 13. 2; सेनैर्बन्धद्विरद्वेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. —3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. —4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. —5 A boundary, limit. —6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; इत्ययुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भियरन् सर्वसेतवः Subhāsh. —7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. —8 The sacred syllable om; मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तरसेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । सवत्यनोक्तं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्यते Kālikā. P. —Comp. —बंधः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः Subhāsh. ; Ku. 4. 6. —2. the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Laukā by Nala and the other monkeys). —3. any bridge or cause-way. —भेदिन *a.* 1. breaking down barriers. —2. removing obstructions. (—*m.*) N. of a tree (देवी).

सेतुकः 1 A hawk, cause-way, bridge. —2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिबस् *a.* (सेदुवा *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. —2 A tail.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना [सिन, सह इनेन प्रयुगा वा; Up. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेनापिरच्छद्वस्तस्य द्व्यनेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. —2 army personified as the wife of Kārttikeya, he god of war; cf. देवसेना. —Comp. —अग्रं the van or front of an army.

पुनः the leader or general of an army.

—अंगं a component part of an army; (these are four:—हस्यश्चरयादाते सेनांगं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). —कल्पः an epithet of Siva. —चरः 1. a soldier. —2. a camp-follower. —निवेशः the camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं दुसुलं चकार R. 5. 49.

—नी *m.* 1. a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं संकटः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. —2. N. of Kārttikeya; अधेनमदेस्तनया सुशोच सेनान्यमालीढमिहासुराक्षैः R. 2. 37.

—पतिः 1. a general. —2. N. of Siva. —3. N. of Kārttikeya. —परिच्छेद *a.* surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). —पृष्ठं the

rear of an army. भंगः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. —मुखं 1. division of an army. —2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. —3. a mound in front of a city gate. —योगः the equipment of an army. —रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis; cf. शेफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर); it is thus defined in Līlāvati:—पादोनयानकतुल्यदैर्घ्यसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽयं सेरः ॥ —सरोहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening.

सेर्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव 1 A. (सेवते, सेवित; caus. सेवयति ते; desid. सिसेरिषते; the *स्* of सेव् is changed to *ष्* after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भृत्या-स्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभयं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu 4. 21; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेव R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्याद्वनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकार्थतः सेवते 1. 14. —2 To go after, pursue, follow. —3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते सुमनसा मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता सुयेण R. G. —4 To enjoy carnally; केतकीं सेवते हत कथं रोलंब निरुपः Bv. 1. 118. —5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. —6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तसं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंढवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. —7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेवः See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* [सेव-ण्डुल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, service, attendance upon, tising, following. —2 Dependent, servile. —कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कुतम् । स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हारितं H. 2. 20. —2 A votary, worshipper. —3 A sewer. —4 A sack.

सेवने [सिव्-सेव्-ण्डुल्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्मा युक्सेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. —2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. —3 Using, enjoying. —4 Enjoying carnally; यस्करोत्येकात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः Ms. 11. 179. —5 Devotion to, friendness for. —6 Frequenting, dwelling in. —7

Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence, attendance, सेवां ला-यकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्रुतिं विदुः Mn. 3. 14 ; हिनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honoring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words ; अलं सेवयामयस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3. -Comp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude ; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service ; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवकारा). -धर्मः 1. the duty of service ; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनमप्यनम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2 the obligations of service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple.

सेवित p.p. [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by ; Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. -स 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितु m. An attendant, a dependant. सेवित्र a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. [सेव्-यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. -य्य 1 A master (opp. सेवक) ; भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12 ; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. -य्य A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual. master and servant.

सेवधि See शेवधि under शेव.

से 1 P. (सयति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine ; युतिं सेहं किं श्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in Ceylon.

सेहिकः, सैहिक्यः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सैकत a. (ती f.) [सिकताः सत्यञ्च अण्] 1 Consisting of or made of sand ; sandy, gravelly ; तोयस्थेवामतिहरणं सैकतं सेतुमोचः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. -त 1 A sand bank ; सरगज इव गर्गं सैकतं सुपतीका R. 5. 75. 5. 8 ; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62 ; 14. 76 ; 16. 21 ; Ku. 1.

29 ; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -इहं ginger.

सैकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (सैहजीविन्). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक a. (की f.) [सिद्धांतं वेत्ति ठक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सेनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship ; Kn. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. (की f.) [सेनायां समवैति ठक्] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier ; पपात धूमो सह सैनिकाश्रुतिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array R. 3. 57.

सैधव a. (बी f.) [सिंधुनदीसमीपे देशे भवः अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in Sindhu ; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -वः, -वे A kind of rock-salt. -वः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu territory. -Comp. -घनः a lump of salt. -शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैधवक a. (की f.) : Relating to the Saindhavas. -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सैथी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवैति ञञ्] 1 A soldier ; Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. -न्यं An army, a troop ; स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाज्ञाय हरिसैन्यैरनुदुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरंध्रः, सैरिंध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Dasyu and an Ayogava female ; सैरिंध्रं वायुरावृत्ते सृते दसुरयोगवे Ma. 10. 32.

सैरंध्री, सैरिंध्री 1 A mail-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध्र (2). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshnjā, queen of Virāta.)

सेरिङ्ग a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सेरिभः 1 A buffalo ; गवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसति सेरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शवाल.

सैसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (सयति, सौ, असात्-असात्ता, सासयति, सातु, सित ; caus. सययति-ते, desid. सिषासति ; pass. सीयते ; the स of सो is changed to व after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोड p. p. [सह-क इडभावः] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c. ; see सह.

सोदृ a. (दी f.) [सह-दृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious ; as in सोत्कंठमालिङ्गनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bemoaning, sorrowing. -ठ ind. 1, With ardent or eager longing, anxiously ; मोदुदीयेव बलाकयासरभसं सोत्कंठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छवास a. Glad ; Mā. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सा Violent laughter. -सः, -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony ; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव n. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -हं ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोत्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty ; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; (fig. also) ; भ्रातुः सोदर्यमादमानमिन्द्रजिह्वजाभिनः R. 15. 26 ; अवज्ञासोदर्यं वारिञ्चं Dk.

सोद्योग a. 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. -नं ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार *a.* 1=सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful

सोपाधि *a.* Fraudulent. —*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिषु हि विजयाधिनिः शिलोश विदधति सोपाधि संधि दूषणनि Ki. 1. 15.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. —*च* *ind.* Obligingly, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. —*सं* *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste; Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि *a.* सोपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a stair-case, ladder; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. —*Comp.* —*पक्तिः* *f.*, —*पयः*, —*पदतिः* *f.*, —*परं* *रा*, —*मार्गः* a flight of steps, a stair-case; बलिं चास्मिन् मरुतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गं Me. 76; समारुह्य विचमामुषः क्षये तत्रान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [*सुभन्* Up. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपर, सोमपीथिव. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75); or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven astrisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣa q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical wanting of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectar-

eous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣa, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one or periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tārā, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tārā (b) also]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kuhera. -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrīva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in वृसोम q. v. —*मं* 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. —*Comp.* —*अभिष्व*: the extraction of Soma juice. —*अहः* Monday. —*आरुयं* the red lotus. —*ह्रस्वरः* a celebrated representation of Siva. —*उद्भवा* N. of the river Narmadā; R. 5. 59; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रत्न तु नमोदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका). —*कांत* *a.* lovely as the moon. (तः) the moonstone. —*क्षयः* disappearance or waning of the moon. —*गर्भः* N. of Viṣṇu. —*ग्रहः* a vessel for holding Soma. —*ज* *a.* moon horn. (—*जः*) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (—*जं*) milk. —*धारा* the sky, heaven. —*नाथः* 1. N. of a celebrated Linga or the place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad or Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादज्ञितं गुञ्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 87. —*प*, —*प* *m.* 1. one who drinks the Soma. -2. a Soma sacrificer. -3. a particular class of Pitṛis. —*पतिः* N. of Indra, —*पानं* drinking Soma juice —*पानिव*: —*पीथिव*, —*पीतिव* *m.* a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिन उद्भवरामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रातिवसन्ति स्म Māl. 1. —*पीतिः* *f.* 1. drinking Soma. -2. a Soma sacrifice. —*पुत्रः*, —*पुः*, —*सुत* epithets of Budha or Mercury. —*प्रवक्त*: a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (योत्रिव) for a Soma sacrifice. —*सुधु*: 1. the sun. -2. N. of Buddha or mercury. -3. the white water-lily. —*यज्ञः*, —*यागः* the Soma sacrifice. —*याजिन* *m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —*यौनि*: a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. —*रोगः* a particular disease of women. —*रता*, —*बह्वृ* 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godāvarī. —*वंशः* the

lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —*बह्वृ*: 1. a kind of white Khadira. -2. N. of the plants (करंज and कटफल). —*बह्वृ*: (री), —*बह्वृ* *f.* the moon-plant. —*वारः*, —*वासरः* Monday. —*विकथिव* *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. —*वृक्षः*, —*सारः* the white Khadira. —*शकला* a kind of cucumber. —*संज्ञ* campbor. —*सद्* *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitṛis; Ms. 3. 195. —*सिंधुः* an epithet of Viṣṇu. —*सुत्* *m.* a Soma distiller. —*सुत* the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. —*सुत्र* a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. —*पदक्षिणा* circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-sitra.

सोमन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrifice.

सोमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. —*m.* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोहृष्टः, सोहृष्टन Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —*ठ*, —*नं* *ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

सोष्मन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. —*m.* An aspirate.

सोकर *a.* (री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

सौकर्यं [*सुकरस्य* भावः कर्म वा शब्द] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानावासेन सिद्ध्या संगतिश्च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यं 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिशुवपुषाधिकसौकुमार्यो बाहू तदीयाविति रे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्म्य Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

सौख्यशान्तिकः, सौख्यशान्तिकः [*सुखशान्तं* पृच्छति टक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; धृन्वादी ननुपृच्छतं सौख्यशान्तिकादुपीव R. 10. 14.

सौख्यशान्तिकः [*सुखशान्तं* पृच्छति टक्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौखिक *a.* (की *f.*), सौखीय *a.* (सी *f.*)
Relating to pleasure, pleasurable,
delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रातिक, योगाचार & वैभासिक); सौगतजरखरिवाजिकायास्तु काम-व्याप्त्या प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवापीते Māl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -क Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a.* (सी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -यं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कटुण).

सौगंधिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. -कं 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कटुण). -4 A ruby.

सौगन्ध्यं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यं Ease, facility.

साचिः, साचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौङ्गी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karna. -2 N. of a great sage.

सौत्यं The office of a charioteer; Nalad 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (सी *f.*) [सुत्र अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring, or declared, in a Sūtra q. v. -त्रः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयन-रुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्यं Brotherhood.

सौदामनी; सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषयिन.

गध्या दर्शयोर्वी Me. 37; सौदामिनीव जलदोवरसंघिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Māl. 8. 14.

-2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सौदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. -कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (सी *f.*) [सुध निमित्तं रक्त बा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar.

-2 Having plaster, or plastered. -यं 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवास-सुदजेन विस्मृतः सच्चिकाय कलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. -वासः 1 a palatial building.

सौन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. -नं Butcher's meat. -Comp. -घर्ष्य a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. सौनक.

सौनन्दं The club of Balarāma.

सौनन्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

सौन्दर्यं [सुन्दर्य भावः अण्] Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance. -सौन्दर्यसारमसुधाया निकेतनं वा Māl. 1. 21; Kū. 1. 49, 5. 41.

सौपर्णं 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald.

सौपर्णयः An epithet of Garuda.

सौप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्वन् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipa- the only surviving Kuru warriors- attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्व कृता द्यौर्णिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of Sakuni q. v

सौबली, सौबलीय N. of Gāndbāri, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra.

सौभं N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air.)

सौभीकः N. of Drupada.

सौभगं 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यं [सुभागयाः सुभगस्य वा भावः अण् द्विपदबुद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); श्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयंती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छाद्यितुं V. 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, nobility. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood, (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead. -9 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्नं 1. any mark of good fortune or happiness. -2. any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). -तंतुः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलसूत्र q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -व्ययनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन *a.* marring or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. -ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रातृं Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रातृभेषां हि कुलाद्युसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) [सुमन् अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha.

सौमनस्ययनी 1 The blossom of the Mālātī creeper. -2 The Mālātī creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Budha.

सौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः, सौमित्रिः An epithet of Lakshmana; सौमित्ररपि पतिनामाविषये तत्र श्रिये कासि भोः U. 3. 45.

सोमिलः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kalidasa; भासकविः सोमिलः कविमिश्रादीनां M. 1.

सोमिचंद्र Gold.

सोमैयिकः A sage, seer, one possessing of supernatural wisdom.

सोमैयिक a. (की f.) Relating to coming from Sumera. —क Gold.

सोम्य a. (स्या or स्यो f.) [सोमे देवस्य तस्यैव वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. —2 Having the properties of Soma. —3 Handsome, lovely, charming; pleasing, agreeable. —4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; संरंभे मेधिलोऽहासः क्षणसोम्यां निनाय तं R. 12. 36; (the voc. सोम्य is often used in the sense of 'good air,' 'gentle air,' 'good man': प्रोक्तस्मिन्ने सोम्यं चित्वा जितं R. 14. 59; सोम्यं चित्वा जितं यथार्थं R. 14. 44. Me 49. Ku. 4. 35, Mā 1. 9. 25). —5 Auspicious. —6 Bright, brilliant —स्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. —2 A proper epithet by which a Brahmana should be addressed; आयुधसम्भवं सोम्यं वाच्यो विप्रोऽपि वाच्यः Ms. 2. 125. —3 A Brahmana. —4 The Udumbara tree. —5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. —6 The gastric juice. —7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. —8 An auspicious planet. —9 A Brahmana drinking the Soma juice. —10 A kind of penance (सोम्यकृच्छ्र). —स्या 1 N. of Durgā. —2 The moon-plant —m pl 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. —2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes; Ms. 3. 190. —Comp —स्यचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy —कृच्छ्रः a kind of religious penance; cf. Y. 3. 322. —स्यो the Indian white rose. —स्यः a benign or auspicious planet. —स्यतः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm —नामन a having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. —वारः, वासरा Wednesday.

सौर a. (सो f.) [सूर्य इदं सूर्य देवस्य वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. —2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. —3 Worshipping the sun. —4 Celestial, divine. —5 Relating to spirituous liquor. —सः 1 A worshipper of the sun. —2 The planet Saturn. —3 A solar month. —4 A solar day. —5 The plant called Tanhara. —6 N. of Yama, the god of death. —रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda.) addressed to Sūrya. —Comp —नक a particular religious observance. —मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). —लाकः sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (भी f.) [सुरभिः सारं अण्] 1 Fragrant —सं 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. —2 Saffron.

सौरभ्य a. (सो f.) Relating to Surabhi. —स्यः An ox.

सौरभ्यो, -सौरभ्यो 1 A cow. —2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi: तं सौरभ्यं सुराभ्यशामिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्यं 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुगन्धं सति निन्दनं Bv. 1. 38; एतानां सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. —2 Agreeableness, beauty. —3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. —नो See शौरसेन.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसध्व a. (सो f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic; Si. 13. 27. —वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यं Tastiness savoriness.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको यया चित्राण्यपदेशान् सौराज्यस्यानपरा विद्वद्भिर R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (ह्रा or ह्री f.) Coming from or relating to the district called Surāshtra (or Surat) —ह्रः The district of Surāshtra. —m. pl. The people of Surāshtra. —ह्र Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सारिः [सारस्यार्थं पुनरिह] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. —2 The Asvatree. —3 N. of Yama. —4 Of Karpas. —5 Of Sugriva. —Comp. —रसः a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a. (की f.) 1 Celestial. —2 Spirituous; vinous. —3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money). —कः 1 Saturn. —2 Heaven, paradise. —3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरी The wife of the sun.

सौरिय a. (सो f.) 1 Solar. —2 Fit for or suitable to the sun.

सौर्य a. (सो f.) Belonging to the sun, solar.

सौलभ्यं 1 Easiness of acquisition. —2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विकः A copper-smith.

सौत्व a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. —2 Being in or belonging to heaven. —वं An order, edict (?).

सावग्रामिक a. (की f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर a. (सो f.) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. —2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल a. (ली f.) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. —ल 1 Social salt. —2 Natron.

सौवर्ण a. (णी f.) 1 Golden. —2 Weighing one Suvarṇa q. v. —Comp. —भेद्विनी the plant Priyangu.

सौवस्तिक a. (की f.) Benedictive. —कः A family-priest or Brāhmaṇa.

सौवाध्यायिक a. (की f.) Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q. v.).

सौवास्तव a. (सो f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed

सौविदः, सौविद्वलः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौवीर 1 The fruit of the jujube. —2 Antimony. —3 Sonr grnel. —रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense) —Comp —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. —सारः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. —2 An inhabitant of Suvara. —3 N. of Jayadratha. —कः Sonr barley-grnel.

सौवीर्यं Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्यं Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सौष्टवं [सुष्टु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वांगसौष्टवं भव्यकृत्ये त्वरतेनेपश्यतो पात्रयोः प्रशंसोस्तु M. 1.; शरीरमसौष्टवं Mā 1. 17. 'not in good trim'. —2 Extreme skillfulness, cleverness. —3 Excess. —4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed; सौस्नातिको यस्य भव्यमस्यः R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो मयः अण् द्विवचनः] The sum of a friend. —द्वं Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (वेदमानि) विश्राण्य सौहार्दनिधः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15; सौहार्दद्वयानि निचिह्नितानि Mā 1. 4; Me. 115.

सौहार्द्यं, -सौहार्दं, -सौहृद्वयं Friendship, affection; यस्मैहृदादपि जनः शिथिलीभवति Mk. 1. 13; सखीजनस्ते किञ्च रुदसौहृद्वः V. 1. 10; Mā 1.

सौहित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. —2 Fulness, completion. —3 Kindness, friendliness.

रंक्ष 1 A. (रंक्षते) 1 To jump. —2 To raise. —3 To pour out, emit.

रंक्ष् I. 1 P. (रंक्षति, रंक्ष) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To rise, ascend, jump

upwards. -3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदे नप देवस्. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. —Caus. (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शयितं सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् कश्चित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quick-silver. -3 N. of Kārttikeya; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The hank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -Comp —अंशकः quick-silver —पुराण one of the 18 Purāṇas. —मातृ f. N. of Durgā. —वष्टी a festival in honour of Kārttikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदनं [स्कंद-स्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्ध p. p. 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंध 10 U. (स्कंधयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कंधो आरुह्यतेऽस्ती सुखेन शाखा वा कर्मणि चत्तुर्विधः; cf. Up. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree; त्रिधाघातप्रतिहततदस्कंधलम्बैर्कंदैः S. 1. 33; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु सुखांगस्कंधपंचकं St. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. —धा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. —अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. —अवारः 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3 a camp —उपानय a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark

of submission. —चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिख्य. —जः a tree growing from a principal stem. —तदः the cocoa-nut tree. —देशः 1. the shoulder; इदमुपहितसूत्रमग्रिणा स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19. -2. that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. —परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). —फलः 1. the cocoa-nut tree, -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. —बधना a sort of fennel. —मल्लकः a heron. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वाहः —वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. —शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree —शृंगः a buffalo. —स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधस् 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -m. A tree.

स्कंध 1 A, 5, 9 P. (स्कंधते, स्कन्धोति, स्कन्धाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. —Caus. (स्कंधयति-ते or स्कंधयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कन्ध p. p. 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कन्ध 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कन्धने 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop,

स्कन्ध a. (दो f.) [स्कंद-अण्] 1 Relating to Skanda -2 Relating to Siva. —द्वे The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कृ 5, 9 U. (स्कृणोति, स्कृण्वते, स्कृणाति, स्कृणीत) 1 To go by leap, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. —With प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कृ 1 A. (स्कृते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कृ 5, 9 P. (स्कृणा ष्योति) To stop, hinder.

स्कृ 1 A (स्कृते) 1 To cut, out or tear to pieces -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्कृ 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness

स्कृ 1 P. (स्कृति, स्कृति) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्कृति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चाद्विजना प्रदी

Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order). देवस्य ज्ञातनं पौरैः कथं स्कृतिष्यति Mu. 3; 3. 24; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course; Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्कृतिर्दो किरालंभः सुहृत्तत्त्वित्वेच्छितं II. 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, lisp, falter; चन्दनकमलं शिरोः स्मरति स्कृदममंजसमं मुख्यलितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्कृतिर्वीर्यनात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. —Caus. (स्कृयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; चन्दनानि स्कृयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्कृयति वचनं ते संश्रयस्यमंगं Mā. 3. 8.

स्कृति [स्कृ-भावे लृट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Tickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual staining or rubbing together.

स्कृति p. p. [स्कृ-क] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Saakṇṇ, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering; Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. —न 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake; मोक्षस्कृति Ku. 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem —Comp. —सुभग ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Ms. 28.

स्कृ 6 P. (स्कृति) To cover.

स्कृ 1 P. (स्कृति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्कृ 1 P., 10 U. (स्कृति, स्कृयति-ते, स्कृति) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्मिन् स्कृज्जलमंशुर्जलं तु ठिरेक्षताः Bk. 14. 30. —With नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. —वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन-अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनो मांसप्रथी कनककलशविशेषुमितौ

Bh. 3. 20 ; (वृद्धिदायां मनोरथाः) इदं-
 वेषे लीयते विधवास्त्रीस्तनयवि Pt. 2.
 91. -2 The nipple of the breast.
 -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any
 female animal ; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्ध-
 क्लृष्टेनारं S. 7. 14. -Comp. —अंशुं कं a
 cloth covering the breasts or bosom,
 breastmantle. —अग्रः a nipple. —अंगरागः
 a paint or pigment smeared on the
 breasts of women. —अंतरं 1. the heart.
 -2. the space between the breasts ;
 (न) मुणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17,
 R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast
 (said to indicate future widowhood).
 —आभोगः 1. fulness or expanding of
 the breasts. -2. the circumference or
 orb of the breast. -3. a man with
 large breasts like those of a woman.
 —तटः, -टं the slope of the breast; cf.
 तट. —, -रा, -पायकः, -पायिन् a. suck-
 ing the breast, a suckling. —पानं
 sucking of the breast. —भरः 1. the
 weight or heaviness of breasts; पद्मा-
 मस्थिपत्नया सुदुः स्तनभरणानीतया नम्रतां
 Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts
 like those of a woman. —भवः a
 particular position in sexual union.
 —मुखं, -वृत्तं, -शिखा a nipple.

स्तनयः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [स्तन्-स्तुट्] 1 Sounding, a
 sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering,
 rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning.
 -4 Breathing hard.

स्तनंधय a. [स्तनं धयति ये खयं युम् च]
 Sucking the breast ; यदि बुध्वते हरि,
 शिशुः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता महा
 Bv. 1. 53 ; तवाकशायी परिवृत्तभारगयया
 मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Māl. 10. 6.
 -यः An infant, a suckling ; R. 14. 78 ;
 Si. 12. 40.

स्तनयिष्ठा [स्तन्-स्तुट्] 1 Thundering,
 thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2
 A cloud, U. 3. 7. 5, 8. -3 Light-
 ning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A
 kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. [स्तन् कर्तरि क] 1
 Sounded, sounding, noisy ; Me. 28.
 -2 Thundering, roaring. —तं 1 The
 rattling of thunder, rumbling of
 thunder-clouds ; रोधोस्तनितस्तनितमुखरो
 मासम भुविक्लृप्तास्ताः Me. 37. -2 Thunder,
 noise. -3 The noise of clapping the
 hands. -Comp. —फलः the Vikaukata
 tree.

स्तन्यं [स्तने मयं यन्] Mother's milk,
 milk ; पितृ स्तन्यपोत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp.
 —स्यागः leaving off the mother's milk,
 weaning ; स्तन्यस्यागस्यभृति सुमुखी दंत-
 पालिका Māl. 10. 5 ; स्तन्यस्यागं यावत्
 पुत्रयोर्वेसास्व U. 7.

स्तन्यकः A bunch, cluster ; कुसुम-
 स्तन्यकश्च द्वे गमी स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2.
 104, R. 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तम् See स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भ p. p. [स्तम् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा
 क] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed.
 -2 Paralyzed, senseless, stupe-
 fied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, im-
 moveable. -4 Fixed, firm, bard,
 rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn,
 hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse.
 -Comp. —कर्ण a. pricking up the
 ears. —रोमन् m. a hog, boar. —लोचन
 a. having motionless or unwinking
 eyes (said of gods).

स्तम्भता -रं 1 Rigidity, firmness,
 hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तम्भिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness,
 stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, im-
 moveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibi-
 lity, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तम्भः A goat, ram.

स्तम्भु n. = स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम्भ 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confus-
 ed or agitated.

स्तम्भः [स्तम्-अब्-क्वि प्रथो Uq. 4.
 96] 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5.
 15. -2 A sheaf of corn ; as in स्तम्भ-
 कर्तिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or
 bunch (in general) ; U. 2. 29, R. 15.
 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub
 or plant having no decided stem. -6
 The post to which an elephant is
 tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, in-
 sensibility ; (probably for स्तम्भ in
 these two senses). -9 A mountain.
 -Comp. —करि a. forming sheaves or
 clusters. (—रिः) corn, rice. —कर्तिता
 forming sheaves or clusters, abun-
 dant or luxuriant growth ; न शालिः स्तम्भ-
 कर्तिता वसुधैवकुम्भेन Mu. 1. 3. —वनः 1.
 a small hoe for weeding clumps of
 grass. -2. a sickle for cutting corn.
 -3. a basket for holding the heads of
 wild rice. —घ्नः, -घातः, -हय, -हननं -नी
 a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.
 —पुरं N. of a city (ताम्रलिङ्ग).

स्तम्भेरमा An elephant ; स्तम्भेरमा मुखर-
 शृङ्खलकथिणस्ते R. 5. 72 ; Si. 5. 34 ;
 Māl. 9. 33.

स्तम्भ 1 A., 5, 9 P. (स्तम्भे, स्तम्भति,
 स्तम्भानि, स्तम्भित or स्तम्भ्य ; the स् of the
 root being changed to र् after prepo-
 sitions ending in इ or उ and also
 after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest,
 suppress ; कंठः स्तम्भितवायुवृत्तिकलपः S.
 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff,
 to make immoveable. -3 To
 stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्राण-
 दध्नसिरे गात्रं तस्तम्भे च हते निमिषे Bk. 14.
 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold,
 sustain. -5 To become stiff,
 rigid or immoveable. -6 To be
 proud or elated, be stiff-necked.
 (The following verse illustrates the
 root in its different conjugations :—
 स्तम्भते पुरुषः प्रायो गीर्धनेन धनेन च । न स्तम्भानि

क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तम्भोति युवायसौ ॥). —Caus.
 (स्तम्भयतिने) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To
 make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze.
 -4 To prop, support.

स्तम्भः [स्तम्-अब्] 1 Fixedness,
 stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness ;
 रंभास्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29 ; Ki.
 12. 28 ; गात्रस्तम्भः स्तनमुकुलोदरपद-
 यकः Māl. 2. 5 ; तस्तं कलहोपहितद्विभ
 स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2. -2 In-
 sensibility, stupefaction, stupor,
 numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage,
 obstruction, hindrance ; सोऽपश्यत्पणि-
 धनेन सततेः स्तम्भकारणं R. 1. 74 ; वा-
 क्स्त्वमं नाटयति Māl. 8. -4 Restraint,
 curbing, suppressing ; कृतश्चित्तस्तम्भ
 प्रतिहतधियामंजलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop,
 support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar,
 column, post. -7 A stem, trunk
 (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9
 Absence of feeling or excitability.
 The suppression of any force of
 feeling by supernatural or magical
 means. -Comp. —उत्कीर्ण a. carved
 out of a post of wood (as a statue).
 —कर a. 1. paralyzing, benumbing.
 -2. obstructing. (—रा) a fence.
 —कारण cause of obstruction or
 impediment. —पूजा worship of the
 posts of temporary pavilions erected
 for marriages or other occasions of
 solemnity.

स्तम्भिकम् m. A kind of musical
 instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनं [स्तम्भयति स्तम्-णिच् स्तुट्] 1
 Stopping, obstructing, hindering,
 arresting, suppressing, restraining ;
 लोलोलोलुभितकरणोज्ज्वलभनस्तम्भनार्थ U.
 3. 36. -2 Paralyzing, benumbing,
 stupefying. -3 Quieting, compo-
 sure ; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or
 stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping,
 supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of
 blood. -7 Anything employed as an
 astringent. -8 A particular magical
 art or faculty ; see स्तम्भ (10). —नः N.
 of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तम्भित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2
 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed,
 collected ; see स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भिन् a. Supporting, stopping &c.
 स्तम्भिनी The Earth (one of the five
 elements).

स्तर a. [स्तृ-स्तृ-चञ्] Spreading,
 extending, covering. —रः 1 Any-
 thing spread, a layer, stratum. -2
 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [स्तृ-स्तृ-स्तुट्] The act of
 spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि (स्तृ) मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरि [स्तृ कर्मणि इ] 1 Smoke, va-
 pour. -2 A hoifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [स्तृ-अप्] 1 Praising, cele-
 brating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulo-
 gium, panegyric.

स्त्वक *a.* (*विका f.*) [*स्तु-बुर्*] Praising, eulogizing. —*कः* 1 A panegyrist, praiser. —2 Praise, eulogium. —3 A cluster of blossoms. —4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bequet. —5 A chapter or section of a book. —6 A multitude; cf. *स्त्वक* also.

स्त्वकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्त्वकन [*स्तु-बुर्*] 1 Praising, praise. —2 A hymn.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्ति 5 *A.* (*सि-वृते*) 1 To ascend. —2 To assail, attack. —3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 *A.* (*स्तेपते*) To ooze, drip, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. —2 The ocean. —3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 *P.* (*स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति*) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [*स्तिम-कर्तरि क*] 1 Wet, moist. —2 (*a*) Still, unruffled, calm; ध्रुवितस्तुकलिकातरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः *Mā.* 3. 10. (*b*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सन्नयि सोऽष्टमूर्ते स्वाशास्पाञ्चैतस्तिमितो बभूव *Ku.* 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकसितानां *Mā.* 1. 27; *R.* 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; *U.* 6. 25. —3 Closed, shut; *R.* 1. 73. —4 Benumbed, paralysed. —5 Soft, tender. —6 Gratified, satisfied. —तं 1 Moisture. —2 Fixity, steadiness. —Comp. —वायुः still air. —समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्षिः [*स्तु-किर्*] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. —2 Grass. —3 Sky, atmosphere. —4 Water. —5 Blood. —6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 *U.* (*स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते* ; तुष्टा-तुष्टे, अस्तावि-अस्ताड, स्तौष्यति-ते, स्तौते, स्तुन; *desid.* तुष्टुष्यति; the *स्* of *स्तु* is changed to *ष्* after a proposition ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; *Bv.* 1. 41; *Mu.* 3. 16; *Bk.* 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. —2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [*स्तु-कर्मणि क*] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. —2 Flattered. —तः 1 Praising. —2 *N.* of Siva.

स्तुति *f.* [*स्तु-क्तिर्*] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिभ्यो ष्यतिरिष्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते *R.* 10. 30. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric;

R. 4. 6. —3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थस्याहुतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः *R.* 10. 33. —4 *N.* of Durgā. —Comp. —गोतं a panegyric, hymn. —पदं an object of praise. —पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. —वाक् a laudatory speech, panegyric. —व्रतः a bard.

स्तुर्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; *R.* 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. —2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. —3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुक् 1 *A.* (*स्तोक्ते*) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. —2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुप् 1. 1 *P.* (*स्तोमति*) 1 To praise. —3 To celebrate, extol, worship. —II. 1 *A.* (*स्तोमते*) 1 To stop, suppress. —2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुपः A goat.

स्तुभ 5, 9 *P.* (*स्तुभोति, स्तुम्नाति*) 1 To stop. —2 To benumb, stupefy. —3 To expel.

स्तूप 4 *P.*, 10 *U.* (*स्तूपति, स्तूपयत-त*) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. —2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.); *Mu.* 3. 15. —2 A Buddhistic monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. —3 A funeral pile. —4 Strength, power.

स्तु 5 *U.* (*स्तुणोति, स्तुणुते, स्तुत* ; *pass.* स्तुते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (*महीं*) तस्मात् सरपाययतिः स क्षौद्रपटलै रिव *R.* 4. 63, 7. 58. —2 To spread, expand, diffuse. —3 To scatter, spread about. —4 To clothe, cover, overspread. —velop. —5 To kill. —*Caus.* (*स्तारय त-ते*) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तनाचिक्रिचूर्मि सैन्येऽन्वातस्तरद्भूते *Bk.* 15. 48. —*Desid.* (*तिस्तीर्षति-ते*).

स्तु *m.* A star.

स्तुतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. —2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुक्ष् P. (*स्तुक्षति*) To go.

स्तुह, स्तुह 6 *P.* (*स्तुहति, स्तुहति*) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तु 9 *U.* (*स्तुणाति, स्तुणीते, स्तीर्षि* ; *desid.* तिस्तिरि-ष्यति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see *स्तु*.

स्तेन् 10 *U.* (*Strictly a demon.* from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob; *Ms.* 8. 333.

स्तेनः [*स्तेन्-कर्तरि-अच्*] A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चाभिजा हन्ति न च नश्यति *Ms.* 7. 83. —नं Thieving, stealing. —Comp. —निग्रहः 1. the punishment of thieves. —2. suppression of the theft.

स्तेय [*स्तेनस्य भावः यन् नलोपः*] 1 Theft, robbery; *Ku.* 2. 35. —2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. —3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. —2 A goldsmith.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्य [*स्तेनस्य भावः ष्यच्*] Theft, robbery. —न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् 1. 1 *A.* (*स्तेपते*) To ooze. —II. 10 *U.* (*स्तेपयति-ते*) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्ते 1 *P.* (*स्तायति*) To put on, adorn.

स्तैमिर्य 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. —2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [*स्तु-क्च*] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोक्ततिमायति स्तोकेनायास्य-भोगति *Pt.* 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा घनं *Bh.* 2. 49. —2 Short. —3 Few. —4 Low, abject. —कः 1 A small quantity, drop. —2 The Chātaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less; पश्योदग्रदु-तस्वादिदयति बहुतरं स्तोकमुष्णं प्रयाति *S.* 1. 7. —Comp. —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; श्रेणीभारादल-समनना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां *Ms.* 82.

स्तोककः The Chātaka bird; *Ms.* 12. 67.

स्तोकश्च *ind.* By little, sparingly. स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised laudable, praiseworthy; स्तोतव्यगुण-संपन्नः केषां न स्यात्पिथो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [*स्तु-वृत्*] 1 Praise, eulogium. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः —यः A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभः [*स्तु-भृच्*] 1 Stopping, obstructing. —2 A stop, pause. —3 Disrespect, contumely. —4 A hymn, praise. —5 A division of the Sāmaveda. —6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [*स्तु-मृच्* *Up.* 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. —2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. —3 A Soma libation. —4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; *U.* 1. 51. —5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलाडनसुरो धधे स्वचं रोरर्धं *U.* 4. 20, *Mv.* 1. 18. —मं 1 The head. —2 Riches, wealth. —3 Grain, corn. —4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, land.
स्तोम्य *a.* Landable, praiseworthy.

स्तोमिकं N. of the second portion
of the Samhitā of the Sāmaveda.

स्त्येनः [स्त्ये-इन्च्] 1 Nectar. -2 A
thief.

स्त्ये 1 U. (स्त्यायतिने) 1 To be
collected into a heap or mass. -2 To
spread about, be diffused; शिशिरकडु-
कवायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनां Māl. 9. 6, 2.
21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [स्त्येन्] 1 Collected into
a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. -2
Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland,
smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -नं
1 Thickness, grossness, increase in
magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभा-
जामत्र भल्लकपूनामभुसितिगुणानि स्त्यानमं-
कृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5.
41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Neoter. -4
Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनं Collecting into a mass,
crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of
any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; S.
5. 22. -3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वारा-
त् पुंतां Māl. 6. 18; Ms. 28. -4 The
feminine gender, or a word used in
that gender; आपः स्त्रीभूतिन Ak.
-Comp. -अपारः-रं a harem, the
women's apartments. -अप्यक्षः a
chamberlain. -अभिगमनं sexual
intercourse. -आजीवः 1. one who
lives by his wife. -2. one who lives
by keeping women for prostitution.
-कामः 1. desire of intercourse with
women, fondness for women. -2.
desire of a wife. -कार्यं 1. the
business of women. -2. attendance
on women or women's apartments.
-कुमारं a woman and child. -कुसुमं
menses, the menstrual excretion in
woman. -क्षीरं mother's milk; Ms.
5. 9. -ग *a.* cohabiting with women.
-गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female
Guru or priestess. -गुरुः = ब्रह्मणः (q. v.
-द्योयः dawn, day-break. -हन्तः the
murderer of a woman. -चरितं-त्रं the
doings of women. -चिह्नं 1. any mark
or characteristic of the female sex.
-2. the female organ, vulva. -चौरः
a seducer of women, libertine. -ज-
ननी a woman who brings forth only
daughters. -जातिः *f.* woman kind,
female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked
husband; स्त्रीजितस्त्राज्ञमत्रेण सदे पुण्यं
चिन्तयति Sabdak; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं
a woman's private property over
which she exercises independent
control; it is of six kinds : -अव-
गम्यमानावहानिकं दत्तं च श्रितिकर्मणि । अविनाश-
यित्वाद्यं बहुविधं स्त्रीयनं स्त्र्यम् ॥ or according
to others : -पितृमातृपुत्रिभ्रातृदत्तपद्मः पुत्रपदम्
आश्विद्वानिकां च स्त्रीयनं परिगीतिताम्; see also

अवधायि, वयुदत्तं, योक्तं, सोदायिकं, ह्युक्तं,
परिग्राह्यं, लाघवपारिजितं, and पादवद्वानिकं. -धर्मः
1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2.
the laws concerning women. -3. men-
struation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her
courses. -धवः a man. -धवः the
female of any animal. -माय *a.* one
protected by a woman. -निबन्धनं a
woman's peculiar sphere of action
or province; domestic duty house-
wifery. -पश्योपजीविन् *m.* see छाया-
जीवः above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher,
libertine. -पिश्याचिः a fiend like wife.
-पुंतां *m.* du. 1. wife and husband.
-2. male and female; Ku. 2. 7.
-पुंनलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुंशर्मः
the law regulating the duties of man
and wife. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix
(in gram.). -प्रसंगः (excessive)
intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a
woman who brings forth only
daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved
by women. (-यः) the mango tree.
-दाहयः one who suffers himself to be
troubled by a woman. -दुहिः *f.* 1. the
female understanding. -2. the counsel
of a woman, female advice. -भोगः
sexual intercourse. -मंत्रः a female
stratagem, woman's counsel. -मुलपः
the Asoka tree. -यंत्रं a machine-like
woman, machine in the form of a
woman; स्त्रीयंत्रं केन लोके विषमसुखमयं
धर्मनाशाय सृष्ट Pt. 1. 191. -रंजनं betel.
-रत्नं 1. an excellent woman; स्त्री-
रत्नेषु मनेविशी विप्रनामा यूये तत्रेव वरा
V. 4. 25. -2. N. of Lakṣmī. -राज्यं
the kingdom of women. -लिङ्गं 1. the
feminine gender (in gram.). -2. any
mark of the female sex (as breast
&c.). -3. the female organ. -वज्ञः
submissiveness to a wife, subjection
to women -विधेय *a.* governed by a
wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4. -विवाहः
contracting marriage with a woman.
-संस्पर्शः female company. -संस्थान *a.*
having a female shape; S. 5. 30.
-संगः attachment to women, or inter-
course with women. -संग्रहणं 1. the
act of embracing a woman (im-
properly.). -2. adultery, seduction.
-समं an assembly of women. -संस्थः
1. matrimonial alliance with a wo-
man. -2. connection by marriage. -3.
relation to women. -स्वभावः 1. the
nature of women. -2. a eunuch.
-हत्या the murder of a woman.
-हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of
women. -2. rape. -हारिन् *m.* a ravish-
er or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman,
more thoroughly a woman).

स्त्रीतर-रं 1 Womanhood. -2
Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminine-
ness.

स्त्रीय *a.* (जी *f.*) [स्त्रीया इदम् नञ्

P. IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine.
-2 Suited or belonging to woman. -3
Being among women. -जं 1 Woman-
hood, nature of women, feminine-
ness; शिशुरंजं ज्ञेयं वा भवतु नञ् दद्यासि
जननः U. 4. 11. -2 The female sex,
womanhood; तुये वा ज्ञेयं वा मम समदु-
शी पतिं द्विवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्त्व-
स्त्वयस्त्वमसि ज्ञेयमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य
तुमसि लघुवृत्तिं ज्ञेयमाकलयता K. -3 A
collection of women; U. 4. 25. -4
Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रीयता-रं 1 Feminineness, effe-
minacy. -2 Excessive fondness for
women.

स्थलरं A betel-nut.

स्थगु 1 P. or Caus. (स्थगति, स्थगयति)
1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; परा-
भूयस्थानायपि तदुपराणि स्थगयति Māl.
1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रणः
अवगमैरवः स्थगितोदमीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग *a.* [स्थग अच्] 1 Fraudulent,
dishonest. -2 A abandoned, impudent,
reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. -2 The
office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of
bandage.

स्थगित *a.* Covered, hidden, con-
cealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थलं [स्थल इलच् नृक् लस्य डः Tr.]
1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared
and prepared for a sacrifice), an
altar; निवेदुरी स्थलं एव केचले Ku. 5.
12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of
clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A
land-mark. -Comp. -ज्ञायिन् *m.*, also
स्थलंज्ञायः; an ascetic who sleeps on
the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial
ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपति *a.* [स्थाक तस्य पतिः] Chief,
principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign.
-2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright,
master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5
One who offers a sacrifice to Brihas-
pati. -6 An attendant on the wo-
men's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट *a.* [तिष्ठत स्थाक, स्थं पुटे यञ्]
1 Being in contracted or difficult
circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised,
elevated and depressed. -3 The soul.
-Comp. -गत *a.* being in contract-
ed or uneven parts, being in difficult
places; अंशस्याद्द्वैतसंस्थे स्थपुटगतमपि
कथमवग्रहमाप्ति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm,
be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल-अच्] 1 Firm or dry
ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp.

स्थानकं [स्थान सार्येक] 1 A position, situation. - 2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action ; e. g.

पताकास्थानक q. v. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतत्त्व ind. 1 According to one's place or position. -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् a. [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्षयित्वेन इति] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. -m. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिन्वादेशो नन्विधौ P. 1. 1. 59. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. -यं A town, city.

स्थाने ind. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनी दृश्यन्तीनाः M. 3. 14; Kn. 6. 67. 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संस्पृशेयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक a. [स्थापयति स्था निष्-ण्डल्] Causative to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple or erector of an image.

स्थापनं [स्था-णिच्-स्तुट्] 1 (a) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, instituting. (b) Regulating, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving; cf. ईषवन.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage management.

स्थापित p. p. [स्था-णिच्-क] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed

to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Mā. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. -त्वं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. [स्था-मनिच्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अस्थामन्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् a. [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरक्षणविश्वसि कल्पति स्थायिना गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. -m. A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिमात्र below); Si. 2. 87. -n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *Sthāyibhāva*); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च कोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा। युगपत्ता विस्मयश्चेत्यमहौ प्रोक्तः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायीभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक a. (का or की f.) [स्था-उकच्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintending or head of a village.

स्थावर a. [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, in, active, slow. -3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावरणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. -रं 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ma. 1. 41), मन्व्यः स ते स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिपर्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Kn. 6. 58. -2 A how-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heirloom. -Comp. -अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. -आत्मन् a. of immoveable form; Kn. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -त्वं 1 Fixedness, stability. -2 The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासकः [स्था-त-स्थायादौ क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A hubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थास्तु a. [स्था-स्तु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 12. -स्तुः A tree.

स्थित p. p. [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुञ्जलितः प्रयात...द्यायेव तं भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धृष्ट्य केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mn. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Kn. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33; धर्मं स्थिताः (राजानां) Mā. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Kn. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being, close or at hand. -तं A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle 'iti' (as a word). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठश्च recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. -प्रज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रज्ञाति यदा कामात् सर्वान् पार्थ मर्गातान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. -मेमन् m. a stannoch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः f. [स्था-क्तिच्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितं नो रे वृद्ध्याः क्षणमपि मदाधेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षो-गृहे स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितार्थं प्रतिष्ठेयाः स्थितार्थां स्थितिमाचरे R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; सम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Mā. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथवा स्थितिरियं मन्दमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continu-

ance; ब्रह्मस्थितेरधिगमसाम्प्रति प्रसवे V. 5. 15; कर्मो कुम्भस्थितये स्थितिः Ku. 1. 18, B. 6 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31; Ku. 1. 18; S. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance; Mā. 9. 32, B. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation, (one of the three states of human beings); सगस्थितिप्रत्यहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account; नत्ता च यथास्थितिः Pt. 1. 113. -Comp. -पदं the proper basin (for flow), the right path; Mu. 3. 8. -स्थापक a. fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (का) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिम् a. 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent; R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थाङ्गिलः [स्थङ्गिले शयिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थापतिरेव स्थाप्ये ण्य] A guard of the women's apartments. -र्यं Architecture, building.

स्थालं [स्थलति तिङ्यनाद्यच् आहारि वृत्] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूपे the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि मिश्रकाः संतीति स्थाप्यो नाधिभार्यन्ते Sarva. 8.; स्थाप्यो वेद्यमद्यो पचाति तिलखलीमि-धनेष्वेदमात्रेः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुत्राका boiled rice in a cooking-pot. *स्थाप्यः see under स्थाप. -बिले the interior or hollow on a caldron.

स्थाविर a. (रा or री f.) Thick, firm. -रं Old age (commencing after

seventy); (बुद्धः स्थावरोत्कर्षं वर्षीयान् नयति परं).

स्थिर a. [स्था-विरच्] (compar. स्थैर्यम्; Superl. स्थैर्यम्) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जनमांतरस्तद्भूतानि S. 5. 2; स स्थायुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुखभो-निःश्रेयसाकाङ्क्ष वा V. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 30; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless; Kn. 2. 38. -3 Immoveably fixed; U. 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting; Me. 55; Mā. 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion. -7 Steady in conduct steady. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid. -11 Strong, intense. -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; Ku. 5. 47. -रा 1 A god, deity. -2 A tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A bull. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of Kārttikeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The plane, Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius). -रा 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silk-cotton tree. (स्थिरिकु means 1. to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort S. 4. स्थिरिकु means 1. to become firm or steady. -2 to become calm or tranquil.). -Comp. -अंशियः the marshy date-tree. -अनुगतम् a. firm in attachment, constant in affection. -आत्मन, -चित्त, -चेतसः, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; R. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविन् a. long lived, lasting. (-म.) the silk-cotton tree. -आरम्भ a. firm in undertakings, persevering. -कुट्टका 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). -गङ्गा the champaka tree. (-धा) 1 the trumpet-flower. -2. the Katak plant. -उद्गः the bhoj tree. -द्वारा 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीविता the silk-cotton tree. -वृद्धः 1. a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. -पत्रा the marshy date-tree. -पुरः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञा a. 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. -प्रतिबन्ध a. firm in opposition, obstinate; S. 2. -प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. -फलः a kind of gourd. -योगिनः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -योगिन a. ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. -रंगः indigo. -श्री a. having everlasting prosperity. -संगरः a. faithful to a promise, true, veracious,

-सौहृद a. firm in friendship. -स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or steady; keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर a. More firm, fixed &c. -रः The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-रत्न 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; S. 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थुङ् 6 P. (स्थुङ्ति) To cover.

स्थूणा [स्था-न्क् उक्तादेशः पुषो Tv.] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणा-निक्षणन्यायेन S. B. -3 An iron image or statue. -4 An anvil. -Comp. -नि-क्षणन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 light. -2 The moon.

स्थूरा 1 A bull -2 A man.

स्थुरिन् m. A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थवीयस्, superl. स्थविह) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्थूणाणि स्थूलान् स्थीयते बहिरदम-वत् Si. 2 78 (where it has sense 6 also; स्थूलहस्तावहेयान् Me. 14, 106; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं व्यास-ति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig-also); as in स्थूलमाने q. v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. -ला The jack tree. -लः Large cardamoms. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger intestine near the anus. -आरुणः a snake. -उपपतः 1. a large fragment of a rock or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle part of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. -कङ्किका the silk-cotton tree. -कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root. -2. red garlio. -काय a. fat, corpulent. -सेहः, -ह्वेदः an arrow. -बाणः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. -सारः the marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a. foolish, doltish. -सारः a kind of large reed. -नासः -नासिक a. thick-nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar. -पटः -टं coarse cloth. -पट्टा cotton. (-हं), -पट्टाकः coarse cloth. -पाद a. club-footed, having swelled legs. (-दा) 1 an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk-cotton tree. -प्लुत m. pl. the five grosser elements (according to

Bāṅkhyā sphil.) —भरिच a kind of berry (बङ्गोल). —मान rough or lo-exact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूल a kind of radish. —लस-श्च a. 1. munificent, liberal, generous. —2. wise, learned. —3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. —4. taking careless aim. —बलकलः the red Lodhra tree. —शर्मा a woman having a large vulva. —शरीर the grosser or material and perihale body (opp. सूक्ष्म or शिवाशरीर q. v.). —शङ्खः शक्तिः a thick or coarse cloth. —शिरिषा a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —बद्धपदा 1. a large bee. —2. a wasp. —सूक्ष्म a. mighty and subtle (as the god). —लकुषः the lakucha tree. —हस्ता an elephant's trunk.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. —ः a. sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-रं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness ; Pt. 1. 190. —2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन m. A camel.

स्थिर m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness ; द्वायोपसः संहतः स्थिरभाजः Si. 18. 33 ; न यत्र स्थिरानं दधुरनिभयप्रतिनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —यः 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge ; H. 4. 1. —2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (स्ति f.) More firm, stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेय a. Very firm, strongest ; (superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थैर्ये [स्थिरस्व मयः यत्] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. —2 Continuance. —3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy ; Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. —5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थोणयः, स्थोणिकः A kind of perfume.

स्थार 1 Firmness, strength, power. —2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थोनिन् m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. —2 A strong horse.

स्थाल्यं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. —2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्त्रवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्तस् 1, 4 P. (स्तमति, स्तस्यति) 1 To inhabit. —2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्तसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ता 2 P. (स्तानि, स्तात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution ; सुगन्धमाभिसि स्तातः. —2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —Caus. (स्तायति-ते, स्तायति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle ; (तायेः) सतुयमेना स्तपयाम्युदुः Kn. 7. 10 ; स्तिवस्तपयताधरा Git 12. U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47 ; Si 2 7, Me. 43. —Desid (सिञ्जति) To wish to bathe. —With अप् to bathe after morning. —न्ति to plunge deep into, i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in ; see निञ्जान.

स्तपय a. 1 Causing to bathe. —2 Used for bathing. —न् 1 Sprinkling, washing. —2 Bathing, ablution ; रेजे जनैः स्तपयसद्विद्वत्तान्मूर्तिः Si. 5. 57.

स्तपित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्तान p. p. Bathed, washed, purified by ablution —तः 1 One whose course of holy study is over. —2 An initiated householder ; cf. स्तावक.

स्तानका 1 A Brāhmana who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Āśrama (that of a Brāhmachārin) —2 A Brāhmana just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ) —3 A Brāhmana who is a Bhikṣu (beggar of alms) for any religious object ; Ms. 11. 2 —4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्तान [स्ता-मावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution immersion in water ; स्तन-प्रतिज्ञान स्तानोत्तमं. काश्यपः S. 4. —2 Purification by bathing any religious or ceremonial ablution. —3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. —4 Anything used in ablution. —Comp. —अगार a bath-room. —कुश Kūśa-grass. —होण a bathing tub. —यत्र the festival held on the full-moonday in the month of Jyeshtha. —यत्र a bathing-garment : मकन किं पवित्र स्तानयत्र मुनत् प्रपद्य H 2. 106. —विधि 1. the act of ablution. —2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्तानय a. [स्तानय तिन् छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing ; स्तानययस्त्राक-यया पत्रोर्णं चण्डरज्यते M. 5. 12. —य Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing ; R. 16. 21.

स्तानकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्तानपन् The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing Ms. 2. 209.

स्तायुः [स्ताति शुभ्रति दोषोऽस्या स्ता-उत् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew ; स्तयुस्तानुयुक्तसोऽपमलिनं निर्मोसमयदिय योः Bh. 1. 30. —2. The string of a bow. —Comp. —अस्मिन् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्तायुका See स्तायु.

स्ताव, स्तावन m. A tendon, muscle.

स्तिङ् 10 U. (स्तेयति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To love, be in love.

स्तिङ् 4 P. (स्तिङ्गति, स्तिङ्ग) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked) ; किं ह्यस्तु बालेस्तिङ्गितारम ह्य उच्ये स्तिङ्गति मे मनः S. 7 ; स च स्तिङ्गितारयोः U. 6. (where अस्मायाः may be genitive also). —2 To be easily attached. —3 To be pleased with, be kind to. —4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. —5 To be smooth or bland. —Caus. (स्तेयति-ते) 1 To make unnotious, anoint, besmear, lubricate. —2 To cause to love. —3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्तिङ्ग a. [स्तिङ्क] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender, Māl. 5. 20. —2 Oily,unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil ; उत्पद्यमानं यद्वि तदयते स्तिङ्गमभिजातमयः Ms. 59 ; स्तिङ्गवेजी-सार्वे 18 ; Si. 12. 62 ; Māl. 10. 4. —3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. —4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent ; जनकनि ह्यस्तिङ्गविद्युत्प्रिया न ममोद्विष्टो V. 4. 1. Ms. 37 ; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. —5 Smooth, emollient. —6 Moist, wet. —7 Cooling. —8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable ; प्रतिस्तिङ्गवेर्जन-पद्विद्युत्तुः यैः पविमानः Ms. 16. —9 Lovely, agreeable, charming ; स्तिङ्ग-गोपारनिधि R 1. 36, Ms. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. —10 Thick, dense, compact ; स्तिङ्गवद्व्यापकवत् वसति रामगिर्याश्रमे (चक्रे) Me. 1. —11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —यः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person ; विद्वैः स्तिङ्गवद्व्यक्तमाये हेस्वतां यति किञ्चित् H 2. 190 ; or स स्तिङ्गवद्व्यक्तमाये चामयति यः Subhāsh. ; Pt. 2. 166. —2 The red castor-oil plant. —3 A kind of pine. —य 1 Oil —2 Bee's-wax. —3 Light, lustre. —4 Thickness, coarseness. —Comp. —जनः an affectionate or friendly person a friend ; स्तिङ्ग-जनसोऽभिधक् हि ह्यु सं सद्योदेवं भवति S 3. —संयुक्तः a kind of rice of quick growth. —वृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze. —पत्रा-त्रा the jujube.

स्तिङ्गना-रं 1 Oiliness. —2 Blaudness. —3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्तिङ्गा Marrow.

सू 2 P. (सौति, सूत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

सूत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

सू m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted, for सारु after acc. dual).

सू f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

सूया A daughter-in-law; ससुपास्य-त पुत्रभोगयया सूययेवाविद्वर्षेन्द्रियः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

सूय 4 P. (सुत्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

सूह 4 P. (सुहति, सुह्य or सूह) To vomit.

सूह, सूहा-हिः f. -ही The milk-hedge goat.

स्नेहः [सिंह-वत्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहद्वारास्त्रिषयो-र्षोगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदर-स्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gūpas according to the Vaiseshi-ka). -3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. -5 Oil; निर्विद्वि-ष्यस्नेहः स दक्षांतमुपेयिवात् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased. -अमुद्विः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आशः a lamp. -हेवः, -भेवः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्व ind. affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love; S. 4. 16. -द्रिष a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -बीजः the Pīyāla tree. -प्लुः phlegm. -भूमिः f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रसः sesamum. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमदित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहस्याक्ति-रविरहजं सुचत्ता वाप्यमुपेयं Mo. 12. -सं-भाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहक m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. [सिंह-गिरि लु लुट् वा] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing, or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिक a. (नी f.) [स्नेह-गिनि] 1 At-
tached, affectionate, friendly. -2
Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend.
-2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A
painter.

स्नेहः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of
disease.

स्ने 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap
round, envelop.

स्नेह्य 1 Unctuousness, oiliness,
lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness.
-3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्नेह 1 A. (स्नेत, स्नेदित) 1 To throb,
palpitate; अस्नेदित्वा वामं च Bk. 15.
27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble,
quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्नेदः [स्ने-वत्] 1 Throbbing, palpi-
tation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion;
मनो मंदस्नेदं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशत्
Kb. 2. 61.

स्नेदनं [स्ने-वत्] 1 Throbbing, palpi-
tation, palpitation, quivering; वामाक्षि-
स्नेदनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1; so अधरं, बाहुं,
शरीरं &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3
The quickening of a child in the
womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्नेदित p. p. [स्ने-क] 1 Throbbled,
quivered. -2 Gone. -तं A pulsation,
throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध 1 A. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend,
or vie with, emulate, rival, compete,
be equal with; अस्पर्धितं च रामेण Bk.
15. 65; कस्तैस्तव स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2
To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध a. Emulous, envious.
स्पर्धनं 1 Competition, emulation. -2
Envy, Jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध-अ] 1 Emulation, rivalry,
competition; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धा शुद्ध-
धीर्बलमन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3
Defiance. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धक a. (नी f.) 1 Rival, emulating,
competing, vying with; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विदुमेतु R. 13. 13, 16.
62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud.
-m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श 10 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To take,
take hold of, touch. -2 To unite,
join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः [स्पर्श, स्पृह वाचत्] 1 Touch,
contact (in all senses); तदिदं स्पर्श-
क्षमं रसे S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact
(in astr.). -3 Confit, encounter.
-4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of
touch. -5 The quality of touch or
tangibility, touch, the object or विषय
of skin (स्पर्श); स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S.
-6 That which affects or influences,
affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness,
disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant
of any of the five classes of letters
(from क् to घ्); काद्यो माताः स्पर्शाः.
-9 A gift, donation, presentation.

-10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12
Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. जो
An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ
a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रियं the
organ or sense of touch. -उदय a.
followed by a consonant. -उपलः,
-मणिः a kind of jewel considered to
be the same as 'philosopher's stone'.
-तन्मात्रं the subtle element of tangi-
bility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant.
-वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the
sense of touch. -संचारिन् a. contagi-
ous, infectious. -स्नानं ablution at
the entrance of the sun or moon into
a eclipse. -स्नेदः, -स्नेदः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) [स्पर्श स्पर्श-वा
स्पृह] 1 Touching, handling. -2
Affecting, inducing. -नः Air,
wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, con-
tact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3
Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift,
donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sāṅkhya
philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. -2 Soft,
soft or agreeable to the touch; Ku.
1. 55.

स्पर्ध m. A distemper, disorder of
the body, disease.

स्पर्ध 1 A. (स्पर्धते) To become wet
or moist.

स्पर्श 1 U. (स्पर्शते) 1 To ob-
struct. -2 To undertake, perform.
-3 To string together. -4 To touch.
-5 To see, behold, perceive clearly,
spy out, espy.

स्पर्शः [स्पर्श-अ] 1 A spy, a secret
emissary or agent; स्पर्शे ज्ञानैर्गन्तवति
तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20; see अपस्पर्श
also. -2 Fight, war, battle. -3 One
who fights with savage animals (for
reward), or the fight itself.

स्पृह a. [स्पृह-क नि-इङ्मावः] 1 Dis-
tinctly visible, evident, clearly per-
ceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पृहे
जाते प्रसूये K. 'when it was br ad
day-break'; स्पृहाकृतिः R. 18. 30;
स्पृहार्थः &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full-
blown, expanded. -4 One who sees
clearly. -ह ind. 1 Clearly, distinct-
ly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. (स्पृह-
कृ means 'to make clear or distinct,
explain, elucidate.') -Comp. -अर्थ
a. intelligible, clear. -गर्भा a woman
whose how evident signs of pregnan-
cy. -प्रतिपत्तिः f. distinct notion,
clear perception. -भाषित, -वक्तु a.
plain-spoken, out spoken, candid.

स्पृहयति Den. P. To make clear,
explain, elucidate.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver
or extricate from. -2 To gratify. -3

To grant, bestow. -4 To protect. -5 To live.

सुखा 6 P. (सुखति, पश्यति, अस्पर्श-
नस्यति-अस्पर्शति, स्वस्वति-स्पर्शति, स्पर्श-स्पर्श,
स्पर्श) 1 To touch; सुखनपि यत्रो हति H. 3. 14, कर्णे परं सुखति हति परं समुलं Pt. 1. 304. -2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पश्यति तद्वर्गमिदं Ku. 3. 22. -3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. -4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. -5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; B. 3. 43. -6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्तता वसन्तः सुखनिभ R. 3. 32; विनाप्यर्थ-
वतिः सुखति बहुमानोक्ततिपदं H. 1. 175. -7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. -8 To refer or allude to. -9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). -Pass To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; U. 1. 48. -Caus. (स्पर्शयति) 1 To cause to touch. -2 To give, present; माः कोदिशः स्पर्शयता यशोभो H. 2. 49.

सुख a. (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; 'ममसुखः हृदि-
सुख' &c.

सुखी The prickly night-shade.

सुख्य a. Tangible.

सुख p. p. [सुख-क] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. -2 Come in contact with, touching. -3 Reaching, applying or extending to; असुखयुक्त-
तरं Ku. 6. 75. -4 Affected, seized; Ms. 69; अनसुखं R. 10. 19. -5 Tainted, defiled; Ms. 8. 205. -6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अर्वाः सुखा यनस्वी-
कनेमसुखाः शला दन्तः 1 शेषाः सुखा हलः शोका निबोधानुपदानतः Sik. 38. -हं Touch.

सुखासुखि n., सुखासुखं Touching one another.

सुखि, सुखिका f. Touch, contact; लक्ष्यस्य अस्पर्शरिसुखिकया क्षापितोसि Mk. 3.

सुख 10 U. (सुखयति) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); सुखयामि जलं दुर्लभिता-
चास्मै S. 7; तपःकृशायापि सुखयती K.; न मेघिलेयः सुखयामिभूव भर्ते दिवो नाप्यल-
केभ्यारव H. 16. 42. Bh. 2. 45.

सुखनं [सुख-न] The act of de-
siring.

सुखणीय a. [सुख-अनीय] To be de-
sired or longed for, enviable, desir-
able; अहो यतासु सुखणीयवीर्यं Ku. 3. 20; यथा स्वमेव जयताः सुखणीयसिद्धिः
Mā. 10. 21; परस्परं सुखणीयशोभं न

वेदिवं हंसमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 66; U. 7. 40.

सुख्याल a. [सुख-आल] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, long-
ing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोवेभ्यः सुख्यालशो न हि वचं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु सुख्यालरेव R. 14. 45.

सुखा [सुख-अ] Desire, eager de-
sire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यति पुत्रे-
भ्यः पुत्रिणः सुखा Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

सुखाल = सुख्याल q. v.

सुखा a. Desirable, enviable. -ह्यः
The wild citron tree.

सु 9 P. (सुयति) To hurt, kill.
स्पर्श m. See स्पर्श.

सुद 1 P. (सुदति) To burst, ex-
pand.

सुदः A snake's expanded hood;
of. कट-डा. -ही Alum.

सुदा 1 A snake's expanded hood.
-2 Alum.

सुदिकः A crystal, quartz;
अपयतमले हि मनसि सुदिकमवापि रज-
निकरगमस्यः सुंनं परिवर्तयतेसुयताः K.
-का Sulphate of alumina or alum.
-Comp. -अचलः the mount Meru.
-अक्षि the mount Kailāsa.
-भिह m. camphor. -अक्षि camphor.
-अक्षय, -आक्षय, -मणि m., -भिला a
crystal stone. -यम a. crystalline,
transparent. -स्कन्धः a crystal
column.

सुदिकारिः सुदिकारिका f. Sulphate
of alumina.

सुदिकी Alum.

सुद 1. 1 P. (सुदति) To burst,
open, expand. -11. 10 U. (सुदयति) To
jest or joke with, laugh at.

सुद 1 P., 10 U. (सुदति, सुदयति) To
laugh at, joke with, deride.

सुद See सुद.

सुदणं Trembling, quivering, throb-
bing.

सुद 1 P. (सुदति) To tremble,
quiver, throb, palpitate. -10 U. or
-Caus. (सुदयति) To cause to
tremble or shake.

सुदातकः A drop of water. -कं
Crystal.

सुदातिक a. (की f.) Crystalline.
-कं A crystal.

सुदातिकं Crystal.

सुदाति p. p. Split open, burst, ex-
panded, made to gape.

सुदा 1 A. (सुदते, सुदति) 1 To
grow large or fat, to become big or
bulky. -2 To swell, increase, ex

paau; सङ्गुधुने तयोः कोपः पस्काये लक्ष-
लायकं Bk. 14. 109 -Caus. (स्फावयति ते)
To cause to grow large, augment,
increase; तावत्स्फावतां शक्तीर्वाणां आ-
किरतां सुदुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76,
15. 99.

स्फात p. p. Increased, enlarged,
swollen.

स्फातिः f. [स्फा-मिहे किन् वलीपः] 1
Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase,
growth.

स्फातिः p. p. [स्फा-क स्फाभावः] 1
Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. -2
Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3
Many, numerous, much, copious,
plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted,
joyful. -5 Pure; Bv. 4. 13. -6
Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7
Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फा-
तीक means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फातिः f. 1 Growth, increase,
enlargement. -2 Abundance, copious-
ness, plenty; धनधारदस्व च स्फातिः
सदा मे वर्तते सुदुः -3 Prosperity.

स्फार a. [स्फार-उ Up. 2. 13] 1
Large, great, increased, expanded;
स्फारकुलरुक्मापतिनिर्द &c. Mā. 5. 23,
Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; Mv.
5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. -र 1
Swelling, increase, enlargement,
growth. -2 A bubble (in gold).
-3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing,
quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5
Twaing. -र Abundance, much,
plenty. (स्फारी 1. to swell out, ex-
pand, spread out, increase, multiply;
सुस्निग्धा विमुक्षीभवति सुदुः स्फारीभवत्पा-
पः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to be-
come manifest).

स्फारणं Throbbing, shaking, trem-
bling.

स्फालः [स्फाल-व] Throbbing,
palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitation. -2
Causing to shake about or move. -3
Rubbing, friction; S. 2. 4. -4 Patting
or stroking (as a horse), gentle
rubbing.

स्फिक् f. Buttocks, hips; अंतास्फि-
क्युडपिशाचवपुस्तुलभापुमपूतीनि जग्वा
Mā. 5. 16.

स्फिक् 10 U. (स्फेदयति) 1 To
hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3
To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिक् 10 U. (स्फिदयति) To hurt
&c.; see स्फिक् above.

स्फिर a. (compar. स्फेयन्, superl.
स्फे) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2
Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुद् 1. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुदति, स्फोटयति, ते,
स्फुदति) 1 To burst or split open, break,
forth, be suddenly rent asunder

cleave, split, break ; बाह्य देवि स्फुटति हृदयं संतरे देहबंधः U. 3. 58 ; स्फुटति न सा मगतिर्नवित्ति न Gt. 7 ; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom ; स्फुटति कुसुमनि करे विरहिद्वय-बलनाथ Gt. 5 ; Pt. 1. 136, Kā. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse ; तरंगां प्रस्फुटयति Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, oraok, break open. -2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disolose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट अ. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown ; स्फुटयरागपर-नतर्पकं Si. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest ; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिद्विकारः K. P. 1 ; Kā. 5. 44 ; Mē. 70 ; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view ; कर्तुं पादः स्फुटकोरयेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure ; शुक्लाफलं वा स्फुटविदुमस्य Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous ; स्फुटदृष्टलीलमभवत्सु-तनाः Si. 9. 79 (= प्रवित्). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Load. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. -ट ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. intelligible, obvious. -2, signifoant. -सार a. bright or gemmed with stars. -फलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. -वस्त्री the heart-plant. -सारा the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -दृश्यति f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट-पुट] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटि-री f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटितं p. p. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked ; Māl. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower) ; U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति) To oover.

स्फुट 1. 1 P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुट 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति-ते) See स्फुट.

स्फुट ind. An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः fire. -कारः the sound स्फुट, a crackling noise.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति, स्फुटति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.) शांतनिद्राभ्रमपदं स्फुटति च बाहुः कुता फलमिहाहं S. 1. 16 ; स्फुटता वामके-नापि वृक्षिष्यमवलम्बते Māl. 1. 8 ; अभिमतफलं शीलां चारु प्रसारे बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general ; स्फुटद्वयनासायु-तया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitoh, struggle, become agitated ; हतं प्रयि-ष्य कर्णं स्फुटतं Kām. -3 To start, dart, spring forward ; प्रस्फुटयिष्याः परं Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow). -5 To spring or break forth, shoot ont, spring up, rise forth ; धर्मता स्फुटति निर्मलं वशा ; Ku. 3. 63. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed ; सुजास्फु-रंती को हर्षमिच्छति हरेः परिपूय वृद्धां Mu 1. 8 ; रचितकजिरसूयां वृद्धिमोक्षे प्रदीपे स्फु-रति निरदसादीं कापि राधां जगात् Gt. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine ; स्फुट कुचकुं-भवेद्यपि मणिमंजरी रंजयत तव हृदये Gt. 10 ; (तथा) स्फुटयमानं बलया च-काशे Ku. 1. 24, it. 3. 60, 5. 51. Mē. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent ; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rish suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुटयति-ते, स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -WITH अप् to shine forth or out. -अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. become known.

स्फुर [स्फुर-भावं वृ] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Cornsoating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुट-पुट] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. -4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उल्का a shooting meteor acrolite.

स्फुरितं p. p. 1 Trembling, throb- bing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shin-

ing. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed ; Māl. 2. 10. -नं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुट्य 1 P. (स्फुटयति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुट 1 P. (स्फुटति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder, clap, crash, explode ; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth ; स्फुटयन्नेव स एव संयति मम स्वप्नारभिरस्थिते Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुटयुः = स्फुटयु below.

स्फुटनी 1 The crasbing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फुट. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the begin- ning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फुटयुः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फुटनं 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति) 1 To trem- ble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलं A tent.

स्फुलनं Trembling, throbbing, pal- pitation.

स्फुलिगः, -नी, स्फुलिगा A spark of fire ; स्फुलिगावस्थया चक्षिरिधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिगिनी One of the seven ton- gues of fire.

स्फुतिः f. [स्फुट-स्फुर वा किव्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, open- ing. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फुतिमत् a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. -m A follower or worshipper of Siva (पाशुपत).

स्फेयस् a. More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फुर q. v.)

स्फेड a. Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फुर q. v.)

स्फोटः [स्फुट कणे वृ] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disolousre ; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour ; अयमपरो गंढ- र परि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts ont or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound ; बुधैर्वैवाकरणे। प्रधान-भूतस्फोटरूपसंयम्यजनकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनि-रिति व्यवहारः कृता K. P. 1, also see Saiva. S. (पाणिनीदीन). -5 The

eternal sound recognised by the Mimamsakas. -Comp. -बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Reading, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्पर्ध A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तलिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्वु See स्तु.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to preces, participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रौण्णि स्म मागमूलैर्यज्ञांसि Si. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रदीपं गमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनय-स्त्वमीदृशे H. 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्म-मवि अच्] 1 Recollection, remembrance. -2 Love. -3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पशुसूक्त एव माधवः Ku. 4. 23, 42, 43. -Comp. -अङ्गुशः 1. a finger-nail -2. a lover, lascivious person. -अगारः, -कूपकः, -गृहं, -मंदिरं the female organ. -अंध *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त, -उन्मुक्त *a.* pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. -आसन्नः saliva. -क-मेन *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act. -गुहा an epithet of Vishnu. -गुह्यं the clitoris. -वशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love; (these are ten). -स्वजः 1. the male organ. -2 a fabulous fish. -3. N. of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. -मिया an epithet of Rati. -मासित *a.* inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखनी the Śārikā bird. -बहुभा 1. an epithet of Spring. -2. of Aniruddha. -वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. -शासना an epithet of Śiva. -सखः the moon. -स्वभः the male

organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Śiva.

स्मरणं [स्म-ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनः स्मि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरि-स्मरणे सरसं मनः Gt. 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति भृगुस्मरणात् (opp. स्मृति). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regretting. -7 Rhetorical recollection regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined: -यथातुमवर्षयस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. -अमुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance. -2. the favour of remembrance; Ku. 6. 19. -अपरवर्तकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयोग्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पद्वी death.

स्मार *a.* Relating to Śmara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चारुं वाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यनमस्तेऽङ्गुलं करोति वज्रमारमना n. -रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक *a.* (स्मि *f.*) Reminding. -कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त *a.* [स्मृति विहितः, स्मृतिवैश्वर्येति वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws; कस्मैस्मार्तविवाहाग्नौ कुर्वति प्रत्यहं शुद्धे Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law-books. -6 Domestic (as fire). -तः 1 A Brahmana well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law. -3 N. of a sect. -तं An act or rite enjoined by the Smṛiti, a legal act.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आसत् Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनाञ्जुस्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. -Caus. (स्माययति) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish (स्माययते in this sense). -Desid. (स्मिष्यति) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयविजयविजिताय R. 5. 10; प्रभवः स्मयद्वयितः Bh. 3. 2, 69; Mv. 2. 22. स्मित *p. p.* 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; Pt. 1. 136. -तं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile'; सविलसस्मितं &c. -Comp. -दृष्ट *a.* having a smiling look. (*f.*) a handsome wo-

man. -दृष्ट *ind.* smilingly, with a smile; समविस्मिन्स्मन् स्मितपुष्पमाह Ku. 7. 47. -शालिन् *a.* smiling.

स्मितिः *f.* A smile, smiling.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मेटयति) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ 1. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend. -3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत; *pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (*a*) To remember, bear, or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि स्मरन्तीरां तत्र गोदावरं वा स्मरसि च तदुपायिष्वावयोर्धर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (*b*) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरारमनेऽभीष्टदेवता Pt. 1; R. 15. 45. -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; यः स्मरेत्सुंदरीकां सवाह्याम्यंतरः छाचि. -3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti; तथा च स्मरति. -4 To declare, regard, consider; Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.).; स्मृतिं दिशेति न दिवः स्मरसुंदरीयः Ki. 5. 28; कश्चिद्धृष्टः स्मरसि रसिके रवं हितस्य प्रियेति Me. 85; Mn. 5. 14; भवत्याः स्मरनात्यर्थमपिनः सावरं मम Bk. 8. 118. -Caus. (स्माययति, बुधस्माययति in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन मत्प्रियाभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वविश्यांसौदाभिर्मी Māl. 1; sometimes with two acc.; अपि चंद्रघटद्वयोः अतिक्रान्तपाथिवयुगान् स्मारयति प्रकृताः Mn. 1; य एव दुःस्मरा कालस्त्र्येव स्मारिता वयं U. 6. 31. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. -Desid. (स्मृष्यते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क्] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned; Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed; S. 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smṛiti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्ति] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अश्वत्थामा कर्तुं धनुः किं न यतः स्मृतिं ते V. 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृत्युपस्थो ह्यमो ह्यो श्लोको U. 6; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. स्मृति). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृता. -6 Desire, wish. -7 Understanding. -Comp. -अन्यः another law-book. -अपेत

१. forgotten.-2. inconsistent with Smṛiti. -3. (hence) illegal, unjust. —उक्त *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. —पथा, —विषया the object of memory; स्मृति-पथं, —विषयं बद्धं to be dead; Bb. 3. 37, 38. —मर्यादमर्षः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. —न्यायः a legal work. —हानि loss or failure of memory. —रोधः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. —विभ्रमः confusion of memory. —विरुद्ध *a.* illegal. —विरोधः 1. opposition of law, illegality. -2. disagreement between two or more Smṛitis or legal texts; स्मृति-विरोधः परिहरति S. B. —शास्त्रं 1. a law-book, code, digest. -2 legal science. —शेष *a.* deceased, dead (as a person). —शेषस्य temporary loss of memory. —साध्य *a.* capable of being proved by law. —हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर *a.* [स्मिन्] 1 Smiling; विलोक्य बृहद्विषयमिच्छितं स्वया महाजना स्मेर-मुखो भविष्यति Kn. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Mā. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकधिकमनुवृत्ति-स्मयस्मेरतरो Mā. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -Comp. —विहिरा a speaker.

स्वेद 1 A. (स्वेदते, सस्वेदं, अस्वेदन्-अस्वे-स-मर-दिष्ट, स्वेदयति ते. स्वेदयते, स्वेदितुं स्वेदुं, स्वेद; desid. सिस्वेदियते, सिस्वेदयति ते; the *s* of स्वेद is changed to *v* after a preposition ending in *r* or *u*) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अथि वलद्विषयं स्वेदयमानं मरद्विषयं किमपि लिङ्गो मञ्जु हञ्जु ध्वजः Bv. 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee. स्वेदः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्वेदा [स्वेद-मावे च] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot.

स्वेदना *a.* (वा or नी *f.*) [स्वेद-स्तु ल्युट्] 1 Golang quickly, fleet; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्वेदना नो चतुरणा Ki. 15. 16. —नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धनारण्यं पविशति यजः स्वेद-मालोकभीतः S. 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (निनिश). —नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. -Comp. —अरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्वेदनिहा A drop of saliva.

स्वेदिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; Mā. 8. 3; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्वेदिनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्वक् *p. p.* 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. -2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्वम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्वपति, स्वपति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्वमेतकः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). (For some account, see the word सन्नाजित्)

स्वयि (मी) कः [स्व ईह] 1 A cloud -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्वयिका Indigo.

स्वात् *ind.* (Strictly 3rd pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. —अव्यय. —वाद्: an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. —वादिन् *m.*, a sceptic.

स्वात्: See स्वात्.

स्यूत *p. p.* [सिद् कर्मणि क] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चिन्तासंततिनं जुगलनिबिडस्यूतं लघ्ना विषा Mā. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. —नः A sack.

सूति *f.* [सिद् भावे क्ति] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Offspring.

सूना [सिद् न्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

स्रोतः A sack, bag.

सूयः A ray of light (also *m.*). —मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्योन *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Anapicuous, propitious. —नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. —नं Happiness, pleasure.

स्रस् 1 A. (संज्ञे, स्रस्) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नाक्षत्रकरिणी ग्रहे त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गंभीरे संज्ञे दृष्टम् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; ह्यहो देवि रुद्धं हृदयं संज्ञे देहबंधा U. 3. 38; Mā. 9. 20 v. l. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. —Caus. (संज्ञयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नाक्षत्रयं युक्तानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken; Mā. 3. 8.

संज्ञा Falling, sleeping.

संज्ञनं [संज्ञ्णिच् स्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

संज्ञिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [संज्ञ्णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बंधे संज्ञिनि येकहस्तयनिवाः पयोकुला

मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्रस् *p. p.* [संज्ञ्-क] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; स्रस् शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Kn. 3. 51; कनकचलयं स्रस् स्रस् मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्रस्सर्वांगी Mk. 4. 8; स्रस्तासाधतिनात्रोल्लिखिततलो बाह्व चोरोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. —अंग *a.* 1. having the limbs relaxed. -2. swooning, fainting.

स्रास् *f.* 1 Falling, lipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

संज्ञ 1 A. (संज्ञे) To confide or trust.

स्रज् *f.* [स्रज्ये-स्रज्-क्ति नि०] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्रजमपि गिरिस्थः क्षिता धुनोत्यहिरक्षया S. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -3 Comp. —दामन् (स्रज्दामन्) *n.* the tie or fillet of a garland. —धरः *a.* wearing a garland; Gt. 12. (—) *N.* of a metre.

स्रजिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) (compar. स्रजिन्स्मरि. स्रजिह्) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आयुक्ताभरणः स्रजो हंसचिह्न-दुङ्गलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्रजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्रज्वा A rope, string, cord.

स्रज् *f.* Breaking with downwards (अपानवायु).

संज्ञ 1 A. (संज्ञे, स्रज्) To confide; see संज्ञ. —With वि. 1. to be confident! -2. to rest secure.

स्रजः [स्रज्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. -2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुली स्फुरती सा स्तनी नेत्रजलधरेः Rām. -3 A fountain, spring.

स्रजं [स्रज्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

स्रज् *a.* (संज्ञी *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. —गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. —रंगः a market, fair.

स्रजंती 1 A stream, river; वापीविषयं स्रजंती R. 17. 64; Mā. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रज् *m.* [स्रज्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या स्रजिः स्रज्या S. 1. 1; तत्स्रजुरेकांत-7. 27. -3 *N.* of Siva.

स्रस्तरः A couch, sofa (for reclining), bed; स्रस्तरमासीर्षि निषसाद K.; Ms. 2.

साह *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

साह: Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

साहक *a.* (विका *f.*) [सु निष्-पुल्ल] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. —क Black pepper.

सिध् 1 U. (सिधयति-ने) To injure, harm, ruin.

सिध् 1 P. (सिधति) To hurt, kill.

सिध् 1 P. (सिधति) To hurt, kill.

सिध् 4 P. (सिधयति) 1 To go. —2 To become dry.

स्र 1 P. (स्रयति, स्रत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निवारणेनोद् B&M. —2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोडित च धूपडे सोमितं चर-पुष्टुवत् Bk. 5. 56, 17, 18. —3 To go, move. —4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; बवते बह्व तस्यापि मिश्रभांडाययो यथा Bh&g.; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2 74 —5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret) —*Caus.* (साहयति-ने) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रास्त्राण्येदं दृक् Ms. 4. 169.

स्र *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्यामस्रतस्तुतेव Ku. 1. 45; Si. 9. 68.

स्रत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. —2 Gone.

स्रति *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीदृशसिद्धिभिर्न-मिषोद्धमंत; Mu. 6. 13; पदं तुवाःस्रति-धोतरकं Kn. 1. 6; R. 16. 44. —Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; कीदृशसिद्धिभिर्नमः (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' —2 Exudation, resin. —3 A Stream —4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रतः N. of a district; पंथः स्रत-स्रतिष्ठते Sk.; (It was situated at some distance—at least one day's journey—from Pataliputra q. v.; of. न हि देवदत्तः स्रते संनिधीयमानस्तद्वरेण पादलिपुने संनिधीयते पुण्यपदेनैकत्र दृष्टावने-कस्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

स्रनी Natron.

स्रोत *a.* (रनी) 1 Belonging to or coming from Sroghna. —2 Residing on Sroghna. —*स्र*: An inhabitant of Sroghna. —*स्र*: The gate leading to, Sroghna; of. P. IV 3. 86.

स्र *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. —*Comp.* —प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A Soma ladle. —3 A spring, cascade. —*Comp.* —इस्त N. of Siva.

स्र *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A spring or fountain.

स्र 1 A. (स्रते) To go, move.

स्र 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. —2 To sweat; see *स्र*.

स्रोत A stream; see *स्रोत*.

स्रोत *n.* [स्र-तसि] 1 (a) A stream, current, flow or course of water; परा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र स्रति U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream; नदस्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोत-स्रुष्टाभटिगजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेबोद्धमा-नस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तन् V. 2. 5. —2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसाम-स्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. —3 A wave. —4 Water. —5 The canal of nutri-ment in the body. —6 An organ of sense; निरुह्य सर्वस्रोतसि Rām. —7 The trunk of an elephant. —*Comp.* —अंजनं (स्रोतंजनं) antimony. —ईशः the ocean. —ईश्रं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant a nostril; क्षीरोद्विध्वंसितमुग्रं वृत्तिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon); (written स्रोतंजनं also q. v.). —नद *f.* —वहा a river; स्रोतोवहा पथि निकामज-लामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् सुगुणिका-यं S. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सकतलीन-ईसिमधुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Si. —2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belong-ing to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमश्रुत्वं कुव S. 2; प्रजा प्रजाः स्वा इव तत्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्व-पुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वधृष. —2 Innate, nat-ural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; स्वर्णपि न कलु कमलं पुष्पति स्वामभिरण्यां Me. 80; S. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वा भावः प्रकृतिनित्यत्वादकृतः U. 6. 14. —3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; श्रद्धेय भार्या श्रद्धस्य सा च स्वा च विज्ञाः, स्मृताः Me. 3 13, 5. 104. —स्वः 1 One's own self. —2 A relative, kinsman; Pt. 2 96; Ma. 2. 109. —3 The soul. —4 N. of Vishṇu. —स्वः, स्वः 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. —2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quan-tity; of. वर. —*Comp.* —अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. —अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वधिकारारम्भसः Me. 1; स्वधिकारभूमा S. 7. —अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. —अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, self-dependent. —2. in-

dependent. —3. one's own subject. —4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना व-चनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेव्योऽजि। Mk. 3. 11. —कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सि-द्धिमतः S. 4. —पतिता, पतिता a wo-man who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is sub-ject to her; अथ सा निश्चिताया राय स्वाधीनमर्तुका। निजसाह रतिज्ञाति क्षीरं मंडनवाद्यया Gīt. 12; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* —अव्यापः 1. self-recitation, mut-tering to one-self. —2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sa-cred books. —3. the Veda itself. —4. a day on which sacred study is en-joined to be resumed after suspen-sion. —अधिष्मन् a student who tries to secure his own livelihood intrin-ging his course of holy study; Ma. 11. 1. —अव्यापिन् *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. —2. a tradesman. —अनुभवः, —अनुभूतिः *f.* 1. self-experience. —2. self-knowledge; स्वाधुभूत्येकसाराय नमः ज्ञातार तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. —अनुभूय *a.* 1. natural, inborn. —2. worthy of one-self. —अंतं 1. the mind; Bv. 4. 5; Sv. 7. 17. —2. a cavern —अर्थ *a.* 1. self-interested. —2. having its own, or true meaning. —3. having one's own object or sim. —4. pleonastic. (—र्या) 1. one's own interest, self-interest; स्वः स्वाधि समीक्षने Si. 2. 65) स्वार्थास्ततः सुतरां वणायकियेव V. 4. 15. —2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे निष्, स्वार्थे कमत्तया &c.; Bv. 1-79 (where both senses are intended). —अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being पराधुमान. —अवेष्टि *a.* 1. ogle, in one's own affairs. —2. expert in attending to one's own interests. —परा —परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3. 4. —विश्रान्त frustration of one's object. —सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. —आद्य *a.* subject to or dependent upon oneself; Bh. 2. 7. —इच्छा self-will, own inclination. —आचारः acting as one likes; self-will. —सुखः an epithet of Bhīṣma. —उद्भवः the rising of a -sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधिः a fixed star. —कंपनः air, wind. —कामिन् *a.* selfish. —कार्य one's own business or interest. —कुलकः a fish. —गतम् *ind.* to one-self, aside (theatrical language). —सुद्ध *a.* 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wan-ton. —2. spontaneous. —3. wild. (—दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (—दं) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छदं दलद्वाराद्वतं न रवं विदंतो विषयतु युजितं मिलिदाः Bv. 1-

15. —अ. *a. self-born.* (—जा) 1. a son or child. —2. sweat, perspiration. (—जा) a daughter. (—जं) blood. —अजः 1. a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रवक्ष्येति स्वजनमनुयुक्तं स्ववसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. —2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनमाप्ते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.). —जातिः kinsman. —तज्ज *a. 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed.* —2. of age, full grown. (—जः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. °जा, °बन्धुः a fellow-countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. —2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. —2. a friend. —परमेष्ठं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकृति *a. 1. self-evident.* —2. self-luminous. —प्रयोगात् *ind. by means of one's own efforts* —भट्टा 1. one's own warrior. —2. bodyguard. —भावः 1. own state. —2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāṣ. ; so कुटिलं, सुखं, दुःखं, स्वप्नं, कठिनं &c. °उक्तिः *f. 1. spontaneous declaration.* —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance स्वभावोक्तिस्तु दिवाधोः स्वकिंचित्स्ववर्णनं K. P. 10, or मानवस्य पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्दिश्ववती Kāv. 2. 8. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances, according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध *a. natural, spontaneous, inborn.* —भूः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Śiva. —3. of Viṣṇu. —बोनि *a. related on the mother's side.* (—*m. f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (—*f.*) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. —2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. —3. a kind of astringent juice. —4. the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.). —राज *m. 1. the Supreme Being.* —2. one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप *a. 1. similar, like.* —2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. —3. learned, wise. (—रं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. —2. natural character or form, true constitution. —3. nature. —4. peculiar aim. —5. kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि *f. one of the three forms of fallacy allied असिद्ध q. v.* —लक्षणं a peculiar

characteristic or property. —वज्र *a. 1. self-controlled.* —2. independent. —वहति *a. 1. self impelled.* —2. alert, active. —वास्तिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति *a. living by one's own exertions.* —संतुत *a. self-protected, self-guarded.* —संस्था 1. self abiding. —2. self-possession. —3. absorption in one's own self. —इय *a. 1. self-abiding.* —2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. —3. independent. —4. doing well, well in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ इवास्मि Mā. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न भवति; Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. —5. contented, happy. (इयं) *ind. at ease, comfortably, composedly.* —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्तः स्वस्थानमासाद्य यजेद्भयं कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —इतः one's own hand or hand-writing, an autograph; see under इत. —इस्तिका an axe. —हित *a. beneficial to oneself.* (—तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a. One's own, own.*

स्वकीय *a. 1. One's own, own.* —2. Of one's own family. —य One's own wife.

स्वतत् *ind. 1. Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively).* —2. From oneself. —Comp. —प्रमाण, —सिद्ध *a. self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.*

स्वतः 1. Self-existence. —2. Ownership, proprietary right.

स्व-क्-न् 1 P. (स्व-क-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a. [मुद्र अक्षः प्रा.] 1. Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छशुक्राफलं &c.* —2. White. —3. Beautiful. —4. Healthy. —स्वच्छः A crystal. —च्छा White Dūrvā grass. —च्छं 1 A pearl. —2 Pure chalk. —Comp. —पथं talc. —चातुः pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वज्ज 1 A. (स्वजते; the ह being changed to ज् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कथाचिदाद्युद्युध चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यध्वस्वजत मुनीन चोपजघ्नी R. 13. 70. —2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वयः An embrace.

स्वयम् The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वद् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-इवति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To finish.

स्वद् 1. 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वादित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); पञ्चदत्ताय स्वदतेऽयम् Kāśikā; अयं हि तुहाय न चास्मिन्नास्वदतुः सुमीधः स्वदते तुहाय

N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदायः Si. 10. 23. —2 To taste, relish, eat. —3 To please. —4 To sweeten. II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. —2 To taste. —3 To sweeten.

स्वदने Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. —उ An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्व-आ प्रो-दत्त वः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. —2 One's own will or pleasure. —3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंयतस्वराः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. —4 The food offered to the Manes personified. —5 Food or oblation in general. —6 One's own portion or share. —7 A Śrāddha or funeral ceremony. —8 N. of Māyā or illusion. —*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); वितुष्यस्व धनं Sk. —Comp. —कर *a. offering oblations to the Pitris.* —कार The exclamation Svadhā; पूते हि त. दृष्टं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निबन्धनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris —मियः 1. Agni or fire. —2. black sesameum. —ह्व *m. 1. a deceased or defied ancestor.* —2 a god, deity.

स्वधितिः *m. f.*, स्वधेती An axe.

स्वच् 1 P. (स्वन्ति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णा येराथ सस्वचुः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवाः कीचकास्ते ह्युपे स्वनस्वनि-लोदताः Ak. —2 To hum (as a bee); S. 1. 24. —3 To sing. —Caus. (स्वन्व-ति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. —2 To sound. —3 To adorn (स्वायति) in this sense).

स्वन् [स्वन्-अन्] Sound, noise 'शिवोऽस्वस्वना यथाह् दृष्टुं विवृणोति at R. 12, 39; शंसस्वना &c. —Comp. —उरताः हा a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः Sound, noise.

स्वनिक *a. Sounding; as in पाथिस्व-निका 'one who claps his hands.'*

स्वमित *a. [स्व-कर्ति क] Sounded, sounding, making a noise.* —तं 1 To noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्तमित. —2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपिति, सुष; pass. सुप्ते; desid. मुषसति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंजातकिरणसंधः सुखं स्वपिति यौगन्धिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केरुवा Bb. 2. 76. —2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. —3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19,

—*Caus.* (स्वपयति ते) To cause to sleep, rook to sleep. —*WITH* अव, -नि, -य, or -सं 10 sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः *Mā. 1*; *Ku. 2. 42*; *R. 11. 44*.

स्वप्नः *Sleeping, dreaming, sleep.*

स्वप्नः [स्वप्-भवे नृ] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा विवस्वतो ब्रूया भगवत् *R. 12. 81*, *7. 61*, *12. 70*; *Ko. 2. 8*. —2 A dream, dreaming, स्वप्ने ब्रूयालसदृशं खलु जीवलोकः *Sānti. 2. 2*; स्वप्नां तु माया तु मतिभ्रमो तु *S. 6. 9*, *R. 10. 60*. —3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. —*Comp.* —अवस्था a state of dreaming. —उत्तर *a. 1.* resembling a dream. —2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). —कर, -कृत *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. —गृहं-निमेषनं a sleeping-room, bedroom. —दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. —अविगम्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; *Ms. 12. 122*. —प्रदंशः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. —विचारः interpretation of dreams. —शोल *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नश्च *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy. स्वप्नैकः *A year.*

स्वयम् *ind. 1* Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विवस्वतोपि स्वयं स्वयं हेतुमत्प्रपन्नं *Ku. 2. 50*; स्वयं नस्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा ज्ञास्ते तस्य कृतेति हिं *Suhbhāsh. 1*; *R. 1. 70*; *3. 20*, *2. 56*; *Ms. 5. 39*. —2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवास्वयं एवविधाः कुलपात्रां निःस्नेहाः पञ्चः *K. —Comp.* —अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. voluntary declaration. —2. information, deposition (in law). —उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. —कृत *a.* self-made, natural. (—ता) an artificial or adopted son. —ग्रहा taking for one-self (without leave). —ग्रह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. (—हा) self-choice, self-election; *Ku. 3. 7*, *Mā. 6. 7*. —जात *a.* self-born. —दत्त *a.* self-given. (—यः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law. —भूः *N.* of Brahman; स्वयं स्वयं भूयो इति ब्रह्मणो योना क्रियते सततं वृक्षमन्त्रात्ता *Bh. 1. 1*. —भूवः 1 the first man. —2. *N.* of Brahman. —3. of Siva. —सू *a.* self-existent. (—सूः) 1 *N.* of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3

of Siva. —4. of Kālā or time personified. —5. of Kāladeva. —6. a Jaina deified saint. —7. the female breast. —8. the Supreme Being. —भूतः *N.* of Siva. —वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-mariage. —वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband. —श्रेष्ठः *N.* of Siva.

स्वर् 10 *U.* (स्वयति ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind. 1* Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक स्वर्देशः, स्वर्भानुः, &c. —2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. —3 The sky, ether. —4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. —5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhman in his daily prayers, see शाङ्गि. —6 Radiance, splendour. —7 Water. —*Comp.* —आपगा, —गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. —2. the galaxy or milky way. —गतिः *f.*, —गमनं 1. going to heaven, future felicity. —2. death. —गिरिः Sumeru. —तकः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. —दृष्ट *m. 1.* an epithet of Indra. —2. (cf. *Agni*). —3. of Soma. —नदी (forming स्वर्नदी) the celestial Ganges. —मन्त्रः a kind of precious stone. —मानुः *N.* of Rāhu; तस्येदमपराधे स्वर्भानुमुत्तमं चिरेण च हिमांशुमाद्यु यस्तत् तन्मन्त्रिणा रुद्रे कले *Si. 2. 49*. —सुदः the sun. —मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. —लोकः the celestial world, heaven. —वधूः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —वापी the Ganges. —वेद्यः a courtizan of heaven, a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. —वेद्य *m. du.* an epithet of the two Asvins. —वा 1. an epithet of Soma. —2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. —सिंधुः = स्वर्गगा.

स्वरः [स्व-अन्, स्व-अर्वा] 1 Sound, noise. —2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्याममृदकुलेन प्रजल्पितायामनिजातवाचि *Ku. 1. 45*. —3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tone; (these are seven: — निषादश्चमाध्यास्वज्जगधनयैवता ॥ पञ्चमश्चेयमी सप्त तमीन्द्रोत्थिताः स्वराः *Ak.*) —4 The number 'seven'. —5 A vowel. —6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित *q. q. v. v.*). —7 Air breathed through the nostrils. —8 Snoring. —रा *N.* of the chief wife of Brahman. —*Comp.* —अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). —अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. —उद्य *a.* followed by a vowel. (—यः) the production of sound. —उपय *a.* preceded by a vowel. —ग्रामा the musical scale, gamut. —गमनं *N.* of the Sāma-veda. —चन्द्र composed in musical measure.

—भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of *रू* or *लू* when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (e. g. वर्ष pronounced वरिष). —भंगः 1. indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. —2. hoarseness or cracking of voice. —मंडलं the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; *Pt. 5. 51*. —मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). —लासिका a flutel pipe. —शून्य *a.* without music, notes, melodious, unmusical. —संयोगः 1. the junction of vowels. —2. the union of notes or sounds, i. e. voice; अथ एवैव स्वरसंयोगः *Mā. 1. 3*; *U. 3*; पर्वतकाशस्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रुते *M. 5*. —संक्रमः 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं सुदुर्गिरः श्लिष्टं च तंदीप्स्वन् *Mk. 3. 5*. —. the gamut. —संघिः the coalition of vowels. —सामान्य *m. pl.* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial season.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. —2 Having a voice. —3 Vocal. —4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वरा जातोऽस्य इत्यच्] 1 Sounded. —2 Sounded as a note, pitched. —3 Articulated. —4 Circumflexed. —5 Accented. —तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; सगहारः स्वरितः *P. I. 2. 31*; see *Sk.* thereon.

स्वर्कः [स्व-उ] 1 Sunshine. —2 A part of a sacrificial post. —3 A sacrifice. —4 A thunderbolt. —5 An arrow.

स्वरुक्ष *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकारं निर्वातस्थानं *S. 7*. —*Comp.* —आपगा the celestial Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. —काम *a.* desirous of heaven. —गिरिः the heavenly-mountain Sumeru. —द्व, —प्रद्व *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकापाटादनुवर्तुर्भोऽपि नोपजिता *Bh. 3. 11*. —पतिः, भर्तृ *m.* Indra. —लोकः 1. the celestial region. —2. paradise. ईश्वरः 1. Indra. —2. the body. —वधूः, —वही *f.* a celestial damsel heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गल्लिङ्गं परिवर्तयः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. —साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गादणस्य भोगश्चेन इति] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. —म 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वर्गपतिविततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयान् *S. 7. 34*; *Me. 30*, *Ku. 2. 45*. —2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. —2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; *Ms. 4. 13, 5. 48*.

स्वामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्व-अस्त्यर्थे मिनि दीर्घः] Possessing proprietary rights.
म. 1 A proprietor, an owner. — 2 A

ह.

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly' &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह सतं जायामधुः; तस्य ह परितनारदो गृह ऊषतुः &c. *Ait. Br.* It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —हः 1 A form of Siva. —2 Water. —3 Sky. —4 Blood. —5 A cipher. —6 Meditation. —7 Auspiciousness. —8 Paradise. —9 Heaven. —10 Drying. —11 Fear. —12 Knowledge. —13 The moon. —14 N. of Vishnu. —15 War, battle. —16 A horse. —17 Pride. —18 Horripilation. —19 A physician. —20 Cause, motive. —ह 1 The Supreme Spirit. —2 Pleasure, delight. —3 A weapon. —4 The sparkling of a gem. —5 The sound of a lute. (—m. also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हन् अङ्-पूर्वो वणमिः] (said to be derived from हन्; cf. मवेर्णामात् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनाद्भ्रान्तचर्या मयाः Mk. 5. 6; न शोधते समामहरे हंसमहरे चको पथा Subhāsh. R. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahma, and as ready to fly toward the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. सारं ततो ब्राह्मणपात्रे कष्टु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाहुमध्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमावृते हनिमन्ना भर्जयत्यः S. 6. 27; गीरक्षीरविभेको हंसालस्ये स्वमेव तद्वदे चेत् । विश्वमिवाधुमन्नाः कुः शतं पालयिष्यति काः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). —2 The Supreme soul, Brahma. —3 The individual soul (जीवाम्). —4 One of the vital airs. —5 The sun. —6 Siva. —7 Vishnu. —8 Kāmadeva. —9 An unambitious monarch. —10 An ascetic of a particular order. —11 A spiritual preceptor. —12 One free from malice, a pure person. —13 A

mountain. —14 Envy, malice. —15 A buffalo. —हः (m. pl.) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Drōṇa. —Comp. —अंशु a. white. —अंशुः vermilion. —अश्विनः an epithet of Sarasvatī. —अश्विनः silver. —आरुहः N. of Brahma. —कान्ता a female goose. —कोलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himalaya. —2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox; (for असकूट). —गति a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. —गन्धवा a sweetly speaking woman. —गामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. —2 N. or Brahmānt. —गुलः—हंस the soft feathers of down of a goose. —हृदयं also wood. —नादः the cackling of a goose. —नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; नैष्ठिकमना मन्त्रो कोकिलोऽप-संयुता । नितंवे कुर्वन्ती वा स्वात् सा हंसना हंसनादिनी). —पादं vermilion. —माला a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. —युवन् m. a young goose or swan. —रघः, —रघवः epithets of Brahma. —राजा a king of geese. —लोमशं green sulphate of iron. —लोहहंसं brass. —श्रेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. —2 An ornament for the ankles (हंसुर or पादकरक); सखिते हंस सविश्रमपराश्रयणद्वि-हंसकमुच्यते विरेजः Si. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other sense).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंशो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हंशो विश्वमवचितचन्द्रमणयः संबर्धयस्व र-सान् Chandr. 1. 2. —2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. —3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middle class; हंशो ब्राह्मणमा कुप्य Mu. 1).

हंशः The calling of elephants.

हंशा, हंशे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंशे कंचनमाले अहं ईदृशी कञ्जुमालिनी Ratn. 3.

हृद् 1 P. (हति, हति) To shine, be bright.

हृद् [हट्-उत्प्रेक्षेत्] A market, a fair. —Comp. —चोरका a thief who steals from fairs and markets. —विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. —2. a sort of perfume. —3. turmeric.

हृद्दी A small market or fair.

हृद् 1 P. (हति) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To be wicked. —3 To oppress. —4 To bind to a post.

हृद् 1 Violence, force. —2 Oppression, rapine. (हृद्देन and हृद्दा are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अनालिका च चं-द्वर्षणा इडात् परिणेतुमारमभयनमनीयत Dk.; यमराजं चारयामास हृद्देन मयुरेज च Rām. —Comp. —योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v.; because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). —विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हृद्दिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हृद्दि (हृद्दि) m.; हृद्दिः A man of the lowest caste.

हृद्दि A bone. —Comp. —अं marrow.

हंशो *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंशे हंशे इलाहने मीर्या चेदीं सलीं प्रीति Ak. —f. A large earthen vessel (?).

हंसिका, हंसी An earthen pot.

हंशे *ind.* See हंशा *ind.*

हृद् 1 A. (हृद्दे, हव) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge faeces. —*Desid.* (जिहृते).

हृद्दं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हृद्दं Excrement, ordure.

हृद् 2 P. (हति, जवान, कषणीत् अवधिह-अहत; हनिष्यति, हंत्, हव; *pass.* हव्यते *caus.* घतयतिने; *desid.* जिवातिने) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; चयस्य दूषणकरत्रिमूर्धनो रण हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हंस्वेव मत्वाः Bh. 3. 18. —2 To strike, beat; चंही चेहं हंस्तमुद्यता मो विधुहन्ता मेघराजो विधुं M. 3. 20. Si. 7. 56. —3 To hurt, injure, afflict

torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon; नृणां छिद्धिं भज क्षमं जहि मद् Bh. 2. 77. -5 To remove, take away, destroy; अंभोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हन्ति निवरां कुपिता विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome; विज्जेन सदैवमुपि तेरपि हन्तमानाः पारधमस्तमजना न परिश्य-जन्ति Subhāsh. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; Ki. 2. 37. -9 To raise; तमस्तुरहतन्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); e. g. कज हनि कुशोदरी S. D. 7; or तथैव रेणु मानेन सङ्गणजितसकृतिः। हरक्षेत्रस्विनमिष हन्ति संप्रति सादर K. P. 7. (given as an instance of the दोष called अतन्मयत्व). -Caus. 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy ruin, mar, spoil; Pt. 1. 363. -With अति to injure excessively. -अन्तर to strike in the middle.

हन् *p. p.* [हन्-क] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured; Mu. 3. 1. -3 Lost, perished. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated; वयं हस्तान्वेषात् हन्ताः S. 1. 24. -6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हृ. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless'; अनुग्रहदुःखविदे हतदृढयं संप्रति विबुद्धं S. 6. 6; Mā. 9. 28; कुप्यस्युष्मा हतजावनेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलासतानां हा विवित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. -न् 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. -Comp. -आश z. 1. bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. -2. weak, powerless. -3. cruel, merciless. -4. barren. -5. low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -कं *a.* freed from thorns or roses. -चित् *a.* bewildered, confounded. -त्वि *a.* dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. -दैव *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -प्रभाव, -वीर्य *a.* bereft of power or vigour; Ku. 2. 21. -बुद्धि *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. -भाग, -भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. -मूर्खः *a.* a dolt, blockhead. -रुः *a.* a chariot of which the horses and the a chariot are slain. -लक्षण *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -शेष *a.* surviving. -श्री, -संपद् *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. -साधस *a.* freed from fear.

हस्तक *a.* [हन् हव नष्टायास्तान् कर्त्तु] Miserable, ill bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.), न खलु विदितान्ते नय निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकम् Mn. 2. 8; हस्ताताः रथ परिभूताः रथ रानहतकेन U. 1. -कः A low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* [हन्-भावे-क्तिर्] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हत्युः 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [हन्-भावे-क्य] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in घृणहत्या, गो-हत्या, &c.

हन् *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in हन्तृहन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन्. &c.

हन्तः Killing, slaying.

हन्तं [हन्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हन्तुः 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हन्तु *a.* (वीर्य *f.*) [हन्-भृक्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. -म. 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हृत् 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हृत्-भृ *m. f.* [हृ-उत् स्त्रीत्वे वा उभृ] The chin. -हृ *f.* 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -ग्रहः locked jaw. -मूलं the root of the jaw.

हृत् (हृ) मत् *m. N.* of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjanā by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his life. When Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lankā.]

हन्तुः A demon.

हन्त *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, hurry (oh !); हन्त ओ लब्धे मयत् स्वास्थ्ये S. 4; हन्त प्रवृत्तं संगीत-कं M. 1. -2. Compassion, pity; पुनक हन्त ते धामाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh !, alas !); हन्त धिक् मासधन्यं U. 1. 43; स्वराणि हन्तु इमरामि U. 1; काचमूह्येन विक्रीतां हन्त क्षितामणिमय Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle; हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* uttering the word alas !, tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1. the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a.

poet; निवीती हन्तकारेण मनुष्यास्तर्प-येद्य.

हम् *ind.* An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हन्वा (भा) The lowering of cattle.

-Comp. -रवः lowering of cattle.

हन् 1 P. (हन्ति, हन्ति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To scold. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हृ-वि-भा-अन्] 1 A horse; Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296. R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class; see under अय. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -Comp. -अ-हयः a superintendent of horses. -अरिः the fragrant oleander. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरुहः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1. a rider. -2. riding. -आमनी the gum-olibanum tree. -वृद्धः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कविद्व *a.* versed in the science of horse and their management, training &c. -ग्रोवः N. of a form of Vishnu. (-वा) N. of Durgā, -गुः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -हिषत् *m.* the buffalo. -विद्यः barley. -विषय the Kharjūr tree. -मारः -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -मेघा a horse-sacrifice; Y. 1. 181. -वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्र the art or science of training and managing horses. -संयः हन्त the restraining or curbing of horses.

हयंजयः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हयी A female horse, mare.

हर *a.* (वा-री *f.*) [ह-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अपहरतः Ki. 5. 60; R. 12, 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to; as in रिक्धहर &c.; Ms. 2. 19. -6 Oospying; Ku. 1. 60. -7 Dividing. -रः 1 Siva; Ku. 1. 50; 3. 40, 67, &c. -7. -2 N. of Agni, or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravi-her. -Comp. -गोत्रे one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अयं नारीदेव). -चूडानगि 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस्व *a.* quick-silver. -नेत्र-1. Siva's eye. -2. the number 'three'. -वीजं 'Siva's seed', quick-silver. -शेखर 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. -सुहः Skanda; R. 11. 83.

हरका 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Siva. हरण [ह मने हृत्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्या-हरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in मणहारणं. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Somen virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present (= योक्तृ q. v.) -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि a. [ह-र] 1 Green, greenish, yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुरयं हरिश्चन्द्रो मज्जिषाय पुद्गलः R. 12. 81, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu; हरिर्देवकः पुत्रोत्तमः स्तुतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वनेति चाजिनः S. 1. 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a lion. -2. N. of Kubera. -3. of Siva. -अश्वः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -कन्या a. 1. dear to Indra. -2. Beautiful as a lion. -केलीया the country called वेणु q. v. -केलाः N. of Siva. -नयं a kind of sandal. -चन्दनः -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतरवो मंदारः परजितकः। संताना कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचन्दनं Ak. (-नं) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3. the filament of a lotus. -तालाः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Kn. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1. the Dūrvā grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. = हरितालिका (1). -तालिका a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1. the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishnu. -देवः the asterism Sravastā. -द्रवः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nāgakesara tree. -हृः a tree. -हृरं N. of a celebrated Tītha or sacred bathing-place.

-नेत्रं 1. the eye of Vishnu. -2. the white lotus. (-त्रा) a owl. -पर्णं the vernal equinox. -पर्णं a radish. -मित्रः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. a conch shell. -3. a fool. -3. a madman. -5. Siva. (-र्ष) 1. the root Ustra. -2. a sort of sandal -मित्रा 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -3. the earth. -4. the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -भक्तः a worshipper of Vishnu. -मुञ्ज m. a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1. a orb. -2. an owl. -दंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyāsa supplementary to the Mahābhārata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa. -वल्गुमा 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuda. -2. Indra. -दिश f. the east. -चीनं yellow orpiment. -नरः an epithet of Siva (Vishnu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संतीर्नं repeating the name of Vishnu. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Arjuna. -द्वयः 1. Indra; R. 9. 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4. of Ganesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. -आत्मकः 1. N. of Garuda. -2. of Siva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1. the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (क 5 मः) Mā. 9. 18. -2. the discus of Vishnu. -हृतिः the ruddy goose; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि-संज्ञायाम् कृ] 1 A horse or a yellowish or tawny colour. -3 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (णी f.) [ह-र] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds: -हरिणश्चापि विंश पंचभेदोऽयं भेदः। कथम्? खट्वो रुक्षेय एव युगस्तथा Kālikā P.); आप प्रसजं हरिणेषु ते मना Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishnu. -6 Siva. -Comp. -अक्ष a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed (-क्षः) N. of Siva. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कलंका. -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; कथं हरिणकानां जीविनं चातिलोऽलं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चक्रितहरिणीमेषणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The

green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Mad-der. -Oomp. -दृश a. deer-eyed. (-f.) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिने हरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित a. [ह-रति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -मः 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वनेति चाजिनः S. 1.; दिशो हरिर्दिश्वरितामिनेवरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Vishnu. -7 The kidney bean. -m. n. 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually f. only in the last 3 senses). -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters, Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1. the sun; Ki. 2. 46; R. 3. 22, 18. 23; Si. 11. 56. -2. the arka plant. -गर्भा green or yellowish Kusagrass with broad leaves. -पर्ण a radish. -मणिः (हरिमणिः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green coloured.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) [ह-रत्] 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant, रम्यतः कमलिनीहरितः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Oomp. -अमन् m. 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद् a. green-leaved.

हरितकं A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [हरि रतिवर्णं द्रवति दुग्धवती-ह] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Oomp. -आम a. of a yellow colour. (-मः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. -गणपतिः, -गणेश a particular form of the god Ganesa. -राग, -रागक a. 1. turmeric-coloured. -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halaayudha: -सुगमाभादुरागश्च हरिद्राग उच्यते).

हरिमन् m. 1 Yellowness. -2 Pale-ness. -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चन्द्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-pretia Vasishtha commended his qualities in the presence of

Visvāmītra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvāmītra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witness. Visvāmītra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]
हरितकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हरेणुः 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper growing as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Laukā. —**हृ** f. 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

हरेणुः Pease, pulse.

हर्तु a. (श्री f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. —m. 1 A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. -2 The au.

हर्मन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्मिन p. p. 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्म्ये [ह-य् हृ-य्] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; **हर्म्येषु समारुहाः कारकाऽपि नवधाऽन्ते** Sabbāsh. ; **बाह्योद्यानस्थितहराक्षिरभ्यं** त्रिकाधोतहर्म्या Me. 7; Rs. 1. 23; Bh. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. —Comp. —अंगनं—of the court-yard of a palace. —स्थले the room of a palace.

हर्तु 1 P. (हर्ति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्वत् 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

हर्षः [ह-य् हृ-य्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; **हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः** ब्रह्मवास्तु बाण P. R. 1. 22; **सहोदयितः** सौमिकहर्षनिःस्वने R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. -3 Joy considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; **हर्षस्त्वष्टावा-** त्मनःप्रसादोऽष्टमद्वयदिकरः S. D. 195; or **हृष्याद्व्याविज्जम्मा हृष्यविशेषो हर्षः** R. G. —Comp. —अन्वित a. full of joy,

happy; eo हर्षविष्ट. —उत्कर्षा excee of happiness or joy, ecstasy. —उज्ज्वः rise of joy. —कर a. gratifying, delighting. —जड a. dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. —विवर्धन a. increasing joy. —स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक a. (र्षका or र्षिका f.) [ह-यिष् ण्डुल्] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण a. (णा or णी f.) [ह-यिष् ण्डुल्] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. —यः 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. —जं Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; **दुर्ह-** दामहर्षाव सुहृदा हर्षमाव च Mb.

हर्षवित्तु a. [ह-यिष् हृ-य्] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. —n. Gold. —m. A son.

हर्षित a. 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हल्ल 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हल्ल [हल्ल षज्ये करणे क] 1 A plough; **बहसि वपुषि विशदे वसन जलदाभम्** । **हल-** हतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम्; or **हलं कलपते** Gt. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. —Comp. —आयुषः an epithet of Balarām. —धर, —युत् m. 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarāms; **केशव धनहलधर-** रूप जय जयदीन हरे Gt. 1; **अंत्यस्ते** सति हल्युतो मेवके वाससीव Me. 59. —युतिः, —युतिः f. ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. —हतिः f. 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2. ploughing.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. —ind. A vocative particle; (only in theatrical language); **हला** हाकुले अत्रैव तावन्मुहर्तुं तिष्ठ S. 1; cf. हंडा also.

हलि 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हलित् m. 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarāms. —Comp. —प्रियः the Kadamba tree. (-य) spirituous liquor.

हलित्नी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीषा The handle of a plough.

हल्य a. 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. —लं 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

हल्य A number of ploughs.

हलाहः A spotted or variegated horse.

हलाहलं 1 = हल (ला) हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

हल्लके The red lotus.

हल्लनं Rolling or torsing about (as in sleep).

हल्लीशं (च) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male, and seven, eight or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्लीशकः Darning in a ring.

हृषः [ह-अ, हे-अर् सप्तः पृथो-रा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हृषनं [हृ माये हृ-य्] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. —Comp. —आयुत् m. fire.

हृषनी = हृषिनी q. v.

हृषनीय a. [हृ कर्मणि अनौ-यर्] Sacrificial. —यं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हृषिनी A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हृषिषत् a. Possessed of oblations.

हृषिष्यं [हृषि हितं यत्] 1 Anything fit for an oblation; Ms. 3: 256, 11. 78, 107; Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. —Comp. —अन्नं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. —आशित, —शुक्ल m, fire.

हृषिष्य n. [हृष्ये हृ-कर्मणि हृषि] 1 An oblation of burnt offerings in general; **बहति विविधैर्वा हृषिः** S. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A sacrifice. —Comp. —अन्नं (हृषि-र-ज्ञे) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-या) fire. —यंधा (हृषि-यंधा) the Sami tree. —गृहं (हृषिगृहं) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. —शुक्ल m. (हृषि-शुक्ल) fire; **अन्वाहितमहंशया स्वाहयेव हृषिभुजं** R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. —यज्ञा (हृषि-यज्ञा) a kind of sacrifice. —याजिन् (हृषियाजिन्) m. a priest.

हृष्य a. [हृ-कर्मणि यत्] To be offered in oblations. —यं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. हृष्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general. —Comp. —आयुः fire. —कर्म्य oblations to the gods and to the Manes, spirits or of

deceased ancestors ; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128 ; *et seq.* —पाकः an oblation ooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. —वाह्, —वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (eently) हसति यदि किञ्चिदपि वृत्तश्चिह्नोऽसौ हरात वरतिमि-रमतिचोर Git. 10.; Bk. 7. 63, 14 93. —2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with aoo.) ; यमवाप्य विवर्धुः प्रभुं हसति घामपि शक्तवर्तुका N. 2. 16. —3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground ; यो जहमेव वाग्देवं K. ; Si. 1. 71 —4 To resemble ; श्रिय हमाद्रिः कमलानि सस्मिन्ने Ki. 8. 44. —5 To jest, joke. —6 To open, bloom, blow ; हसद्भुजोऽवमसूतेः. —7 To brighten up, or to clear up ; भास्वा-ह्वयेयति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhāsh. —*Caus.* (हसयति) To cause to smile ; Kn. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. —2 Derision. —3 Merriment, mirth.

हसने Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. —*Comp.* —मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. —2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हासित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क] 1 Laughed, laughing. —2 Blown, expanded. —ते 1 Laughter. —2 Joke, jesting. —3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् इट् Up. 3. 86] 1 The hand ; हस्ते गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयेज्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautami' ; so हस्ते पतिता ; हस्तसंनि-हितां कुरु &c. ; शंभुना वृत्तहस्ता Me. 60, 'leaning on Sambhū's hand' ; हस्ते-कु (हस्तेक्य-कृत्वा) 1. 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of' ; Prov. :—हस्तकेकणं किं दर्पणे मेष्यते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. —2 The trunk of an elephant ; Kn. 1. 36. —3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. —4 The fore-arm, onbit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). —5 Hand-writing, signature ; धनी चोपगतं दृष्ट्वा स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319 ; स्वहस्तकालसंपर्कं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature ; धार्यतामयं प्रिया-याः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved' ; 2. 20. —6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication ; Mu. 3. —7 Help, assistance, support ; वारणा खदं

कुशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्वृत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. —8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c. ; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थः कचास्परे Ak. ; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेइयाः मति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेव वहेः V. 4 10. —स्ते A pair of leather-bellows. —*Comp.* —अक्षरे one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. —अक्षरे the finger (being the extremity of the hand). —अंशुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. —अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलंबः, —आलंबनं support of the hand ; वृत्त हस्तावलंबे प्राप्ते Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. —आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood ; cf. करतलामलकफलव-क्षिलं जगद्वालीकयता K. 43. —आवापः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणं) ; V. 5, S. 6. —कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. —2. a lotus-like hand. —कौशलं manual dexterity. —क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. —गत, —गामिन *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured ; रथं प्राचर्यसे हस्तगतता मयैभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. —ग्रहः taking by the hand. —चापल्यं = हस्तकौशल q. v. —तलं 1. the palm of the hand. —2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. —तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand ; Pt. 2. 79. —दापः a slip of the hand. —धारणं —वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). —पादं the hands and feet ; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति 'S. 4. —पृच्छं the hand below the wrist. —पृच्छं the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, —वर्त्तिन्, —रथ, —स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. —2. gained, secured. —प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand ; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तवकनमितो चालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. —विचं perfuming the body with ngredients. —मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. —लाघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. —2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. —संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands ; Me. 96 —मिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. —2 hire, wages. —सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. —2: The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever.

हस्ता Thethirteenlunar mansion.

हस्ताहसि *ind.* Hand to hand ; हस्ता-हसि जयमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [हस्तः इडांशो-ऽस्यस्य इति] 1 Having hands. —2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant ; Ms. 7. 96, 12 43 ; (elephants are said to be of four kinds: भद्र, मंद्र, मृग and मिश्र). —*Comp.* —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुषदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —अर्रोहः an elephant-driver or rider. —कश्यपः 1. a lion. —2. tiger. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —गिरिः the city and district of Kānobi. —घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. —2. a man. —चरिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. —हंतः 1. the task of an elephant. —2. a peg or jecting from a wall. (—ते) 1. ivory. —2. a radish. —दंतकं a radish —नखं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —एकः, एकः an elephant-driver or rider ; इति घोषयतीव बिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कणन् H. 2. 86. —मज्जः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rnt. —मलः 1. N. of *Airāvata*. —2. of *Gaṇḍa*. —3. or *Sankha*, the eighth of the chief *Nāgas*. —4. a heap of ashes. —5 a shower of dust. —6 frost. —यूथः, —यं a herd of elephants. —वर्चस्व the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. —वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. —2. a hook for driving elephants. —वृक्षं a collection of six elephants. —स्नानं = गजस्नानं q. v. ; अवशेन्द्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (न) पुं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi ; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata ; its other names are: —गजाह्व, नागसाङ्घ, नागाह, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. —2 A kind of drug and perfume. —3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimanjari thus describes her:—स्थूलावरा स्थूलनिर्धर्बिना स्थूलागुलिः स्थूलकुचा दुर्शला । कामोच्छ्वा गाढरतिप्रिया च नितांतमोक्षी (निर्धर्बर्षा) ललु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand —2 Done with the hand, manual. —3 Given with the hand.

हृस्त्र *a.* 1 Smiling. —2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva ; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas', 'woe me' in English; हा भिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38; हा वितः कासि हे सुधु Bk. 6. 11; हा वस्ते मालति कासि Māl. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णभक्तं Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराज-द्वाराय धर्मद्वाराः मियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहति, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहासा विद्ययात् स्फुटमिह भवद्वाधवर्थं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हान) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धन-गमत्प्राणं कुच तनुबुद्धि मनसि वितुष्णां Moba M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावाद्दसहा भरस्य तयोर्होरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Rs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego, -3 To let fall -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. -*Pass.* (हायते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणेः Bk. 14. 35; जनयिष्या हतं तस्यं ब्राह्मण्यदेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (*fig.* also); प्रवृद्धो हीयते चंद्राः समुद्रोऽपि तथा-विधा R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. -5 To fail (as in law-suit); मृतमप्यनुपपत्य हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. -*Caus.* (हाययति) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -*Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानि *f.* [हा-क्तिर् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; कश्चित् स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यरहानि K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; प्रासोद्धतलसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Snbbāsh. ; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमाभावा तथा बुद्धिः क्रमाभावा Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा, कार्य. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि

R. 13. 16. -*Comp.* -कर *n.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious; Pt. 1. 88. हायनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (की *f.*) Golden. -कं 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -*Comp.* -गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं [हा-करणे वच्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. -त्रः A demon.

हात्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः -नं A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [ह-कर्मणि वच्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklae in general; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्तनमंडले Amarn. 100; पांडुरोयमंसार्वतिलं हारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -*Comp.* -आवलिः -ली *f.* a string of pearls; तरुणोस्तन एव शोभने मजिहारावलिराम-णीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकचित-काविदाम Git. 11. -गुटि (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -गुटि *f.* a necklace, string of pearls; वृषति पृथुकुचायैव कते हरिगुटि Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [ह-प्ठुल्] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor (in math). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः *f.* 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -*Comp.* -कंडः a onckoo.

हारित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहरः Spirituous liquor. -रा A grape.

हारिण *a.* (णी *f.*) Belonging to deer. -णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [हाते अस्यस्य इति, ह-णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; बाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. -3 Seizing, distrubing; Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing.

-5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि नीत, रागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हुता S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; चिष्टपहारिणि हरी Bk. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklae.

हारितः 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारितः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. -2 A ronge, oheat. -3 N. of a writer of Smṛiti or oode of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्दे [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृदादेशः] 1 Affection, love; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जेतुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषाद्वाः Ki. 1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हादिन् *n.* Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यद्दद्यात् चारणराजहार्यं Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वसहि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Kn. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. -री 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhṭaka. -3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः [हलो अस्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 N. of Salivāhana. -*Comp.* -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

हालका A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल (ला) हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव शुकः सुदारुणानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दुष्ट्या ! ननु संति भवादृशाने धृष्यो मुखेनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Snbbāsh. -2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188; (Also written हालाहल or हालहाल.).

हालहला, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हिरवा हालामभिमतरसा रेवतीलो-चनका Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58. Si. 10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. -ला A small mouse. -ली Spirituous liquor. -लं 1 = हाल-हल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य यद् वा उक् टच् वा] 1 A ploughman

an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [हि-मावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine conquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments, हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दुःखि विकारविशेषाः Si. 10. 13; जलुः सरागं ननुतुः सहावं Bk. 3. 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः—श्रीविरचकसंयुक्तो धू-नेनादिविकासकृत् । भावादीषलकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥) see S. D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हासः [हस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्पतयेव तेजुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य *a.* [हस्-पठ्] Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -*स्य* 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule. -*स्यः* The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:— विकृता-कारवाचेषवेष्टादेः कुहकाज्जवेत् । हास्यो हासस्थाधि-भावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्थाधिभावः) श्वेतः प्रमयदैवतः S. D. 228. -*Comp.* -आस्पदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -पदवी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision; कुद्वेषीतिविशुवनजयौ हास्यमार्गं दृशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. -*रसः* the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हासस् *m.* The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -*कः* A herd of elephant; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastinapura q. v.

हाह (हा) लं Deadly poison.

हाहन् *m.* A Gandharva. ?

हाहा *m.* N. of a Gandharva.

-*ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -*Comp.* -कारा 1.

a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2. the din or uproar of battle. -*रवः* the cry हाहो.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरेहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देवप्रयोगमधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known प्रजानमेव भूयर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमयहीत् । सहस्रगुण-स्त्वष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मन्वेनावापस्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाययति, *desid.* जिघीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. -6 To go or proceed. **हिंस** 1, 7 P., 10 U. [हिंसति, हिंस्ति, हिंसयति-त्ते, हिंसित] 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं सते दुष्कृतं या हिंस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिंस्-पठ्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. -*कः* 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brahmana skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना [हिंस्-लृट्] Striking, hurting, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा [हिंस्-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—*वाचिक* 'personal', *वाचिक* 'verbal', and *मानसिक* 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -*Comp.* -आसक *a.* injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् *n.* any hurtful or injurious act. -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (= अभिचार q. v). -प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. -रत *a.* delighting in mischief. -रञ्जि *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; Māl. 5. 29. -समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog हिंसालु also).

हिंसित *a.* Injured, hurt. -*न्तं* Injury, hurt.

हिंसोरः [हिंस्-ईत्] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (लग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस *a.* [हिंस्-र] 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*ज्ञः* 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhīma. -*Comp.* -पशुः a beast of prey. -यंत्रं 1. a trap. -2. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंसकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंसा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

हिक् I. 1 U. (हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 A. (हिक्कयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. -2 A tiger.

हिंमु *m., n.* [हिंमं गच्छति गम्-हु-नि०] 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (*Asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.* -निर्गोसः 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. -2. the *nimba* tree. -पत्रा the *ingudi* tree.

हिंगुलः -लं

हिंगुलिः

हिंगुल *m. n.*

Vermilion.

हिंगुलिका The prickly nightshade.

हिंगुली The egg plant.

हिंजः, हिंजलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal).

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिंदिमः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -*ना* 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. -*Comp.* -जित्, -विषुन्, -भिद्, -रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिंद् 1 A. (हिंते, हिंति) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, slight.

हिंन्ने [हिंस्-लृट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about. -2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writting.

हिंनिकः An astrologer.

हिंदि (डी) र 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. -*र* The pomegranate.

हिंदी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* [धा.क. हि.क.वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोम्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहरि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संछुते स किमयुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. -ता A causeway, dike. -तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. -अनुबन्धिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेधिन्, -अधिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare. -इच्छा good will, good wishes. -इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishnu Sarman -एभिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well wisher, benevolent. -कर, -कर्तृ, -कृत, -कारक *a.* 1. doing a kind act or service faithfully, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3. beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting; Pt. 1. 315. -काया desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारिन्, -कृत् *m.* a benefactor. -प्रणी *m.* a spy. -उद्दि *a.* friendly-minded, a well wisher. -वाक्यं friendly advice. -वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदु N. of a tribe.

हिदालः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [हि.मङ्] Cold, frigid, fro-ly, dewy. -मः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himalaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. -मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66 16 44, Ki. 5. 12. -2 Cold, coldness. -3 A lotus. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A pearl. -6 Night. -7 Tin.

-8 Sandal wood. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. -2. camphor. -अभिरयं silver. -अचलः -अग्निः the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 4. 3. -जा, -तनया 1. Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges. -अंशु, -अंभस् *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew; R. 5. 70. -अनिलः a cold wind. -अञ्जं a lotus. -अरतिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3. the arka and chitraka plants. -आगमः the cold or winter season. -आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः 1. the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. -सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः camphor. (-यं) a lotus. -उत्तरा the tawny grape. -उत्तरा a kind of sugar. -उद्भवा the plant called Zedoary. -उज्ज्वला the moon. -करः 1. the moon; छुडति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gt. 7. -2. camphor. -कुडा 1. the winter season. -2. the Himālaya mountain. -गिरिः the Himālaya. -गः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pārvatī. -तैलं a kind of camphor ointment. -वृषतिः the moon; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -द्युतिः the moon. -द्रुमा the Nimba tree. -द्रुम *m.* the sun. -धातु the Himālaya mountain. -ध्वस्त *a.* bitten, nipped or blighted by frost. -पाता cold rain; Pt. 3. -प्रस्था the Himālaya mountain. -भार, -रश्मि *m.* the moon. -बालुकः -का camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice-cold. -शैलः the Himālaya mountain. -अधः the moon. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Māl. 1. 31. -हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -म The Himālaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -Comp. -कुक्षिः a valley of the Himālaya. -पुरं N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himālaya; Ku. 6. 33. -सुता the Maināka mountain. -सुता 1. Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges.

हिम 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small oardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇuṣā.

हिमानी [मद् हिमं, आहुः] 1 A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगधुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेतु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिम्यः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरण्यः N. of Rāhn.

हिरण [हृन्नुद नि०] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची. f.) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्यमी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -यः The god Brahman. -यं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्य [हिरण्येव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A cowrie. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष). -एषा One of the seven tongues of fire. -Comp. -असः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth].

-कस *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrāda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रदाद]. -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -गर्भः 1. N. of Brahman (as horn from a gold-egg). -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मदेहिर q. v. -दं *a.* giving or granting gold; Ms. 4. 230. (-यः) the ocean. (-वा) the earth. -नामः the mountain Maināka. -बाह्वा 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. the river Soga. -विन्दुः fire. -रेतस् *m.* 1. fire; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Śiva. -4. the Chitraka or Arka plant. -वर्णा a river. -बाहः 1. the river Soga. -2. N. of Śiva.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची. f.) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरण्य ind Ved. 1 Without, except. -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिलोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वाला: *f. pl. N.* of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); हतचिह्निलसितान् ही चिह्नितो विपाकः Si. 11. 64; or ही चिह्नं लक्षणेनोच्ये Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf. हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हान्क तस्य नः ईदम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); गुणहीना न शोभते निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः Subhāsh.; so इदम्, गति, उत्साह &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; हीनतिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमस्यमपेक्षतः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted. -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumerates five kinds:—अश्वत्थी क्रियार्थी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः 1 आहृतप्रणायी च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः). -3 Subtraction. -Comp. -अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95; Y. 1. 222. (-नी) a small ant. -कर्मन् *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites. -कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. -कृत *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. -जाति *a.* 1. of a low caste. -2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. -योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. -बाधः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. -बाधिन *a.* 1. making a defective statement. -2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. -सख्ये associating with low persons. -सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीतालः The marshy date-tree.

हीरः [ह-क नि.] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Sriharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva. -रः, -र 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of वैष्णवचरितः). -Comp. -अंगः the thunderbolt of Indra.

हीरः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An ant.

हीलं Semen virile.

हीलुक् A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु 3 P. (जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* ह्यते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* जुह्वयति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice; योमंत्रयुतां तनुमयहोषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; इविजुहुधि पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71. -तः N. of Siva. -तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6 (-m.) a sacrificial fire. -अज्ञः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदयित भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. -सहायः an epithet of Siva. -अज्ञनी the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलिका). -भासः fire; प्रक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताग्नि R. 2. 71. -जातवेदस् *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. -मुक् *m.* fire; भैशस्याचिह्नितयुज इव चिकन्युयिष्ठम् V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9; म्रिय Svāhā the wife of Agni. -वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतांशुस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Git. 9; Mo. 43; Rs. 1. 27. -होमः a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-मं) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations.

हुइ 1 P. (होडति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram; जंबुको हुडुयुजेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (शार्ङ्ग). -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

हुडुङ्ग 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुंड 1 A. (हुंडते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुंडः 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village hog. -5 A demon.

हम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हु ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तवृत्ता सीतति हम्. -2 Doubt; चिन्तो हुं मेरो हुं. -3 Assent;

U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओं कवचाय हम्). (हुंङ्क means 'to utter the sound hum', 'to roar, grunt, bellow,' as in अहुंङ्क, 'to roar in return'; अहुंङ्कुरते घनस्वनि न हि गोमायुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25). -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* 1. uttering the sound 'hum'; वृष्टा पुनः पुनः कौता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a monacking sound, sound of defiance; सतहुंकारांसिन्ः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेण च धृष्टः सह विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. -कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

हुच्छे 1 P. (हुच्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

हुच्छेन Dishonesty, cunning.

हुं 1 P. (होति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुहु (हु) *m.* A kind of Gandharva, *हु ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).

हुइ 1 A. (हुडते) To go.

हुणः(नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुहितमच्छाणचिह्नकप्रस्थार्थं नारिकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūṇas). -णाः *m. pl. N.* of a country or its people; हुणाचरोधानं R. 4. 68.

हुत *p. p.* [ह-क संस्मरणं] Called; summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुति *f.* [ह-किन् संस्मरणं] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहृतिहृति q. v.

हम् &c. See हम्.

हूरवः A jackal.

हुह *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जहे, अहर्षति, अहत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्षु, हुत; *pass.* हियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजं ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिकोपविश्वेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यन्तीति शंकरा Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छल्यं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानं R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8.

334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हर्ते तां लोकानामुज्जता घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Ms. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchanter; चेतो न कश्च हर्ते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हर्ति 1. 103; तत्वारिम गीतरामेण हारिणा प्रसभे हृतः S. 1. 5; हर्ति मे हरिबाहनविह्वलं V. 3. 6; सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Rs. 6. 21; Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विशं हृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हर्तुं सुभगपताकं Dk. -8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; Si. 93. -10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. —Caus. (हारयति) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one (with acc. or instr.); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा मारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रहर्ति Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Kn. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. —Desid. (जिहर्षिते) To wish to take &c. —II. 3 P. (जिहर्ति) To take by force.

हृत् *a.* (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत् *p. p.* [हृ-क्] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. —तं A portion, share. —Comp. —अधिकार *a.* 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. —उत्तरीय *a.* having the upper garments stripped off. —दूष्य, -घन *a.* spoiled of wealth. —सर्वस्व *a.* stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृति *f.* 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

हृ (हि)णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); स्वपाद्य तस्मिन्नपि वृद्धाचारिणा कथं न परया धर्मी हणीयते N. 1. 133; विद्योपि वज्रायुधधृषणाया हणीयते श्रीरत्नी न घृमि; Bk. 2. 38.

हृषी (णि)या 1 Consure, reproach. -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृद् *n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृत् after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्वायतपातामक्षेणोत् Kn. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. —Comp. —आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —कृत *a.* 1. seated in the mind, con-

ceived, designed. -2. cherished. (—तं) design, meaning, intent. —ग्रहः spasm of the heart. —ग्रंथः a heart-sore. —देशः the region of the heart. —पिंडः the heart. —रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4. the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. —लासः (हृलसः) 1. hiccough. -2. disquietude, grief. —लेखः (हृलेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. —लेखा (हृलेखा) grief, anxiety. —पेटकः the stomach. —शायः 1. the god of love. -2. love. —शूलः an acute pain in the chest. —शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये विंध्यशरीरिवाहतः Kn. 4. 25; so अयोहृदया R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाण-भिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science; अन्व, अन्व &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. —Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* a heron. —आविष्ट *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. —ईशः, ईश्वरः a husband. (—शा, -ति *f.*) 1. a wife. -2. mistress. —उदकः heaving of the heart. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —ग्राहेन् *a.* heart-captivating. —चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. —छिद् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing. —रज्जुः (In geom.) a central line. —रोगः a heart-disease; Mu. 1. 13. —लेखः 1. knowledge. -2. heart-ache, anxiety. —विष्ट, -वेष्टिन् *a.* heart-piercing. —वृत्ति *f.* disposition of the heart. —स्थ *a.* being or cherished in the heart. —स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम *a.* 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome; Māl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3; पल्लवी च हृदयंगमस्त्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क इते हृदयंगमः सखा Kn. 4. 24. —सं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् *a.* Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि (दी)का N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्पृष्ट *a.* 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य *a.* [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Heartly, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Māl. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. —Comp. —गंधः the Bilva tree. —गंधा

the great flowered jasmine. —गंधं 1. small cinnamon. -2. sochal salt.

हृष्ट 1, 4 P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यति Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यंति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie. —Caus. (हर्षयति) Top lease, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित *p. p.* [हृ-क् वा इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed. -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [हृ-ई-क्] An organ of sense. —Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Bg. 1. 15; et seq.; (हृषीकर्णोद्विगण्याहस्तेषामिदं यतो म-वान् । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो स्यातो देवेषु केशव ॥ Mb.).

हृष्ट *p. p.* [हृ-क्] Pleased, rejoiced (—हृषित). —Comp. —चित्त, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. —रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). —चदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. —संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. —हृदय *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः *f.* [हृ-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh, ho!); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविमेषं विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेक्का Hiccough.

हेट् 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce, happiness.

हेटः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् 1 A. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect. —II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेवः Disregard, slight. —Comp. —जङ्ग, displeasure.

हेडावुकः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः *m. f.* [हृ-करणे किन्ति] 1 A weapon, a missile; समविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A

ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेतुः [हि-त् *Uṇ.* 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुक्तं के K. P. 1 ; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10 ; Me, 25 ; S. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or (rgnment. -7 A rhetorical reason regarded by some writers as a figure of speech ; it is thus defined ; -हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्थमभेदे हेतुरच्यते. [*N. B.* The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of' with gen. or in comp. ; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना ; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47 ; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.). -**Comp.** -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासा 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds : -सम्भ. भिचार or अनिकातिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्यविषय and बाधित). -उपक्षेपः -उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शास्त्रा a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing ; between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.) -कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician.

हेतुता-रब् Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेमं [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मन्ति] 1 Gold. -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -**Comp.** -अंश *a.* golden ; Mu. 2. 10 v. 1. (-मः) 1. Garuda. -2. a lion. -3. the mountain Sumeru. -4. N. of Brahman. -5. of Vishnu. -6. the Champaka tree. -अंगत्वं a gold-braacelet. -अद्रिः the mountain Sumeru. -अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमांभोजयत् च सलिलं मानसस्याद्वान् Mo. 62 अं

भोजं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44.

-आह्वा 1. the wild Champaka tree. -2. the Dhatturu plant. -कंदूलः coral.

-करा, -कर्तुः -कारः -कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किंजल्कं the Nāgakesara flower. -कुंभः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. -केतकी the Ketaka plant bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेती).

-केलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2. the Cbitraka plant. -केशः N. of Siva. -गंधिनी the perfume named Renuka. -गिरिः the mountain Sumeru.

-गौरा the Asoka tree. -उज्ज्वला covered with gold. (-कं) gold covering.

-ज्वाला fire. -तारः the thorn-apple. -तारं blue vitriol. -दुग्धः, -दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru. -पुष्पः 1. the soka ree. -2. the Lodhra tree. -3. the Champaka tree. (-नः) 1. the Asoka flower. -2. the flower of China rose. -पुष्पिका yellow jasmine.

-प (च) लं a pearl. -माला the wife of Yama. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -युष्मिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -रागिणी *f.* turmeric. -शंखः N. of Vishnu. -शृंगं 1. a golden horn. -2. a golden summit. -सारं blue vitriol. -सूचं, -सूचकं a kind of necklace ; (*Mar.* गोक).

हेमकं Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

हेमय *a.* Golden.

हेमन्तः -न्तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष) ; नक्षत्रा-लोद्गमसंस्वरणः प्रकृल्लोभः परिपक्वशालिः । विहीनपक्षः प्रपत्तुशरीरो हेमन्तकालः सधुपागतः म्रिये Rs. 4. 1. -**Comp.** -नाथः the wood apple tree.

हेमन्ती Winter.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [हि-रन्] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniical illusion.

हेरंबः [हे शिवे रंजति रं-अञ् अलुक्समा Tv.] 1 N. of Ganesa. -2 A buffalo. -3 A boastful hero. -**Comp.** -जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरुकः An attendant on Siva.

हेल् 1 A (हिलते) To disregard ; see हेह.

हेलनं-ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेह-भावे-द्वय लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult ; Si. 12. 72. -2 (*a*) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton

sport ; S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime ; Māl. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire ; गौदेच्छयातिरुद्धानां नारीणां सुतोत्सवे । शृंगारशब्दतत्त्वज्ञेहेला सा परिकीर्तिता इ.

-4 Ease, facility ; Si. 1. 34 ; हेलाया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेला कः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हि-ल्] The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लटम q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhapa, Bilhapa, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic) ; आरिम्भासीचन्द्र मिषिवाश्रेषहेवाकलीलावेष्टाहुकणितवलय संततं राजलक्ष्मी Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* Highb, intense, ardent ; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोसिध्वाकारकुट्ट D. R. 2. 31 ; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for (in comp.) ; जायते महता-महो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्य-महत्त्वयोगपिबुना वार्ता विपत्तावापि Kalhapa.

हेष् 1 A (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेषा, हेषा, हेषितं Neighing, braying ; रणांगसंकीर्तितमन्वहेषा Ki. 16. 8.

हेषिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [हेतो प्रसृतः ठ्] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

हेम *a.* (*मी* *f.*) [हिम-हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost ; सुनालिनी हेमानवोपगमं R. 16. 7. -3 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हेमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku. 6. 6. -4 Of a golden yellow colour. -मा -मी Yellow jasmine. -मं Hoarfrost, dew. -मः An epithet of Siva. -**Comp.** -सुदा, -सुद्धिका a golden coin.

हेमन् *a.* (*मी* *f.*) [हेमन्त एव हेमन्ते मन्वी वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold ; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, i. e. long (as nights) ; Si. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हेमनेनिषसनेः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. -मः 1 The month Mārgaśrīṣa. -2 The winter season (= हेमन्त q. v.).

हैमंतिक *a.* [हेमंते काले भवः उष्ण] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

हैमल See हेमंत.

हैमवत *a.* (नी f.) [हिमवतो अदूर-भवे देशः तस्यैवं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy i. e. Himālaya mountain; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to or situated on the Himālaya mountain; Kn. 3. 23, 2. 67. -तः A kind of poison. -तं Bbāratavaraha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of myrobalan -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flux. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयग्रीवोत्त [ह्योगोदोहात् मनं ह्यस्य गो ख नि०] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हे-यंग्रीवमन्मादाय घोषपृथ्वास्तुस्थितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हेरण्यवास *m.* An arrow.

हेरिकः A thief.

हेहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurāma q. v.).): हेहयस्त्वं च कीर्तितमहर्षुद्यतः R. 11. 74. हेहयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होइ 1. I A (होइते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होइति) To go.

होइः A raft, float.

होइ *m.* A robber.

होइं Stolen goods.

होतु *a.* (नी f.) [हु-वृत्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिदत्तं वा इविष्यं च होत्री S. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rīgveda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतुकः An assistant of the Hotri.

होत्र [हु-वृत्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Siva.; S. 1. 1.

होत्रीय *a.* [होत्राय हितं होत्रिर्देवाय च] Belonging to an oblation. -यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [हु-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ q. v.). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -*Comp* -अग्नि the sacrificial fire. -कुण्ड a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. -तुरगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. -घानं a sacrificial chamber. -घाण्यं 1. sesamum. -2. barley. -धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. -भस्मन् *m.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations. -शाला a sacrificial hall or obammer.

होमक See होतृ.

होमिः [हु इन् हुत् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्यस्य इति] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -म्यं Ghee.

होरा [हु-वृत्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. -2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season during the ten — but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होही, हो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho ! holla !).

होइ 1 P. (होइति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

होतुक *a.* Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

होत्रं [होत्रिर्देवाय च] The office of the priest called Hotri q. v.

होम्यं Clarified butter.

हु 2 A (हुते, हुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract deprive (one) of; अध्वगोष्ठार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याद्गोष्ठ विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. -3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कुण्याय हुते Sk.

हुवः -वनं Hiding, concealment.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

हल 1 P. (हलति) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [गते अहनि नि०] Yesterday. -*Comp* -भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (नी f.) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -*Comp* -दिन yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

ह्यु 1 P. (ह्यति) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्योया Censure, reproach, shame. -2 Sound, oreak.

ह्यः [ह्य-अच् नि०] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water. N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -*Comp* -ग्रहः a crocodile.

ह्येनो 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

ह्येगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

ह्यु 10 P. (ह्ययति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, oreak.

ह्यु 1 P. (ह्यसति, ह्यसित) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; Pt. 4 78.

-*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish. ह्यसित *p. p.* 1 Sonnded. -2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्यसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्यसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of ह्यस्) Shortest, smallest.

ह्यसीयच् *a.* (Compar. of ह्यस्) Shorter, smaller.

ह्यस् *a.* [हु-वृत्] (compar. ह्यसीयच्, superl. ह्यसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. -2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody).

-स्वः 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel. -स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron.

-*Comp* -अग्निः the gigantic swallow-wort (Arka). -अंग *a.* dwarfish; short-bodied. (-यः) a dwarf. -गर्म, the Kusa grass -दर्भः, कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. -दा gum olibanum. -बाहुक *a.* short-armed.

-मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. -मूलः the short red cane.

ह्यस्वक *a.* See ह्यस्.

ह्यसः [हु-वृत्] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्यसक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्यद् 1 A (ह्यदते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्यदः [ह्यद-मावे वच्] Noise, sound; इंदुभीर्नां ह्यदः Ki. 16. 8; so षडह्यदिः &c.

ह्यदिवच् *a.* Sonnding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रीणीयते See ह्रीणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रीणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity ; cf. ह्रीणीया.

ह्री 3 P. [जिह्रति, ह्रीण-ह्रीति] 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or withable. or gen.); जिह्रम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह युरसमीपं गतुं S. 7. 6 ; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11. 18 ; R. 15. 44 ; 17. 73 ; Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 102 ; 6. 132. -Caus. (ह्रीयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also) ; cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रीयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 ; ह्रीयिता हि बहवो नरेभ्यः 11. 40 ; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रीयन्ति Si. 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64 ; 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री f. 1 Shame ; रतेरापि ह्रीपद्मादधाना Ku. 3. 57 ; दारिद्र्याद् ह्रीयमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रद्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; ह्रीसज्जकंटी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ a. overcome or confounded by shame ; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विरलमेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Mc. 68 -निरासः shamelessness. -यंत्रणा the constraint of bashfulness ; R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ह्री-क्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear. ह्रीकु a. [ह्री-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. -कु 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीति p. p. 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3. 67. ह्रीणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

ह्रीष्ट [ह्रीच्छति] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीचिरं -लं A kind of perfume.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. (ह्रीहति, ह्रीहति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रीप् 1 A. (ह्रीपते) To go.

ह्रीष् 1 A. (ह्रीषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, or creep

ह्रीषा, ह्रीषितं Neighing.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. (ह्रीहति) To go.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. (ह्रीहति) To cover, hide.

ह्रीति f. Joy, gladness ; (ह्रीतिः f. also in this sense.)

ह्रीप् 10 P. (ह्रीपयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. (ह्रीहति) To sound.

ह्रीहृ 1 A. (ह्रीहते, ह्रीह or ह्रीहति) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. -Caus. (ह्रीहयति) To gladden, delight.

ह्रीहृ, ह्रीहृकः Plessuro ; joy, delight ; also ह्रीहृकः.

ह्रीहृनं The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

ह्रीहृय a. Delighting, pleasing &c. ह्रीहृदिनी See ह्रीहृदिनी.

ह्रीहृक, ह्रीहृकु See ह्रीहृक, ह्रीहृकु.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. (ह्रीहति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -Caus. (ह्रीहृयति-ते, but ह्रीहृयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble (especially with वि).

ह्रीहृ 1 P. (ह्रीहति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्रीहृ 1 U. (ह्रीहति-ते, जुहाव, जुहवे, अहृत्त, अह्रास्त, ह्रायति-ते, ह्रातुं, हृत ; pass. ह्रयते ; caus. ह्राययति-ते ; desid. जुहृयति-ते) 1 To call by name ; सः पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुमियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask beg.

ह्रीहृनं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.



APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāṇa also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Srutabodha, Vāṇībhāṣaṇa, Vṛttadarpaṇa, Vṛtta-ratnākara, Vṛttakaumudī, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛtta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of पद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pa'das* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pāda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes :—समवृत्त in which the Pādas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, & ए are short; and आ, ई, औ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvāra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ

in मय or मः. (The consonants य & र as also ऋ & ॠ, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pa'da* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

साङ्ख्यारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गो च युरुभवेत् ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादांतगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mātrā is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse :—

मन्त्रियुरुल्लिख्युश्च नकारो

भादियुरुः पुनरादिलुप्यः ।

जो युरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः

सोऽन्युरुः कथितोऽल्लुप्यस्तः ॥

आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यति लाघवम् ।

भजसा गौरवं यति मनो तु युरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ∪ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows :—

य ∪ — — (Bacchius)

र ∪ — — (Amphimacer)

त ∪ — ∪ (Anti-bacchius)

भ ∪ — ∪ (Dactylus)

ज ∪ — ∪ (Amphibrachys)

स ∪ — — (Anapæstus)

म — — — (Mollosus)

न ∪ — ∪ (Tribrachys)

Similarly ल (∪) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas'

as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Līlāvati and the last chapter of Vṛtta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre; e. g. म, स stands for म, र, म, न; so लो, for ल, त &c. The first line gives the Definition of a metre; the second, the Scheme in Ganas with the Yati or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted

in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example; (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāṛavi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)

कन्या.

Def. मयौ चेत् कन्या ।

Sch. G. ग, म.

Ex. भास्वत्कन्या सैका धन्या ।
यस्याः कृले कृष्णोऽखेलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)

पंक्ति.

Def. भूगौ गिति पंक्तिः ।

Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.

Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।
यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्वी चेतनमध्यमा ।

Sch. G. त, य.

Ex. मुनिपुरशन्नोरत्यदभुतरूपा ।
आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्या ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः ।

Sch. G. म, म. (3. 3)

Ex. श्रीदीवी द्वीकीनीं धीनीनीं गीःप्रीती ।
एधते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥
Kāv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।

Sch. G. न, य.

Ex. शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनम् ।
अधरबुधोर्मि मधुरिपरेच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def. द्विधा सोमराजी ।

Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4)

Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।
जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्यधकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता ज् स गाः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)

Ex. मुरारिखवल्ली कुमारललिता सा ।
व्रजेजनयनानां ततान मुदमुद्ये ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def. मस्तौस्थानमदलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4.)

Ex. रगे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दंतीन्द्रान्मद-
लेखा ।
लम्बाभूत्पुरशन्नौ कस्तुरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।

Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2)

Ex. रविदुहितृते वनकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक).
There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु त्रैयं सर्वत्र
लघु पंचमम् ।

द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं
दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

Ex. वागर्थविष संपूक्तौ वागर्थ-
प्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरो वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरो ॥
R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति.

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।

Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4.)

Ex. रविस्तुतपरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।
व्रजवधूगजगतिर्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

Def. प्रमाणिका जयौ लगौ ।

Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)

Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युताधि-
पन्नयोः ।
धुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशि-
तारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

Def. भासलगा माणवकम् ।

Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4.)

Ex. चंचलचूर्डं चपलैर्वत्सकुलेः
कलिरम् ।
ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं
माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।

Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बह्वश्रेणी
शाकश्रापः ।
यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छिर्ये
गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णोभोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

Def. ग्लौ रभौ समानिका तु ।

Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)

Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हस्तडाग-
सद्यः ।
धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र
मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(रुहती)

(1) भुजगशिखृता.

Def. भुजगशिखृता नो मः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2.)

Ex. षडतनिकटक्षीणी भुजगशिख-
भृता यासीत् ।
मुरारिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा
साश्रुत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

Def. सजरेभुजंगसंगती ।

Sch. G. स, ज, र. (3. 6.)

Ex. तरला तरंगिरिगितैर्यमुना भुजंग-
संगता ।
कथमेति वत्सचारकरक्षपलः सदैव
तौ हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्धमसाः ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स (5. 4.)

Ex. कालियभोग भोगगतस्तन्मणि-
मध्यस्फुटिरुचा ।
चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चाक नवतै
स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।

Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)

Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतिसरणिमुता
विपिनगता ।
मुरारिपुणा रतिरुहणा परिरमिता
प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता.

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगस्टा ।

Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6.)

Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
कालिदीये तटवनकुंजे ।
उद्दीव्यतीव्रजनरामाः
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमसाः ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5.)

Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-
रस्य सदा कंसद्विधि भक्तिः ।
राज्यपदे हर्षालिरुवारा
रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिष्टुभ्).

(1) ईश्वरवज्रा.

Def. स्याद्विश्ववज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।

Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सत्यकरणे धृत्वा
रुष्टेद्रवजाहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेद्रवजा.

Def. उपेद्रवजा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
Ex. उपेद्रवजादिमणिच्छटाभि-
र्विधुषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।
स्मरामि गोपीभिर्गुणस्वमानं
सुरहृष्टले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.

Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्षभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिथितासु
वर्दन्ति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥
Sch. G. When ईद्रवजा and उपेद्रवजा
are mixed in one stanza, the metre is
called उपजाति. It is said to have 14
varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
पूर्वापरो तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥
Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7; 13, 14, 16, 18 ;
Ku. 3 ; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed
in one stanza, the metre is still called
उपजाति ; e. g. in the following verse
from Māgha there is a combination
of वंशस्थ and ईद्रवंशा.

इत्थं रथाभिमनिषादिनां प्रगे
गजो दृपाणामथ तोणाद्बहिः ।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुद्वेक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोषक.

Def. दोषकमिच्छति भवितव्यादौ ।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5.)
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सार तरागमनायतमानम् ॥
Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं.

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. भ्रौ न्लो गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसि-
तम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. प्रीत्यै धूनां व्यवहितवपनाः
प्रौढध्वातं दिनमिह जलदाः ।
वोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-
कीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥
Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

Def. रातरेर्नरलगे रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
रामधरविद्यानशांतये ।

काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥
R. 11. 1.
See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मि.

Def. वातोर्मियं गदिता म्यो तगौ गः ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. ध्वाता धूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
अणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।
संसरिस्मिन् दुरितं हंति पुंसां
वातोर्मिं पोतामिवाभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

Def. भासौ गो चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके ।
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. अंधो हंति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च स्यूते ।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्वमाना
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रनभौर्गुरुणा च
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8.)
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरैर्दान्
स स्वर्णवस्त्रमहाय महीन्द्रः ।
तावदेव ऋषिर्दिदिदृशुः
नरिदंस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम् ॥
N. 6. 1.
See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) ईद्रवंशा.

Def. तच्चैद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।
Sch. G. ईद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थ-
बिल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below)
except that its first syl-
lable is long :—The Gaps
are त, ज, ज, र.
Ex. देव्येद्रवंशामिहर्दार्णदीधितिः
पीनोवरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदति रनमसैः ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8.)
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरै
राजवर्त्म रहित जनगमनेः ।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकृत सरसे
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अभ्यर्गैः स्याज्जलधरमालाभ्यो
सौ ॥
Sch. G. म, म, स, म (4. 8.)
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रांजले
कलीलोलो हरीतडुर्व्यासा वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसेर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)
समीरशिशिः शिरस्तु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।
विभर्ति, जनयन्त्ययं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकतनीः ॥
Si. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (6. 7.)
Ex. स्फुटसुखमामर्कदमनोर्ज्ञं
मजलनानयनलिलिनीपीतम् ।
तव मुखतामरसं सुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3.)
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः
प्रतिग्रह्य वचो विससर्ज धुनिम् ।
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकचने
प्रतियातमिवातिकमस्य गुरोः ॥
R. 8. 97.
See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुताविलंबित.

Def. हुताविलंबितमाह नभो मरो ।
Sch. G. न, भ, म, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. धुनिमुत्ताप्रणयस्युतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशिनः ॥
S. 6.

See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

(Also called मंदाकिनी.)

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्नैरो रौ प्रभा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5.)
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि प्रुषधिया-
मत्तुत रतयेव सैतानकः ।
तरुणपरभूतः स्वर्नं रागिणा-
मत्तुत रतय वसंतानकः ॥
Si. 6. 67.
also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (6. 7.)
Ex. विहगाः कर्द्वशरभाविह गाः
कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
भ्रमयन्नुपेति सुहृन्भ्रमय
पवनश्च धूतनवर्नपवनः ॥
Si. 4. 36.

Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) धुजंगप्रयात.

Def. धुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्विंशकारैः ।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)
Ex. धनेर्निष्कूलिनाः कूलिना भवन्ति
धनेरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यजैयध्वं धनान्यजैयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

- Def. त्वौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गृहवक्त्रे।
Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6.)
Ex. प्रह्लादमरमौली रत्नोपलक्त्रे
जातप्रतिविम्बा शोणा मणिमाला।
गोविन्दपदाब्जे राज्ञी नखराणा-
मास्ता नम चित्ते ध्वातं शमयती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

- Def. भवति नजावथ मालती जरो।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)
Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोदुपः।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं गृहः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित.)

- Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरो।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7.)
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोमवं
पिनाकिना भयमनोरथा सती।
निर्निद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेयु सोभायफला हि चाकृता ॥
Ku. 5. 1.
See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

- Def. बाणाशेष्ठिच्छा वैश्वदेवी ममो यो।
Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7.)
Ex. अर्चामन्त्रेषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वेतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) रुग्निणी.

- Def. कीर्तितेषा चतुरोफिका रुग्निणी।
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.)
Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुम्भद्रवालंकृता शोभते।
नव्यमेघच्छादिवः पीतबासा हरे-
सूर्यरास्ता जयायोरासि रुग्निणी ॥
See Si. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)

- Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)
Ex. यमुनाविहारकुटुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलनीकृतकेलिः।
जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः
प्रमदं तनातु तव नन्दननूजः ॥
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलीनी.)

- Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततो गः क्षमा।
Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6.)
Ex. इह दुराधिगमेः किंचिद्विभागैः

सनतमस्तुतं वर्णयंत्यंतरम्।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेददिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥
Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

- Def. त्रयाशभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम्।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्ररणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम्।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिर्गुलिषु चक-
मौलिस्रक्च्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥
R. 4. 88.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिता.)

- Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)
Ex. यमुनामतीतमयं श्रुतवानमुं
तपस्तनुज इति नाधुनोच्यते।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहनिशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥
Si. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी.

- Def. वेदैर्धर्मो यस्या मत्तमयूरीः।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेषाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायेः।
सम्यगदृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपासते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥
Ki. 18. 28;
Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(also called प्रभावती.)

- Def. जमौ सजौ गिति रुचिरं चतुर्ग्रहेः।
Sch. G. ज, म, स, ज, ग (4. 9.)
Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम्।
अपधाणि प्रहकलुषैर्दुर्मंडला
विभाषरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥
M. 4. 13.
See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शक्करी)

(1) अपराजिता.

- Def. ननरसलघुगेः स्वरेपरजिता।
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयचक्षुः परेत्परजिता।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तारिपुव्रजं
स जयति जगतां गतिरुदध्वजः ॥

(2) भस्मबाधा.

- Def. म्त्तो म्त्तो गावक्षप्रहरितिरसंवाधा।
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग (5. 9.)
Ex. वीर्यामौ येन ज्वलति रणवशास्तिसे
दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धराणिरियमसंवाधा।
धर्मास्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंवाधः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिणः ॥

(3) पथ्या.

(Also called मंजरी.)

- Def. सजसा यलो च सह येन पथ्या
मता।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9.)
Ex. स्थगयत्यमुः क्षमितचानकार्तस्वराः
जलदास्तद्विलुलितकार्तकार्तस्वराः।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः कचित्कपिशयति चामी
कराः ॥
Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुरारिफता.)

- Def. नजमजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)
Ex. अनतिचिराज्जितस्य जलदेवचिर-
स्थितबहुबुदबुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम्।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥
Si. 4. 41.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

- Def. ननमनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका।
Sch. G. न, न, म, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमयनगुणस्मरणमाविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसयेनी or कुटिल.)

- Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्भो य्नो
गौ।
Sch. G. म, म, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)
Ex. नीनोच्छ्रायं गृहुराशिशिररमैकै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरमागा रत्नेः।
ज्योत्स्नाशंकाभिह वितरति
हंसयेनी
मध्येप्यहः स्फटिकरजतभित्ति-
च्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,
उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्मता.)

- Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजाः जगौ
गः।
Sch. G. त, म, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6.)
Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधाना-
माभिष्कृताङ्गपुरःसर एकोतोऽङ्कः।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदुर्गतरेषु ॥
S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

- Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता
वासंतीयम्।
Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)
Ex. भ्राम्यद्भुङ्गीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीखंडाद्विरद्व्युत्पन्नवर्णमैदाबोला।
लीलालोला पद्मविलसद्दंष्ट्रोद्भासिः
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम् ॥

Metres with 15 syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशक्ती.)

(1) तुणक.

Def. तुणकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनातिमम्।

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8.)

Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भुंगधुरितं
पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितुणकम् ।
राचिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि
माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलाविधे॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def. मनमययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)

Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौशुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुष्यं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
अवणकदु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवन्ः॥
R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालागदी षष्ठी-
लाखेलः ।

Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.

Ex. मा कान्तिं पश्यत्यति पर्वाकाशे देशे
स्वाप्सीः
कान्ते वक्त्रे वृत्तं पूण चंद्रं मत्वा
रात्री चेत् ।
छुत्सामः प्राटश्चेतश्चतो राहुः क्रूरः
प्राद्यात्
तस्माद् ध्वाते हर्म्यस्यति शम्येकान्ते
कर्तव्या ॥ Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

Def. ग्रहनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला

Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short
syllables except the last).Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
ब्रजयुवतिलसद्वलिकगमनगता ।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरमसपारितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अटि.)

(1) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजो रजो रगौ च
वृत्तम् ।Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or
4. 4. 4. 4.)Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरोष्ठशोभिषेयुवायहृष्ट-
बलवीजनागसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग।
त्वां सदेव बाह्वेव पुण्यलम्बपाद् देव
बन्धुपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोप-
वेश ॥

(2) पञ्चचामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वर्दन्ति पञ्चचामरम्
or जरो जरी ततो जगौ च पञ्च-
चामरं वर्दन्Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or
4. 4. 4. 4.)Ex. सुखमूलमण्डपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्द्वितानयुषिते सलीलविभ्रमाल-
सम् ।सुरांगनाभवबलीकरम्पञ्चचामर-
सुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं
भजामि तम् ।

(3) बाणिनी.

Def. नजरभजरेवद्वा भवति बाणिनी
गयुक्तेः ।

Sch. G. नं, ज, म, ज, र, ग.

Ex. स्फुरतु भवानेवैष्य नटु बाणि
नी तिर्य्यं
तच्चरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवि-
तम् ।
भजजलराशिपारकरणसमं मुकुन्दं
सततमहं स्तवेः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि
नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.

(अत्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा तु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. स, सं, ज, म, ज, ग, ग (10.7.)

Ex. इति घातपुराधिमत्सरान् सरसि
मज्जनेन
धियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलां-
गभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदेव यादवानपरवारि-
राशेः
शिशिरतररोचिषाम्यपां ततिषु मंकदु-
मीषे ॥ Si. 8. 71.

(2) नर्दटक.

Def. यद्वि भवतो नजो भजजला गुरु
नर्दटकम् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ल, ग (8.9.)

Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोज्ज्वलबुधराः
शिशिरसमीरण।पशुतनुतनवारि-
कणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
मदकलनीलकंठकलहेमुखराः
कुसुमः ॥
Mâl. 9. 18, See 5. 31.

(3) पृच्छी.

Def. जसौ जसयला बह्मप्रहयतिश्च पृच्छी
गुरुः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8.9.)

Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमित-
स्तदीयद्विधा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां
गणाः शरन्ते ।
इतोपि बहवानलः सह समस्तस-
वर्तके-
रहो विततघूर्जितं भरसहं च
सिन्धोर्वधुः ॥
Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांतोऽधिरसनगेर्गो मनो नौ
गधुग्मम् ।

Sch. G. मं, म, न, न, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)

Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिर्वि-
दीवराक्षी
उम्भचेव स्वलितकवरी निःश्वसंती
विशालम् ।
अत्रेवास्ते मुररिधुरिति त्रितिद्विती-
सहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं
जगाम ।
Pad. D. 1.(The whole of the "Meghadhita"
is written in this metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिक्पुनर्विशपत्रपातितं भरनभनलगेः ।

Sch. G. म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग (10.7.)

Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरसुधि
ज्योतिषि रौप्यामिसिधु पुरः प्रतिफलति
मुहुः ।
व्रीहमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीरिह नयति
रविः ॥
Si. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्रेष्ठिज्ञा यमनसभलागः
शिखरिणी

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, म, ल, ग (6. 11.)

Ex. दिगंते भ्रूयंते मद्मलिनगंडाः
करटिनः
कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः
खलु युगाः ।
इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां
पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्
मुगपातिः ॥
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

Def. नसमरसलागः बद्धवेदेह्यैर्हरिणी
मत्ता ।

Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)

Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्पद्मादेश्वलीकम-
पेतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा
बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः क्षुभेऽपि हि
वृत्तयः
रजमपि शिरस्वचः क्षिप्ता धुनो-
त्यहिशंकाया ॥
S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धाति.)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता.

Def. स्यादधुतत्वथेः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता
मनो नयो यो ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)

Ex. क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारि-
भिर्दाक्षिणात्ये-

र्वातेः खेलद्विः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता
मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीङ्गीतैः किसलयकरोल्लोसि-
नैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणे-
धकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता क्रीर्तिता
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)

Ex. शंकेऽग्राधिमञ्जु जगति मृगहृशां
साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येवं व्रजयुवनिसभा वेधसा
सा व्यधापि ।
नैतादृक् चेतुः कथमुदधिसुतामंतरे-
णाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्यां नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखा-
दुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन.

Def. नजभजरेस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्न-
दनम् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)

Ex. तरणिसुतातरंगपवनैः सलील-
मांदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजरजः संपूत-
पृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसं-
स्मारकं
क्षितितलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय
वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराच-
माचक्षते ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5, 5.)

Ex. रघुपतिरपि जानवेदोविद्युदां
प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संक्रम्य
भिर्य वैरिणः ।
रविस्तसहितेन तेनायुयातः
ससौमित्रिणा
भुजबिजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः
प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥

R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्दूलललित.

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशक्रतुमिः
शार्दूलललितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)

Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं
शार्दूलललितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु हरं चैव-
प्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवानिबह्वैः त्रैलोक्यशरणं
भयो नः स तनोत्वपात्महिमा
लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसत्त्वैर्यमो नसौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)

Ex. कंदबामोदाख्या विपिनपवनः
केकिनः कान्तकेकाः
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा
दुर्दुरा हृत्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता चेतुः
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दधुजदलनो
राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यतु ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याश्चैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः
शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7.)

Ex. वेदानेषु यमादुरकपुरुषं व्याप्य
स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो
यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अंतर्गच्छ मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणा-
दिभिर्भुग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो
निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. ध्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् ह्यक्रतु-
रसंस्का सुमधुरा ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)

Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वक्षसि न च
ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा
दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमंतः क्षिपांसि स च
ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याश्चारुदन्तं चलयसि न ते
देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. ध्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरसुनि-
करणैराह सुरसाय ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)

Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसभा-
रंभरमसात्
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुका
कृष्टहृदयाः ।
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां
प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं
व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(कृति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता
तदा खलु गीतिका ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग

(5. 7. 8.)

Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन
मनोमा

रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन
सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासराससमुद्रवा
तव रागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारु-
चामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना.

Def. ज्ञेया सप्तश्रवद्भिर्मरमनययुता
म्लौ गः सुवदना ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग

(7. 7. 6.)

Ex. उज्जुंगास्तुंगकूलं धृतमदसलिलाः
प्रसंदि सलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठद्वममतिमुखाः
कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतःस्नातावसीदत्तमुद्रुदशनैरु-
त्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः
पास्यन्ति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

Def. व्रजभजजा जयौ नरपते कथिता
धुवि पंचकावली ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु-
रंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितप्रभुतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य
धुरां महीधृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः
समतं धृतभ्रिय-
श्रिरगलितभ्रियो जलनिधेश्वर तदा-
ज्भवदंतरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) जगधरा.

Def. व्रजैर्यानां वयेण त्रिमुनिययिता
जगधरा कीर्तितेयम् ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहृतं
या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तश्रुतिविषययुगा
या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया
प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ता-
भिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

Def. मौ गो नाश्वरारो गो गो वसुधुवन-
यतिरिति भवति हंसी ।

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)

Ex. सार्धं कानि नैकानि सौ विकचकमल-
मधु सुरभिषिचंती
कामकीडाकृतस्फितप्रमदसरसतर-
मल्लु रसंती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरि-
तरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगति-
रिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अद्रितनया.

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुयुल्लु बुधेस्तु
गदितेयमद्रितनया ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, म, ज, म, ल, ग
(11. 12.)
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतंगनिभम-
मद्वद्वजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां
गनिरशेषमान्यमहिमा
धुवनहिवावतारचतुरधराचरधरो-
ज्वतीर्ण इह हि
सितिविलयेऽस्ति कंसशामनस्तवेति
तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्त्रौ
भनयाश्च यति भवति तन्वी
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, म, न, य
(5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

क्रौंचपदा.

Def. क्रौंचपदा भौ स्त्रौ. नननाङ्गाविधु-
शरवस्तुनिरविरातिरिह भवेत्
Sch. G. भ, म, स, म, न, न, न, ग
(5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उत्कृति.)

धुर्जंगविर्जुमित.

Def. वल्लीशाश्वेष्टेदोषेन ममतमयुगनर-
सलगेधुर्जंगविर्जुमितम् ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग
(8. 11. 7.)

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either

raganas or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंडद्विप्रयात, प्राचितक, मत्तमातंगलालाकर, सिंहविक्रांत, कुसुम-स्तवक, अनंगशेखर, संग्राम &c. Māl. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Dandaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमदृत्त. (Half equal Metres.)

(1) अपरवक्त्र.

(Sometimes called वैतालीय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजी जरी ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-
स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता ।
वज्रवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र.

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दूले
भौ युजि भाद्रगुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, म, ग, ग (even quarter)
Ex. मुखरेविपुस्तनुतां धृदं
हेमनिर्भाञ्जकचंदनलिप्तम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरेरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा.

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक.)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजी जग्राश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)
Ex. अथ मद्वनवधूरुपवर्वातं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांभूव ।
शशि न इव दिवातनस्य लेखा
किरणपरिक्षियधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥
Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी.

(Also called वैतालीय or सुंदरी.)

Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ युरवियोगिनी ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter)
Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदा पदम् ।
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
गुणलब्ध्याः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥
Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती.

Def. सयुगात्सगुरु विषमे चेद् ।
भाषिह वेगवती युजि भाद्रौ ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, म, ग (even quarter)
Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजराजा
केशवर्षशरवैरनिमुग्धा ।

रभसान्न गुरुन् गणयंती
कालिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥

(6) हरिणपूता.

Def. सयुगात्सलघु विषमे गुरु-
युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणपूता ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, भ, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणपूता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म होमनः ॥

N. B.—Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औप-
च्छंदसिक and वैतालीय or वियोगिनी are
usually treated as *jātis*; (see Section
D). But they are sometimes defined
in the Gapa scheme, and are, there-
fore, given under the class of *Vṛttas*.

SECTION C.

विषमदृत्त. (Unequal Metres.)

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गता.

Def. प्रथमे सजी यदि सलो च
नसजगुरुकाप्यनंतरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्वरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता ॥
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ")
भ, न, ज, ल, ग (third ")
स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth ")
Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनाश्लोचकम् ।
कृत्वातिरहितमभिराधाप्येष्टु
विधिवत्तपोसि विद्धे धनंजयः ॥
Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is men-
tioned wherein the third quarter has
भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which
every quarter of the stanza differs
in the number of syllables, are in-
cluded under the general name
' Gāthā '. The same name is appli-
cable to stanzas consisting of any
number of quarters other than four.
As in the case of उपजाति, any two or
more quarters of a regular metre
may be combined to form अर्धसमदृत्त
or विषमदृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the
number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety
of such metres is अर्ध. It is said
to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला
जघमचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आयोगीतिर्नवैव
वातायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def. यस्याः पदि प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश
सार्था ॥
Srut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवते भर्तु-
वत्सलाः साध्यः ।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः ।
प्रापयत्यब्धिम् ।
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्या-सप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति
यत्र हंसगते
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं ताममृत-
वाणि भाषते ॥
Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटी-
मिमासुगीकतुम् ।
वर्तिष्वतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि
तनोषि परिमलेः पुष्टिम् ॥
Br. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि
प्रयुक्तं चेत्
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते
महाकवयः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुंदरीणां रासोल्लासे
मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मायदुपगीतिः स्वर्गदुरंगदृशां
गीतिः ॥

(4) उद्गीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरि-
होद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः
संस्पृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे
तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्रादुर्गतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक्
परार्धमार्यागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधुकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्वचरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवते रसव-
न्वचरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥
Si. 4. 51.

N. B. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gāṇa scheme.

(b) बैतालीय.

Def. बह्विधमेष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च
समे स्युर्निरंतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला
बैतालीयेऽने रलो गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-
वचनं कृष्ण यदुभयधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्यंते र्यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं
सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as बैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of

रगण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as बैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वधुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराकर्म्म विभेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार
स्थिरदंष्ट्राप्रमुखं महेंद्रसूत्रः ॥
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that विद्योगिनी or हृदी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of बैतालीय, and पुष्पिताया and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gāṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो लंगत्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विभ्रुजक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक. In which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मृद जहीहि धनागमनुज्ञां
कुरु तदुद्वेगं मनसि विनृणां ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
चित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥

(Moha M.)

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankāra. He was the chief Paṇḍit or Sahhāpati of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कल्पट Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महामाध्य. He is considered by Dr. Bühler to be not older than the 13th century.

कलहण The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञान-शाकुन्तल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, कृतसंहार; also of the poems नलोदर and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजि न वेश्म
स्थिरमर्थविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेश्म ।
स विजयया रविकीर्तिः
कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa, i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinātha's explanation on Me. 14, निखुल and विक्रमाग were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinātha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to विक्रमाग.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is

it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56 B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Kori in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechchhas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

कौमेय A well-known poet of Kāshmir, author of समयमातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mālatī-Mādhava and Vepī-Samhāra. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपण्डित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रत्नगणपरा treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are मामिनीविलास, the five laharis (मेगा, पारुष, दुषा, अमृत, कङ्कण), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career,—therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the Gitagovinds. He was an inhabitant of the village Kindu-

vilva in the Virabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmanasena who is identified by Dr. Bühler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

द्विज Author of the Dasakumāracharita and Kāvya-darsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to Mādhavachārya.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

मरारण (मट्टनारण) Author of the Vepī-Samhāra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called ध्वन्यालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Rāj. T. 5. 34).

माण The well-known author of the Harshaobhrita, Kādambari and Chandikāsataka. Pārvatīpariṇaya and Ratnāvali are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen T'sang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quem*—of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harsha-charita.

विलहण Author of the Mahākāvya Vikramāṅkadevacharita and of Chaurapanchāśikā. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of Śrī Svāmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Śrīdharasena or of Narendra

the son of Sridhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three Satakas and of the Vākyapadiya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama he accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhārtṛhari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the Mahāvīr-charita, Mālatī-Mādhava, and Uttararāmcharita. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kāshmir (693-729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the Kirātārjuniya, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

बाण Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 6th century.

मयूर Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the Sūrya-Sataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

हरारि Author of the Anargha-rāghava mentioned by the poet Ratnākara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya 38. 67. He must, therefore, be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the Mahākāvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.).

राजशेखर Author of the Bāla-Rāmāyana, Bāla-Bhārata and Vidhasālābhanjikā. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 9th and the middle of the 10th century.

बराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the Brihat-Samhitā. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विज्ञानदत्त Author of the Mudrārākṣasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शारिरकभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Sankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrārākṣasa.

सुबंधु The author of Vāsavadattā mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that Śrīharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnāvalī, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnāvalī must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarūpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century.)

हर्ष The patron of Bāṇa, see बाण. The Ratnāvalī is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

अंग N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,); and its capital अंगनगर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipur or Avanti and Viśālā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālvā. In the time of the Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अश्मक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्त See सौराष्ट्र.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (also called इन्द्रिस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or ओड्ड N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapīśā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

कनकल N. of a village near Haridvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनकल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिश See under सुहृ.

कलिंग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिङ्गनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अंग also.

कांची See under द्रविड.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyā or Sadāntrā to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirātas and Chinas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was शक्रज्योतिष on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांबोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādek. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुतल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāṇa or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi; the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of

Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Drishadvatī. It is sometimes called समंतपञ्चक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

कुलु N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

कुशावती or **कुशस्थली** The capital of Dakṣhiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Rāmanagarin Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेश-नरेश, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu; Deśa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghāts and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are the Vetravati, the Sarāvati and the Kāli-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānāra, and probably included Malabar also, and extended beyond The Kāveri.

कोशल N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of the Sarayā (or Gogrā). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala, and 'Dakṣhiṇa Kosala.' The former is also called 'Gauda', and it must have, therefore, signified the country north of Ayodhyā comprising Gauda and Baraitoh. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvasti in northern Kosala.

कौशांबी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Pooree. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage कृष्णभृगु.

गौड or **गुड** Northern Bengal, (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेडि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandsil. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmati situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jahhalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulakesi II. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Kar-nātaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravapa. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāsā (Satlej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghāts, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49, 50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिप्त See under सुहृ

त्रिगर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvati containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

त्रिपुर-रि N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i.e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jahhalpur.

दशपुर See under अंबलि.

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Dasārpā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidisā-the modern Bhilsā-situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādam-hari. Kālidāsa also makes Vidisā a river which is probably the same as the Beas that joins the Betva.

द्रविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāंची, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सीराष्ट्र.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountains.

पंचवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmapati (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgirathi was called 'Uttara Panchāla', which was Abichhātra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastinā-pura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwarin Mālvā as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pārvati, Luna, and Madhavar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavapā and Madhmati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālati-Mādhava.

पद्म N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennsyr, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पादलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soga (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Pālibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पंड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmaraparni fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 81. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rāmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāndya-desa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name बनावुदेरय.

पात्सिच One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably

the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himālaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

मतिष्ठान The capital of Purūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayāga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamśa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजग्रह) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, रत्नगिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैशार- (or व्याहार)-गिरि. Its next capital was Pātalinptra q. v. Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature.

मत्स्य or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śūrasenas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts, which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गाधि-नगर) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it

was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kuru. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरला See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

लाट N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadahad, and Khaira also according to some.

बंग (also called समतल or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

बलभी See under सौराष्ट्र.

बाह्यिक, बाहीक A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-fetida.

विदर्भ The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishnā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāṣṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Wardā) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Prastishāna of the southern part.

विदिशा See under दृशाण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital

Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepāl north of Madhvanī. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepāl, all such places as Sitāmāri, Sitākunḍa, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

वृन्दावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

शक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शक्तिम् One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himālaya range in the south of Nepāl.

आवस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called शरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyā. It was also called बर्मपटन or बर्मपुरी.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyādri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See under पञ्चावती.

सिंधुदेश The country of the upper Indus.

सुखा N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिङ्ग (also called तामलिङ्ग, तामलिङ्ग, तामलिनी and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिश of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rāḍhas, the people of Western Bengal.

साराष्ट्र (Also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywār. Dwārka is called आनर्तनगरी or अम्बिरनगरी. The old Dwārka stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārka, and also near mount

Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhownaggar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुग N. of a town and district at some distance from Pātaliputra. It is

identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

इस्तिनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

हेमकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains

which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षवर्षत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya—or between the Meru and the Himālaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.

ADDENDA

अ

+अंशः—The distinguishing note of a Rāga.

+अंशकम्—The position of planets with reference to the Sun on a given day ; appropriate Lagna for marriage : अंशक. वैवाहिकं लग्नं Nārāyaṇa on Nai, 15.8.

अंशु + उदकम्—Dew-water

+अंशकुम्—The rope used for churning.

+अकर्मन्—(1) Same as अकरणम् ; प्रतिषेधादकर्म Ms. 10.8.10 ;

(2) An action not sanctioned by law ; अकर्म च दारक्रिया या आधानोत्तरकाले ŚB. on Ms. 6.8.14.

(3) Neglecting to do an action ; अकर्मणि=प्रधानातिक्रमे

ŚB. on Ms. 6.3.3.

अकलङ्कः—Spotless

अकल्पनम्—Non-attribution.

अकस्मात्—N. of the son of the fourth Manu.

अकाण्डतण्डवम् Unwarranted fussing (sarcastically used to refer to exhibition of one's erudition)

अकाल-ज्ञः a. Untimely ; timed inappropriately ; अत्यारुढो हि नारी-णामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.

अकालिकम् ind. Suddenly अकालिकं कुरवो नामविष्यन् Mb. 5. 32. 30.

अकिल्बिष Sinless ; also cf. अकृत-किल्बिष one who has not committed any sin.

अकृतक Not created or natural ; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. R.

अकृत्रिम Natural ; not man-made.

अक्कः Store-room ; अक्के चेन्मधु विन्देत किमर्थं पर्वतं व्रजेत् ।

अक्ता f. (Ved) Night.

अक्लान्त a. [न.त] Tireless.

अक्लीबम् ind. Without reservation ; true.

+अक्षः 1. Opening in a swing or palanquin ; 2. gambling.

अक्ष + वण्डः An axle-pole.

अक्ष + वृषकर्मन् N. Calculation find the latitude.

अक्ष + विद् a. Adept in gambling.

अक्ष + शलाका Dice.

अक्ष + शालिन् (शालिक.) Officer in charge of a gambling house.

अक्षय + नोवी f. A permanent charitable endowment (Buddhist Insc.)

अक्षय्य + भुज् m. Fire ; प्रदहेच्च हितं राजन् कक्षमक्षय्यभुज्यथा Mb. 13. 9. 21.

अक्षि + आमयः An eye-disease ; eye-sore.

अक्षि + श्रवस् Serpent ; also cf नयनश्रवस्.

अक्षि + संवित् Visual cognition.

अक्षि + सूत्रम् The level of the eye (Iconographic term).

अक्षि + स्पन्दनम् Eyc-twitching.

अक्षौरिमम् A day or star unfit for shaving or cūḍākarma.

अक्षण्या + रज्जुः f. Diagonal line ; Śulba S.

अक्षण्या + स्तोमीया Name of an Iṣṭakā sacrifice, Ts., Śat. Br.

अखलः A good physician. Nigha.

अखिलिका N. of a plant (Momordaca charantia).

अग + जा Daughter of mountain, Pārvaṭi. अगजाननपद्मार्कं गजाननमह्निशं यनेकदं तं भक्तानामेकदन्तमुत्तास्महे.

अगजा + जानिः Śiva.

अगण्डः A trunk without hands and feet ; अगण्डभूतो विवृतो दावदग्ध इव द्रुमः Rām. 6. 68. 5.

+अगतिः Evil path ; cf. अवयः

अगद + राजः good medicine ; श्रेयस्तनोऽत्यगदराज इवोपयुक्तः Bhāg. 10. 47. 59.

अगर्दभः A mule.

अगाध + सत्त्व a. possessing strong will power ; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21.

अगुल्मकम्—disassarnaged (army) ; गुल्मीभूतमगुल्मकम् Śukra. 4. 870

अगोत्र a. without a source ; यत्तददेश्यमग्राह्यमगोत्रम् Muṇḍ 1. 1. 6.

+अग्निः. 1. Piṅgalā Nādi ; यत्र सोमः सहाग्निना mb. 14. 20. 10, 2. sky ; अग्निर्मूर्धा Muṇḍ 2. 1. 4.

अग्नि + कृतः Cashew-nut.

अग्नि + चूडः A wild bird with a red crest.

अग्नि + चूर्णन् Gun-powder

अग्नि + द्वारम् The entrance at the Āgneya koṇa of a house.

अग्नि + यानम् An aeroplane. व्योमयानं विमानं स्यादग्नियानं तदेव हि Agastyā Saṁhitā.

अग्नि + वैश्यः 1. N. of a teacher, Mbh. 2. N. of the 22nd Muhūrta.

अग्नि + सनुः Skanda cf. अग्निभूः ; सेनानीरग्निभूगृहः Amara.

अग्नि + सार्वणिः N. of a Manu.

अग्नि + होत्री f. A cow useful for Agnihotra. तामग्निहोत्रीमृषयो जगृहुर्ब्रह्म वादिनः Bhāg. 8. 8. 2.

अग्न्या The Tittira bird.

अग्रः Setting mountain.

+अग्रम् At the begining नैवेह किञ्चनाग्र आसीत् Bri. Up. 1. 2. 1.

अग्र + आसनम् First position of honour.

अग्र + उत्सर्गः Accepting a thing after leaving the first portion of it.

अग्र + देवी Chief queen ; also अग्रमहिषी.

अग्र + धान्यम् A cercal grain.

अग्र + निरूपणम् Predestination ; fore-casting ; prior decision.

अग्र + प्रदायिन् a. One who gives first. तेषामग्रप्रदायी स्याः कल्पोत्पायी प्रियंवदः Mb. 5. 135. 35.

अग्र + भावः Precedence.

अग्र + वक्त्रम् N. of a surgical instrument.

अग्र + हारः A colony of brahmins with Śiva and Viṣṇu temples on either ends. हरेः अयं हारः, हरस्य अयं हारः, हारश्च हारश्च हारी-प्रस्य सः ।

अग्न्या The tree myrobalans.

अघन A hollow mould.

अङ्कु + अङ्कुम् Water अङ्के मध्ये अङ्कुः शतपत्रादि चिह्नानि यस्य Tv.

अङ्कुकारः A champion warrior ; त्वत्काङ्कुकारविजये तव राम लङ्का... Bālarāmāyaṇa Act 8 ; गौरगुणैरहं कृतिभूतां जैत्राङ्कुकारे Nai. 12. 84.

अङ्कित *a.* Marked, branded, calculated, numbered.....रावण-शराङ्कितकेतुर्गष्टि...Rv. XII.

+अङ्गम् *N.* of the sacred texts of the Jains.

अङ्ग+क्रमः The order in which various parts of a ritual are to be performed corresponding to their importance Ms. 5.I.14.

अङ्ग+जम् Blood.

+अङ्ग+भङ्गः The part of the body between arms and testicles.

अङ्गभूमि The blade of a knife or sword; यदङ्गभूमी वभतुः Nai. 16. 22.

अङ्ग+वस्त्रोऽथा *f.* A louse.

अङ्ग+संहिता The phonetic relation between consonants and vowels in a word Ts. Prāt.

अङ्ग+सुप्तिः *f.* Non-functioning of the limbs of the body.

+अङ्गना Priyangu plant used in making perfumes and ointments.

अङ्गार+अवक्षेपणम् A shovel used in transferring or extinguishing coals.

अङ्गार+कर्करिः (रो) *f.* A thick cake baked on burning coals.

अङ्गार+धारिका A fire-pan (Angitti in Hindi).

अङ्गार+वृक्षः Balanites Aegiptiaca.

अङ्गिकरणिकः Perhaps a registrar of documents.

अङ्गिका A bodice.

अङ्गलीवेष्टः Finger ring.

अङ्गो Expression of anger or grief.

+अङ्गि A quarter of anything.

अङ्गिप्र+कवचः Shoes.

अङ्गिप्र+जः A śūdra.

अङ्गिप्र+तन्धि The ankle; the ankle-bone.

अङ्गिप्रकवारि The vertical tapering projection in the middle of a lamp around which the oil is poured.

अचिन्त्यः Quick-silver.

अचोदनम् Non-injunction. देश-कालानामचोदनं प्रयोगे नित्यसमवायात् Ms. 4. 2. 23.

अच्छ To obtain. अच्छशब्दो हि आप्तुमित्यर्थे वर्तते ŚB, on Ms. 10. 1. 9.

अच्युत+जल्लकिन् Name of a commentator on Amarakoṣa.

+अजमीढः *N.* of a son of Suhotra and author of some Rg. Vedic hymns.

अजनयोनिजः Dakṣa Prajāpati.

अजनाभस् An ancient name of Bhārata Varṣa (Bhāg. 11. 2. 24).

अजरकः (कम्) Indigestion.

अजहत्स्वार्थवृत्ति A word without surrendering its own connotation adding to the meaning of a compounded word.

अजादिः A gaṇa of Pāṇini.

अजित+केशकम्बलः *N.* of heretic teacher referred to in Buddhist texts.

अज्ञात+वस्तुशास्त्रम् Agnology

अञ्जकः *N.* of the son of Viprachitti; V.P.

+अञ्जलिका A kind of insect resembling a spider.

अञ्जलिकावेष्ट A fighting stratum जानन्नञ्जलिकावेष्टं नापाक्रामत पाण्डवः Mb. 7. 26. 23.

अञ्जकः *N.* of the son of Yadu.

अञ्जहिषा (Desid. of अह् 1P.) Desire of going; Bk.

+अट्टालः A tower. विष्कम्भ-चतुरश्रमट्टालकम् Kau. A. 1. 3.

अट्टाल *a.* High, lofty.

अडागमः (अट्+आगम) The augment prefixed to a verb to indicate past tense.

अडुकः A deer.

अणु+व्रतानि *N.* of the twelve smaller vows of Jains.

अण्वम् *ved.* A small aperture in the instrument used for pressing Soma juice.

+अण्डकः A cupola; शोभनैः पत्रवल्लीभिरण्डकैश्च विभूषितः Matsya P. 269. 20.

अतन्त्र+त्वम् Superfluity; redun-

dance ऐन्द्रशब्दस्यातन्त्रत्वात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 20.

अतनु *a.* not small; considerable वीतप्रभावतनुरप्यतनुप्रभावः Ki. 16.64

अतसिका Flax

अतिकल्यम् early morning

अतिकश *a.* (lit) beyond the whip, unmanagcable

अतिकामुकः A dog

अतिक्रान्ता The sixth stage in an elephant's rut period. अतिक्रान्ता-वस्थो गजपतिरिदं स्यावरचरं जगत्सर्वं हन्तुं समभिलषति क्रोधकलुषः Matanga L. 9.17.

अतिक्रान्तिः Overflow, transgression

अतिगृहकम् A terrace, an annex to a house भूमीगृहांश्चैत्य-गृहान् गृहातिगृहकानपि Rām. 5.12.15.

अतिजित *a.* Completely conquered लोकं ह्यतिजितं कृत्वा Rām. 3.70.5.

अतिधेनु *a.* One who is possessed of best cows (P. 1.4.3. Comm.)

अतिनामन् *N.* of one of the Saptarṣis of the sixth Manvantara.

+अतिपातः Destruction.

अतिपातित *p. p.* 1. put off, delayed.—2 broken completely.

अतिपातुक Surpassing; रेवेलक्षालक्ष्मीं करेरतिपातुकैः Nai 19.5.

अतिपरिचयः Too much of familiarity; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा

अतिबाहुः Having extraordinary arms; *N.* of a Rṣi of the fourteenth Manvantara; *N.* of a Gandharva.

अतिभङ्गः An Iconographic pose with two or three bents; Mānava 67. 95-96.

अतियात *a.* over-speedy, Mb. 3. 201.9.

अतिरागः Over-enthusiasm.

अतिरेकः *a.* I. Surplus.—2 abundance—3. Difference Mb 3.52.3.

अतिरेचकः *N.* of a plant which is a strong perigative.

अतिरोगः Consumption.

अतिवर्तनम् *a.* Pardonable offence; दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः Ms. 8.290.

अतिविष्टित *a.* brave fighter; विस्त्रव्चानतिविष्टितान् Rām 4. 18.38. —2 one who transgresses the limits, Mb. 3.215.16.

अतिवैशस *a.* piercing, hurting very much, हिस्त्रावाचोऽतिवैशसाः Bhāg. 3. 19.21.

अतिसृष्टि Superior creation.

+अतल Cough Nigh.

+अक्कः Same as अक्क

अत्यन्त+अपह्नवः A total denial; complete contradiction or refusal.

अत्यन्त+सहचरित *a.* going together invariably (P. वार्त्तिक VIII. 1.15).

+अत्यन्तीन the state of lasting for a long time.

अत्यर्थ+वेदनः A variety of elephant sensible to slightest punishment; प्राजनाङ्कुशदण्डेभ्यो दूरादुद्धिजते हि यः स्पृष्टोवाऽयथतेऽत्यर्थं स गजोऽत्यर्थवेदनः ॥ Mātanga L. 8.19.

अत्यस्त *a.* Cast, tossed, thrown over or beyond (P. II. 1.24, तरङ्गात्यस्तः-काशिका)

अत्याश्रमः Sanyāsa, Renunciation.

अत्याहारयमाण *a.* Undue interference in or extraction from. लोभादैलक्ष्वातुर्वर्ण्यमत्याहारयमाणः Kau. A. 1.

अत्रपु *a.* Not tinned.

अत्री Wife of Atri.—Comp.—चतुरहः *N.* of a sacrifice.

—जात; 1. The moon.—2. Datta.

—3. Duvāsas.

—भारद्वाजिका Marriage alliance of descendants of Atri and Bharadvāja.

अत्रिजात *a.* A man belonging to one of the three classes.

अत्वक्क *a.* skinless.

अथ+अतः—अन्तरम् now therefore अथास्तौ धर्मजिज्ञासा Ms. 1.1.1

अथ+किम् how much more, so much more.

अथ+तु but, on the contrary.

+अदर्शनम् Illusion, Avyakta; अदर्शनादापतिताः पुनश्चादर्शनं गताः Mb. 11. 2. 13.

अदसीय *a.* Belonging to this or that.

अदुपव *a.* A word with अ as the penultimate letter

अदृष्ट+कल्पना Supposition of an uncognisable object or idea.

+अद्भुत One of the five proportions of measuring height wherein height is twice the breadth.

अद्भुत+रामायणम् *N.* of a Work ascribed to Vālmiki.

अद्भुत+शान्तिः F. I. N. of the 67th Pariṣiṣṭa of the Atharva Veda; 2. N. of one of the Vratas prescribed in the Purāṇās.

अद्रि+कटक the ridge of the mountain.

अद्रेष्य *a.* invisible.

अद्वारासङ्गः Not being held up at the entrance कार्यार्थिनामद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. I. 19.26.

अद्वेष *a.* Not devided.

+अधम *a.* One who does not blow अधम्ः.....अधस्थाध्मानयोरपि Nm.

अधर+कण्टकः *a.* prickly plant.

अधः+वेदः Marrying a second wife when the first is alive.

अधिरोपः Accusation.

+अधिकरण 1. gathering place. Mb. 12-59.68.

2. A department Mb. 12.69.54.

अधिकरण+लेखकः *a.* official in charge of preparing documents and deeds; a Nazir.

+अधिगम news of having found out अपनेष्यामि सन्तापं तवाधिगमशंसनात् Rām V. 35,77.

अधिपुष्पलिका A betel nut trec.

अधिमलः The presiding deity of a sacrifice.

अधिमुक्तकः A variety of jasmine.

अधिमुक्तिका A pearl-shell.

अधिरुषित *a.* anointed with

some decorative paste मुखमधिरुषितपाण्डुगण्डलेखम् Ki. 10.46.

+अधिवासः Nativity Mb. 12.36.19.

+अधिष्ठानम् 1. Containing of अमित्राणामधिष्ठानाद्वधाद दुर्योधनस्य च Mb. 9.61.14.

अधिष्ठान+अधिकरणम् office of the local body.

अधोनिबन्धः The third stage in the rut season of an elephant Mātanga L. 1.9.14.

अध्ययनम् Teaching कृत्वा चाध्ययनं तेषां शिष्याणां शतमुत्तमम् Mb. 12.318.17.

अध्यवसिन् *a.* One who is confined to a place for observing some vow Mb. 12.64.6.

अध्यासित *a.* seated on, settled.

अध्युषित *a.* Inhabited, occupied.

+अध्यूढ The son of an unmarried body; अध्यूढश्च तथाऽपरः Mb. 13.49.4.

अध्वर्यु+काण्डम् *N.* of a collection of mantras intended for the Adhvaryu priests.

अनक् *a.* (ved) Blind.

+अनघ *a.* Tireless, not exhausted; Bhāg. 2.7 32.

अनघ+अष्टमी *N.* of a vrata; Bhaviṣyottara P. 55.

+अनङ्गः 1. Wind;—2. A goblin;—3. A shadow, cf. अनङ्गे मन्मथौ वायो पिशाचच्छाययोरपि

अनन्तर straight, direct. अथवा अनन्तरकृतं किञ्चिदेव निदर्शनम् Mb. 12.305.9.

+अनन्य Not sharing with any body else. अनन्यां पृथिवीं भुङ्क्ते सर्वभूतहिते रतः Kau. A.

अनपग *a.* Not parting.

- अनपवृक्त *a.* Not relinquished or abandoned; नह्युपेतमनपवृक्तं सच्छक्यमुपेतुम् Ś.B. on Ms. 12.1.21.

अनपार्य *a.* with a genuine cause, rightly,

अनभिधानम् 1. Non-expression of the desired meaning;

2. A word grammatically correct but not in use.

अनभिवादकः One who opposes or contradicts न खलु भवान्स्मत्संक-
त्यानभिवादकः Avimāraka I.

अनभ्यन्तर *a.* Not familiar with; unused to अनभ्यन्तरे खत्वावां
मदनगतस्य वृत्तान्तस्य Ś. 3.

अनराल *a.* Straight यत्स्नेहादन-
रालानलनलिनीपत्रातपत्रं धृतम् U. 3.16.

+अनलः Anger; करिणां मुदे
सनलशनलदाः Ki. 5. 25.

अनल+आत्मजः N. of skanda

अनवकाशिकः one who performs
penance by standing on one leg
गात्रशय्या अशय्याश्च तथैवानवकाशिकाः
Rām 3.6.3.

अनवबलृप्तिः *f.* Impossibility;
incredibility.

अनवगीत *a.* Faultless प्रकृत्या-
कल्याणी मतिरनवगीतः परिचयः U. 2.2.

अनवद्याङ्गी *a.* Woman with
faultless limbs, (hence) an
epithet of Devī.

अनवद्यरागः a variety of gems,
Kau. A. 2. 11.

अनवर *a.* Not inferior.

अनहंवादिन् *a.* Free from pride.

अनाक्रन्द *a.* maddend with
pain; इति लोकमनाक्रन्दं मोहशोक-
परिप्लुतम् Mb. 12.331.35.

अनाघ्रात *a.* not smelt; un-
touched by hand अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं
किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः Ś. 1.

अनावर *a.* without a covering
for the head.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement.

अनार्थता unworthiness.

अनावाप one who does not
acquire anything new.

अनाश्वास *a.* Undependable;
कर्मण्यस्मिन्नाश्वासे घूमधूमात्मनां भवान्
Bhāg. 18. 12.—ind. without
leisure.

+अनास्था 1. Impatience.—2.
Instability; Nārāyaṇa Com. on
Nai. I. 88.

अनिद *a.* That which cannot
be comprehended; इत्यभिष्टुय पुरुषं
यद्रूपमनिदं यथा Bhāg. 10. 2. 42.

+अनिमित्तं Not a valid means
of knowledge अनिमित्तं विद्यमानो-
पलम्भनात् Ms. 1. 1. 4.

+अनिमेष A particular pose in
sexual act.

अनिरिण *a.* Even, without ups
and downs; तस्मिन् देशेत्वनिरिणे ते
तु युद्धमरोचयन् Mb. 9. 55. 18.

अनिर्वचनम् Keeping silence;
Śabara B. on MS, 10. 8. 52.

अनिल+भद्रकः *a.* Kind of
chariot.

अनिलम्भसमाधिः Particular type
of meditation (Buddh.)

अनिविष्ट *a.* Unmarried; कलत्रं
स्वयमेनिविष्टः Avimāraka I

अनिष्टुर *a.* Not harsh.

अनिष्ण *a.* Not clever or skilled.

अनिसर्ग *a.* Unnatural.

अनीक+स्थानम् a military post;
Kau. A. 1. 16.

अनीप्सित *a.* Not desired.

अनीर्षुः *a.* Not envious, not
venomous in thought; भृतपुत्रा भृता-
मात्या भृतदाराह्यनीर्षवः Mb. 12, 221.
31.

+अनीह *a.* Not exerting; to
be at ease.

अनुकच्छम् Along or on the
side of a marshy ground; आवि-
भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम्
Me. I. 21.

अनुकल्पम् 1. An inferior
substitute;..... ध्वनिभिर्वैणैरनुकल्पैर्व्य-
नोदयत्; Nai. 17. 12.

2. Similar; ग्रसितुं क्षममम्बुधीन्
क्षणादनुकल्पाश्रितचण्डपावकम्; Yādvā-
bhyudaya.

अनुकूलित *a.* One who is
honoured; मन्त्रिणो नैगमाश्चैव यथार्ह-
मनुकूलिताः Rām. 7. 74. 6.

+अनुक्रम Daily exercise अश्वान्
रक्षत्यनुक्रमः Mb. 1. 1. 263.

अनुक्षपम् *ind.* Every night.

अनुगीता N. Of a portion of
the 14th book of the Mb.

अनुघट्ट To rub lengthwise.

अनुजनः Attendants.

+अनुज्ञात *p.p.* Taught or im-

parted शिष्याणां...अनुज्ञातं ससंग्रहम्
Mb, 12. 318. 24.

अनुत्कट *a.* Short, small.

अनुत्तालः A melodious note.

अनुदिशम् *ind.* At each direc-
tion.

अनुद्वष्ट *a.* Well-wisher; अनुसूयु-
रनुद्वष्टा सत्कृतस्ते पुरोहितः Rām. 2.
100. 11.

अनुद्य *a.* Unutterable; P. III.
1. 101. SK.

अनुधूपित *a.* (Ved.) flattered;
puffed up.

अनुनाथन Entreaty; Supplication;
युवाभ्यामनुनाथने मिथः; Nai. 16. 64.

अनुनिशीथम् *ind.* At midnight.

अनुनेय To be persuaded.

+अनुपस्कृत *a.* 1. Of unques-
tioned wisdom; तस्मात्स्वधर्ममास्थाय
मुत्रताः सत्यवादिनः । लोकस्य गुरवो भूत्वा
ते भवन्त्यनुपस्कृताः ॥ Mb. 12. 11. 25.
2. Keeping away self-interest;
देहत्यागोऽनुपस्कृतः MS. 10. 62.

अनुपात्ययः To keep to an order;
to do something by one's turn.

अनुपालः A keeper (of horses
etc.)

अनुप्रकीर्ण *a.* Completely occupi-
ed or covered सोत्कण्ठैरमरगणैरनु-
प्रकीर्णान् Ki. 7. 2.

अनुप्रभवः Cycle of births and
deaths.

अनुप्रवण *a.* Agreeable, pleasant;
कौतूहलानुप्रवणा हर्षं जनयतीव मे ॥
Mb. 12. 37. 3.

अनुप्रहित *a.* Fixed; प्रियैषिणानु-
प्रहिताः शिवेन Ki. 17. 33.

अनुभाजित *a.* Worshipped.

+अनुभू (Ved). To act favour-
ably.

अनुभावित *a.* Experienced;
protected.

अनुभर्तृ *m.* Supporting, main-
taining.

अनुमन्त्रित *a.* Consecrated.

अनुमात्रा Resolution.

+अनुयुज् To request; to
implore धार्तराष्ट्रं सहामात्यं स्वयं सम-
नुयुज्क्षमहे Mb. 5. 72. 3.

अनुयुञ्जक *a.* Jealous.

अनुराद्ध *a.* Accomplished, obtained.

अनुरुद्ध *a.* 1. Checked.

2. opposed. 3. pacified, soothed.

अनुलोम+ग Straight-moving.

अनुवाक A division of the Brāhmaṇa text.

अनुविषयः Taste of each dish

+अनुवृत् (Transitively used)

To serve, worship. सूर्यं चैवान्ववर्तत Rām. 7.10. 8.

अनुशाला An anti-chamber.

अनुशिष्ट *a.* 1. Well-trained;

तस्मात् पुत्रमनुशिष्टं लोक्यमाहुः Br. Up.

1. 5. 17; 2. questioned; इति

तेनानुशिष्टस्तु वाचं मन्दमुदीरयन् Rām. 6.

30. 4; 3. Ordained; instructed;

अनुशिष्टोऽस्म्ययोध्यायां गुरुमध्ये महात्मना; Rām. 1. 26. 3.

अनुशायिन् *a.* Extending along

अनुश्रविक *a.* Gathered from Śāstras; Pat. Yoga 1. 18.

अनुषत्य *a.* (Ved) That which can be conformed to truth.

+अनुसमयः Doing different things in respect of different persons or contexts. There are three types of this—पदार्थानुसमय; काण्डानुसमय and सन्धानानुसमय

+अनुसंधानम् Research.

अनुसंधिः Inquiry; Nai. 3. 129.

अनुसंसृतिः Repetition of births and deaths.

अनुसंस्था The practise of Sati.

अनुसृत *a.* 1. Followed; 2. flowing or trickling; उष्णादितां सानु-सृतान्नकण्ठीम् Rām. 5. 5. 25.

अनुक्यम् (Vedic) Vertibral column.

अनुपय् To flood or fill up; अनुपयामास विदभंजाश्रुती; Nai. 12. 69.

अनेक+पद *a.* Multi-numbered; composed of many parts.

+अन्त Partition; तेजया कात्या-यन्याज्जतं करवाणीति Bri. Up. 2.4.1.

अन्त+ओष्ठः Lower lip.

अन्त+चक्रम् Reading of omens and augury; Kau. A.]

अन्त+परिच्छदः *a.* coating over a utensil like silverplating.

अन्तवान् The God of the space (दिगन्तानामीश्वरः); Mb. 3. 197. 5.

+अन्तरङ्गम् That which is intimately connected in contrast to that which is externally or superficially connected अन्तरङ्ग-बहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयान् ŚB. on Ms. 12. 2. 29.

अन्तर्जानुशयः One sleeping with hands between knees.

+अन्तर्मुख One whose vision is turned in wards (प्रत्यक्दृष्टिः).

अन्तर्वेशिकः Officer in charge of the harem. Kau. A. 1. 21.

+अन्तरं A welding of the pedestal with the base.

अन्तर्गभिगोण्यायः A proposition within another like the foetus within the womb of a female. ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 62.

अन्तार *a.* [अन्त ऋ अण्] A cow-herd; Śabda. ch.

+अन्ध 1. Afflicted; अन्धः क्षुधान्धोप्यसौ Viś. Guṇa. 101.

2. blurred, made dimmer; नि-श्वासान्ध इवादशश्चन्द्रमा न प्रकाशते Rām. 3. 16. 13.

अन्नाद *a.* Eater of food. अहमन्नादः Tait. Up. 1. 7.

अन्नभट्टः N. of the author of the Tarkasangraha.

अन्यापदेश An indirect statement for somebody else.

अन्यान्य *a.* Mutual (same as अन्योन्य)

अन्कन्तः A couch or dais; Māna. 16. 43.

अन्वर्थनामन् One whose name is befitting his character.

+अन्वारम् To propitiate (Ved) अग्निमन्वारभामहे ।

अन्वाहार्य *a.* To be performed later.

अन्वय+वर्जितः A law-born person; mean fellow.....लक्ष्मीं प्राप्येवान्वयवर्जितः Rām.

अन्वयायिन् *a.* Descendent.

+अन्वित In keeping with or

befitting तपसा चान्वितो वेपः Rām. 5. 33. 13.

अन्वीक्षिक *a.* Protective; प्रजान्वी-क्षिकया बुद्ध्या श्रेयो ह्यस्य विचिन्तयन् Rām. 7. 3. 4.

अप्तिरत्तम् Fire (also अपां पित्तम्).

अपकीर्तिः Infamy, calumny.

अपकोष *a.* Removed from the sheath.

अपचायिन् *a.* Failing to show due respect.

अपटीक *a.* One who has no aid of a commentary; अपटीको जडो माघे भूशं जाड्येन ताड्यते Śi; 2. One who has no covering or curtain (अ+पटीक).

अपथ्याशिन् *a.* One who takes injurious food.

+अपदश Without a fringe as a garment; तथा नान्यधृतं धार्यं न चाप-दशमेव च Mb. 13. 104. 86.

+अपदानम् (अवदानम्) A legend on the former and future births of men.

+अपदेश Danger; अपदेशः पदे लक्ष्ये स्यात्प्रसिद्धनिमित्तयोः । औदार्यशौर्यं धैर्येषु निःसीमव्यपदेशयोः । Nām.

अपद्रुतम् To run away in a bent posture; Rām. 6. 40. 25.

+अपनी To misbehave; शत्रौ हि साहसं यत्तत्किमिवात्रापनीयते Rām. 6. 64. 10.

+अपनयः Immorality.

+अपनयन Wrong, injustice; शृणु राजन् स्थिरो भूत्वा तवापनयनो महान्; Mb. 6. 49. 22.

+अपरान्तः Inhabitant of an island.

अपरापरम् *ind.* Further and further.

अपराक् *ind.* In the western direction.

अपरिस्थितः *a.* One who is unsteady, or wandering; Rām. 3. 60. 37.

अप्लीन *a.* Concealed; औपसत्त-मभयादप्लीनम् Ki. 9 ॥

अपवत्स *a.* without a calf.

अपवत्सय् (Denominative of अपवत्स) behaving as towards a

weaned calf; ये सपत्रास्सपत्रानां सर्वास्तानपवत्सयेत्.

अपवरः An inner room; A safe room; Nai. 18. 18. Mb. 12. 139. 140.

अपवर्णित *a.* Suspended or hung. + अववर्णः cessation, end.

अपशूद्रः One who is not a Śūdra.

+ अपष्ठु Wrongly; अपष्ठु पठतः पाठयमधिगोष्ठिं शठस्यते; Nai. 17. 96. अपसृज् 6 P. To have, abandon. अपस्वानः A storm.

+ अपहार Collecting, obtaining Mb. 12. 192. 1.

अपाकीर्णं Cast away, rejected कुन्त्या त्वहमपाकीर्णो Mb. 5. 141. 4.

+ अपाङ्ग End.

अपाठ्य *a.* Illegible.

अपाणिग्रहणम् Celibacy.

+ अपादानम् Source, cause; Nai. 22. 141.

अपारवार *a.* Boundless; अपारवारमश्वमेधं गाम्भीर्यत्सागरोपमम् Rām. 5. 38. 40.

अपास्त *a.* Discarded, abandoned.

अपिनद्ध *a.* Covered, concealed.

अपिपरिविलष्ट *a.* Extremely harassed.

अपिस्वित् *ind.* An interrogation meaning "Is it so".

अपीत *a.* 1. Merged; लोकानपीतान् ददृशे स्वदेहे Bhāg. 3. 8. 12. 2. Dead.

अपूर्तिः *f.* Non-completion.

अपूर्विन् *a.* One who has not enjoyed conjugal life before; अपूर्वी भार्यया चार्थी तरुणः प्रियदर्शनः Rām. 3. 18. 4.

अपृथक्त्वित् *a.* One who cannot differentiate; वर्णाश्रम-पृथक्त्वे च दृष्टार्थस्यापृथक्त्वित्; Mb. 12. 308. 177.

+ अपेहि (Imper. 2nd Sing) Get away; अम्बष्ठापेहि मार्गत् Nārāyaṇīya.

अपोहित *a.* 1. Removed; न च

सामर्थ्यमपोहितं क्वचित् Ki. 2. 27. 2. Refuted in a debate.

अप्रकट *a.* Unmanifested, not exhibited.

अप्रह्यता Infamy. Mb. 12. 158. 5.

अप्रचोदित *a.* Not induced, unasked.

अप्रज्ञात *a.* Not known, beyond cognisance; आसीदिदं तमोभूतमप्रज्ञात-मलक्षणम् Ms. 1. 5.

+ अप्रतिम Improper; तस्मात्स्वया समारब्धं कर्मह्यप्रतिमं परैः; Rām. 6. 12. 35.

अप्रतिबोधः An unconvincing objection; an invalid refutation.

+ अप्रतिहत A kind of deity; अपराजिताप्रतिहत..... कारयेत् Kau. A. 2. 4.

अप्रवृत्त *a.* 1. Not engaged in. 2. Not instituted. 3. improper.

अप्रसहिष्णु Unbearable, that which cannot be withstood जगत्प्रभोरप्रसहिष्णु वैष्णवम् (चक्रम्) Ku. 1. 54.

अप्राज्ञ *a.* Not Prājña; ignorant.

अप्रादेशिक *a.* Not suggestive of; 2. Not belonging to a particular locality.

अप्राधान्य *a.* Of no importance, secondary.

अप्रोक्षित *a.* Not sprinkled, not purified.

अप्रोटः A kind of bird.

अप्सु + योनिः *a.* Born from the water.

अबद्धवत् *a.* Not well coined, ungrammatical; यस्मिन्प्रतिश्लोकम-बद्धवत्पि Bhāg. 1. 5. 11

अबधा *f.* Segment of the basis of a triangle.

अबाधित *a.* Undisproved, unaffected, unrefuted;

अबीज *a.* 1. Impotent, seedless. 2. Causeless; जः control over the mind; जा A kind of grape. जम् An unproductive seed.

+ अभय The pose of the hand in an image indicating offer of protection.

अभय + वरदः Giver of protection

and boon; त्वदन्त्यः पाणिभ्यामभयवरदो दैवतगणः Saundaryalahārī.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing.

अभवन्मतयोगः, संयोगः A combination which is desirable even if non-existing; See S.D. 575 ad. loc.

अभवनिः Non-birth; Ha. N.V. 7.

अभागिन् *a.* 1. Unused to; सहते यातनामेतामनर्थानामागिनी Rām. 5. 16. 21; 2. having no share.

अभिकर्षणम् An agricultural implement.

अभिगृह्ण *a.* Covetous.

+ अभिजित् N. of a son of Punarvasu.

अभिज्ञात *a.* One who has the knowledge of.

अभित्वरमाणकः A messenger.

अभिदेवनम् A plank on which play of dice is conducted; Mb.

अभिद्वग्ध *a.* Injured, teased.

+ अभिधानम् A song; पदपाद-तन्त्रीमधुराभिधानम् Rām 4. 28. 36.

अभिधान + विप्रतिपत्तिः Incongruity of the word and what is meant by it; ŚB on Ms. 9. 3. 13.

+ अभिनन्दः I.N. of a commentator on Amarakośa.—2 N. of the author of Yoga Vāsiṣṭhasāra.

अभिनव + कालिदास A modern Kālidāsa; a title given to a good poet; An appellation of Madhaviya Śankara Vijaya.

अभिनव + गुप्तः The celebrated commentator of Nāṭyaśāstra and Dhvanyāloka.

अभिनिष्यन्दः Trickling; ex-
hudation.

अभिनुन् *a.* Injured; दण्डकाष्ठा-
भिनुन्नाङ्गी Mb. 14. 58. 29.

+ अभिपन्न 1. Accepted or taken for granted (same as उपपन्न). —2. Protected Mb. 1. 50. 20.

अभिपातः 1. rising, darting to wards विषदभिपातलाघवेन 2. Fall, ruin.

अभिपूतम् That which has been completed; Av. 9. 5. 13.

अभिप्लुत *a.* 1. Overwhelmed 2. Accepted.

अभिमन्यमान *a.* Wishing to posses illegally ब्राह्मणकन्यामभिमन्यमानः kau. A. 1. 6.

+ अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

अभिरम्भित *a.* Seized by; कश्मलं महदभिरम्भितः Bhāg. 5. 8. 15.

अभिराधनम् Propitiation Mb. 3. 303. 14.

अभिलम्भनम् Acquisition; शशंस पित्रे तत्सर्वं वयोरुपाभिलम्भनम् Bhāg. 9. 3. 23.

अभिवक्तु *a.* One who speaks haughtily; Mb. 12. 180. 48.

अभिध्यात *a.* अभिशीत *a.* cold, chilly; विभावाम्यवपूर्वस्य P. VI. 1, 26 Kāśi.

अभिधुत *a.* Renowned.

अभिधैत्य Having faultless conduct.

अभिधक्त *a.* 1. possessed by evil spirits. 2. Insulted, defeated. 3. Reviled, cursed.

+ अभिधङ्गः The state of mental agitation; उच्चारितं मे मनसोऽभिधङ्गात् Mb. 5. 30. 1.

अभिधिक्षत *a.* Coronated, sprinkled, installed.

अभिधेचनम् Preparations for a coronation; Rām 2. 18. 36.

अभिधेवः Praise; रामाभिधेवसंयुक्ताः Rām 2. 6. 16.

अभिधुत *a.* 1. Praised, commended. 2. Consecrated; ओङ्काराभिधुतं सोमसलिलं पावनं पिबेत् y. 3. 306.

अभिसंहरणम् Replenishment Kau A. 5.

अभिसंहित *a.* Associated with; Rām 7. 80. 11.

अभिसमापसम् *a.* One who encounters or comes face to face; तुदत्यभिसमापन्नमङ्गल्यग्रेणलीलया Rām 3. 19. 3.

अभिसरी (रिः) *f.* Following; असुरपुरवरे गच्छन्त्यभिसरीम् Pratimā 3. 7. 2. Going out to help.

+ अभिहारः Bringing near; अभिहारोऽभियोगे च...Nev.

अभूयःसंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Absense of any

more return; cessation of the cycle of birth and death; गतिस्त्वं वीतराणाणामभूयःसंनिवृत्तये R. 10. 27.

अभ्यवपद् To protect; ततस्तामभ्यवपत्तुकामो योगन्वरायणः Svapna.

अभ्यवमन् To insult, despise.

अभ्यवमन्ता One who insults.

अभ्यवहार *a.* Eatable; शुचीन्यम्यवहाराणि मूलानि च फलानि च Rām 4.50.35.

अभ्यसनीय, अभ्यस्य *a.* pot. p. To be repeated, practised; Fit to be practised.

अभ्याकाश *ind.* Beneath the sky; unsheltered; अहःसुसततं तिष्ठेदभ्याकाशं निशां स्वप्न Mb. 12. 35. 38.

अभ्याचक्ष् 1. To speak. 2. To behold.

अभ्युपपन्न *a.* 1. Approached, reached. 2. Resorted to for protection from danger; अभ्युपन्नवत्सलः खलु तत्रभवानार्यं चारुदत्त इति श्रूयते Mk. 7.

अभ्यमु Wife of the elephant Airāvata; प्रेमास्पदाम्रमुः Hara-vijaya 31.29; अभ्रमुवल्लभः Nai. 1.108.

अभ्ययन्ती *f.* 1. Bringing in a cloudy weather. 2. N. of the krittikas.

+ अभम् (Ved) To be dangerous Rv. 8. 77. 10.

अमण्डित Unadorned.

अमत्सर *a.* Without envy; free from desires and hatred; यद्यद्रोचते विप्रेभ्यस्तत्तद्द्यादमत्सरः Ms. 3.231; भक्तैकवत्सलममत्सरहृत्सु भान्तम् Nārāyaṇiya 21. 5.

अमर + गुहः Brihaspati, the planet jupiter.

अमर + चन्द्रः N. of the author of Bālabhāratam.

अमर + राजः N. of Indra

अमरी A heavenly lady; अमरी-कबरीभारभ्रमरीमुखीकृतम् Kuval-1.

अमर्षित *a.* Not Thrashed, unsuppressed.

अमर्ष + वेधिता *f.* The quality of not hitting at the vital parts, or

of not wounding another's feelings (one of the 35 verbal qualities of a Tirthaṅkara).

अमा + सोमवारः The combination of Amāvāsyā and monday; व्रतम् A vow to be performed on that day.

अमा-हठः N. of a Snake-demon; Mb.

अमावसुः N. of a descendent of Purūravas.

अमित्रकम् 1. An unfriendly act. enemy; राजानमिममासाद्य सुहृच्चित्तममित्रकम् Rām. 6. 65. 7.

अमुद्र Limitless; अमुद्रदारिद्र्यसमुद्रमना Nai 3. 8. 6.

अमूर्तरजस् A son of kuṣa by Vaidarbhi.

अमृज *a.* Without having a bath or toilet; परिविलष्टकवसनाममृजां राघवप्रियाम् Rām. 6. 81. 10.

अमृत + अंशुकः A variety of gems; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अमृत + अग्रभूः The horse of Indra, Uccāiṣravas; अमृताग्रभुवः पुरेव पुच्छम् Śi. 20. 43.

अमृत + उपस्तरणम् A palm full of water sipped before the food to clear the way or clean the receptacle for the nectar ie. food.

अमृत + करः—(किरण) nectar-rayed, the moon.

अमृत + तन्दनः A pavilion with 58 pillars (Matsya P. 270. 8)

अमृत + नादोपनिषद् N. of a minor Upaniṣad.

अमृत + बिनूपनिषद् N. of a minor Upaniṣad of the Atharva Veda.

अमृत-मतिः The moon; आप्यायस्यसौ लोकं वदनामृतमूर्तिना Bhāg. 4. 16. 9.

अमृतेशः N. of Śiva.

अमृषोद्यम् True statement; Bk. 6. 57.

अमोघ + अक्षी *f.* N. of Dākṣāyani

अमोघ + नन्दिनी N. of a Śikṣā text.

अमोघ + वर्षः N. of a cālukya prince.

अम्बर + अधिकारिन् An officer of the court in charge of clothes.

अम्बरीषकः One the firs that are concealed ; उदपानाः कुरुश्रेष्ठ तथैवाम्बरीषकाः ; Mb. 3. 15. 16.

अम्बु + कन्दः An acquatic plant.

अम्बु + कुक्कुटी An acquatic hen.

अम्बु + देवम्-देवतम् The astro-nomical mansion Pūrvāṣādhā.

अम्बु + नायः The ocean.

अम्बु + पतिः Varuṇa.

अम्बु + वेग a. The flood of water ; यथा नदीनां बहवोऽम्बुवेगाः Bg. 11. 28.

अम्बुजिनी The lotus creeper.

—कुटुम्बिनी M. The Sun.

अम्भय a. [अप् + मय] Watery ; consisting of water ; नह्यमयानि तीर्थाग्नि न देवा मृच्छिलामयाः Bhāg.

अयन + कलाः The correction (in minutes) for ecliptic deviation. Sūryasiddhānta.

अयन + ग्रहः A planet's longitude as connected for ecliptic deviation ; Ibid.

अयन + परिवृत्तिः Change of the Ayana ; अयनपरिवृत्तिर्व्यस्तशब्देनोच्यते ŚB. on Ms. 6. 5. 37.

अयत्न + उपात्त a. obtained without any effort.

अयत्न + साध्य a. Which can be done without difficulty.

अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानम् To tell a bad news loudly or a good news in a low tone ; अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानं नामाप्रियस्योर्च्चः, प्रियस्य च नीचैः कथनम् Sk.

अयस् + कणपम् A kind of weapon which throws out iron-balls अयः कणपचक्राश्च भुशुङ्घ्युद्यतबाहवः Mb. 1.227.25.

अयस् + पिण्डः A canon-ball.

+अयोग Deviating from the practice of Yoga : दत्तस्त्वयोगादय योगनायः Bhāg 6. 8. 16.

+अयोनि Of unknown source or parentage ; अयोनिं च विदोनिं च

न गच्छेत विवक्षणः Mb. 13. 104. 33.

अरकः Aspoke of a wheel.

अरडा f. N. of a Goddess (Gobhil).

अरण्य + पर्वन् A book of the Mahābhārata.

अरन्ध्रः a. Having no holes ; dense ; पयोमुच इवारन्ध्राः Ki. 15.40.

अरव Wchiout noise

अरस 1. One who cannot appreciate fine-art ; किमस्या नाम स्यादरसपुरुषानादरशतैः N. 2. Without any vigour ; अरसोव्याधिजरा-विनाशधर्मा Bu. ch. 5. 12.

अरात् ind. At once ; immediately ; वर्तन्ति यदनीत्या ते तेन साकं पतन्त्यरात् Śukra. 4. 1266.

अराम a. Non-Rāmā ; displeasing.

अरि + केलिः Sport of a foe, sexual enjoyment ; अरिकेलिः शत्रुलीला स्त्रीरत्योश्चापि कीर्तितः Nm.

+अरित्र An armour (अरिभ्यः त्रायते) Nai. 12. 71.

अरीण Full ; स्वरमध्वरीणतत्कण्ठः ; Nai 6. 65.

+अरुज 1. That which destroys a disease. विषेभ्यः खलुसवभ्यः कर्णिकामरुजां स्थिराम् Śuśr. 2. Painless.

अरुण + केतुब्राह्मणम् N. of the Brāhmaṇa of Aruṇas and Ketūs.

अरुण + पराशराः N. of the followers of a Vedic Śākha ; ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 8.

अरुद्ध a. Not obstructed.

अरुन्धती + दर्शनम् One of the rituals in the marriage function when the bride is shown the star Arundhatī.

अरुन्धतीदर्शनन्याय Nyāya based on the custom showing the Arundhatī star as above the branch of a tree.

+अरूप A sacrifice not possessed of matter and Devatā.

अरूपिन् a. Shapeless, formless ; बाधायामुरसेयानामप्रमेयानरूपिणः Rām. 1. 21. 16.

अरोगत्वम् State of being free from disease.

+अर्क The sun-stone ; अर्कोऽर्कपर्णे स्फटिके Nai.

अर्क + ग्रहः The eclipse of the sun.

अर्क + प्रीवः N. of a Sāman.

अर्क + पुष्पोत्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

अर्क + रेतोजः Revata, the son of Sūrya.

अर्क + लवणम् Saltpetre.

अर्घ + उपचयः The fall in price.

अर्घ + ईश्वरः Śiva.

अर्घ + निर्णयः Fixation of price.

अर्चनानस् N. of a Rīṣi belonging to the Atri family.

अर्जित m. Acquired, earned ; न मे पित्राजितं किञ्चिन्नमया किञ्चिदजितम् अस्ति मे हस्तिशैलाग्रे वस्तु पैतामहधनम् । Vedānta deśika.

अर्जुन + बदरः The fibre of the Arjuna plant.

अर्जुन + सखिः Kriṣṇa.

+अर्णस् Colour ; श्रीह्लीविभू-त्यात्मवदद्भुताणम् Bhāg. 2. 6. 44.

अर्णस् + जः Lotus ; न्यर्णोदणोजनाभः ;

अर्णस् + रुहम् Lotus ; वरगिरमुप-कर्णायमर्णोरुहाक्षी U. 7. 92.

अर्थः + अतिदेशः Extension of gender, number etc. to the objects (as against words), i.e. to treat a single object as though it were many.

अर्थः + अनुपपत्तिः f. The difficulty in construing a particular meaning.

अर्थ + अनुबन्धि Associated with material welfare ; तत्त्रिकालहितं वाक्यं धर्ममर्थानुबन्धि च Rām. 5. 51. 21.

अर्थ + अभिधान a. 1. A name which is connected with the purpose to be served by it ; अर्थभिधानं प्रयोजनसंबद्धमभिधानम् ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2. Expression of the desired meaning ; Vārtika 3. 1. 2. 5.

अर्थः + आतुरः One who is avariciously after wealth ; अर्थ-तुराणां न गृहर्न वन्धुः ;

अर्थ + कार्यम् Monetary diffi-

culty. निर्वन्धसंजातरूपार्थकाश्रयमचिन्तयित्वा R. 5. 21.

अर्थः + काशिन् Appearing to be useful.

अर्थ + कित्तिषिन् a. Dishonest in money matters.

अर्थः + कोविदः a. Expert in political matters; उवाच रामो धर्मात्मा पुनरप्यर्थकोविदः Rām 6. 4. 8.

अर्थः + क्रिया 1. An implied act (as against an act ordained by words); ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 12. 2. A purposeful action; कारित्वम् the state of being a thing useful for an action.

अर्थः + गतिः Same as अर्थावगम (understanding the sense).

अर्थः + गुणाः Qualities pertaining to the meaning of a statement.

अर्थः + गुहम् A treasury.

अर्थः + चित्रम् Figure of speech based on the meanings.

अर्थः + दशकः An adjudicator.

अर्थः + दृश f. Consideration of truth; क्षेमं त्रिलोकगुह्यर्थदृशं च यच्छन् Bhāg. 10. 86. 21.

अर्थः + द्वयविधानम् Injunction of two ideas; ŚB. on MS. 10.8. 70.

अर्थः + पदम् N. Of the Vārtika on Pāṇini; समुद्रवृत्त्यर्थपदं महार्थम् Rām. 7. 36. 45.

अर्थः + भावनम् Contemplating over a matter.

अर्थः + लक्षणम् As determined by the import as opposed to Śabdalaṣkaṇa.

अर्थः + विद्या Knowledge of worldly matters.

अर्थः + विपत्तिः Missing aim; समीक्ष्यतामर्थविपत्तिमार्गताम् Rām. 2. 19. 40.

अर्थः + विभावकः a. One who gives money.

अर्थ + विप्रकर्षः Ambiguity; the need to stretch the connotation of a word to get at the intended meaning.

अर्थ + शालिन् a. Wealthy.

अर्थ + संग्रहः A Mīmāṃsa work by Laugākṣī Bhāskara.

अर्थ + सतत्त्वम् Truth; किं पुनरत्रार्थ-सतत्त्वम् Mb. on P. VIII. 3. 72.

अर्थ + संपादनम् 1. Earning Wealth. 2. Achieving an object.

अर्थ + हानिः Loss of wealth.

अर्थ + हारिन् a. One who steals money.

अर्थत् + अधिगतम् Understood by implication.

अर्थत् + कृतम् Done due to the force of implication; न चार्थात्कृतं चौदकः प्रापयति ŚB. on MS. 5. 2. 8.

+ अर्थ्य 1. True, real; अर्थ्यं विज्ञापयन्नेव Rām. 6. 127. 25.

2. Adept in getting money; तमर्थमर्थशास्त्रज्ञाः प्रादुरर्थ्यश्च लक्ष्मण Rām. 3. 43. 33.

अर्थ + अस्तिः A sword with a single edge; अर्धासिभिस्तथा खड्गैः Mb. 7. 137. 15.

अर्थ + कर्णः Radius of a circle; half the diameter.

अर्थ + चित्र a. A kind of marble-stone slightly transparent.

अर्थ + जीविका, — ज्या The sine of an arc.

अर्थ + पञ्चम a. Two and half.

अर्थ + प्राणम् A house-fitting resembling a bisected heart; मूलाग्रे कीलकं युक्तमर्धप्राणमिति स्मृतम्। Māna. 17. 99.

अर्थ + वायुः Partial paralysis.

अर्थ + मागधी N. of a dialect used in writing Jain Works of antiquity.

अर्थ + वृद्धिः Half the interest accrued on a sum; MS. 8. 150.

+ अर्धशतम् One hundred and fifty; MS. 8. 267.

अर्थ + समस्या A verse of which first half is spoken by one and the second half completed by another; Nai. 4. 101.

अर्थ + सहः An owl.

+ अर्थ्य To be accomplished; अघाते विष्णो विदुषा चिदर्थ्यः RV. 1. 156. 1.

अर्पित 1. Fixed, set in; द्रुमाणां विविधैः पुष्पैः परिस्तोमरिवापितम् Rām.

4. 1. 8.; R. 8. 88. 2. Poured in; हस्तापितैर्नयनवारिभिरेव (शशाप) R. 9. 78; 3. Transferred, made over; चित्रापितारम्भ इवावतस्थे Ku. 3. 42. 4. With प्रति—Given back प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इव Śāk.

अर्माः Ruins, rubbish; Vāj. 30. 11.

अर्वाच् + वाहः A horseman; आगच्छन् गुह्यतरगर्वमर्वाहैः Śiva. B. 24. 64.

अर्वाच् + तन a. Not reaching up to, posterior; प्रकृतिपुरुषयोरर्वाक्त्तनाभिः नामरूपाभौ Bhāg. 5. 3. 4.

+ अर्ह Capable, powerful; न त्वां कुमि दशग्रीव भस्म भस्माहं तेजसा Rām. 5. 22. 20.

+ अर्हा Gold; Nighaṇṭu.

अलक्तक + अङ्क a. Marked with Alaktaka; अलक्तकाङ्कानि पदानि पादयोः Ku. 5.

+ अलक्षण Not Comprehensible; सेयं विष्णोर्महामाया... अलक्षणा यया Bhāg. 12. 6. 29.

अलक्षन् a. Of inauspicious import; अपसव्यं ग्रहाश्चक्रुरलक्षमाणं दिवाकरम् Mb. 6. 102. 21.

अलंकार + मण्डपः The dressing room; the place where the idols of the temples are decorated.

अलमकः A frog (see अनिमिक)

अलवण a. non-saline; without salt; Mb. 13. 114. 14.

अलस + गामिनी A lady with beautiful gait.

अलसिका Exhaustion due to perging.

अलाञ्छन a. Blemishless.

अलात + शान्तिः f. N. of the fourth pāda of Gauḍapādāś Māṇḍūkya Kārikā,

अलाबु + वीणा A lute of the shape of a gourd.

+ अलीक Worry; अलीकं मानसं त्वेकं Rām. 2. 19. 6.

अलुप्त + महिमन् a. of unaffected glory.

अलुप्त + यशस् a. of undiminished fame.

अलोक + व्रतम् Vows intended for spiritual emancipation as

opposed to material benefits;
चरन्त्यलोकव्रतमवर्णने Bhāg. 8. 3. 7.
अलोकम,—अलोकिक *a.* Hairless.
+अलोल N, of a metre of 14
syllables.

अल्प+अचूत A word containing
smaller number of syllables
than another; P. II. 2. 34.

अल्प+गोधूम A kind of wheat
small in size.

अल्प+नासिकः A small vestibule
or Corridor; Māna. 34. 106.

अल्प+पुण्य *a.* of negligible
religious merits.

अल्प+सत्त्व *a.* A weakling.

अल्प+सार *a.* of little conse-
quence.

अल्लकम् Seed of Coriander—
का The plant Coriander.

अवतरम् *ind.* Farther away;
Rv. 1. 129. 6.

अवकीलकः A missile or peg set
inside; क्षुत्पिपासावकीलकम् Mb. 14.
45. 3.

अवकृत *a.* Protruding down-
wards; grown downwards.

+अवकीर्ण Chaotic; दृष्ट्वा
तथावकीर्णं तु राष्ट्रम् Mb. 9. 41. 16.

अवगल् To fall down, slip down,
सौवर्णं वलयमवागल्कराग्रात् Śi. 8. 34.

अवग्रह+धी Of intransigent or
obstinate nature; कर्मण्यवग्रहधियो
भगवन्विदामः Bhāg. 4. 7. 27.

अवघाटकम् A kind of necklace
tapering in size; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अवघात See under अवहन् ।

अवघुष्ट *a.* Announced, pro-
claimed in a disparaging manner.

अवघ्रात Smelled, kissed;
अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. 2. 20. 21.

अवघ्राणम् Causing to smell at.
अवचरः A groom; तुरगावचरं स
बोधयित्वा Bu. Ch. 5. 68.

+अवचि To examine, Choose.

अवचिचीया Desire to collect;
प्रमदया कुसुमावचिचीयया Śi. 6. 10.

अवचूर्कि, अवचूर्कि A gloss or
Tippaṇi.

अवच्छटा A playful movement;
अवच्छटा कापि कटाक्षणस्य Nai. 16. 64.

अवच्छेद्य *a.* Fit to be separated;
Categorised.

+अवतानः Tendril; लतावतानतः
Mb. 3. 24. 26.

+अवत् To cross over; त्वया-
वतीर्णोऽर्ण उताप्तकामः Bhāg.
3. 24. 34.

अवतरण+यङ्गलम् A solemn
welcoming.

+अवतरणिका Synopsis.

अवतार+उद्देशः The purpose
of an incarnation.

अवतार+रहस्यम् The secret
pertaining to an incarnation.

+अवतारणम् Descent, incarna-
tion; पोष्यं पीलोममास्तीकमादिंशाव-
तारणम् Mb. 1. 2. 42.

अवदान्तः Hyperenthera Mo-
runga.

अवद्यत् *a.* Breaking off; शतशो
विशिखानवद्यते Ki. 15. 48.

+अवधिः Mandate, authority;
वयं तु भरतादेशावधिं कृत्वा हरीश्वर
Rām. 4. 18. 25.

अवधि+ज्ञानम् A Jaina termino-
logy for the third degree of
knowledge by which what is
not within the reach of the senses
is perceived.

+अवहित (Ved) Plunged into,
fallen in; त्रितः कूपेऽवहितो देवान् हवत
Rv. 1. 105. 17.

+अवधारण Uttering (the
name); न त्वां देवीमहं मन्ये राज्ञः
संज्ञावधारणात् Rām. 5. 33. 10.

+अवधुत 1. Understood, made
out. 2. (n. pl.) Sense organs
(in Śāṅkhya Phil.)

अवध्यं 1. P. To disregard;
सोऽवध्यातः सुरैरेवम् Bhāg. 3. 12. 6.

अवध्यानम् Disregard; यथा तरे
सदवध्यानमहः Bhāg. 5. 10. 24.

अवनि+जः The planet Mars.
अवनि+जा Sitā.

अवनि+भूत् A mountain, a
monarch.

अवनि+सारा The plantain tree.

अवनिष्ठीब् To spit upon;
अवनिष्ठीवतो दर्पाद् द्वावोष्ठी छेदयेन्नृपः
MS. 8. 282.

अवनेय *a.* To be taken into;
अरण्ये मुनिभिर्जुष्टे अवनेया भविष्यति
Rām. 7. 46. 9.

अवन्ति+मुन्दरीकया N. Of a
work attributed to Daṇḍin.

अवन्तिका 1. The modern city
of Ujjain. 2. The dialect of
the Avantis.

अवन्ध्य+कोप *a.* One whose
wrath is effective; अवन्ध्यकोपस्य
विहन्तुरापदाम् Ki. 1.

अवपतित *a.* Fallen down from;
फलैर्वृक्षावपतितैः Rām. 2. 28. 12.

अवपानम् (Ved.) Drinking; माप
स्थानं महिषैवावपानात् Rv. 10. 106. 2.

अवपोथिका Boulders used in
throwing at enemies from the
walls of a city or fortress.

अवप्लु 1. A. To leap down;
स्वनिगमपहाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकतु-
मवप्लुतो रथस्यः Bhāg. 1. 9. 37.

अवबोधित *a.* 1. Awakened, रामो
रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23.

+अवभङ्ग *a.* Broken off, frac-
tured.—ङ्गः 1. Breaking off
2. Boring (of the nose or ear);
Suśr.

+अवमर्दः 1. Clash, turmoil; न
त्वां समासाध्य रणावमर्दे Rām. 5. 48. 6.
2. A kind of eclipse.

अवमर्दिन् Slayer; महात्मनस्तस्य
रणावमर्दिनः Rām. 5. 37. 65.

अवमर्शित *a.* Spoiled, destroyed;
इति दक्षः कविर्यज्ञं भद्रद्रावमर्शितम्
Bhāg. 4. 7. 48.

अवमूत्रयत् *a.* Soiling with urine;
अवमूत्रयतो मैदम् MS. 8. 282.

अवमेह Filth; कामं प्रयाहि जहि
विश्रवसोऽवमेहम् Bhāg. 9. 10. 15.

अवयव+प्रसिद्धिः Etymological
denotation of a part; न चावयव-
प्रसिद्ध्या समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बाध्यते ŚB. on
MS. 6. 8. 41.

अवयुत्यनुवादः Reference to a
thing in parts; एकं वृणीतइत्यवयु-
त्यनुवादोऽयं त्रयाणामेव ŚB. on MS. 6.
1. 43.

अवरक्षणी A rope for tying
horses.

अवरीकृ To bring near ; जवाद-
वरीकृतदूरदृक्पथः Nai. 16. 26.

अवरुदित *a.* That which has
been polluted by tears; अवक्षुताव-
रुदितं तथा श्राद्धे च वर्जयेत् Mb. 13. 91.
41.

अवरुद्ध Overwhelmed ; प्रहर्ष-
णावरुद्धा सा Rām. 6. 113. 14.

+अवरोधः Binding force; प्रजा-
नन्दावरोधेन गृहेषु लोकं नियमयत् Bhāg.
5. 4. 14.

अवरोध+गृहः A harem.

अवरोध+जनः Ladies of the
harem.

अवरोपितः 1. Turned out ;
पुराहं वादिना राम राज्यात्स्वादवरोपितः
Rām. 4. 8. 32. 2. Reduced,
lessened; इतरेष्वगमाद्धर्मः पादशस्त्व-
वरोपितः MS. 1. 82.

अवर्ण+संयोगः 1. The Combi-
nation of two dissimilar sounds,
2. No connection with any caste.

अवर्तमान *a.* Not belonging to
the present time.

+अवलम्बित Clung to, caught
hold of; समभिसृत्य रसादवलम्बितः
Śi. 6. 10.

अवलेह्य *a.* Fit to be licked.

+अवलेखा Drawing, sketch.

अवलोक+लवः A side-glance.

अवशप्त Cursed.

अवशू 9. P. 1. To break.
2. To be scattered around ;
स तस्या महिमां दृष्ट्वा समन्तादवशीर्यत
Rām. 1. 37. 13.

अवशीर्ण *a.* Broken, shattered.

अवषट्कार *a.* Without the per-
formance of any Vedic rituals ;
(lit.) without the utterance of
Vaṣaṭ (repeated during sacri-
fices).

+अवसन्न Extinguished, dead ;
ततस्तेष्ववसन्नेषु सेनापतिषु पञ्चसु Rām.
5. 46. 38.

अवसर+अन्वेयी One who is in
search of an opportunity.

अवसर+प्रतीक्षी One who is
waiting for an opportunity.

अवसायः One who terminates ;
अवसायो भविष्यामि दुःखस्यास्य कदान्वहम्
Bk. 6. 81.

+अवसायक *a.* Destructive ;
अवसन्नपत्रिणः शम्भोः सायकैरवसायकैः
Ki. 15. 37.

+अवस्कन्दः (in law) Accusa-
tion.

अवस्कन्न *a.* 1. Spilt, ejected.
2. Attacked.

अवस्कारः The frontal projection
on an elephant's face ;
Mātanga L. 5. 8. 12.

+अवस्थानम् 1. Support ;
योऽवस्थानमनुग्रहः Bhāg. 3. 27. 16.
2. Stability; अलब्धावस्थानः परिका-
मति Ibid. 5. 26. 17.

अवस्नात *a.* That which has
been used for bathing.

अवस्फूर्जं To snort, fill with
sound; Mb. 6. 7.

+अवहारः One who takes away ;
न जीवस्यावहारो मां करोति सुखिनं यमः
BK. 6. 81.

अवहवे (Ved.) To call down ;
विशो अद्य मष्टामवह्वये RV. 5. 56. 1.
अवाछिद् To tear off from.

अवाञ्चित *a.* Bent downwards ;

+अवाचीन 1. One who looks
down; दुर्योधनमवाचीनं राज्यकामु-
कमातुरम् Mb. 8. 8. 17. 2. Base,
evil; बुद्धि तस्यापकर्षन्ति सोऽवाचीनानि
पश्यति Mb. 5. 34. 81.

अवातल *a.* Not flatulent; Suśr.

अवान्तर+वाक्यम् A statement
culled out of its context by
omitting some parts of the
original; न च महावाक्ये अवान्तर-
वाक्यं प्रमाणं भवति ŚB. on MS. 6.
4. 25.

अवारित *a.* Unprevented—तम्
ind. without obstruction.

अवारित+कवाट-द्वार *a.* Having
open doors.

अवाह्य *a.* Unfit to carry.

अविकच *a.* Not blossomed,
closed.

अविकारिन् *a.* 1. Unchanging.
2. Faithful; स्थाने युद्धे च कुशलान-
भीरुनविकारिणः MS. 7. 190.

अविकार्य *a.* Unalterable ;
अविकार्योऽयमुच्यते Bg. 2. 25.

अविक्रियात्मक *a.* Of unchang-
ing nature.

अविक्षोभ्य *a.* 1. That which
cannot be disturbed ; 2. In-
vincible; अविक्षोभ्याणि रक्षांसि Rām.
6. 5. 17.

अविक्षण्डित *a.* Undivided, un-
disturbed.

अविगान—अविगीत *a.* Without a
disturbing note or अपस्वर।

अविक्षण *a.* 1. Not clever.

2. Ignorant.

अविचिन्त्य *a.* Incomprehensible;
beyond understanding.

+अविच्छिन्न Ordinary, common;
न विशेषेण गन्तव्यमविच्छिन्नेन वा पुनः
Mb. 12. 152. 22.

अवितर्कित *a.* Unanticipated.

अवितर्क्य *a.* That which can-
not be inferred.

अवित् *a.* A protector ; त्राता-
रमिन्द्रमवितारमिन्द्रम् Mahānār. Up.
20. 3.

अविद् ind. An exclamation
meaning Oh ! ; Mk. 1.

अविद् *a.* One who is ignorant;
अविदो भूरितमसो Bhāg. 3. 10. 20.

अविदूषक *a.* Innocent ; अहितं
चापि पुरुषं न हिंस्युरविदूषकम् Rām.
1. 7. 11.

अविदूस् *a.* Sheep's milk; P. IV.
2. 36. Vart. 5.

अविनद्ध +नस्,—नास् *a.* (A bull)
Whose nose is not bored.

अविधायक *a.* That which has
not the force of an injunction ;
न हि विधायकाविधायकयोरेकवाक्यत्वं
भवति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 20.

अविनेय *a.* 1. Uncontrollable.
2. A non-student.

अविनाशः Deathlessness, salva-
tion ; अविनाशाय दिवं जगाम Bu.
Ch. 2. 18.

अविनाशिन् One which has no
destruction (Ātman).

अविनिर्णयः Indecision.

अविनीय Free from deceit or
crime.

अविषयः Absence of a contrary
proposition, uncontroverted

nature ; अविपर्ययाद्विशुद्धम् Sān. K 64.

अविप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* Absence of difference ; शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धेष्वविप्रतिपत्तिः इन्द्रियजयः Kau. A. 1. 6,

अविप्रवासः Close association.

अविप्रहृत *a.* Untrodden.

अविभासित *a.* That which is not taken into account.

+अविरल Huge, bulky; अविरल-वपुः सुरेन्द्रगोपः Ki. 10. 27.

अविरविकन्यायः A grammatical maxim by which अविः becomes अविक.

अविरहित *a.* Unseparated; never dissociated from; अविरहितमनेके-नाङ्गभाजा फलेन Ki. 5. 52.

+अविलक्ष्य Concealed; unpreventable; अविलक्ष्यमस्त्रमपरम् Ki. 6. 40.

अविलुप्त *a.* Undiminished, undamaged.

अविवक्षित + वचनता The quality of vedic and tantric mantras which are not intended to convey their literal meaning.

अविवक्षित + वाच्य One of the varieties of suggestive poetry (Dhvani) where the literal meaning is not the one intended to be conveyed.

अविवेचक *a.* Undiscriminating.

अविवेचना Thoughtlessness.

अविशयः Absence of doubt; यदि वा अविशये नियमः; Ms. 8. 3. 31.

अविशेष + वचन *a.* A statement not conveying any particular detail; अविशेषितवचनः शब्दो न विशेषे व्यवस्थापितो भविष्यति Ms. 4. 3. 15.

अविश्रम्भः Lack of confidence, diffidence.

अविषक्त *a.* Unobstructed, unrestrained; तुभ्यं नमस्तेस्त्वविपरिदृष्टये Bhāg. 10. 40. 12; अविषक्तवेगः Ki. 13. 24.

अविषह्य *a.* 1. Indeterminable; सीमायामविषह्यायाम् Ms. 8. 265. 2. unbearable; अविषह्यव्यसनेन घृमिताम् Ki. 4. 30. 3. Inaccessible; चक्षुषामविषह्यम् Mb. 14. 20. 13.

अविसंवादः Non-contradiction; non-violation of one's promise.

अविहस्तः Courageous; अथ मृशमविहस्तस्तत्र कान्तारदेशे Śiva B. 36.

अविहा *ind.* Alas !

अविहत *a.* That which is not prescribed or ordained.

अवी [अवत्यात्मानं लज्जया अव + ई] A lady in her monthly periods Un. 3. 158.

अवीचि + संशोषणः A particular type of Samādhi.

अवृष्टि + संरम्भ *a.* Without the preparation to rain; अवृष्टिसंरम्भमिवाम्बुवाहम् Kū.

अवेक्षमाण *a.* Looking at; अवेक्षमाणश्च महीं सर्वा तामन्ववैक्षत Rām 5...

अवेदविद् Not knowing the Vedas.

अवेदविहित Not prescribed in the Vedas.

अवेदना Absence of pain.

अवैयात्यम् Having a sense of shame.

अवैशेषिक *a.* Not of consequence अवैशेषिकोऽयं हेतुः ŚB. on Ms. 11. 1. 1.

अव्यङ्ग्य *a.* 1. Faultless.—2 without the element of suggestion (in poetry).

अव्यतिरेकः Non-exception. *a.* unerring.

अव्यपदेश्य *a.* Indefinable.

अव्यपोह्य *a.* That cannot be disproved or denied.

+अव्ययम् Welfare, kuśalavārtā; युधिष्ठिरमथापृच्छत्सर्वाश्च सुहृदोऽव्ययम् Bhāg 10. 83. 1.

अव्यवच्छिन्न *a.* Unbroken, not interrupted.

अव्यवसायः Want of determination or will.

अव्यवसायिन् *a.* Inactive, alert; बहुशाखाह्यनन्ताश्च बुद्धयोऽव्यवसायिनाम् Bg. 2. 41.

अव्यविकन्यायः A grammatical maximum which limits the scope of अविरविकन्याय. Though Avi becomes Avika, the word Avikam formed from the latter to mean

'goat's flesh' has no corresponding form in Avi.

अव्याश्लेष Absence of any irregularity or initial trouble; अव्याश्लेषो भविष्यन्त्याः कार्यसिद्धेहि लक्षणम् R. 10. 6.

अव्याज + करुणा Unreserved kindness; अव्याजकरुणामूर्तिः Lalitāsahasranāma.

अव्याहृतम् Keeping silence; अव्याहृतं व्याहृताच्छ्रेय आहुः Mb. 5. 36. 12.

अशितम् 1. That which is eaten; प्राहुरम्भक्षणं विप्राह्यशितं नाशितं च तत् Bhāg. 9. 4. 40. 2. The place where any body has eaten, अधिकरणवाचिनश्च P. II. 3. 68.

+अशकुन Not serving as an omen; साह स्म नैवाशकुनीभवन्मे Nai. 3. 9.

अशठ *a.* Not obstinate, obedient; अजिहास्याशठस्य च दासवर्गस्य भागधेयम् MS. 3. 246. इदं ते नातपस्काय नाशठाय....Bg.

अशब्द + अर्थः 1. Sense not Conveyed by the word; 2. That which is not directly signified by an expression; अशब्दार्थोऽपि हि प्रतीयते ŚB. on Ms. 4. 1. 14.

अशाब्द *a.* Not conveyed by the Word; MS. 5. 1. 5.

अशिथिल *a.* 1. Not loose, tight. —2. Effective.

अशिशिर *a.* Hot—Comp.—करः—किरणः—रश्मिः ; The Sun ; नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुतैः Ki 5. 31.

अशीतल *a.* Hot ; दधत्युरोजद्वयमुर्वशीतलम् Śi. 9. 86.

अशीतिः + द्वयम् Eighty-two Pāṇas that Constitute the 7 Kāṇḍas of the Kṛiṣṇa Yajurveda.

अशुभ + उदकं Portending some calamity.

अशुभ + शंसनम् Conveying a bad news.

अशूकजा A variety of rice.

अशोक + ज Not born out of

grief, produced by joy; अशोकजैः...
अशुबिन्दुभिः Rām. 6. 125. 42.

अशोभनम् Harm, fault; रामेण
यदि ते पापे किञ्चित्कृतमशोभनम् Rām.
2.38.7.

अशम + वर्षः 1. A hail-shower
2. Showcoring stones (at an
enemy).

अश्यानम् A variety of Agarū;
Kau. A. 2.11.

अश्री Ill-luck,

अश्री + करम् Inauspicious.

अश्व + घासकायस्थ A Contractor
to supply fodder for the horses.

अश्व + चर्या Looking after a
horse; तस्याश्वचर्याकाकुत्स्थ
... अंशुमानकरोत् Rām. 1.39.67.

अश्व + जीवनः Gram.

अश्व + मन्दुरा A stable.

अश्व + रिपुः A buffalo; Bhāva-
prakāśa.

अश्व + सधर्मन् Behaving like
horses; अश्वसधर्माणो हि पनुष्या
Kau. A. 2.9.

अश्व + सूत्रम् A treatise on
tending horses.

अश्वतर + रथ A chariot drawn
by a she-mule.

अश्वत्थ + नारायण Lord Nārāyaṇa
Worshiped as in the form of the
holy fig tree.

अश्वत्थ + पूजा Worshipping of
the fig tree as having all the Gods
in it; मूलतो ब्रह्मरूपाय मध्यतो
विष्णुरूपिणे, अग्रतः शिवरूपाय वृक्षराजाय
ते नमः ।

अश्वत्थ + प्रदक्षिणम् Going round
a fig tree as a religious ritual.

अवक्षन् Same as अवडक्षिण with-
out the suffix ईन् which is
स्वार्थे ।

अष्टन् + अङ्ग 1. The name of
the Ayurvedic system consisting
of eight limbs i.e. द्रव्याभिवान,
गदनिश्चय, कायसौख्य, शल्यादि, भूतनिग्रह,
विषनिग्रह, बालवैद्य and रसायनम् ।

2. (with reference to intellect)
eight aspects of Buddhi i.e.
शुश्रूषा, श्रवण, ग्रहण, धारणा, चिन्तन,
ऊहपोह, अर्थविज्ञान, तत्त्वज्ञान ।

3. The eight parts of yogic
practise. i.e. यम, नियम, प्राणायाम,
प्रत्याहार, धारण, ध्यान and समाधि ।

अष्टन् + अधिकाराः Nine positions
of power in a social set-up;
namely जठ, स्थल, ग्राम, कुल, लेखनम्,
ब्रह्मासनम्, दण्डविनियोगः, and
पौरोहित्यम् ।

अष्टन् + अन्नानि The eight
varieties of food; भोज्य, पेय,
चोष्य, लेह्य, खाद्य, चर्व्य, निपेय, भक्ष्य ।

अष्टन् + आपाद्य Eight-fold,
eight times; अष्टापाद्यं तु शूद्रस्य स्तेये
भवति किल्बिषम् MS. 8.337.

अष्टन् + उपद्वीपानि The smaller
islands numbering eight; स्वर्णप्रस्थ,
चन्द्राशुक्ल, आवर्तन, रमणक, मन्दरहरिण,
पाञ्चजन्य, सिंहल and लङ्का ।

अष्टन् + कुलाचलाः The eight
principal mountains; नील, निपद्य,
माल्यवत्, मलय, विन्ध्य, गन्धमादन,
हेमकूट and हिमालय ।

अष्टन् + मर्यादागिरयः Same as
above.

अष्टन् + गन्धः Eight fragrant
substances used in preparing
the paste to fix stone idols in
temples.

अष्टन् + तालम् An iconographic
term to refer to the height of
the idol which is eight times
the measure of its face.

अष्टन् + देहाः Gross and subtle
bodies which are eight in
number; स्थूल, सूक्ष्म, कारण, महा-
कारण, विराट्, हिरण्य, अव्याकृत,
मूलप्रकृति ।

अष्टन् + नागाः 1. The eight
serpents viz. Ananta, Vāsuki,
Takṣaka, Karkoṭaka, Śaṅkha,
Kulika, Padma and Maha-
padma 2. The eight Quarter
elephants.

अष्टन् + पञ्च a. Having eight
side-pillars.

अष्टन् + प्रकृतयः The five ele-
ments, Mind, Intellect and ego.

अष्टन् + प्रधानाः Eight principal
officers of a state.

अष्टन् + भैरवाः Eight principal
members of the retinue of Śiva.

अष्टन् + भोगाः Eight main
ingredients of a happy life;
Anna, Uḍaka, Tāmbūla, Puṣpa,
Candana, Vasana, Śayyā and
Alaṅkāra.

अष्टन् + मङ्गलघृत An Āyur-
vedic preparation.

अष्टन् + मङ्गलप्रश्न One of the
methods adopted for Praśna
Vicāra in Jyotiṣa.

अष्टन् + मधु Eight kinds of
honey; माक्षिक, भ्रामर, क्षौद्र, पोतिका,
छात्रक, अर्घ्य, औदाल and दाल ।

अष्टन् + महारसाः Eight Rasas in
Āyurvedic system.

अष्टन् + महारोगाः Eight major
diseases dealt with in Āyurveda:
वातव्याधि, अश्वमरी, कुष्ठ, मेह, उदक,
भगन्दर, अर्श and सप्रहणी ।

अष्टन् + मातृकाः Eight in-
carnations of Parāśakti; ब्राह्मी,
माहेश्वरी, कौमारी, वैष्णवी, वाराही,
इन्द्राणी, शिवदूती and चामुण्डा ।

अष्टन् + मूर्तयः Eight kinds of
idols according to the substance
with which they are made;
शैली, दारुमयी, लौही, लेप्पा, लेख्या,
सैकती, मनोमयी and मणिमयी ।

अष्टन् + योगिन्यः Eight yoginis
who are friend-maids of Pārvatī.

अष्टन् + वर्गः A particular cal-
culation used to fix accurately
the position of planets at a given
time.

अष्टन् + तिद्वयः Same as अष्ट-
महासिद्धयः

अष्टम + राशि The eighth Rāśi
from the Rāśi of one's star
which is considered inauspicious
in general.

अष्टागव a. 1. A collection of
eight Cows. 2. Drawn by eight
oxen; अष्टतः कपाले हविषि गवि च
युक्ते P. VI. 3. 46. Vārt.

अष्टादशन् + तत्त्वानि Eighteen
fundamental principles consist-
ing of महत्, अहंकार, मनस्, पञ्चत-
न्मात्राः पञ्चकर्मेन्द्रियाणि and पञ्च-
ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि ।

अष्टादशन् + धान्यम् The eighteen kinds of corn.

अष्टादशन् + पर्वाणि The eighteen books of the Mahābhārata; आदि, सभा, वग, विराट्, उद्योग, भीष्म, द्रोण, कर्ण, शल्य, सौप्तिक, स्त्री, शान्ति, अनुशासन, अश्वमेध, आश्रमवासि, मौसल, महाप्रस्थानक and स्वर्गरोहण ।

अष्टाध्यायी *f.* N. Of Pāṇini's grammar and of the Śatapatha Brahmana

+ अस् To fight with; तारकेण गृहोऽस्यत Bhāg. 8. 10. 28.

अस्त + निमग्न Sunk behind the setting mountain; बिडम्बयत्यस्त-निमग्नसूर्यम् R. 16. 11.

अस्त + मस्तकः, —शिखर The top of the setting mountain.

अस्त + समयः The time of Sunset, the moment of death; करजालमस्तसमयेऽपि सताम् S. 9.5.

अस्ति + क्षीर *a.* [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24. Vārt] having milk.

असंक्रान्तः An intercalary month.

असंयाज्य *a.* One who is not to be made to perform sacrifice.

असंयोग 1 Absence of connection. 2. Not a conjunct consonant; P. 1. 2. 5.

असंरम्भः Fearlessness; Mb. 14. 38. 2.

असंरोध Non-injury.

असंवर Irresistible; असंवरे शंबर-वैरिविक्रमे Nai. 1. 53.

असंहार्य *a.* 1. Invincible, irresistible; विधिर्नूनमसंहार्यः प्राणिनां प्लव-गोत्तम Rām. 5. 37. 4.—2. Not to be misguided.

असकृत् + भव A tooth.

असकृत् + कथनम् Repetition.

+ असकौ This wicked one (according to P. V. 3. 71); भार्योऽं तमवनाय तस्ये सौमित्रयेऽसकौ Bk. 4. 15.

असक्तिः *f.* Non-attached to natural things; असक्तिरनभिष्वङ्गः पुत्रदारगृहादिषु Bg. 13. 9.

असंकरः Absence of admixture (particularly in castes).

असंकल्पित Non-anticipated; असंकल्पितमेवेह यदकस्मात् प्रवर्तते Rām. 2. 22. 24

+ असंगत Not hindered, not obstructed; शक्तिं क्षिप्तामसंगताम् Rām. 6. 70. 134.

असत् + आश्रयः Association with a worthless person.

असत् + वस्तु A non-existing thing.

असत् + वादिन् One who wants to establish non-existence of an idea or thing.

असंतुष्ट *a.* Disgruntled, displeased; असंतुष्टो द्विजोनष्टः Nitisāra

असंतोषः Displeasure.

असंधानम् 1. Aimlessness.—2. Disjunction.

असम + भागः Unequally divided.

असमायुक्त *a.* Not properly trained.

असमिध्य ind. Not having kindled.

असमीचीन *a.* Not correct, erroneous.

असमृद्धिः *f.* Non-achievement, wanting in something; नात्मानमव-मन्येत पूर्वाभिरसमृद्धिभिः MS. 4. 1.37.

असमेत *a.* Not arrived; in unaccompanied; क्वचिदसमेतपरिच्छदः 9. 70.

असंपात *a.* Not present or at hand.—तः Inactivity, cessation of movements; असंपातं करिष्यामि तद्यत्रैलोक्यचारिणाम् Rām. 3. 64. 59.

असंबद्ध + अर्थव्यवधान *a.* Having an irrelevant matter intercepting; तस्मान्नासम्बद्धार्थव्यवधानैकवाक्यता Ś. B. on MS. 3. 1. 21.

असंबोधः Lack of understanding.

असंभवत् Improbable.

+ असंभावना Lack of respect.

असंभावित *a.* Unworthy of —उपमा A simile having an improbable premises.

असंभाष्य *a.* Unfit to converse with.

असंभोज्य Not fit to eat with; MS. 9. 238.

असमोहः 1. Free from illusion. 2. Composure. 3. True knowledge.

असम्यञ्च + प्रयोगः Incorrect usage.

असम्य *a.* Right side.

असाम्निध्यम् Non-presence, absence; असाम्निध्यं कथं कृष्ण तवार्सि. दृष्टिणनन्दन Mb. 3. 14. 1.

असामञ्जस्यम् 1. Incorrectness. 2. Impropriety.

असांप्रतिकता *f.* The state of having improper behaviour.

असांप्रदायिक *a.* Not sanctioned by conventions, against tradition.

असावधान *a.* careless, inadvertent.

असाहसिक *a.* 1. Absence of courage. 2. absence of rashness.

असि + चर्या Practice of arms.

असि + लता The blade of a sword; ददृशुस्लसितासिलतासिताः Śi. 6. 5. 1.

असि + हस्तः Killing by a right hand sword; Nilakaṇṭha on Mb. 6. 90. 45.

असित + अञ्जनी The black cotton plant.

+ असिद्ध (in grammar) non-operative defence *i.e.* null and void as envisaged in the rule पूर्वत्रासिद्धम् P. VIII. 2. 1.

असिद्धान्तः A wrong dogma.

असिद्धार्थ *a.* One who has not achieved his object.

असु + तृप् *a.* Bent on one's enjoyment; devoted to worldly pleasures at any cost; घ्नन्ति ह्यसुतृपो लुब्धाः Bhāg 10. 1. 67.

असुगन्ध *a.* Not sweet-smelling.

असुतर *a.* Not easily crossed or attained; Ki. 5. 18.

असुन्दर *a.* Not beautiful.

असुर + असृक् The blood of demons; असुरासृग्वासापङ्कचचितस्ते—Devi Māhātmya ch. 11.

असुर + गुरु Śukrācārya; the planet venus.

असुर + द्रुह Enemy of the Asuras, *i.e.* Devas; पुरः किलनाति

सोमं हि संहिकेयोऽसुरदुहाम् Śi. 2. 35.

असुषिर *a.* Without a hole ; hollow.

असूतजरती A woman who gets old without giving birth to any children; P. IV. 2. 42.

+असूत 1. Dark 2. Unknown, remote.

असूत+रजसः Those who live in complete isolation ; असूत+रजसो नाम धर्मारण्यं महामतिः Rām. 1. 32. 7.

असूज्+ग्रहः The planet Mars.

असूज्+दिग्घ Smeared with blood.

असेवा Lack of practice; न तथैतानि शक्यन्ते सन्नियन्तुमसेवया Ms. 2. 9.6.

+अस्तब्ध 1. Agile. 2. Not arrogant or stiff; Mb. 5. 12.

अस्तोक *a.* Not little ; much.

अस्तोभ *a.* Without any unwanted sounds; अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः ।

अस्त्र+पातिन् A shooter ; अस्त्र-पातिभिरावृतम् Śukra 4. 1037.

अस्त्र+भूत् One who carries arrows.

अस्त्र+यन्त्रम् A kind of mechanism to discharge arrows ; Mb. 9. 57. 18.

+अस्थानम् An unusual place or region ; अस्थानोपगतयमुनासंगमे-वाभिरामा Mc.

अस्थान् *a.* Restless.

अस्थि+कुण्डम् N. of a hell.

अस्थि+बन्धनम् Sinew.

अस्थि+भेदिन् That which pierces the very bones, severe; वाचस्तीक्ष्णा-स्थिभेदिनः Mb. 3. 312.3.

अस्थि+यज्ञः Part of a funeral ceremony.

अस्थि+विलयः Dissolving the bones of a dead in some sacred stream.

अस्थि+सारः, -स्नेहः The marrow. अस्नात Not bathed.

+अस्पृष्ट Not covered (by a statement); अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरं.... (शब्दम्) Ku. 6. 75.

अस्पृष्ट+संयुता A virgin.

अस्पृह *a.* Without desires.

+अस्फुट Not fully developed;

अस्फुटावयवभेदसुन्दरम् Nārāyaṇīya

अस्मृत 1. Not remembered.

2. Not referred to in authoritative texts.

अस्मि+मानः Self Conceit.

अस्वाधीन *a.* One who is not master of oneself ; अस्वाधीनं नराधिपं Rām 3. 33. 5.

अस्विन्न *a.* Not well boiled.

अस्वेद्य *a.* That which should not be treated for sweating ; Carak.

+अहत Not sounded; अहतायां प्रयाणभेरीम् K.

अहम्+जुस् *n.* Conceited, thinking only of oneself.

अहम्+स्तम्भः Conceit.

अहि+चक्रम् A certain Tantric diagram.

अहि+विषापहा *f.* N. of a plant used to remove poison.

अहो+लाभकर *a.* Making fuss about a small gain.

आ

आहस्पत्य *a.* Pertaining to the intercalary month.

आकण्ठम् *ind.* Up to the neck.—Comp.—तृप्त *a.* filled up to the neck with delicious food.

आकलना Counting, comprehension, estimate, evaluation.

आकल्पम्, आकल्पान्तम् *ind.* Up to the duration of one cycle of the four Yugas; till the end of the World.

+आकाङ्क्षा Expectancy ; असत्यामाकाङ्क्षायां सन्निधानमकारणम् ŚB. on Ms. 6. 4. 23.

आकाश+पथिकः The Sun.

आकाश+बद्धवृष्टिः—लक्षः One who is gazing aimlessly.

आकाश+मुखिन् *pl.* Name of a Śaiva sect, the followers of which gaze at the skies.

आकाश+मुष्टिहन्म् A foolish act akin to hitting the sky with one's fist ; a fruitless action.

आकाश+शयनम् Sleeping under the skies.

+आकुञ्चनम् One of the strategies in warfare ; Śukra 4. 1100.

+आकृतम् (at the end of a Compound) enunciation; cf. धर्माकृतम् ।

+आकूतिः One of the daughters of Manu and 'Satarūpā.

आकूपारम् N. of some Sāman's.

आकर+कर्म *n.* A mining operation, Kau. A. 2.

आकर+ग्रन्थ A source book.

आकर+जम्बू A jewel.

आकार+वर्ण *a.* Delicate in shape and colour.

+आकृत Built; यद्वा समुद्रे अध्याकृते गृहे Rv. 3. 10. 1.,

+आकृतिः 1. A metre 2. (Arth.) The number twenty two.

आकृति+योगः A certain grouping of stars.

+आकर्षः 1. A bow ; आकर्षः शारिफले द्यूतेऽपि कामुर्केऽपि च । Hm. 2. A poisonous plant ; Mb. 5. 40. 9.

आकृष्ट *a.* Drawn, attracted, pulled.

आकोपः Irritation, mild anger.

आकौशलम् Want of skill ;

विवरीतुमात्मनो गुणान् भृशमाकौशल-मार्यचेतसाम् Śi. 16. 30.

+आक्रमः A step for ascending; केनाक्रमेण यजमानः स्वर्गं लोकमाक्रमते Bri. Up. 3. 1. 6

+आक्रान्त 1. Adorned, decorated; न खलु नरके हाराक्रान्तं घनस्तन मण्डलम् Bh. 1. 67.—Mounted ; निर्ययुस्तुरगाक्रान्ता Rām. 6. 127. 13.

आक्रान्त+मतिः *a.* Mentally overcome, deeply impressed.

+आक्रान्तिः Assault, plunder ; यो भूतानि घनाक्रान्त्या वधात्कलेशाच्च रक्षति Mb. 12. 97. 8.

आक्रीड+गिरिः (पावंतः) A sport-hill; आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः.... Ku. 2. 43.

आविलम् *a.* 1. Wet; 2. Moved by pity.

आक्षपटलिकः 1. A keeper of records. 2. An officer of accounts; Kau. A. 2.

आक्षरः Pertaining to alphabets.

+आक्षिप्त Interpolated (Same as प्रक्षिप्त)

+आक्षेपः Reach (of an arrow); सोऽयं प्राप्तस्तवाक्षेपम् Mb. 7. 102. 6.

आक्षेप + रूपकम् A simile in which the Upamāna is only hinted at.

आखण्डल + चापः, — धनुः n. The rainbow.

आखण्डल + सूनुः The son of Indra i.e. Arjuna; अनुस्मृता-खण्डलसूनुविक्रमः Ki. 1. 24.

आखण्डिशाला The Workshop of an artisan.

आखु + बाहनः N. of Gaṇeśa.

आखेट + उपवनम् A royal forest for hunting.

+आख्या (आ-ख्यायते अनया) 1. Appearance, aspect; न हि तस्य विकल्पाख्या या च मदीक्षया हता Bhāg 11. 18. 37. 2. Beauty, splendour; वृषीषु रुचिराख्यासु Rām. 7. 60. 12.

+आख्यात Called; सेवा श्ववृत्ति-राख्याता Ms. 4. 6.

+आख्यातम् A good omen to start.

आगत + त्वम् Origin.

आगत + साध्वस Terrified.

+आगमः 1. What comes later; आगमवदन्त्यलोपः स्यात् Ms. 10. 5. 1. 2. A way of worship; लब्धानुग्रह आचार्यतेन सन्दर्शितागमः Bhāg 11. 3. 48. 3. Journey; आगमास्ते शिवास्सन्तु Rām. 2. 25. 21.

आगम + अपायिन् Having the tendency to be created and destroyed; आगमापायिनोऽनित्याः Bg. 2. 24.

आगम + शास्त्रम् 1. The Science dealing with Āgmas 2. N. of a supplement to Māṇḍūkya.

आगम + श्रुतिः f. Tradition.

आगमित a. 1. Learnt from or taught by; प्रकृतिस्यमेव निपुणागमितम् Śi. 9. 79. 2. Studied, read over. 3. Ascertained.

आगुल्फम् A shoe; Hch. 7.

आग्निहोत्रिकम् a. Pertaining to Agnihotra.

आग्रयण + इष्टिः An oblation wherein the first fruits of the year's crop are offered.

+आङ्गिकः A coat reaching below the knees.

आङ्गारिकः A charcoal burner; Mb. 12. 71. 20.

+आङ्गिरस N. of a particular year.

आचन्द्रतारकम् ind. As long as there are the moon and the stars.

आचपराच a. Moving towards and away from.

आचमन + बाहिन् n. One who draws water.

आचान्तिः f. Sipping water for purifying the mouth.

+आचरित Colonised, inhabited; अगस्त्याचरितामाशाम् Rām.

आचार + चक्रिन् N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect.

आचार + पुष्पाञ्जलिः Floral offering made by way of religious practise (at the entrance of the house).

आचार्य + देशीय a. Somewhat inferior to Ācārya (a title used with reference to authorities who have not stated the whole truth).

आचार्य + सवः N. of an Ekāha sacrifice.

आचार्यकम् 1. The office of a preceptor; ताण्डवाचार्यकं कुर्वन्तिव क्रीडाशिक्षण्डिनाम् Bm. 1. 1106.

2. Honouring the preceptor; चकाराचार्यकं तत्र कुन्तीपुत्रो धनञ्जयः Mb. 7. 147. 6. 3. The role of a commentator or exponent; श्रुत्यञ्जलाचार्यकम् Viś. Gurā. 289.

आचेष्टित a. Deed, activity.

आच्छन्न a. Clothed, covered.

+आच्छादनम् Bed-cover.

आजात a. of high birth; यो वै कश्चिद्विहाजातः क्षत्रियः क्षत्रकर्मवित् Mb. 5. 134. 38.

आजानिक Inborn, natural; आजानिकरागभूमिता Nai. 15. 54; Anyāpadeśa Śataka. 5.

आजपादम् The lunar mansion Pūrvabhādrapadā.

आजि + मुखम् The battle-front.

आजीवितान्तम् ind. Until death.

आज्य + ग्रहः A cup containing clarified butter.

आज्य + भागः A portion of the ghee oblation.

आञ्जन + अभ्यञ्जनम् (du.) Ointment for the eyes and for the feet.

आञ्जलिकः A kind of arrow with a crescent shape.

आटविकः A chief of the forest tribe; Kau. A. 1. 10.

आढ्य + रोगः Rheumatism.

आण्ड + कोशः An egg-shell.

आतङ्कम् The Constellation Bharāṇi.

आतप्त a. Refined by heat.

आतिशयिक a. Super-abundant.

आतिष्ठद्गु (तिष्ठन्ति गावः यस्मिन् काले दोहाय) Ind. The duration of time for which cows stand to be milked; आतिष्ठद्गु जपन् सन्ध्याम् BK. 4. 14.

+आत्मन् Mental quality; भावशुद्धिर्दया सत्यं संयमश्चात्मसंभवः Mb. 12. 167. 5.

आत्म + आनन्दः Supreme bliss of the Soul.

आत्म + औपम्य Likeness to self; आत्मोपम्येन सर्वत्र Bg. 6. 32.

आत्म + कर्मन् One's own duty.

आत्म + ज्योति Effulgence of the soul.

आत्म + तृप्त a. Self-satisfied; आत्मतृप्तश्च मानवः Bg. 3. 17.

आत्म + प्रत्ययिक a. Knowing from one's own experience; आत्मप्रत्ययिकं शास्त्रम् Mb. 12. 246. 13.

+आत्मभूः God of Love.

आत्मन् + वर्यः n. Belonging to one's Community or party; उद्बाहुना जुहुविरे मुहुरात्मवर्याः Śi. 5. 15.

आत्मन् + संस्थ *a.* Fixed upon oneself; आत्मसंस्थं मनः कृत्वा Bg. 6. 25.

आत्मन् + सतत्त्वम् Same as आत्मतत्त्वम्

आत्मन् + स्थ *a.* At one's own disposal; आत्मस्थं कुरु शासनम् Rām. 2. 21. 8.

+ आत्ययिक *a.* Delayed, already late; कृत्यमात्ययिकं स्मरन् Rām 5. 58. 46.

आत्ययिकम् 1. Difficulty, calamity 2. Essential duty.

+ आत्रेयी A pregnant woman; Mb. 12. 163. 54; आत्रेयीमापन्न-गर्भामाहुः ŚB. on Ms. 6. 1. 7.

+ आयर्वैजम् The black art, magic.

आवष्ट *a.* Nibbled, pecked at.

+ आवानम् Subjugating, Conquering; अथवा मन्त्रवद् ब्रूयुरात्मादानाय दुष्कृतम् Mb. 12. 212.

आवान + समितिः One of the five rules of Jainism wherein a method of holding is prescribed so that no creature is hurt.

आवालम्ब्यम् Fearlessness.

+ आदिः One of the seven parts of Śāma; यदेति स आदिः Ch. Up. 2. 8. 1.

आदि + शेषकम् One of the varieties of the figure of speech called Dipaka.

आदि + विपुला *f.* N. of an Aryā metre.

आदि + वृक्षः N. of a plant.

आदित्य + दर्शनम् One of the Saṁskaras for a child (4 months old) in which the Sun is shown to it.

आदित्य + पुराणम् N. of one of the Upapurāṇas.

आदीनव + वशं *a.* Having evil designs.

+ आदेशः Determination to perform, Vow; उद्धतं मे स्वयं तोयं व्रतादेशं कारिष्यति Rām. 2. 22. 28.

आदेश + कृत् One who carries out the orders; तवदेशकृतोऽभिमानु Rām. 5. 52.

आदेशिकः An astrologer; पुष्प-भद्रादिकैरादेशिकैरादिष्टा Svapna 1.

आद्य + कालिक *a.* Seeing only the present; आद्यकालिकया बुद्ध्या दूरे श्व इति निर्भयाः Mb. 12. 321. 14.

आधर्माणिकः A debtor; मूलात् द्विगुणावृद्धिर्गृहीता चाधर्माणिकात् Śukra. 4. 880.

+ आधानम् Sexual intercourse; तवापि मृत्युराधानादकृतप्रज्ञ दशितः Bhāg. 9. 9. 36.

+ आधिः Punishment; एनमाधि दापयिष्येद्यस्मात्तेन भयं क्वचित् Śukra 4. 641.

आधिमसिक *a.* Pertaining to an Adhimāsa or intercalary month; करणाधिष्ठितमाधिमसिकम् Kau. A. 2. 7.

आधिरथिः N. of Karna; हतं भीष्ममाधिरथिविदित्वा Mb. 7. 2. 1.

आघूत Shaken, agitated; पवना-घूतलतासुविभ्रमः R. VI.

+ आधार A ray; आधार आलवाले-ऽम्बुवन्धे च किरणेषु च । Nm.

आधार + चक्रम् It is one of the mystic circles situated on the posterior part of the body; वशपसदलपुन्ते सम्प्रगावारचक्रे तद्वह्मण-गात्रं वारणास्यं त्रिनेत्रम् Gaṇeśa P.

आनदः Drum or percussion; अमानमानद्वमियत्तयाध्वनीत् Nai. 15. 16.

आनन्द + तीर्थः N. of Madhvācārya the founder of Dvaita School.

आनन्द + करः The moon; काष्ठा यथानन्दकरं मनस्तः Bhāg. 10. 2. 18.

आनन्द + भेरवी N. of a musical Rāga.

आनति + करः A present, a reward.

+ आनतः (—तम्) Dancing.

आनुजीव्यम् The humility due to a servant; पशुपकुलनिवासादानु-जीव्यानभिज्ञः Dūta Vākya 1. 39.

आनुपय *a.* Along the way.

आनुपूर्व्यवत् The state of having a definite order.

आनुयात्रम् Same as अनुयात्रिकम् ।

+ आनुवृत्तिक *a.* 1. Incidental. 2. Lasting.

आनृत् 4. P To dance towards, jump towards; आनृत्यत शिखण्डिनः Av. 4. 37. 7.

+ आनृत्त The anxiety of a protector; स्त्री प्रनष्टेति कारुण्यादा-श्रितेत्यानृत्तस्यतः Rām. 5. 15. 50.

आन्तःपुरिक *a.* Belonging to women's apartment.

आन्तःपुरी A maid servant of the harem; Nārāyaṇa on Nai. 19. 65.

आन्तरागारिकः A chamberlain आन्तर्वेदिक Falling within the space of sacrifice.

आन्यतरेय *a.* Belonging to another's school of thought.

+ आप्त Beneficial, useful.

आप्त + आगमः The trustworthy vedic testimony; परोक्षमाप्तागमात् सिद्धम् Sāṅk. 6.

आप्त + उपदेशः The advice tendered by a trustworthy person.

आप्त + अधोनः Dependant on a trustworthy person.

आप्त + उक्तिः *f.* 1. An augment. 2. An affix. 3. A statement of common acceptance and established by usage only.

+ आप्यः A kind of horse born in water.

+ आप्यम् (*ved*) water; पृथि-व्याप्यतेजोनिलानि Śvet. up. 2. 12.

+ आपणः Commercial activity, trade; पिहितापणोदया Rām. 2. 48. 37.

आपण + वीथिका A bazar.

आपण + वेदिका A shop-counter.

आपात + मात्र Being momentary, of a passing nature.

आपात्य Rushing on, charging towards; आपात्यसैनिकनिराकरणाकुलेन Śi. 5. 15.

आपच्छिक One who crosses over difficulties.

आपदेवः N. of Varuṇa; N. of a Mimāṃsaka.

आपरपक्षीय *a.* Belonging to the dark fortnight.

+ आपोशानः Drinking water with ; Nai. 19. 28.

आप्तोर्यामिः N. of a Yagña.

आप्याय्य a. To be satisfied or pleased.

आपृष्ट a. 1. Welcomed, saluted.

2. Asked for नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयात् ।

आप्रवण a. (ईषत् प्रवण) Slightly modest.

+ आप्लुत Eclipsed; अवाङ्मुखमथो दीनं दृष्ट्वा सोममिवाप्लुतम् Rām. 7. 106. 1.

आप्लुष्ट Slightly charred or burnt ; दिवाकराप्लुष्टविभूषणास्पदाम् Ku. 5. 48.

आफलकः Enclosure ; वार्याफलक-पर्यन्तां पिबन्निक्षुमतीं नदीम् Rām. 1. 70. 3.

आफीनम् Opium.

आवद्ध + मण्डल (-वलय) Forming a circle.

आबन्धुर a. A little deep.

आबालम् ind. Down to children, starting with infants.

आबाल + गोपालम् Including even the children and cowherds.

'आबाल + वृद्धम् starting from children and upto the old.

आब्रह्म Right upto Brahma.

आभङ्गम् Slightly bent pose of an idol.

आभात a. 1. Shining, blazing. 2. Appearing.

+ आभासः 1. One of the nine materials used for casting idols.

2. A type of building. 3. An unauthorised mode of worship ;

द्विधर्मः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

+ आभास्वर a. N. of a set of 12 subjects cf. आत्मा ज्ञाता दमो दान्तः शान्तिर्ज्ञानं शमस्तपः । कामः क्रोधो मदो मोहो द्वादशाभास्वरा इमे (तारानाथ तर्क-वाचस्पतिकोशः)

आभिप्रायिक a. Voluntary, optional.

आभिमन्यवः Son of Abhimanyu, N. of Parikṣit.

आभियोगिक a. Done with skill, associated with dexterity,

आभूत a. 1. Produced, caused to exist; Bhāg. 3. 26. 6. 2. Filled up, steady ; आभूतात्मा मुनिः Bhāg. 4. 8. 56.

आभ्यागारिक a. Fit to be kept in the house.

आभ्र Made of Abhra (Mica); चन्द्राभ्रमाभ्रं तिलकं दधाना Nai. 6. 62.

आम + पेशाः Grains pounded in a raw condition.

+ आमन्त्रित Consecrated with a Mantra; शराणामामन्त्रितानाम् Mb. 3. 20. 26.

आमन्त्रित + विभक्तिः Vocative case.

आमन्त्रित + वचनम् An expression used in the vocative sense.

आमन्त्रितम् 1. Addressing. 2. Conversation. 3. Vocative case.

आमालकः A hilly place (perhaps same as माल).

आमिष + अर्थी Desirous of meat.

आमुकुलित Slightly open.

आमुक्तम् Armour.

आमुषः The thorny bamboo.

आमोगः The last line of a composition containing the name of the composer; यत्रैव कविनाम स्यात् स आमोग इतीरितः—Saṅgita-dāmodara.

आम्र + अस्थि The mango seed.

आम्र + पञ्चमः A particular musical Rāga.

आम्र + फलप्रपाणकम् A cooling drink made of mangoes.

आम्ल + पञ्चकम् An Āyurvedic preparation containing five ingredients starting with Tamarind.

+ आयः Source of income; मागत्यायशतैर्यन् Mb. 13. 163. 5.

आय + बर्हिन् A collector of revenues.

आय + मुखम् Forms of revenue; Kau. A. 2. 6.

आय + शरीरम् Body of income; Kau. A. 2. 6.

आयथापुर्वम्, पूर्वम्, The state of being not as before.

आयत Asleep; तं नायतं बोधयेदित्याहुः Bri. Up. 4. 3. 16.

+ आयतिः Succession, pedigree; द्रक्ष्यन्ति समरे योधाः शलभानामिवायतीः Mb. 7. 159. 71.

आयस्तम् Might, Expansion of power; न मे गवितमायस्तं सहिष्यति दुरात्मवान् Rām. 4. 16. 9.

+ आयानम् An ornament of the horse.

आयुष्य + मन्त्रः N. of a Rk. beginning with यो ब्रह्मा ब्रह्मण उज्जहार...

आयुष्य + होमः An offering intended to ensure longevity of life.

आयोजनम् ind. Upto a distance of one Yojana.

आयोदः N. Of the Sage Dhaumya son of Ayoda.

आरङ्गरः A bee (Vedic).

आरण्यक + सामन् N. of a Sāman.

+ आरम्भः The first act.

आरम्भ + भाव्यत्वम् The state of being produced through activity; Ms. 11. 1. 20.

आरम्भ + रुचिः The interest in the starting of an undertaking.

आरम्भ + शूरः One who shows too much of initial enthusiasm.

आरव + डिण्डिमः A kind of drum; चण्डि रसितरशनारवडिण्डिममभिसर सर-समलज्जम् Git. 11. 6.

आरासः Tumultuous noise.

आरीण Completely dried; आरीणं लवणजलं...Bk. 13. 4.

आरुतम् Cry, wailing; निषेदः शतशस्तत्र दारुणा दारुणास्ताः Rām. 6. 106. 31.

आरुणेयः Śvetaketu, the son of Āruṇi.

आरोपयितु a. One who puts on; आरोप्यम् + अम्बु Medicated water.

आरोग्यम् + चिन्तामणिः N. of an Āyurvedic work.

आरोग्य + प्रतिपद्वतम् A vow for gaining health.

आर्कम् (आ + अर्कम्) Upto the sun;
आकल्पमार्कमर्हन् भगवन्नमस्ते Bhāg. 10.
14. 40.

आर्चायण *a.* Existing in Rks.

आर्चीकम् Sāma Veda.

+ आर्जवम् Front (Loc. आर्जवे
straight in the front); देवदत्तस्यार्जवे
ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 15.

+ आर्त Inconvenient; आर्ता
यस्मिन् काले भवन्ति स आर्तः कालः
ŚB. on MS. 6. 5. 37.

आर्त + त्राणम् Protecting those
in distress.

+ आर्तवम् Menstrual ablu-
tion; गिरिकायाः प्रयच्छाशु ह्यस्या
आर्तवमद्य वै Mb. 1. 63. 55.

आर्द्र + एधाग्निः A fire kept up
with the help of damp wood;
यथैवार्द्रधाग्नेः पृथग्धूमा निस्सरन्ति Śat.
Br.

आर्द्र + कपोलितः An elephant at
the second stage of its rut
period when its temples are wet
with the ichor.

आर्द्र + पत्रकः Bamboo.

आर्द्र + भावः 1. Dampness.
2. Kindness, tenderness; धनुर्भूतो-
ज्यस्य दयाद्रभावम् R. 2. 11.

आर्द्रिका Wet ginger.

आर्द्रम् Abundance.

आर्धनारीश्वरम् Pertaining to the
Ardhanārīśvara form of Lord
Śiva.

आर्य + आगमः Approaching an
Ārya woman sexually; अन्यस्या-
र्यागमे वधः Y. 2. 294.

आर्य + जुष्ट *a.* Approved by or
followed by the noble folk.

आर्य + सतिः One having a noble
mind.

आर्य + वाक् *a.* Speaking the
Āryan language.

आर्य + शीलः Having nobility of
character.

आर्य + सिद्धान्तः N. of a work by
Āryabhaṭa.

आर्य + स्त्री An Āryan woman.

आर्षिक्यम् (आर्षो धर्मः) The
Dharmia laid down by the Ṛsis.

आलकन्दकम् A variety of Coral;
Kau. A. 2. 11.

आलग्न *a.* Adhered, attached to.

आलापो A particular melody in
music.

+ आलापन Detailing the
peculiarities of a Rāga in music.

+ आलम्बनम् Dharma corres-
ponding to the Manas.

+ आलोनम् Any point of
Fixation or attachment; उलूलं

वा यमिनां मनो वा गोपाङ्गनानां
कुचकुड्मलं वा मुरारिनाम्नः कलभस्य
नूनम् आलोनमासीत् त्रयमेव मूमौः;
Kṛ. Karpāmṛta.

आलि + क्रमः A kind of musical
composition.

आलि + जनः Female friends.

आलेख्य + गत (—समर्पित) Put in
a painting; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतद्विषो
बभूवुरालेख्यसमर्पिता इव R. 3. 15.

+ आलिङ्ग्य *a.* Worthy of being
embraced; Nai. 7. 66.

+ आलयः A village; मन्दरस्य च ये
कोटि संश्रिताः केचिदालयाः ; Rām. 4.
40. 25.

+ आलीन Remaining enclosed;
or embedded भ्रमरालीनपङ्कजम् ।

आलीढा A woman in menstura-
tion ; नालीढया परिहृतं भक्षयीत कदाचन
Mb. 18. 104. 90.

आलुलित Slightly disturbed or
disarranged.

आलेपन 1. Flour mixed with
water used for decorating the
entrance of a house in South
India particularly ; विधुमालेपन-
पाण्डुरम् Nai. 2. 26. 2. An appli-
cation of paint or white-wash ;
आलेपनदानपण्डिता Nai. 15. 12.

आलोकः 1. A mere sight ;
आलोकमपि रामस्य न पश्यन्ति स्म
दुःखिताः Rām. 2. 47. 2.

आलोककः A spectator.

+ आवपनम् 1. place of origin ;
यस्य छन्दोमयं ब्रह्म देह आवपनं विभोः
Bhāg. 10. 80. 45. 2. A cloth
of hemp.

आवापः A Tantric term for using
a mantra for multiple aims by

repetition; यस्तु आवृत्त्या उपकरोति स
आवापः ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1.

आवरीवस् *a.* A Cover; Śataśloki-
23.

आवास्य *a.* Pervaded by, full of;
ईशावास्यमिदं Iśop. 1.

आवास् 10 P. (वास् with आ) To
perform ; आवासयन्तो गन्धेन Rām.
2. 103. 41.

आविः Pain, suffering, pangs of
child birth.

आवितन् 8 Ā. To pervade;
त्रील्लोकानावितन्वानाः Bhāg. 3. 20. 37.

आवित्त Existing.

+ आविल Blurred, Not able to
see (as in eye).

आविर्भूत *a.* Become manifest.
आविर्भूजप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम्
R. XIII.

आविर्मण्डल *a.* Appearing in the
form of a circle ; विधुवति धनुरा-
विर्मण्डलं पाण्डुसूनी Ki. 14. 65.

आविर्हित *a.* Made visible.

+ आवरण 1. An armour ; Ki.
17. 59. 2. Illusion (Phil.)

आवर्जक *a.* Attracting.

+ आवर्तन A year; आवर्तनानि
चत्वारि Mb. 13. 107. 25.

आवृत्तम् Addressing repeatedly
a prayer or song to God.

आवृद्धबालकम् From the old to
the children.

+ आविद्ध Set with, interspersed
with; स पाण्डुराविद्धविमानमालिनीम्
Rām. 5. 2. 53.

आव्यक्त *a.* Clear, intelligible;
तद्वाक्यमाव्यक्तपदं निशम्य Rām. 7.
88. 20.

आशिक्षा Desire for learning ; Vāi.
30. 10.

आशा + वासस् Naked.

+ आशास् (*ved*) To subdue; Rv.
2. 28. 9.

आशु + कविः One who can
compose poetry off hand.

+ आश्रम + वासिपर्वन् The first
section of the 15th chapter of the
Mahābhārata.

आश्रम + परिग्रहः Taking to the
4th Āśrama of Sānyāsa.

+ आश्रव Worldly suffering;

सवितर्कविचारमवाप शान्तं प्रथमं ध्यान-
मनाश्रयप्रकारम् Bu. C. 5. 10.
आश्लेषण Adherence, attached
to.

आश्विन + चिह्नितम् The autumnal
equinox.

आश्वसिक Trustworthy.

+आसु, आ: ind. To be indiffer-
ent; ननु आस्ते इत्युपवेशने भवति ।
नावश्यमुपवेशने एव, औदासीन्येपि दृश्यते ।
SB. on MS. 3. 6. 24.

+आसनम् 1. The part between
the neck and the back of an
elephant where the rider sits.
2. Neutrality; Kau. A. 7. 1.
3. A moving piece in the game of
dice.

आसन + मबूडकम् Semen.

आसंजित a. One with whom
one has agreed.

+आसक्त p. p. Obstructed,
confined; कार्तवीर्यभुजासक्तं तज्जलं
प्राप्य निर्मलम् Rām. 7. 32. 5.

+आसद् Gaus. To put on, wear;
आसाद्य कवचं दिव्यं Rām. 7. 6. 64.

+आसत्ति: Embarrassment; न च ते
क्वचिदासत्तिर्बुद्धेः प्रादुर्भवत्यपि Mb. 12.
52. 17.

+आसन्न obtained, got; बाह्वोरा-
सन्नां सोतिमात्रं ननन्द Rām. 5. 63.
33.

आसन्न + चर a. Moving about in
the vicinity.

आसमुद्रान्तम् ind. As far as the
shores of the ocean.

आसुरायण: 1. A descendent of
Āsuri. 2. N. of a Vedic school.

आसेचनक Extremely charming,
that which causes limitless satis-
faction (e. g. नेत्रासेचनकम्) see
Hindiqui's Ed. of Naiṣadha.
P. 559.

आस्तरक: One who spreads
the bed; Kau. A. 1. 12.

आस्तीर्ण a. 1. Scattered, spread.
2. Covered.

आस्तारक: Grate.

आस्थान + पट्ट A throne; Nai.
10. 57.

आस्थेय 1. To be approached

or held, to be applied. 2. To be
regarded or recognised.

आस्फुट् 1. P. To agitate,
shake.

आस्फोटितम् Clapping, striking
on the arms; आस्फोटितनिनादांश्च
Rām. 5. 43. 12; तस्यास्फोटित-
शब्देन Rām. 5. 4. 7.

आस्युत Sewn together.

आसु Flowing in abundance,
gushing forth.

आलु + पयस् A cow with rich
flow of milk; अगाढुङ्कृतैरासुगया
जवेन Bhāg. 10. 13. 30.

आस्वादित Tasted, experienced;
मधुनवमनास्वादितस्सम् Śāk.

आहत्य ind. Having hit or
struck; striking, beating.

आहत्य + वचनम् A challenging
explanation.

आहितक A hireling; Kau. A.
2. 1.

आहार + तेजस् Quick silver.

आहार्य + शोभा Made up beauty
(opp. to natural beauty).

+आहृत Artificial; आहृता हि
विषयैकतानता ज्ञानघोतमनसं न लिम्पति
Nai. 18. 2.

इ

+इक्षुः A variety of bamboo;
मोक्षितकैरिक्षुकुक्षिजैः Nai. 20. 21.
(Nārāyaṇa Comm. इक्षुर्विशेषः).

इक्षुमती f. N. of a river in
Kurukṣetra.

इक्षवारि (लि) कः A kind of reed.

इक्ष्माल Charcoal; विज्ञेनुरिक्ष्माल-
मिवायशः परे Nai. 1. 9; तथा हि
इक्ष्मालादौ अग्निस्त्रययुक्ते Sidhāntaleśā
Sūgraha ch. 1,....इक्ष्मालः कारिका-
ग्निविद् वैजयान्ति.

इडा A stobha or musical inter-
link used in singing Sāmans
(also इल).

इडाजातः A fragrant gum.

इण्डोकः A pen-knife.

इति: 1. Knowledge. 2. Speed;
Śabda ch.

इतिक a. Having gait or
speed.

इतिहास + कथोद्भूतम् A plot
derived from an epic or Purāṇic
episode; इतिहासकथोद्भूतमितरदा
सदाश्रयं.....काव्यं कल्यान्तरस्यायि
Kāvyaadarśa.

इत्कटः A kind of grass.

इदम्बरम् A blue lotus; Nigh.

इद्धा ind. Explicit, obvious,
apparent.

इन्दका A star remaining over-
head in the Mṛgaśiras constel-
lation.

इन्दिरा + रमण N. of Viṣṇu;
अन्तरा सकलमुन्दरीयुगलमिन्दिरारमण
सञ्चरन् Nārāyaṇīya. 65...

+इन्दुः Designation of the
Anuvāra.

इन्दु + मूली A lotus-creeper.

इन्दु + वल्ली The Soma plant.

इन्दु + शकरिन् (—इन्दुकः) N. Of
a tree.

इन्दु + सुतः (—सूनुः) N. Of the
planet Mercury.

+इन्द्रः The five objects of senses.

इन्द्र + आयुधम् A diamond.

इन्द्र + कान्तः A type of four-
storeyed Construction; Mānasāra
21. 60. 68.

इन्द्र + चञ्चलः A pearl necklace.

इन्द्र + जः N. of Vālin and
Karna.

इन्द्र + जनु n. Bituman.

इन्द्र + घृति Sandal.

इन्द्र + प्रमतिः N. of a Vedic
sage who was a pupil of Paila.

इन्द्र + भगिनी N. of Pārvatī.

इन्द्र + यज्ञः N. of a sacrifice to
propitiate Indra; इवोऽस्माकं घोष-
स्योचित इन्द्रयज्ञो नामोत्सवः भविष्यति
Bālacarita 1.

इन्द्र + वानकन् A variety of dia-
monds. Kau. A. 2. 11.

इन्द्र + सार्वजः N. Of the 14th
Manu.

इन्द्रिय + धारणा Restraint of
senses; स्थिरामिन्द्रियधारणाम् Kaṭh.
2. 6. 11.

इन्द्रिय + प्रसङ्गः Sensual indul-
gence.

इन्द्रिय + संप्रयोगः Functioning of senses with reference to objects.

+इन्धन *a.* Remnants of desire, Vāsana caused by attachment; ये तु दग्धेन्धना लोके पुण्यपापविवर्जिताः Mb. 12. 348. 2.

इभ + कर्णकः 1. N. of a plant, 2. N. of Gaṇeśa.

+इरिणम् (Ved) A dice-board; प्रवातेजा इरिणे वर्वताना Rv. 10. 34. 1.

इरिम्बिठिः N. of a Rg. Vedic sage of the Kaṇva family.

इलिनी N. of the daughter of Medhātithi.

इत्यः N. of a mythical tree in the other world; स आगच्छतीत्यं वृक्षम् Kauṣ, Up. 1. 5.

इवोपमा A simile where the word 'Iva' is used.

इशिका A pupil in the elephant's eye.

+इष् 1. 6. P. To perform a thing frequently.

इच्छा + मात्रम् By a mere wish; इच्छामात्रं प्रभोः सृष्टिः ।

इच्छा + रूपम् 1. Desire personified. 2. A form taken at will. 3. The first manifestation of the divine power.

इष्ट + भागिन् *a.* One who has achieved his ambition; अजुयन्रावत्र मिष्टभागिणम् Rām. 6. 67. 175.

+इष्टिः A synopsis in verse form; संग्रहश्लोकः Com. on Rv. 1. 166. 14.

इष्टि + श्राद्धम् A particular funeral rite.

+इषिका (इशिका) A thorny plant; सनिकर्षादिषीकाभिर्मोचिता रमाद्रूयात् Rām. 2. 8. 30.

इवुपुडला The Indigo plant.

+इव्यति (Ved) To strive for.

इष्टका + मात्रा Size of the bricks,

ई

ईक्षणश्रवस् A serpent; एषा नो नेष्टिकी बुद्धिः सर्वेषामीक्षणश्रवः Mb. 1. 37. 29.

ईरः Wind.

ईर + जः (पुत्रः) N. of Hanumant. ईलिनः N. Of a son of Tamsa and father of Duṣyanta.

+ईश The Supreme God.

ईश + गीता *f.* N. of a section of the Kūrma Purāṇa.

ईश + दण्डः Axle-pole of a car.

ईशावास्यम् N. of the Iśopaniṣad named after the first word in it.

ईशान + कल्पः N. of a cycle of four Yuga's.

ईशितव्य *a.* To be ruled over or controlled; ईशितव्यैः किमस्माभिः Bhāg. 10. 23. 45.

ईश्वर + कान्तम् A ground plan in which the whole area is divided into 961 squares; Mānasāra 7. 46. 48.

ईश्वर + कृष्णः N. of the author of Sāṅkhya Kārikas.

ईषत्कार्य *a.* To be accomplished with slight effort; ईषत्कार्यो वधस्तस्य Mb. 5. 74. 26.

ईषल्लभ Easily available; Nai. 12. 93.

ईषद्वीर्यः Almond tree.

ईसराफः One of the astrological Yogas.

+ईह (Ved) Praise.

उ

उका Residue.

+उक्यम् 1. Life; उक्येन रहितो ह्येष मृतकः प्रोच्यते यथा Bhāg. 1. 15. 6. 2. Approximate cause, Upādāna Kāraṇa; एतदेवामुक्यमथो हि सर्वाणि नामान्युत्तिष्ठन्ति Br. Up. 1. 6. 1.

उक्यः N. of Agni; उक्यो नाम महाभाग त्रिभिरुक्थंरभिष्टुतः Mb. 3. 219. 25.

उक्तातंभरणम् N. of the 6th book of the Śatapatha brāhmaṇa.

उक्यः N. of a grammarian.

उल्लरम् Salt extracted from saline earth.

उग्र + काली A form of Durgā.

उग्र + नृसिंह A form of Nṛsiṃha.

उग्र + पीठम् A ground plan in which the area is divided into 36 equal parts; Mānasāra 7. 7.

उग्र + वीर्यम् Assalobetida.

उग्र + श्रवस् N. of the son of Romaharṣaṇa.

+उचित Inborn or natural; उचितं च महाबाहुः न जहौ हर्षमात्मवान् (उचितं = स्वभावसिद्धं); Rām. 2. 19. 37.

उचित + ज्ञ *n.* One who knows propriety.

उच्च + अत्रव *a.* High and low; great and small.

उच्च + ध्वजः N. of Śākyamuni. उच्चटम् Tin.

उच्चक् 1. P. To look up fixedly or unfearingly; Bhāg. 6. 16. 48.

उच्चकित *a.* Look up in a perplexed manner.

उच्चयापचयौ Prosperity and decline, rise and fall.

उच्चाटित *a.* Thrown away; दशकन्धरो... उच्चाटितः Bhāg. 5. 24. 27.

उच्चार + प्रस्तावस्थानम् A privy.

उच्चार्यमाण *a.* That which is being uttered.

उच्चुम्ब To lift the face and kiss.

उच्छिखण्ड *a.* Keeping the feathers erect (as a peacock).

+उच्छिष्ट Unholy, impure; उच्छिष्टमपि चामेघ्यं आहारं तामसप्रियम् Bg.

उच्छिष्ट + मोदनम् Wax.

उच्छृङ्खित With horns standing erect.

+उच्छ्रयः A kind of artistic pillar (Junagadh Rock Inscription of Rudradāman Ep. Ind. Vol. III).

+उच्छ्रवासः 1. Foam (as in the case of ocean); सिन्धोरुच्छ्रवासे पतयन्तमुक्षणम् Rv. 9. 86. 43. 2. Increasing, swelling up.

+उच्छ्रवासिन् Divided, disjointed.

उज्जागरः Excitement, perturbation.

उज्जुडित *a.* A tuft of hair twisted and bundled on the top of the head.

उज्जित 1. Abandoned, चिरोज्जित-
तालवतकपाटलेन ते Ku. v. 2. Dis-
charged, emitted; अविरतोज्जितवारि
Ki. 5. 6.

उज्जटा N. of a shrub.

उट्टङ्कनम् 1. The act of putting
on a stamp or inscribing some
marks on. 2. (In modern
parlance) Typing.

उडुः + गणाधिपः The moon.

उडुः + गणाधिपं The constella-
tion Mrgasīras.

उड्डामरिन् One who produces
an extraordinary noise.

उडिड्यानम् A particular posi-
tion of the fingers.

उदम् 1. The show-flower.
2. Water.

उत (p. p. of वे to sew) Woven,
sewn.

उत्कयति Makes uneasy or
anxious; मनस्विनीरुत्कयितुं पटीयसा
Si. 1. 59.

उत्कव With the tuft of hair
coiled upwards.

उत्कूर्चक Holding up a Kūrca
in hand.

उत्कूल + निकूल a. Going up
and down.

उत्कर्षणम् 1. Drawing upwards.
2. peeling off or pulling off.

उत्कर्षणी N. of a śakti.

+ उत्कृष्ट 1. Scratched; ऐरावत-
विषाणग्रैरुत्कृष्टकिण्वक्षसम् Rām. 6.
40. 5. 2. Plucked; उत्कृष्टपर्णकमला
Rām. 5. 19. 15. (उत्कृष्टानि =
त्रुटितानि) 3. Attracted; Mb. 14.
59. 10..

+ उत्कोचः 1. Receiving a bribe;
उत्कोचैर्वचनभिश्च कार्याण्यनुविहति च
Mb. 12. 56. 51. 2. Penalty.

उत्कोचिन् One who can be
bribed, corruptible; उत्कोचिनां
मृषोक्तीनां वञ्चकानां च या गतिः Mb.
7. 73. 32.

उत्कोठः A kind of leprosy.

उत्कवथ P. To extract by the
process of boiling.—pass. to be
boiled, to be consumed (by love)

उत्तान + अयं a. Superficial,
shallow.

उत्तान + पट्टम् A pavement;
व्यूढं चोत्तानपट्टं Abu Inscription
Ind. Ant. Vol. XI.

उत्तान + हृदय Noble-hearted.

उत्तपनः A blazing fire.

+ उत्तम N. of Dhruvā's cousin
brother.

उत्तम + दशतालम् An iconogra-
phic term to indicate 120 equal
divisions of the whole height of
an image.

उत्तम + वयसम् The last stage of
life; Śat. Br. 12. 9. 1. 8.

उत्तम + व्रता A wife devoted to
her husband; हृदयस्येव शौकमि-
संतप्तस्योत्तमव्रताम् Bk. 9. 87.

उत्तम + श्रुतः Possessing the
highest learning.

उत्तमर Excellent.

उत्तम्भः A rectangular construc-
tion; Garuḍa P. 47. 21.

+ उत्तर 1. A rectangular
moulding; Mānasāra 13. 67.
2. Further action, next proce-
dure; उत्तरं कर्म यत्कार्यम् Rām. 5.
3. A cover; Mb. 6. 60. 9.
(आच्छादन).

उत्तर + अगारम् An upper cham-
ber.

उत्तर + अभिमुख Turned towards
the North.

उत्तर + तापनीयम् N. of the second
part of the Nṛsimhatāpanīya
Upaniṣad.

उत्तर + नारायण The latter part
of the Puruṣasūkta.

उत्तर + बोधिः f. Northern orbit.

उत्तावल a. Impatient.

उत्त्रस्त Frightened.

+ उत्थान 1. A monastery. 2. The
position of an army ready for
operation; युद्धानुकूलव्यापार उत्थानमिति
कीर्तितम् Śukra. 1. 325.

उत्थान + वीरः A man of action.

उत्थान + गोलिन् a. Active.

उत्थचनिपचा f. An act in which
it is repeated Utpaca (=cook
thoroughly) and Nipaca (=cook
well).

उत्पाट + योगः N. of an astro-
logical yoga.

उत्पतनिपता f. An act in which
it is repeated Utpata (=fly up)
and Nipata (=fly down).

उत्पात + प्रतीकारः (-शान्तिः)
Ameliorative measures against
evil portents; Kau. A. 2. 7.

+ उत्पत्तिः 1. (ved) A sacrifice;
उत्पत्तिरिति यजि ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 7.
1. 3. 7. -2. An original injunction,
a basic ordinance in the Veda,
also called उत्पत्तिश्रुतिः or उत्पत्ति-
विधिः; उत्पत्तिश्चातत्प्रधानत्वात् MS. 4.
3.

+ उत्पादिका N. of a herb.
उत्पादित a. Produced.

उत्पाद्य a. which was to be
produced; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यतः
Ku. 1. 35.

+ उत्पलिनी N. of a dictionary.
उत्प्रेक्षा + अवयवः A kind of
simile.

उत्प्रेक्षा + वल्लभः N. of a poet.
उत्प्रेक्षित a. Compared (as in a
simile).

उत्प्रेक्षितोपमा A kind of Upamā.
उत्प्लुत a. Jumped up, sprung
suddenly.

+ उत्फुल्ल Insolent, impudent.

उत्फुलिङ्ग Emitting sparks.

उत्सङ्गकः A particular position
of the hand.

उत्सक्त a. prospering; उत्सक्ताः
पाण्डवा नित्यम् Mb. 1. 140. 3.

उत्सत्तिः Ruin, destruction.

उत्सन्न + कुलधर्मन् One whose
family traditions are broken off;
उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनाईन नरके
नियतं वासः ... Bg. 1. 46.

उत्सवोदयम् An iconographic
term denoting the height of the
Vāhana with reference to the
height of the idol to be seated
on it; Mānasāra 64. 91-93.

उत्सवविग्रहः Image intended
to be taken out in procession as
against मूलविग्रहः ।

+ उत्साहः Rudeness.

उत्साह + योगः Applying one's

strength or energy ; चारेणोत्सा-
हयोगेन MS. 9. 298.

+ उत्तेकः Enthusiasm ; माम-
कस्यास्य सैन्यस्य हृतोत्तेकस्य सञ्जय
Mb. 8. 7. 1.

उत्सूर्वाशयिन् One who sleeps
even at Sunrise ; Mb. 12. 228. 64.

उत्सृतिः (उच्छृतिः) f. A higher
caste ; MS. 5. 40.

+ उत्सृज To set up or fix ;
आत्मानं यूपमुत्सृज्य स यज्ञो अनन्तदक्षिणः
Mb. 1. 2. 97. 10.

+ उत्सर्गः 1. A heap or mass ;
अन्नस्य सुबहून् राजन् उत्सर्गान् पर्वतोपमान्
Mb. 14. 85. 38. 2. Securing
the services (of priests) ; उत्सर्गे तु
प्रधानत्वात् MS. 3. 7. 19 (SB.
उत्सर्गः परिक्रयः).

उत्सर्ग + समितिः A Jaina disci-
pline to be observed in the act of
excretion so that no living crea-
ture is hurt.

उत्सष्टुकाम (-मनाः) a. Wishing
to let go.

+ उत्सर्पिन् 1. Over-flowing ;
उत्सर्पिणी न किल तस्य तरङ्गिणी या
Nai. 11. 77. 2. Causing to
increase or rise.

उत्सर्गात् One who has emerged
after a bath.

उत्सर्गेहन्म् Sliding, slipping,
deviating.

उत्स्मितम् smile.

उत्स्रोतस् a. Having an upward
trend (in life).

उत्स्वापगिरः Words uttered
during sleep ; Nai. 12. 25.

उदम् Water.

उदक + अञ्जलिः 1. A hand full
of water. 2. An offering of
libation.

उदक + श्वेडिका Water-sport
where water is sprinkled on each
other.

उदक + प्रवेशः An aquatic
burial.

उदक + भूमः Moist soil.

उदक + मञ्जरी f. N. of a medici-
nal work.

उदक + वाद्यम् The musical

instrument called Jalataraṅga
where cups filled with water are
struck by a rod.

उदग्र + प्लुत Bounding up due to
high speed ; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वात् वियति
बहुतरं S. 1. 7.

उदग्र + नल Folded hands ;
कायेन विनयोपेतामूढोदग्रनलेन च Mb.
7. 54. 6.

उदञ्चित Raised ; सदञ्चितमुद-
ञ्चितनिकुञ्चितपदम् Patñjali's
Tāṇḍavastuti. 1.

उदण्ड a. Breeding many eggs.

उदन् + आशयः A lake ; शरदुदाशये
साधुजात... Bhāg. 10. 31. 2.

उदन् + कोष्ठः A water-jar.

उदन् + जम् A lotus ; शर्वादयोद्ध-
द्युदजमध्वमृतासर्वं ते Bhāg. 10. 14. 33.

उदन् + प्लवः Flood of water.

उदपात् 4. P. (उद् + अप + अस्)
To throw away, give up entirely ;
ज्ञाने प्रयासमुदपास्य नमन्त एव Bhāg.
10. 14. 3,

उदरम् + अग्निः The digestive
heat.

उदराटः A species of worm
which crawls on its belly.

+ उदकः Increase ; सर्वद्वयुपच-
योदकम् Bhāg. 3. 23. 13.

उदकस्य a. Ultimate, final ;
Bhāg. 4. 7. 56.

उदश्रयणम् The act of causing
to weep.

+ उदस्त Bulged out ; परिभ्र-
मद्गात्र उदस्तलोचनः Bhāg. 3. 19.
26.

उदस्तात् ind. Above ; विधूत-
वल्कोऽथ हरेरुदस्तात्प्रयाति चक्रं नृप
शैशुमारम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

उद्यत् + नायकः A type of hero
fit for a Mahākāvya ; चतुर्वर्गफलोपेतं
चतुरोदात्तनायकम् Kāvyaḍarśa. 1.

उदात्त + राघवः N. of a drama.

उदात्तयूहः A kind of aquatic
crow.

उदानी Ā. To raise or elevate.

उदार + वीर्यं Of great power.

उदार + वृत्तार्थपद a. of excellent
metrical, sound and sense
arrangement.

उदार सत्त्वाभिजन a. Of noble
character and Birth ; उदारसत्त्वा-
भिजनो हनुमान् Rām. 4. 47. 14.

उदावसुः N. Of a son of Janaka.

+ उदय 1. Beginning ; अभिगम्योदयं
तस्य कार्यस्य प्रत्यवेदयत् Mb. 3. 282
22. 2. Efficacy ; पर्याप्तः परवीरघ्न
यज्ञस्यस्ते बलोदयः Rām. 5. 56. 11.
3. An Āyusyakarman, or a ritual
for longevity of life. हस्ते गृहीत्वा
सहराममच्युतं नीत्वा स्ववारं कृतवत्यथो-
दयम् Bhāg. 10. 11. 20. 4. The
orient sine ; the first lunar
mansion.

उदय + इन्दुः The town India-
prastha ; पुरे कुरूणामुदयेन्दुनाम्नि
Mb. 7. 23. 29.

उदय + उन्मुल a. At the thresh-
hold of a rise or prosperity.

उदय + भास्करः A kind of cam-
phor ; Nai. 18. 103.

उदय + राशिः The constellation
in which a planet rises in the
horizon.

+ उदित 1. Renowned, reputed ;
चित्रयोधि समाख्यातो बभूवातिरथोदितः
Mb. 1. 139. 19. 2. Started,
begun ; प्रभुभिरुदितक्षन्त्य... Viś.
Guṇā. 26. 3. Awaken, got
up ; तां रात्रिमुषितं रामं सुखोदितमरिदम्
Rām. 6. 121. 1.

उदित्वर a. 1. Going up, rising ;
अविदितगतिर्देवोद्रेकादुदित्वरविक्रमः Śiva.
B. 14. 106. 2. Exceeding ; गोप्तुं
शौरिरुदित्वरत्वर उदेद्ग्राह्यहार्तं गजम्
Viś. Guṇā. 18.

उदे P. (उद् + आ + इ II P) To
go up, arise.

उदेयिवस् a. Originated, born ;
सख उदेयिवान् सात्त्वतां कुले Bhāg. 10.
31. 4.

उद्गद्गदिका f. Sobbing ; K.

उद्गल With raised neck.

उद्गारकमणिः Coral.

+ उद्गारः Foam (of the ocean)
परिचमेन तु तं दृष्ट्वा सागरोद्गारस-
न्निभम् Rām. 7. 32. 9.

उद्गार + चूडः A species of bird.
उद्गीर्ण a. 1. Vomited ; निष्ठयूतो-
द्गीर्णवान्तादि गीणवृत्तिव्याश्रयम् ।

Kāvyaḍarṣa. 2. Fallen out, ejected. 3. Caused, effected; काकलीकलकलहृद्गीर्णकणज्वरा: Git. 1. 36.

उद्गानम् A particular stage in the chanting of Sāman.

उद्गीतक *a.* One who sings loudly.

उद्गीर्ण Rising, overflowing; उद्गीर्णे इवर्णोऽथो Nai. 17. 36.

उद्ग्रथनम् The pin or slade that connects a tuft of hair; सामिवीक्ष्य दिशः सर्वां वेणुद्ग्रथनमुत्तमम् Rām. 5. 67. 30.

उद्ग्रीविका Standing on the tiptoe; उद्ग्रीविकादानमिवान्वभूवन् (रोमाणि) Nai. 14. 53; कामिमिश्रुन-नघ्वनलोलादर्नार्थमिवोद्ग्रीविकाशतदा-नखिलेव...प्रदीपेषु Vāsavadattā.

+उद्घट्टनम् Outbreak (of violence).

उद्घोष *a.* With upturned nostrils like that of a boar; स्फुरदुद्घोषोन्नतः Śiva. B. 22. 13.

उद्घुष्ट *a.* Raised, devoted; Kṣ.

उद्घुष्टशास्त्रिन् N. of a great scholar of the Tamil country in the 15th cy.

उद्गलन Tearing out.

उद्गलकायनः A descendent of Uddālaka.

उद्गीर्ण *a.* Torn out.

उद्गीपकः A kind of bird.

उद्गीपका A kind of ant.

उद्घुष्य *ind.* Having publicly discredited or scandalised; Śi. 2. 113.

उद्देश+पदम् The term (or terms) which forms the subject; ये यत्रमानी इत्युद्देशपदम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 6. 20.

उद्देशतः *ind.* Pointedly, specially, mainly, not exhaustively; एष वृद्धेशः प्रोक्तो Bg. 10. 40.

उद्देश्यक *a.* Pointing at or to.

+उद्गत 1. Abounding in, full; तत्तस्तु घारोद्धतमेघकल्पं Rām. 6. 67. 142. 2. Shining, glittering ;

अन्योन्यं रजसा तेन कौशेयोद्धतपाण्डुना Rām. 6. 55. 19.

+उद्धर्ष *a.* Excess, plenty ; आपूर्यत बलोद्धर्षैर्वायुवेगैरिवार्षवः Rām. 6. 74. 35.

+उद्धूत 1. Thrown up, tossed up ; उद्धूतमिव सागरम् Mb. 5. 193.4. 2. Disarranged, scattered ; आसीद्वनमिवोद्धूतं स्त्रीवनं रावणस्य तत् Rām. 5. 9. 66. 3. Lofty, risen up ; देवदाहमिहूतैरुर्ध्वबाहुमिव स्थितम् Rām. 5. 56. 29.

+उद्धू To undo, destroy ; एष त्वां सजनामात्यमुद्धराणि स्थिरो भव Mb. 5. 189. 23.

उद्धृषित Having the hairs erect due to joy.

+उद्धरणम् Awaiting, expecting ; अपि ते ब्राह्मणा भुक्त्वा गताः सोद्धरणान् गृहान् Mb. 13. 60. 14.

उद्धारकविधिः ; *m.* mode of giving or paying ; तत्कथय कथमस्योद्धारकविधिर्भविष्यति Pt. 2.

+उद्धारः 1. Compilation. 2. what is left over in dishes.

उद्धार+कोशः N. of a work.

उद्धार+विभागः Division of shares, partition.

उद्धारित *a.* Taken out, released, extricated.

उद्बद्ध *a.* 1. Tied up. 2. Interrupted. 3. Compact, firm.

उद्बृंहण Increasing, strengthening.

उद्भङ्गः Breaking off, severing.

+उद्भू *caus.* To consider, think ; Vikra. 9. 19.

उद्यन्धा An ant infesting wild and dry wood.

उद्यत+आयुध (शस्त्र) Having an uplifted weapon.

उद्यमित *a.* Induced to act ; आत्मनो मधुमदोद्यमितानाम् ki. 9. 66.

उद्यापनिका Return home from journey.

उद्योजित *a.* Raised, gathered (as clouds).

+उद्योत N. of the Commentary on Ratnāvali, on Kāvyaaprakāśa, on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

उद्योतकर The auother of the Udyota commentary on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

उद्योतनम् The act of illumating.

उद्योतः Lustre, brightness.

उद्विषितः *f.* Excess ; Śivama-

himna stotra. 30.

उद्वेचक Enhancing, increasing.

उद्वामिन् *a.* Vomiting out.

+उद्ग्रहः A Prominent person-

ality in a family (as in रघूद्ग्रहः)

उद्ग्रह+हस्तम् A Nakṣatra auspicious for a marriage ; उद्ग्रहं च विज्ञाय हस्तिमण्या मधुसूदनः Bhāg. 10. 53.

उद्वल्लि *a.* Emitting sparks of fire (as an eye); उद्वल्लिलोचनम् Śi. 4. 28.

उद्वाञ् To call by name in lamentation ; उद्वाञ्श्रमानः पितरं सरामम् Bk. 3. 32.

+उद्विज् To revive a man in swoon by sprinkling water.

उद्वेगः N. A betel nut ; Nai. 7. 46.

उद्वेग+करं (कारक, कारिन्) Causing anxiety.

उद्विबर्हणम् Rescuing, lifting ; रसां गताया भुव उद्विबर्हणम् Bhāg. 3. 13. 43.

उद्धर्त The time of deluge ; Rām. 6. 44. 18.

+उद्धूत Turned up, opened vide.

उद्धूतः A position of the hands in dancing.

उद्वेष्टनीय *a.* To be untied ; आये बद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिलदाम हित्वा, शापस्थान्ते...तां मयोद्वेष्टनीयाम् Mc. 93.

उद्बुधस् 1. P. (उद्-वि-उद्-अत्) To give up completely.

+उन्नावः N. of a son of kṛṣṇa.

+उन्नत Exhuberant, in high spirits ; समाधाय समुद्धार्याः कर्मसिद्धि-भिरुन्नाताः Rām. 5. 61. 5.

उन्नत+कालः A method of determining time from the shadow.

उन्नत+कोकिला A kind of musical instrument.

+उन्नतिः N. of daughter of Dakṣa given in marriage to Dharma.

उन्नहन Unfettered, unlimited; मत्संश्रयस्य विभवोन्नहनस्य नित्यम् Bhāg. 11. 1. 4.

+उन्नाहः Haughtiness.

+उन्निद्र 1. Brilliant, shining (as the moon); नीत्वा निर्भरमन्मयोत्स-वरसैरुन्निद्रचन्द्रा क्षपाः Kalividambana of Nilakaṇṭha Dikṣita. 2. Bristling (as hair)

उन्निद्रकम्, उन्निद्रता f. sleeplessness.

उन्नेय a. To be inferred or decided by analogy ; Śivamahimna Stotra 17.

उन्मणिः a. A gem lying on the surface ; गिरयो विभ्रदुन्मणीन् Bhāg. 10. 27. 26.

+उन्मथ्यतम् Churning up ; कूर्मे धृतोऽद्विरमृतोन्मथने स्वपृष्ठे Bhāg. 11. 4. 18.

+उन्मत्त 1. Very great, abnormal ; उन्मत्तवेगाः प्लवगाः Rām 5. 62. 12. n. 2. The Dhattura flower ; उन्मत्तमासाद्य हरः स्मरश्च Nai. 3. 98. (comm.).

उन्मनीभू To be excited, disturbed.

उन्मुखता The state of expectancy.

उन्मुग्ध a. 1. Confused, confounded. 2. Silly, stupid.

उन्मूढ 9. P. To rub, to do massage.

उपकर्मन् n. A rite connected with the Upanayana where the head of the boy is smelt.

उपकल्पः An ornament ; तपनी-योपकल्पम् Bhāg. 3. 18. 9.

+उपकीचक A sub-branch of a bamboo tree ; विराटनगरे राजन् कीचकादुपकीचकम् (Śleṣa).

+उपक्रमः 1. Heroism. 2. Flight. 3. Behaviour, reaction.

उपक्रान्त a. 1. Commenced. 2. Approached. 3. Treated.

उपश्लेषक a. Alluding, suggest-

उपखिलम् Supplement to a supplement.

+उपगम् To worship ; सहपत्न्या-विशालाक्ष्या नारायणमुपागमत् Rām. 2. 6. 1.

उपगमनम् Assumption. accep-ting ; अप्राप्तस्य हि प्रापणमुपगमनम् ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 21.

उपजिगमिषुः a. Desiring to approach ; नीचैर्वस्यत्युपजिगमिषोः Me. 44.

+उपगूढ p. p. 1. Seized, harassed ; कन्योपगूढो नष्टश्रीः कृपणो विषयात्मकः Bhāg. 4. 28. 6.

2. Covered ; लताभिः पुष्पिता-ग्राभिरुपगूढानि सर्वतः Rām. 4. 1. 9.

उपगानम् Accompanying music.

उपगेयम् Song.

उपग्रस् 1. P. To swallow, devour, eclipse.

उपघ्रा P. To smell ; पर्यश्रुस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रा R. 13. 70.

उपचतुर Approximately four.

उपचरणम् Approach.

उपचरितम् A particular Sandhi rule.

उपचार+च्छलम् A kind of fallacious inference to be refuted by reference to the literal sense of a statement used figuratively.

उपचार+पदम् A word of courtesy, a formal utterance.

उपच्छन्न Concealed, hidden.

उपच्छल् p. To decline, overreach.

उपजानु a. Near the knee.

उपतल्पः 1. A room on the upper story. 2. A kind of wooden stool.

उपतीर्थम् 1. Bank of a river or lake. 2. The country in the vicinity ; Mb. 5. 152. 7.

उपत्यका [उप-त्यक् according to उपाधिभ्यां त्यक् आसन्नारूढयोः] A low land at the foot of a mountain ; गिरैरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनं संप्राप्ताः Ś. 5.

उपबंदनम् Context ; ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 35.

उपबंशितम् Referring to a thing by way of context.

उपदातु a One who gives.

+उपदेह Smearing, painting ; देहोपदेहात्किरणैर्मणीनाम् Nai. 10. 97.

उपदेहिका white ant.

+उपद्वयः 1. The Sixth part of a Saman Consisting of seven parts ; Ch. Up. 2. 8. 2. 2. Loss, wastage ; अन्नस्योपद्वयं पश्य मृतो हि किमशिष्यति Ram. 2. 108. 14.

उपद्वारम् A side-door.

+उपधा (3. u.) To cheat.

उपधालोपः Delision of the penultimate letter.

+उपधान a. A wooden piece inserted under the string of a musical instrument to add to the tension ; पाशोपधानां ज्यातन्त्रीं Mb. 4. 35. 16.

उपधानी 1. A pillow, a cushion. 2. A foot-rest.

उपधाव् 1 u. To Worship.

+उपनतिः 1. Inclination. 2. One's due.

उपनन्न Coming to.

उपनिबद्ध a. 1. Composed. 2. Discussed ; किंचिदुपनिबद्ध U. 7.

उपनिम्रेड् 1. P. Ā. To make happy.

उपनिर्गमः A main road.

उपनिर्गमनम् An exit.

उपनिर्हारः An attack, raid ; नेदानीमुपनिर्हारं रावणो दातुमर्हति Rām. 6. 75. 2.

उपनिविष्ट a. 1. Besieging. 2. Placing, occupying.

उपनिवेशः 1. A Suburb. 2. Placing.

+उपनिषद् Concentration ; यदेव विद्यया करोति श्रद्धयोपनिषदा Ch. Up. 1. 1. 10.

उपनिषेद् Ā. To devote one's self to.

+उपनयः Initiation (into any science).

+उपनयनम् Employment, application.

+उपनीत p. p. 1. Married. 2. Initiated into the Brahmacarya Āśrama.

उपनुन्न a. Blown, wafted; द्रुतमरुदुपनुन्नैः Śi. 4. 68.

उपनेत्रम् Spectacles.

उपन्यस्तम् A particular position of hands in wrestling Rām. 6. 40. 26.

उपपत्ति One guilty of an Upapātaka, a secondary Sin.

+उपपत्तिः 1. Accident, coincidence; उपपत्त्योपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समो भव Mb. 12. 288. 11. —2. Appropriate, logical; उपपत्तिमदूर्जिताश्रितं नृपमूचे वचनं वृकोदरः Ki. 2. 1.

उपपत्तिसमः A contradiction in Logic where both the assertions are capable of being proved even though they are contradictory.

उपपत्तिपरित्यक्त a. Not sustainable, unproved.

+उपपन्न Willing, agreeable; उपपन्नेषु दारेषु पुत्रेषु च विधीयते Rām. 2. 101. 18.

उपपाद्य a. 1. To be carried out. 2. To be proved. 3. Coming into existence.

उपपर्वन् n. The day before the change of the moon.

उपपादः An additional pillar.

+उपप्लव Loss, failure; मायया विभ्रमचिन्तो न वेद स्मृत्युपप्लवात् Bhāg. 10. 84. 25.

उपप्लाव्यम् N. of the capital of the Matsyas.

+उपप्लुत Pressed, squeezed; Ki. 8. 39.

उपभृ 3. u. To bear.

उपभृत a. Collected and brought near; शिष्यायोपभृतं तेजो Bhāg. 8. 15. 29.

उपभेदः Subdivision.

उपमश्रवस् a. (Ved). glorified; कविं कवीनामुपमश्रवस्तमम् Rv. 2. 23. 1.

उपमन्त्रिन् m. 1. A junior advisor or minister. 2. A messenger; स्मररुज उपमन्त्रिन् मथ्यतामन्यवार्ता Bhāg. 10. 71. 29.

+उपमा An irreligious doctrine; विधर्मः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

उपमा + व्यतिरेकः A Combination of comparison and contrast.

उपमर्दनम् Suppression.

उपमेखलम् ind. on the slope (of a mountain).

उपयापनम् 1. Causing to go near. 2. Marriage.

उपयुक्तः A subordinate officer; Kau. A. 2. 5.

उपयोग + वत् Useful.

उपयोग + शून्य Useless.

उपयोज्य Fit to be employed.

उपरज्य ind. Darkening.

उपरञ्जक a. 1. Dye. 2. influence.

उपरध्या A bye-road.

उपरत + शोणिता A lady whose menses have stopped.

उपरम्भ P To cause to resound.

उपरि + करः A tax paid by casual tenants.

उपरि + काण्डम् The third portion of the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā.

उपरि + तलम् Surface.

उपरि + बृहती A kind of Brihati metre.

उपरि + छ (स्थ) Standing above, placed above.

उपरुद्धः A captive.

उपरोधः Deletion, dropping; आनर्थक्यादि प्राकृतस्योपरोधः स्यात् MS. 8. 4. 15.

उपरोध + कारिन् a. Obstructing.

+उपल A ball shot from a dummy gun.

उपल + प्रक्षिन् a. Grinding grain upon mill-stones.

उपल + वृष्टिः A hail-storm.

उपलब्धि + समः A logical term denoting a particular sophistical refutation of an argument; Nyāya darśana.

+उपलम्भः Seeing, looking at.

+उपलेपः Dullness, bluntness.

उपलेखः N. of a Grammatical Work Connected with the Prātiśākhya.

उपलोहम् A secondary or base metal.

उपवञ्चनम् The act of Crouching or lying close to.

उपवञ्चित a. cheated, disappointed.

उपवर्तन A Country; स्वर्भौम-मेतदुपवर्तनमात्मनैः Nai. 11.28.

उपवसनम् Fasting.

उपोषित a. One who has fasted

उपोषितम् Fasting

उपोढा The younger wife who is more favourite.

उपविद् a. 1. Gaining, obtaining 2. Knowing.—f. 1. Acquisition 2. Inquiring.

उपविष्ट 1. Seated, occupied.

उपविष्टक a. That which has firmly settled even after the due period (as in the case of a foetus in the womb).

उपवीक्ष् [उप-यि ईक्ष्] Ā. 1. To look at or towards. 2. To regard as fit or proper.

उपवीतकम् The sacred thread.

उपव्रजम् ind. Near a cow-herd colony.

उपशक् 4. u. 1. To endeavour, help. 2. To learn, enquire into. 3. (5. P.) To be able.

+उपशमः N. of the 20th Muhūrta in Astronomy.

उपराम + क्षयः (Jainism) The destruction of activity by withdrawal.

उपशयस्थ a. Lying in ambush.

उपशीर्षकम् 1. A cerebral disease. 2. A necklace of pearls.

उपशूरम् Short of bravery.

+उपश्रुतिः 1. Rumour; नोपश्रुतिं कटुकां नोत मुक्ताम् Mb. 5. 30. 5. 2. Inculcation, incorporation; यथा त्रयाणां वर्णानां संख्यातोपश्रुतिः पुरा Mb. 12. 64. 6. 3. N. of a Goddess; Mb. 12. 342. 48.

उपश्लोकः N. of the father of the tenth Manu.

उपष्टम्भक a. Strengthening, reinforcing.

उपसंयत *a.* closely united.
 उपसंव्रज् P. To step into, enter.
 उपसंसृष्ट *a.* I. United with, joined together. 2. Afflicted, cursed, condemned; ब्रह्मशापोपसंसृष्टे स्वकुले Bhāg. 11. 30 2.
 उपसंस्कृत *a.* 1. Prepared, cooked, made ready 2. Adorned, filled with; अमृतोपम तोयाभिः शिवाभिरुपसंस्कृताः Rām. 5. 14. 25.
 +उपसंहतिः 1. Conclusion, end. 2. The catastrophe.
 उपसंक्लृप्त *a.* Fixed above; Bhāg. 4. 9. 55.
 +उपसंग्रहः A pillow.
 उपसञ्ज 6. Ā. To be attached to; अथापि नोपसञ्जेत स्त्रीषु स्वैरेषु चार्थवित् Bhāg. 11. 26. 22.
 +उपसदनम् Abode, place (as in यज्ञोपसदनम्)
 उपसादनम् Approaching with humility.
 उपसंध्यम् *ind.* Nearing the desk, उपसंध्यमास्त तनु सानुमतः Śi. 9. 5.
 उपसाध् *caus.* P. 1. To subdue. 2. To dress, arrange.
 +उपसर्गः Obstacle; ते समाधावुपसर्गा व्युत्थाने सिद्धयः Yoga Sūtras 3-39.
 उपसर्जनीकृत Subdued, Suppressed, made secondary. यत्रार्थः शब्दो वा तमर्थमुपसर्जनीकृतस्वाथो व्यङ्ग्यः Dhvanyāloka.
 उपसर्जित *a.* Set up, sent off; तक्षकादात्मनो मृत्युं द्विजपुत्रोपसर्जितात् Bhāg. 1. 12. 27.
 +उपसृष्ट 1. Let loose; अश्वत्थाम्नोपसृष्टेन ब्रह्मशीर्ष्णोस्तेजसा Bhāg. 1. 12. 1. 2. Ruined, destroyed; कालोपसृष्टतिगमावन Bhāg. 10. 83. 4.
 +उपसर्प A three year old elephant.
 उपस्कन्न Moved, afflicted; स्नेहोपस्कन्नहृदया Rām. 6. 111. 87.
 +उपस्कारः Pickles, condiment.
 उपस्तीर्ण *a.* 1. Spread, scattered over, strewn. 2. Clothed, covered. 3. Poured.

+उपस्थ 1. Seat; एवमुक्त्वार्जुनः संख्ये रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् Bg. 1. 47. 2. Surface; तं शयानं धरोपस्थे Bhāg. 7. 13. 12.
 +उपस्थानम् A Court-room; उपस्थानगतः कार्यार्थिनामद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. 1. 14.
 उपस्थापना The ritual connected with initiating a Jain monk.
 उपस्थित +वक्तृ *m.* An extempore speaker.
 उपस्तुत *a.* Streaming forth; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेस्य गुणैरुपस्तुता Ki. 1. 18.
 +उपस्पर्शनम् A gift.
 उपहासकम् A joke, a humorous statement.
 उपहर्तु *a.* One who offers, presents; ahost.
 उपहा 3. Ā. To descend, come down upon; उपाजिहीया न महीतलं यदि 1. 1. 37.
 उपहार्यम्, उपहारकः, उपहारिका An offering, gift.
 उपहितिः *f.* Devotedness.
 उपहूत *a.* Summoned, called, invoked.
 उपांशु +जपः A mode of chanting Mantras within oneself.
 उपांशु +ग्रहः The first consignment of Soma juice pressed in a sacrifice.
 उपांशु +दण्डः A punishment inflicted in private.
 उपांशु +वधः A concealed murder.
 +उपाकृत 1. Initiated into the Mantras. 2. Utilised; यज्ञेषूपाकृतं वित्तं Mb. 12. 268. 22.
 उपाक्रम् 1. P. To fall upon, attack.
 उपाघ्रा P. 1. To smell at 2. To kiss (as in मूच्युं पाघ्राय).
 +उपाङ्गः A group of sacred scriptures of the Jainas.
 उपात्त +विद्यः One who has finished his education; उपात्त-विद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.
 +उपादान One of the four contentments enumerated by Sāṅkhya; Sāṅ. K. 50.

+उपाधा 3. W. To seduce, rape. (a woman).
 +उपाधिः 1. The by product of an action, an incidental purpose. 2. Substitution, proxy; उपाधिर्न मया कार्यो वनवासे जुगुप्सितः Rām. 2. 111. 29.
 उपाध्वर्युः An assistant Adhvaryu.
 उपारमः Ceasing, end.
 उपाहृद् 2. P. To weep for.
 उपाजित *a.* Secured, acquired.
 उपालम् 1. Ā. To seize to kill (as a sacrificial animal).
 उपावृत *a.* Covered, concealed.
 उपाश्लिष्ट *a.* One who has embraced or laid hold of.
 उपासीन *a.* Sitting near to, sitting around, attending on.
 उपस्थित *a.* 1. Mounting, standing. 2. Occured, come into being, approached as in व्यसनं समुपस्थितम्.
 +उपायः Initiation, sacred thread ceremony; उपायेनप्रवतरन्-उपनयनेन सह प्रवतरन् ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 22.
 उपाय +विकल्पः An alternative expedient.
 उपेयिवस् *a.* (उप-इण्-क्वसु P. 111. 2. 109) One who goes near; Śi. 2. 114.
 उपेक्षणीय *a.* To be overlooked, neglected.
 उपेडकीय Den. P. (उप-एडक) To behave as a sheep towards; Kāsikā an Pāṇini VI. 1. 94.
 उपेन्द्र +अपत्यम् God of love.
 उपात्त Obtained, earned; उपात्त-निद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.
 उभय +अन्वयिन् *a.* Applicable in both cases.
 उभय +अलंकार A figure of speech, which sets off both the sense and sound.
 उभय +च्छत्रा A figure of speech where there is enigma of two kinds.
 उभय-पदिन् Having both Parasmai and Ātmanepada.

उभय + विपुला *f.* N. of a metre.
उभय + विग्रष्टः *a.* Neither here nor there, losing on both ends; कच्चिन्नोभयविग्रष्टच्छिन्नाग्रमिव नश्यति Bg. 6. 38.

उभय + स्नातक One who has finished both his studies and his Brahmacharya Vrata; Kullūka on MSm. 4. 31.

उभयतः + पाश Having noose an both ends.

उभयतः + पुच्छः With tail on either sides.

उभयतः + प्रज्ञः One who can see both inwards and out wards.

उमा + महेदवरव्रतम् N. of a particular religious vow to propitiate Śiva.

उरग + शयनः N. of Viṣṇu reposing on Śeṣa.

उरस् + कपाटः A broad strong chest.

उरस् + क्षयः Consumption, disease in chest.

उरस् + स्तम्भः Asthma.

उर + पराक्रमः Of great powers.

उरुधा *ind.* In many ways; पश्य तं माययोद्वा Bhāg. 1. 13. 47.

उर्वशी + शपः Urvaśi cursing Arjuna to become a eunuch which stood him in good stead during the Ajñāta Vāsa. (Also used in similar contexts where an apparently harmful incident turns out to be beneficial).

उलङ् 10 P. (उलण्डयति) To throw out, to eject; Dhātupāṭha.

उलिः, उल्ली *f.* White onion.

+ उलकः N. of a sage identified as Kaṇāda the author of the Vaiśeṣika Sūtras.

उलक + जित् A crow.

उलूलि, उलूल *a.* 1. crying aloud, noisy. 2. A sound produced by women by blowing into the hollow of the palm on an auspicious occasion like marriage;

Nai. 14. 51. Anargha Rāghava. 3. 55.

+ उल्लवणः 1. Dreadful. 2. Sinful.

उल्लवणरसः Valour.

उल्लवकः A kind of liquor.

+ उल्लस् To shake, wave. जिह्वाशतान्युल्लस्यन्त्यजस्रम् Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लसत् *a.* Shining forth.

उल्लाघः Black pepper.

उल्लटः N. of a commentator on Rgveda Prātiśākhya.

उल्लत् *a.* 1. Beautiful; 2. Dear, beloved. 3. Pure, sinless. 4. Impure; वज्रयेदुल्लती वाचम् Mb. 12. 235. 10.

उल्लजः N. of the father of Kakṣīvat.

उल्लण + उल्लण *a.* Very hot; उल्लणोष्णशीकरसृजः Śi. 5. 45.

उल्लण + गुः The sun.

उल्लस् + करः The moon.

उल्लस् + कलः A cock.

उल्लस् + पतिः Aniruddha.

उल्लस् + पूजा Special worship conducted in the early morning during the month of Dhanus.

उल्लट् + अक्षः A camel-eyed (horse); Śālihotra.

उल्लट् + निषदनम् One of the Yogic Āśanas.

उल्लट् + प्रमाणः An eight footed animal (Śarabha).

+ उल्लणीयः The top of a building.

उल्लारः A tortoise.

ऊ

ऊलरः (pl.) N. of a Śaiva sect.

ऊलरजस् 1. Salt prepared from saline earth. 2. Nitre or saltpetre.

+ ऊतिः Tissue.

ऊन् 10. P. To decrease.

ऊनातिरिक्त *a.* Too little or too much.

ऊनादिकम् The Śrāddha ceremony previous to the anniversary.

ऊनमासिक Māsika Śrāddhas in addition to the regular monthly

ceremonies, performed within one year on calculating the number of days.

ऊरुः + अङ्गम् Mushroom.

ऊर्जः + मासः The month Kārtika.

ऊर्जः + मेघ *a.* Of outstanding intelligence.

+ ऊर्ध्वगमः Fire.

ऊर्ध्व + तिलकः A vertical caste mark on the forehead; सूर्यस्पर्धिकीरीटमूर्ध्वतिलकप्रोद्भासि फालान्तरम् Nārāyaṇīya. 2.1

ऊर्ध्व + दृश् *m.* A crab.

ऊर्ध्व + प्रमाणम् Altitude.

ऊर्ध्व + बालम् The tail of the camari deer.

ऊर्ध्व + शोधनः Soapnut tree and its fruit.

+ ऊर्मिका Anxiety.

ऊवध्यम् Half digested food.

ऊष्मायणम् Summer.

ऊहगानम् N. of one of the three divisions of the Sāma Veda.

ऊहच्छला *f.* N. of a chapter of the Sāma Veda Chchālā.

ऋ

ऋक्ष् 5. P. to kill.

+ ऋक्षः A kind of deer; रोहिङ्गूतां सोऽज्वघावदृक्षरूपी हतत्रयः Bhāg. 3. 31. 36.

ऋक्षः + इष्टिः An offering to the stars.

ऋक्षः + जिह्वम् A kind of leprosy.

ऋक्षः + नायकः A kind of round construction; Agni P. 104.

ऋक्षः + प्रियः An ox.

ऋक्षः + विडम्बिन् *m.* A fraudulent astrologer.

ऋच् + ब्राह्मणम् The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऋजु + कायः The sage Kaśyapa.

ऋजु + लेखा Straight line.

ऋण् 8 P. To go.

ऋणच्छेदः Payment of a debt.

ऋणनिर्णयपत्रम् (ऋणपत्रम्) A note acknowledging the loan.

ऋणप्रदातृ Money-lender.

ऋतसामन् N. of a Sāman.

ऋतम्भरा Intellect; Pāṇajala Yoga Darśana 1. 47.

ऋतुः+चर्या *f.* Seasonal behaviour (of animals).

ऋतु+जुष् *f.* A woman indulging in sexual intercourse at a time fit for confinement.

ऋतु+पशुः An animal intended for a seasonal sacrifice.

+ऋद्म् Collection of grain after beating it out.

ऋदित *a.* Made to prosper; राजयुयजितल्लोकान् स्वयमेवासि ऋदितान् Mb. 18. 3. 25.

ऋश्यमूकः N. of a mountain.

ऋषभ+अचलः N. of a hill-temple at Kerala connected with the life of Śaṅkarācārya.

ऋषि+ऋणम् A debt due to Ṛṣis.

ऋषिका *f.* A female composer of the Rks,

+ ष्टिः A kind of musical instrument; सतालवीणामुरजष्टि-वेणुभिः Bhāg. 3. 15. 21.

ए

+एकः N. of Prajāpati; एक इति च प्रचापतेरभिधानमिति ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 13.

एकम् 1. Mind; एकं विनित्ये स जुगोप सप्त Bu. ch. 2. 41.

2. Unity.

+एकाक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava, Aum.

एकग्नि *a.* Keeping only one fire.

+एकाङ्गम् An one-act play.

एकाङ्गी Incomplete; ०रूपक Incomplete simile.

एकापचयः (एकापयः) Short by one member.

एकाहार्य *a.* Having the same food; without differentiating between allowed and prohibited food.

एकैकश्यम् Severally, one by one.

एकग्रामीण *a.* Belonging to the same village.

+एकचरः An ascetic; नाराजके जनपदे चरत्येकचरो वशी Rām. 2. 67. 23.

एकच्छत्र Ruled under one umbrella (one sway).

एकजीववादः (in Philo) The theory of a jivātman only.

एकदण्डिन् A class of Sanyāsins.

एकधुरी Carrying the same load; तत्कण्ठनालैकधुरीणवीण. Nai. 6. 65.

एकनयनः Planet Venus, Śukrācārya the preceptor of Asuras whose one eye is said to have been pricked by Vāmana.

एकनिपातः A particle which constitutes a single word.

एकपादिका Standing on one leg; अथावलम्ब्य क्षणमेकपादिकाम् Nai. 1. 121.

एकपार्थिवः Sole or supreme ruler, an emperor; न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपार्थिवः R. 3. 31.

एकवाक्य One syntactically connected sentence.

एकवाक्यत्वम् Syntactical unity.

एकवाचक *a.* Synonym.

एकवासस् Clothed in one garment.

एकविंशक The twenty-first member.

एकविजयः Towering victory, thorough success. Kau. A. 12.

एकवीरः 1. A pre-eminent warrior. 2. N. of one of the nine assistants of skanda.

एकव्यावहारिकाः N. of a Buddhist school.

एकशोपः A tree with a single root.

एकक+शतम् One percent.

एकलव्यः N. of a disciple of Droṇācārya who attained proficiency in archery by his devotion to Guru.

एकाष्टका *f.* The eighth day of Māgha.

एकाष्टी A seed of the cotton tree.

एजत् *a.* Trembling, shaking.

एणाङ्गः The loon.

एणाङ्गवृद्धः Lord Śiva.

एणशिशुः (शशकः) A young one of a deer.

एतत्+पर *a.* Intent on this.

एतनः 1. Breath; 2. A kind of fish.

एतावन्मात्र *a.* Upto this stage, of this measure, upto this extent, such.

ए०+आदि A group of Āyur-Vedic medicies beginning with Elā.

एला+सुगन्धि Smelling sweet due to elā.

+एव Again; एवशब्दश्च पुनरित्यर्थे भविष्यति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 36.

+एव 1. W. To know; एषितुं प्रेषितो यातो BK. 5. 82.

एविका The Iron beam without a ring or cap.

एष्टव्य *a.* To be striven for, wished for; एष्टव्या बहवः पुत्राः Rām. 2. 107. 13.

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ऐककर्म्यम् 1. Unity of action. 2. The state of sharing the same fruit; ŚB. or MS. 11. 1. 1.

ऐकगुण्यम् The value of single unit.

ऐकमुख्यम् 1. Full possession. 2. Subordination.

ऐकान्त्यम् 1. Exclusiveness, absoluteness, Privacy. 2. Friendship.

ऐक्यारोपः Equalization.

ऐतेशप्रलापः N. of a part of the Atharva Veda by sage Aiteśa.

ऐन *a.* (इनः सूर्यः, तस्य इदम्) of the sun. निर्वर्ण्य वर्णेन समानमेनं Rām. ch. 6. 25.

+ऐन्धव A moon worshipper; Nai. 11. 76.

ऐन्धव+किशोर A crescent moon; ऐन्धवकिशोरशेखरम् ऐदम्पर्यं चकास्ति निगमानाम् Mūkapāñcaśati.

ऐरम् A heap.

ऐश्य Belonging to Īśa.

ऐश्यम् Supremacy.

ऐश्वरकारणिकः A Naiyāyika.

+ऐश्वर्यम् The faculty for omni presence; Mb. 12. 184. 40.

ओ

ओक + जः *a.* Born in the house (as cows).

ओकणी A boundary-forest.

+ ओघः One of the three Vādyā Vidhis ; Nāg. 10 14.

ओजस् Velocity, speed ; एष ह्यतिबलः सैन्ये रथेन पवनीजसा Rām. 7. 29. 12.

ओजायितम् Courageous behaviour.

+ ओपशः (Ved) Pillow, support.

ओलज् 1 P. To cast or throw up.

ओषधिः 1. The Soma plant. 2. Camphor.

ओष्ठ + अवलोप्य *a.* Which could be eaten with lips.

ओष्ठ + पाकः The rupturing of the lips due to cold.

ओष्ठ्य + योनिः *a.* Produced from labial sounds.

ओष्ठ्य + स्थान *a.* Pronounced with lips.

औ

औग्रसेनः Kāṁsa the son of Ugrasena.

औच्च्यम् Longitude, distance (of a planet.)

औत्थ्य Belonging to the family of Utathya.

औत्तर्माणकम् Debt.

औत्थितासनिकः An officer in charge of seating arrangements; Inscription of Bengal. P. 149.

औत्पत्तिकम् Characteristic, temperament ; औत्पत्तिकेनैव संहनन-बलोपेताः Bhāg. 5. 2. 21.

औदीच्य Belonging to the Northern Country.

औदुम्बरायणः N. of a grammarian.

औद्रङ्गिकः Collector of the tax called Udraṅga; EI. XXIII, p. 159.

औपकुर्वाणक Pertaining to an Upakurvāṇa Brāhmacārin.

औपगविः N. of Uddhava; Bhāg. 3. 4. 27.

औपपत्यम् Happiness derived from an Upapati or paramour.

औपसन्ध्य Belonging to the time just before the evening; रश्मिभिरौपसन्ध्यैः Nai. 22. 56.

औपस्थितिकः An attendant; एष भर्तृपादमूलादीपस्थितिको हंसः Pratijñā. 1.

औम *a.* Relating to Umā.

+ औरस 1. Physical; न ह्यस्त्य-स्यौरसं बलम् Mb. 3. 11. 31.

2. Natural; शिक्षौरसकृतं बलम् Mb. 7. 37. 20.

और्गस्थानिकः An officer in-charge of woollen; EI, XXIII, P. 159.

+ औषधम् Prevention, counter-action; अतिक्रुधं निषधमनौषधं जनः Śi. 17. 7.

औषधि + प्रतिनिधिः A substitute medicinal herb.

औष्टिक *a.* Relating to camel.

औष्टिकः An oil-miller; Mb. 8. 45. 25.

क

+ कम् 1. Hair. 2. An act of a woman. 3. Flock of hair.

4. Milk. 5. Misery. 6. Poison. 7. Fear.

कंशः (कं जलं शेते अत्र) A water-pot.

कंस + कृषः Epithet of Śrī Kṛṣṇa; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे Śi. 1. 16.

ककुदिन् *a.* Leader, boss; आस्यं विवृत्य ककुदी Mb. 12. 289. 19.

+ कक्ष्य 1. A military encirclement. 2. Rivalry. 3. Promise. 4. A balance;

+ कक्ष्यम् A meadow of dry grass; प्रधक्ष्यति यथा कक्ष्यं चित्रभानुर्हि-मात्यये Rām. 2. 24. 8.

कङ्क + वासस् *m.* An arrow; असंपातं करिष्यन्ति चरन्तः कङ्कवाससः Rām. 5. 21. 26.

कङ्केटरी Turmeric.

कङ्कण + धारणम् A preliminary to any major ritual in which a sacred thread or metallic bangle

is tried round the hand of the chief priest or Yajamāna.

कङ्कलः A kind of tree which flowers in Śarad; पशूनामीशानः प्रमदवनकङ्कलितरवे Saundaryalaharī.

कङ्कसिका *f.* Bathing for the head only.

+ कच्छः A thickly inhabited locality.

कज्जलिका Powder made of mercury.

कञ्चुकीयः Same as Kañcukin.

कञ्जिनी A courtesan.

कट + कुटिः *m.* A thatched hutment.

कट + कृत् A plaiter of straw mats.

कट + पूर्णः An elephant in the first stage of rut.

कटभूः The temple region of an elephant.

कट + स्थालम् A corpse.

कटजक *m.* N. of a class of people; लोके गोपालकमानय कटजक-मानयेति यस्यैषा संज्ञा भवति स आनीयते Mbh. I. 1. 23.

कटफलः A bribe; उत्कोचेऽस्त्री कटफलः Nm.

कटारिका A small dagger.

कटिनी *m.* An elephant.

कटु + भङ्गः (—भद्रः) Dry ginger.

कटु, 10. P. To heap, cover with earth.

कट्टारिका A butcher's cleaver.

कठः + उपनिषद् N. of an Upaniṣad.

कठ + कालापाः Schools of Kāṭha and Kālāpa; Mbh. on P. II. 4. 3; ये च मे कठकालापाः Rām. 2. 32. 18.

कठ + धूर्तः A brahmin well-versed in the Kāṭha branch of the Yajur Veda.

कठिनम् 1. A shovel; प्लवे कठिन-काजं च Rām. 2. 55. 17. 2. An earthen vessel; Mb. 3. 297. 1. 3. A strap or pole fixed on the shoulder to carry burden; P. IV. 4. 72.

कठिकल्लः The Balsam apple.

कठुर Hard, cruel.

कठोरित Strengthened.

कडुली A kind of drum.

कडर N. of a country.

+कण A crocodile.

कणवीरकः A kind of arsenic.

+कण्टकः A taunting speech.

कण्टकिलः Bamboo.

कण्टाफलः Jack-fruit, jack-tree.

कण्ठ+त्रः A necklace; शुक्लकेयूर-
कण्ठत्राः Mb. 5. 143. 39.

कण्ठ+नालम् The throat, neck-
region.

कण्ठ+रोधस् Lowering the voice.

कण्ठ+माला N. of a disease
which affects the neck region.

कण्ठला A basket made of
canes.

कण्डिल a. 1. Drunken,
2. Saucy; कण्डिललड्डु का मे प्रतिष्ठाः
Pratijñā, 3.

कण्व+उपनिषद् N. of an
Upaniṣad.

कत्ताशब्दः The sound produced
while dice are rolled; अरे कत्ता-
शब्दो निर्माणकस्य हरति हृदयं...MK.
2. 5.

+कथ् Narrate in praise.

कथक+टोका N. of a commen-
tary on Rāmāyaṇa.

कयन्ता Inexplicable uneasi-
ness.

कया+मात्र Remaining only in
narrative, dead.

+कदम्बः 1. Dust. 2. Fra-
grance; cf. कदम्बः पुंसि नीपे स्यात्ति-
निशे वरुदुणमे । धूत्यां समूहे गन्धे च...
Nm.

कदम्ब+युद्धम् A kind of amorous
play; Vātsyā.

कदली+क्षता 1. A sort of
cucumber. 2. A fine woman.

कदली+गर्भः The pith of the
plantain.

कनक+कदली A kind of
plantain with a tawny stem and
leaves; क्रीडाशीलः कनककदलीवेष्टन-
प्रेक्षणीयः Me. 79.

कनक+कारः A goldsmith.

कनक+पट्टम् Gold broc de

cloth; पीतं कनकपट्टाभं स्रस्तं तद्वसनं
शुभम् Rām. 5. 15. 45.

कनक+पर्वतः Mount Meru.

कनपः (कनो दीप्तिगतिः शोभा वा
पातिसः) A kind of missile; Mb.
3. 20. 34.

कनिष्कः N. of a king in the
1st cy. A. D.

+कनिष्ठा A younger wife.

कनीनिकम् N. of a group of
Sāmāns.

कनीयस् m. 1. Younger brother;
कलत्रवानहं बाले कनीयासं भजस्व मे
R. 12... 2. The lover in excite-
ment.

+कन्तुः A lover.

कन्दः+अशः One who subsists
on roots.

कन्दरालः A walnut tree, its
nut.

कन्दर्प+दर्प The strength of
cupid.

कन्दर्प+वह्नि The heat due to
affliction of love.

कन्दुक+घात Tossing a ball;
आरामसीमनि च कन्दुघातलीलालोलाय-
माननयनां Nārāyaṇīya.

+कन्यका N. of Durga.

कन्यका+परमेश्वरी The presid-
ing deity at Cape Comorin.

कन्यस् 1. Younger. 2. Lover.

कन्या+दूषकः One who rapes a
virgin.

कन्या+भैक्ष्यम् Asking for the
gift of a girl.

कन्या+व्रतस्था A woman in her
monthly state; मयि कन्याव्रतस्थायां
Ks. 26. 56.

कपाट+बन्धनम् Closing the
door.

कपाटिका A door.

कपाल+मोक्षः Breaking the
skull of a Sanyāsin after his
Nirvāṇa to ensure the upward
exit of life.

कपि+आसम् The anus of an
ape; यथा कन्यासं पुण्डरीकमेव...ch.
Up. 1. 6. 7.

कपि+मुष्टिः The clenched fist
of a monkey; (figuratively) an
adamant attitude.

कपित्वम् The characteristic of
a monkey; कपित्वमनवस्थितम्
Rām. 5.

+कपिला N. of a river which
joins the Kāveri.

कपिलवस्तु N. of town in which
Buddha was born.

कपोत+वृत्ति f. To be very
frugal, gathering very little for
one's food; Mb. 3. 260. 5.

कपोल+ताडनम् Striking the
cheeks as a mark of confessing
one's mistake.

कपोल+पत्रम् A mark painted
on the cheek resembling a leaf.

कपोल+पालिः, (—ली) f. The
side of a check.

कवलः Same as Kavalah.

कवलम् A kind of natural
fodder for elephants.

+कमन A lover, husband;
उदयाचलशृङ्गसंगतं कमलिन्याः कमनं
व्यभावयत् Sāhendra 2. 101.

कमल+अक्षः 1. The lotus-seed.
2. the lotus-eyed, Viṣṇu.

+कमला An orange.

कमलीका A small lotus.

+कम्बलः Covering of an
elephant; गजप्रावरणे चैव...Nm.

कम्भ a. 1. Watery. 2. Happy.

कर+कच्छपिका f. A Mudrā in
Yoga where the hands resemble
a tortoise.

कर+कृतात्मन् One who lives
from hand to mouth.

कर+तलीकृ To hold in the
palm; ततः करतलीकृत्य व्यापि
हालाहलं विषम् Bhāg. 8. 7. 43.

कर+पात्री 1. A cup made of
leather. 2. One who receives his
alms in his hands.

कर+मर्वः,—मर्वी,—मर्वकः N. of a
plant.

करक+वारि Hail-Water; Kau.
A. 1. 20.

करटा+मुखम् An aperture on
elephant's temple which leaks
at the time of rut.

+करणम् N. of a treatise by
Varāhamihira on the motion of
the planets.

करण + व्यूहम् N. of an astronomical work.

करण + विभक्तिः The instrumental case; सूक्तवाकानेव करण-विभक्तिसंयोगात् ŚB. on Ms. 3. 2. 12.

+ करभः The hip.

करम्भ Roasted, fried; कामाधियस्त्वयि रचिता न परम रोहन्ति यथा करम्भबीजानि Bhag. 6. 16, 39.

+ कराल Having projecting teeth.

करालित a. 1. Tormented. 2. Magnified, intensified.

करिन् + मुक्ता A pearl.

करिन् + रतम् A particular pose in sexual enjoyments. Com. on Ki. 5. 23.

करिन् + सुन्दरिका A gauge, watermark.

करीष (—रु) f. 1. A. cricket. 2. The root of an elephant's tusk.

करुणा + करः Compassionate.

करुष Dirt, sin; निर्मलो निष्करुषश्च शुद्ध इन्द्रो यथाभवत् Rām. 1. 24. 21.

करुषाः N. of a country; Rām. 1. 24.

+ कर्क 1. A gem. 2. A vessel made out of a coconut shell. 3. A miser,

कर्का A white mare.

+ कर्कन्ध A foetus of ten days old; दशाहेन तु कर्कन्धूः Bhāg. 1. 24.

कर्कन्धुः m. A well without water; Comm. an Up. 1. 28.

कर्करेटम् Seizing by the neck.

+ कर्कश 1. Niggardly. 2. Strongly addicted to.

+ कर्कशः A black sugarcane.

+ कर्णः 1. The diameter of a circle. 2. An intermediate region or Upadik.

कर्ण + अञ्जलः (लम्) Ear-lobe.

कर्ण + कटु (कठोर) Painful to hear.

कर्ण + कषायः Pus in the ear; आपीयतां कर्णकषायशेषान् Bhāg. 2. 6. 46.

कर्ण + चूलिका An ear-ring.

कर्ण + पुटम् The passage of the ear.

कर्ण + मलम् Excretion of the ear; विष्णुकर्णमलोद्भूतो Devi Māhātmya.

कर्ण + मुकुरः An ear-ornament.

कर्ण + स्त्रोत्स n. Excretion of the ear.

कर्ण + हर्म्यम् A side-tower.

कर्णेश्वरचुरा f. A secret whispering in the ear.

कर्णजपः 1. Whispering into another's ears. 2. A tale-bearer, an informer; तवापर्णे कर्णजपनयनपै-शून्यचकिताः saundryalahri.

+ कर्तरी A kind of dance.

कर्तृ + पदम् The word indicating the subject.

कर्तृ + निष्ठ Pertaining to the doer of an action.

कर्परी, कर्परिका A kind of collyrium.

कर्पूर + मञ्जरी N. of a drama by Rājasekhara.

कर्पूर + स्तवः A panegyric in Tantra Śāstra.

+ कर्मन् 1. The organ of action; कर्माणि कर्मभिः कुर्वन् Bhāg. 11. 3. 6. 2. Training, practice; Kau. A. 2. 2.

+ कर्मन्तिः A worker; कच्चिन्न सर्वे कर्मन्तिः Rām. 2. 100. 52.

+ कर्मन्तिरम् Another work or job.

+ कर्मापनुत्तिः f. Annihilation of Karma.

कर्माख्या Name given on the basis of the action.

कर्माशयः The body which accumulates the results of good and evil acts.

कर्मगतिः f. The course of the effects of past action; सुखामुखौ कर्मगतिप्रवृत्तौ Subhāṣ.

कर्मच्छेदः The loss due to being absent from duty. Kau. A. 2. 7.

कर्मदेवः One who has attained Godhood through religious actions.

कर्मनामधेयम् A name based on

certain reasons and not given arbitrarily.

कर्मनिश्चयः A decision of action.

कर्मश्रुतिः A vedic statement expressive of an act; कर्मश्रुतेः परार्थत्वात् MS. 11. 2. 6.

कर्बूरकः A kind of aromatic substance resembling ginger, used in medicinal preparation and perfumery.

+ कल 1. Vigorous. 2. (at the end of a compound) Full; दीनस्य ताम्राश्रुकलस्य राज्ञः Rām. 2. 13. 24.

कल + व्याघ्रः A cross breed between tigress and pantheon.

+ कलङ्कः A caste mark on the fore head; कलङ्कःतिलकेपि च Nm.

कलञ्जः + न्यायः The rule evolved in Mīmāṃsā from out of the Vedic negation “न कलञ्जं भक्षयेत्”; ŚB. 1. 1. 4.

कलम + गोपवधू (—गोपी) (पालिका) A woman employed to keep watch over a rice-field; Śi. 6. 49. ; Jānakiharana 11.

कलह + नाशनः A kind of tree.

+ कला 1. A fleshy padding at the root of an elephant's tail. 2. Partial manifestations; लीलायदधतः कलाः Bhāg. 1. 1. 17. 3. Devastating power; संहृत्य कालकलया Bhāg. 11. 9. 16.

कला + कारः An artist.

कलावती A kind of lute.

कलि + कारकः 1. The Karanja tree; 2. A kind of bird.

+ कलिका A title of honour for the best poet.

+ कलिल 1. Spoiled, contaminated (as in दोषकलिलं) 2. Doubtful, not being sure of; एतस्मात्कारणाच्छ्रेयः कलिलं प्रतिभाति मे Mb. 12. 287. 11

कलुष + मानस a. Venomous.

कलुष + दुष्टिः a. Evil-looking.

कल्कि + पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

+ कल्पः Faith, confidence; लौकिके समयाचारे कृत्यल्पो विशारद Rām. 2. 1. 22.

+कल्पवृक्ष (—तरुः) Anything productive of abundant good; निगमकल्पतरोगैलितं फलम् Bhāg. 1. 1. 3.

कल्पस्थानम् 1. The art of preparing drugs. 2. The science of poisons and antedotes; Śuśr.

कल्पक 1. A kind of tree. 2. a. conforming to a settled rule or standard; याजयित्वाश्वमेधैस्तं त्रिभि-
रुत्तमकल्पकैः Bhāg. 1. 8. 6.

कल्पना+शक्तिः The capacity to form ideas, originality in thought, imagination.

+कल्प्य a. Proficient in arts.

+कल्याण True, proven, justified; कल्याणी वत गाथेयं लोकिकी प्रतिभाति मे Rām. 5. 34. 6.

कल्याण+पञ्चकः A horse with white feet and face.

कल्लगः N. of the author of Rājatarāṅgiṇī.

कवि+कल्पितम् Imagination of a poet;

कवि+परंपरा A succession of poets; अतिविचित्रकविपरंपरावाहिनिसंसारे Dhvanyāloka. 1.

कवि+हृदयम् The actual intention of the poet.

कवित्वम् 1. (Vedic) Intelligence, 2. Poetic skill.

+कशः Fat; कशशब्दो मेदसि-
प्रसिद्धः ŚB. on MS. 9. 4. 22.

कषाणः Rubbing, causing friction; निद्राक्षणोऽद्रिपरिवर्तकषाण-
कण्डूः Bhāg. 2. 7. 13.

कषाय+वसनम् The Yellow robe of monks.

कष्ट+मातुलः A brother of a step-mother.

कसनः Cough.

कसन+उत्पादनः N. of a plant whose juice is used for cough.

का 1. The earth. 2. The Goddess Durgā.

कांस्य+उपवोह a. Yielding one vessel full of milk.

कांस्य+दोह (—न) a. Same as above.

कांस्य+नीलम् (—ली) Blue vitriol.

काक+अदनी The Gunja plant.

काक+उडुम्बरः (—उडुम्बरः—रिका) The fig tree.

काक+जम्बुः A kind of rose-apple tree.

काक+तुण्डम् The tip of an arrow specially shaped.

काक+तिक्ता (—तुण्डिका,—नासा,—नासिका)—Different kinds of trees.

काक+चर्या f. Following the habit of the crow in drinking whatever is available and just for the bare necessity; एवं गोमूयकाकचर्या ब्रजन् Bhāg. 5. 5. 34.

काक+मेयुनम् The cohabitation of crows on seeing which one has to perform Prāyaścitta

काक+स्नानम् Bathing like a crow.

काक+स्पर्शः 1. The touch of a crow on which one should take bath. 2. A ceremony on the 10th day after death when rice offering is made to crows.

काकिणिक a. Worth a Kākiṇī; practically worthless.

काक्षीवः N. of a tree.

+काचम् A construction with halls on the South and the North Br. S. 53. 40.

काच+कामलम् A kind of eye-disease.

काचिमः A sacred tree attached to a temple.

काच्छयः Relating to a tortoise.

काच्छिक One who prepares perfumes.

काजम् A wooden hammer.

काञ्ची+गुण 1. A girdle string. 2. The prosperity of the city of Kāñci; काञ्चीगुणाकवितसार्थलोका दिग्दक्षिणा कर्कशयत्नभोग्या (śbṣa) Jānakiharāṇa 1. 16.

काठक a. Relating to the Kaṭha recension of the black Yajurveda.

काण्ड+अनुसमयः Performing all

the details with reference to one thing or person or deity first, then doing them with reference to the second and so on.

काण्ड+पुष्पम् The Kunda flower.

काण्डमायनः N. of a gram-marian.

काण्डेरी Turmeric plant.

कात्यायन+सूत्रम् The Śrauta-sūtras of Kātyāyana.

+कादम्बरी N. of a prose romance by Bāṇa.

कादिकान्तः (क—आदि—क्ष—अन्त) A consonant (falling within the letters starting with क & ending with क्ष) कादिकान्तसमस्तवर्णजननी Annapūrṇāṣṭaka.

कानिष्ठचम् The state of being the youngest.

कान्त+नावकम् A variety of hides; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+कान्तिः N. of Lakṣmī; ददौ कान्तिः शुभां स्रजम् Bhāg. 10. 65. 29.

कान्दिश् a [काम् दिशम्] Put to flight.

कापुरुषः A man despicable fellow.

कापेयम् (कपेर्भावः कर्म वा ढक्) The behaviour or nature of a monkey.

काबन्ध्यम् The state of a headless trunk.

काम+आश्रमः The hermitage where God of Love did penance.

काम+ईश्वरी N. of Kāmākṣī who assumed the role of cupid for producing passion in Śiva.

+कामकारः Freedom to act, to act at one's will; नात्मनः कामकारोऽस्ति पुरुषोऽयमनीश्वरः Rām. 2.

काम+कोटि 1. The peak of all desires. 2. The culmination of wishes. 3. N. of a spiritual Peetha at Kāñci in South India established by Śankara.

काम+तन्त्रम् N. of a work.

काम+दहनम् A festival in the month of Phālguna celebrating the luring of cupid by Śiva

काम | दानम् 1. A gift of whatever is desired for. 2. A kind of ceremony among prostitutes.

काम + धर्मः Amorous behaviour.

कामला The plantain tree.

काम + भाक् Partaker of sensual pleasures; कामानां त्वा कामभाजं करोमि Kāth 1-24.

कामिकागमः N. of a work on Āgama śāstra.

+ कामिनी Spirituous liquor.

काम्यकः N. of a forest referred to in Mb.

कामठकः 1. N. of Dhṛtarāṣṭra 2. N. of a serpent.

कामन्दकिः N. of the author of Kāmandakiya Nīti.

कामोलः A kind of betel-nut tree.

काम्बलिकः Gruel, porridge of barley.

+ काम्बोजः 1. A Conch. 2. The Punnāga tree

कायिन् of a big size; समूल-शाखान् पश्यामि निहतान् कायिनो द्रुमान् Mb. 12. 113. 4.

कायाधवः N. of Praheīda, the son of Kayādhū.

+ कारकम् An organ.

कारक + विभक्तिः The case that fixes the relation of a man with the verb.

+ कारणम् The tendency subsisting from former births; Pūrva Vāsanā; Mb. 12. 211. 6.

कारण + कारितम् ind. In consequence of; यदि प्रव्राजितो रामो लोभकारणकारितम् Rām. 2. 58. 28.

कारण + अन्तरम् 1. In a different context, an alternative reason. 2. Instrumental cause.

कारणता Causality; प्रलयस्थिति-सर्गाणामेकः कारणतां गतः Ku. 2. 6.

कारापकः Supervisor of a building Construction.

कारुष्याः 1. N. of a country. 2. A man of an intermediate caste.

कारुष्यम् Dust or sin; Rām. 1. 24. 20.

कार्कलास्यम् The state of a kṛkalāsa (lizard).

कार्णाटभाषा The canarese language,

+ कार्तिक An epithet of Skanda.

+ कार्षटिकः A deceiver, dupe.

कार्षसि + तन्तुः (सूत्र) cotton thread.

कार्मणत्वम् Magic, sorcery; कार्मणत्वमगमन् रमणेषु Śi. 10. 37.

कार्मान्तिकः One who is in charge of industrial undertakings; Kau. A. 1. 12.

कार्मारिकः A spear; Kau. A. 2. 3.

+ कार्यं A body; कार्याश्रयिणश्च कललाद्याः (कार्यं शरीरं) Sāñ. K. 43.

कार्य + अपेक्षिन् Pursuing a particular object.

कार्य + आश्रयिन् Resorting to the body; Sāñ. K. 43.

कार्य + व्यसनम् Failure of an affair.

कार्यवशात् ind. For some purpose, on some business.

+ काल One of the four contentments mentioned in the Sāṅkhya Kārikā; प्रकृत्युपादानकाल-भागाख्याः Sāñ K. 50.

+ काला A kind of insect.

काल + अष्टकम् 1. The first eight days of the dark half of Āṣādhā. 2. A stotra on Kāla Bhairava attributed to Śaṅkara.

काल + आदिकः The month of caitra.

काल + आम्रः 1. A variety of mango. 2. N. of an island.

काल + कञ्जम् A blue lotus.

काल + कण्ठी Wife of Kāla-kantha; Pārvatī.

काल + कलकः A water snake.

काल + जोषकः One who is satisfied with sparse food at proper time.

काल + वष्टः Doomed to death.

काल + पर्ययः Delay; अवतुमर्हसि सुग्रीवं व्यतीतं कालपर्यये ।

काल + पुरुषः An attendant of Yama.

काल + ह्रदः Rudra in his terrible form as destroyer of the Universe.

काल + वृन्तः A kind of pulse.

काल + संकर्षिणी N. of a mantra to shorten the duration of time.

काल + संगः Delay; कार्यस्य च कालसंगः Rām. 4. 33. 53.

काल + समन्वित (समायुक्त) Dead; Rām. 2. 65. 16.

काल-द्रुतः A medicinal plant for the cough.

कालन a. Destroyer.

+ कालिक 1. A kind of vegetable.

2. An oil-Woman. 3. Mist.

कालित a. Dead; नाधुना सन्ति कालिताः Bhāg 10. 51. 18.

कालधौतम् (कलधौतम्) Silver or gold.

कालिदासः 1. N. of a celebrated poet and dramatist 2. Name of other poets like the the authors of Nalodaya and Śrutabodha.

कालिय Pertaining to time 2. N. of a serpent subdued by kṛṣṇa.

कालीन Belonging to a particular period.

कालेयाः m. pl. N. of a school of black Yajurvedins.

कालोलः A crow.

काशिक Originating from Kāśī; A silken garment.

काशिका + प्रियः N. of Dhanvantarin.

काशेय Belonging to Kāśī.

कादमकराष्ट्रक a. A variety of diamonds, Kau. A. 2. 11.

+ कादयपेयः Dārūka, the chariot-tee of Kṛṣṇa.

कावण a. Unripe.

काषाय + वसना A widow.

काष्ठ + अधिरोहणम् Mounting the funeral fire.

काष्ठ + पूलकः A bundle of Twigs.

काष्ठ + भारः A weight of wood.

+काष्ठा 1. The yellow colour.

—2. A form or physical features; काष्ठां भगवतो ध्यायेत् Bhāg. 3. 28. 12.

कास-+नाशिनी A medicinal plant for Asthma.

काहन् (क—अहन्) One day of Brahma (=1000 yugas).

काहारकः N. of the caste of palanquin carriers.

कि 3 p. (चिकेति) To know.

किङ्कुरिः *f.* A cuckoo.

किञ्चन्यम् Property ; किञ्चन्ये नास्ति बन्धनम् Mb. 12. 320. 50.

किट्टिमन् Dirty water.

किम्+ज *a.* Born somewhere ; low-born.

किम्+कथिका *f.* A doubt or hesitation.

किम्+कृते *ind.* What for.

किम्+तुघ्नः One of the eleven periods called Karaṇa.

किम्+नु But however, still; किन्नु चित्तं मनुष्याणामनित्यमिति मे मतम् Rām. 2. 4. 27.

किम्+पाक *a.* Not ripe; ignorant.

किम्+पाकः *a.* A medicinal plant.

किम्+पुरुषः 1. A demi-God. 2. An inferior man.

किम्+राजन् A bad king.

किम्+विवक्षा slandering.

किबरः A crocodile, a shark.

किमीय *a.* Whose.

कियत्+एतत् Of what significance is this to.

कियत्+मात्रः Of what measure, insignificant, trifle.

किराटः An unscrupulous merchant, Bhāg. 12. 3. 35.

किरातकः A member of the Kirāta tribe.

किमीर+त्वच् The orange tree.

किलकिलितम् Sounds expressing joy.

किलातः A dwarf.

+किल्बिषम् 1. Calamity, sin; पितेव पुत्रं धर्माद्धि शत्रुमहंसि किल्बिषात् Rām. 1. 62. 7. 2. Fraud.

+किशोरः A young one of any animal.

+किकटः *a.* 1. Poor. 2. Avaricious.

किकस+अस्थि *n.* Vertebra.

+कीचकः A bamboo which produces sound when wind gets into it; कीचका वेणवस्ते स्युः ये स्वनन्त्यनिलोद्धताः Often used in the sense of mere bamboo as in स कीचकैर्मस्तपूर्णैरुध्रैः Ku. 1. 8, R. 2. 12.

कीचक+वधम् 1. Slaughter of Kīcaka by Bhīma. 2. N. of a play.

कीट+अवपत्र *a.* Anything on which an insect has fallen.

कीट+उत्कर An ant-hill; तत्र कीटोत्कराकीर्णं Ks. 101. 290. 11.

कीट+नामा (—पादका, —पादी, माता) *f.* N. of a plant.

+कीनाश 1. Secret murder; उपांशुघातिनि Nm. 2. Cruel.

कीरिभारा A louse.

कीर्ति+स्तम्भः A column in memory of some act of fame.

कीर्ति+मात्रशेषः one who remains only in fame.

कीर्तितव्य *a.* To be praised.

+कीलः 1. A gambler.

2. handle.

कीलप्रतिकीलन्यायः A maxim where the action vested in one has a reaction on another; Mbh. on P. II. 2. 6.

कीलालिन् A lizard, chamcleon.

कीशपर्णः (पर्णिन्) The plant Apāmārga.

कु+चरः One who travels.

कु+पुत्रः Mars.

कु+बलयम् The orb.

कु+वाच् *m.* Jackal.

कु+चोद्यम् A mischievous question.

कु+तपः 1. A sort of blanket made of the hair of the mountain-goat. 2. The eighth Muhūrta of the day. 3. A daughter's, or sister's son. 4. The sun.

कु+द्वारम् Back door.

कु+नखम् Bad nails, ill-shaped or dirty nails.

कु+नीतः Wrong advice.

कु+पट, —टम् Rag.

कु+पात्रम् An undeserving recipient.

कु+मेरुः South pole.

कु+लक्षण *a.* Having evil marks.

कु+विक्रमः Valour misplaced.

कु+वैधस् *m.* Bad fate.

कुकूलः+अग्निः *m.* Fire made of chaff; Ks. 117. 92.

कुक्कुटः+अण्डम् *a.* Fowl's egg.

कुक्कुटः+आभः-अहि A kind of snake.

कुक्कुटः+आसनम् *a.* A Yogic Āsana.

कुक्षि+गतः *a.* Resides in the womb; दिष्ट्याम्ब ते कुक्षिगतः परः पुमान् Bhāg. 10.

कुचः+कुम्भः The breast of a young lady.

कुचः+कुङ्कुमम् The bud-shaped breast; गोपाङ्गनानां कुचकुङ्कुमलं वा Kṛṣṇa Karpāmṛita.

कुच+कुङ्कुमम् The Kunkuma mark on the breasts.

कुजः+अष्टमः A particular position of planets where the Mars is in the eighth house from Lagna.

+कुञ्जरः 1. Head. 2. An ornament. 3. The number 'eight'.

कुञ्जरः+अरिः Lion.

कुञ्जरः+आरोहः An elephant-rider.

कुञ्जरः+च्छायः (गजच्छायः) An astrological Yoga in which the moon is in the Māgha star and the sun is in the Hasta.

कुटिल+अलकम् } curved front
कुटिल+कुन्तलम् } tal hair.

कुटिलकुन्तलं श्रीमुखं च ते जड उदीक्षतां Bhāg. 10. 35.

कुटिल+चित्तम् Crooked mind; कुशेशयनिवेशिनीं कुटिलचित्तविद्वेषिणीं Navaratnamālā.

+कुटी A bower.

+ कुटुम्बिनी A female servant of a house.

कुटुम्बिता-त्वम् 1. The state of being a house-holder. 2. Family connection or union. 3. Living as one family.

कुट्टनम् 1. Cutting. 2. Pounding. 3. Knocking on the two sides of the fore-head with folded fists as a mark of propitiating Ganeśa.

कुड्डाल A spade.

कुणपी A small bird.

कुणप+अशन *a.* Eating dead bodies.

+ कुणालः N. of a country; अयं कुणालो बहुसागरप्रिये विराजते नैकविजातिमण्डनः Jānakīharaṇa XX...

+ कुण्डः A water-Jar.

कुण्डः+पाय्यः (कुण्डेन पीयते अत्र कर्त्तुं) N. of a sacrifice.

कुण्ड+भेदिन् *a.* Clumsy.

कुण्डकः A pot; Ks. 4. 47.

कुण्डलिका A circle.

+ कुण्डलिन् A golden mountain. कुण्डलिनी N. of a Nāḍī in Yoga.

कुण्डिका A small pool; नवा कुण्डिका Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 44.

कुतप+अष्टकम् The eight Kutapas that are auspicious for a śrāddha namely, Madhyāhna, Śṛṅgapātra, Uṇṇāvastra, Raupya, Darbha, Vatsa, Dhenu, Dauhitra.

कुतप+सप्तकम् Seven Kutapas namely, Śṛṅgapātra, Uṇṇāvastra, Raupyadhātu, Kuśātra, Savatsā Dhenuḥ, Aparāhṇakāla, Kṛṣṇa Tila.

कुतोनिमित्तः *a.* For what cause or reason; कुतोनिमित्तः शोकस्ते Rām. 2. 74. 20.

कुतुकित,—न् *a.* Curious, inquisitive.

कुतुग्म् An aquatic plant.

कुत्सला The indigo plant.

कुथकः A multi-coloured cloth.

कुथिः A owl.

कुन् 10 P. To speak a lie.

कुन्द+दन्त One whose teeth are like jāsmine.

कुवित Provoked, offended, angry.

कोपः+जन्मन् Produced by anger.

कोपः+अहणम् Red due to anger; कोपाहणं मुनिरधारयदक्षिकोणम् Nilakantha-Vijaya c.

कुप्पधौतम् Silver.

कुभामि *a.* Refractive of light; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कुमार 10. P. To play with fire.

+ कुमारः N. of the author of a Dharmaśāstra.

कुमारम् Pure gold.

कुमार+ललिता *f.* 1. Delicate love-dalliance. 2. N. of a metre consisting of 7 syllablas in a quarter.

कुमार+दासः N. of a poet, author of Jānakīharaṇa.

कुमार+संभवम् N. of Kālidāsas, epic.

कुमारिका+पुरम् A gymnasium or a girl's apartment. Mb. 4. 11. 12; DK. 2.

कुमालकः N. of a region in the Mālava Country.

कुमुदः+आनन्द *a.* The delight of the lotuses i.e. moon.

कुमुदः+गन्ध्या A Woman having the smell of a lotus.

कुम्पः A cripple in the arms.

कुम्बकुरीरः A kind of head-dress for women.

कुम्भः+उदरः One of the attendant Bhūtagaṇas of Śiva. R. 2. 35.

कुम्भः+उलूकः A kind of owl; Mb. 13. 111. 101.

कुम्भः+पञ्जरः A niche in the wall,

कुम्भिन् The number eight.

कुम्भिनी *f.* 1. The earth. 2. N. of a plant whose fruit and seeds are strong perogatives.

कुम्भीनसी Mother of Lavaṇāsura and sister of Rāvaṇa.

कुम्भीमखम A kind of wound.

कुरङ्ग+लाञ्छनः The moon.

कुरु+पञ्चालाः N. of a country.

कुरु+बिल्वः A ruby.

कुल+अन्तस्था An epithet of Devi.

कुल+आख्या Family-name or surname.

कुल+आपीडः (शेखरः) The glory of a family.

कुल+करणिः A hereditary clerk or officer; EI. XV. 91.

कुल+कलङ्कः Disgrace to a family.

कुल+कुण्डालया One situated in in the Kaula circle; One of the names of Devi.

कुल+गरिमा *m.* Family pride or dignity.

कुल+जाया A high born-lady.

कुल+दूषण Disgracing one's family.

कुल+नाशनम् Conducive to the distruction of the family.

कुल+पांसनः One who disgraces one's family.

कुल+पालकम् An orange.

कुल+भरः (कुलंभरः) The support of a family.

कुल+बीजः The chief of a guild.

कुल+मार्गः The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कुल+सन्निधिः *m.* The presence of respectable witness; Ms. 8. 194. 201.

कुलमितिका A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+ कुलिकः *m.* 1. The planet māṇḍī. 2. A hunter; कुलिकस्त-मिवाज्ञाः कृष्णवधो हरिण्यः Bhāg. 10. 47. 19.

कुली *f.* A group of families.

कुला Red arsenic.

कुलादः A kind of fish.

कुलाल+चक्रम् A potter's wheel.

+ कुलिङ्गः 1. A serpent; Mb. 12. 101. 7. 2. Elephant; कुलिङ्गो भूमिकृष्माण्डे मतङ्गभुजङ्गयोः Medini.

कुल्कः (Ved) The ankle; Rv. 7. 50. 2.

कुल्फदघ्न Upto the ankle;
Sat. Br. 12.

कुलमाषः 1. A mixture of half-boiled rice and pulse. 2. A kind of disease.

कुल्लूकः N. of the Commentator on Manu Smṛti.

कुवेर *a.* 1. Bad. 2. Badlimbed.

+कुशी A piece of udumbara wood used for counting the number of Sāmāns in a Stotra; छन्दोगस्तोत्रगणनाशङ्कासु Nm.

कुश+मुष्टिः A handful of Kuśa grass.

कुशेशय+निवेशिनी Goddess Lakṣmī.

कुशिकाः Deseendants of Kuśika.

+कुष्ठः Cavity of the loin.

कूष्माण्ड+होमः N. of a ritual performed before any major religious function.

कुसुम+अञ्जलिः N. of a work by Udayanācārya.

कुसुम+द्रुमः A tree full of blossom.

कुसुमन्धयः A bee; उदलसद्दलसत्कुसुमन्धयैः Rām. ch. 4. 24.

कुसुमयति Produces flowers or decorates with flowers.

कुस्तुम्बरी N. of a plant.

कुहक+वृत्तिः *f.* 1. Juggling. 2. Hypocrisy.

कुहरः An interior window.

कुह+कालः The last day of the lunar month when the moon is invisible.

कुह+मुखः 1. The Indian Cuckoo. 2. Calamity.

कुह+मुखम् New moon.

कुहवानम् An inauspicious noise.

+कूटम् A counterfeit coin; कूटं हि निपादानामेव उपकारकं नारायणम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 52.

कूटरचना A trick.

कूट+लेखः A faked document.

कूट+संक्रान्तिः The Sun entering another Rāśi when half the night is over.

कूट+हेमन् Counterfeit gold.

+कूपः The root or pore in the case (रोमकूप)

कूपः+कारः (खनकः) Well-digger.

कूपः+चक्रम् A water-wheel.

कूपः+दण्डः A mast; क्षोणी नौकूप-दण्डः DK. 1. 1.

कूपः+स्थानम् The location of a well.

कूबस्थानम् The seat on a carriage.

कूर्म+आसनम् A particular yogic pose.

कूर्म+द्वादशी The 12th day in the Śukla Pakṣa of Pauṣa month.

कूर्म+पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

कूर्मक Shaped like a tortoise.

कूर्मका A musical instrument.

कूलिका The lower part of the lute.

+कृ To gather or take up; आदाने करोति शब्दः Ms. 4. 2. 6.

+कृत Magic, sorcery.

+कृतार्थ That which has served its purpose and hence is not capable of yielding further service. सकृत् कृत्वा कृतार्थः शब्दः ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 27.

कृत+कर (कारिन्) Enjoining what is already done; redundant; कृतकरो हि विधिरनर्थकः स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 58.

+कृततीर्थ *a.* Rendered accessible or easy; Ki. 2. 3.

कृत+दार *a.* Married.

कृत+दूषणम् Spoiling what is done.

कृत+मन्युः Angry, annoyed.

कृत+मालः Spotted antelope.

कृत+विद् *a.* Grateful; तस्यापवर्ग्यशरणं तव पादमूलं विस्मर्यते कृतविदा Bhāg. 4. 9. 8.

कृत+श्मश्रुः One who is shaven.

कृत+संस्कारः 1. One who has done all purificatory rites. 2. Prepared, got ready.

कृतवत् (Pres-p) *a.* One who has done; कृतवानसि विप्रियं न मे Ku. 4. 7.

+कृतिः A square number,

कृति+साध्यत्वम् The state of being accomplished by exertion.

कृत्य+अकृत्यम् (Distinguishing between) what can be done and what should not be.

कृत्य+विधिः *m.* The rule, precept.

कृति+शेष *a.* One who has not finished his assignment.

कृत्यवत् *a.* 1. Having any business. 2. Having any request. 3. Wanting, longing for; Rām. 7. 92. 15.

कृकरच्छटः A saw.

कृकलः 1. A kind of partridge.

2. One of the five Prāṇās.

कृच्छ्र+अर्घः *a.* Penance lasting for six days only.

कृच्छ्र+कृत् *a.* Undergoing austerity.

कृच्छ्र+सांतपनम् A kind of expiatory vow.

कृत्यम् An instrument of an architect; Mb. 1. 194. 6.

कृतनिका A small knife.

कृत्वा चिन्ता A consideration of some hypothetical case; ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 49.; 6. 8. 42.

कृपा+आकरः (सागरः, सिन्धुः) Extremely kind.

कृश+अतिथि *a.* One who keeps his guests short of food; Mb. 12. 8. 24.

कृश+गवः One whose cattle is half-fed.

कृश+भृत्यः One whose servants are under-fed.

कृशानु+यन्त्रम् A cannon.

+कृष् To scratch.

कृषि+द्विष्ट A kind of sparrow.

कृषि+पाराशरः (—संग्रहः) A treatise on agriculture.

+कृष्ण 1. A śūdra. 2. The nut used for dhoby-marks; Mb. 12. 291. 10.

+कृष्णा N. of the river Yamunā.

कृष्ण+कञ्चुकः A kind of gram.

कृष्ण + च्छवि: *f.* 1. The skin of a black antelope. 2. A black cloud; कृष्णच्छविः कृष्णा Mb. 4. 6. 9.

कृष्ण + तालु: A kind of horse with black palate.

कृष्ण + द्वादशी The 12th day in the dark half of Āṣāḍha.

कृष्ण + बीजम् Watermelon.

कृष्ण + भस्मम् Mercuric sulphate.

कृष्ण + मृत्तिका 1. Black earth. 2. Gun powder.

कीर्तनीय, कीर्तन्य *a.* Fit to be praised; one whose glory is to be sung.

+ कल्प् Caus. To receive, accept; नातो ह्यन्यमकल्पयन् Rām. 2. 91. 65.

केतुमालः (—मालम्) The western portion of Jambūdvīpa.

+ केशरः N. of a Rāga in music.

केदारकः A variety of rice.

केन्द्रम् An astrological term referring to the first, fourth, seventh and tenth lunar mansions.

केरल + जातकम् (—सिद्धान्त, —माहात्म्यम्) Names of works.

केलि + कलहः A quarrel in jest.

केलि + पल्लवम् A pleasure-pond.

केलि + वनम् A pleasure-grove.

केवल + अद्वैतम् A school of Philosophy.

केवल + व्यतिरेकिन् *m.* Pertaining to only one of the varieties of inference according to Nyāya theory.

+ केवलिन (Jaina) One who has attained the highest knowledge.

केश + आकर्षणम् Insulting a lady by pulling by her hairs.

केश + कारम् A kind of sugarcane.

केश + कारिन् One who dresses the hair.

केश + ग्रन्थिन् A knot of the hair.

केश + धारणम् Keeping the hair.

केश + लुञ्चकः A Jain ascetic.

केश + वपनम् Shaving the hair.

केश + व्यपरोपणम् Holding the braid of another as a mark of contempt; R. 3. 56.

केशवस्वामिन् N. of a grammarian.

केश्य *a.* 1. Conducive to the growth of hair. 2. Stuck up in the hair.

केश्यम् Black scandal.

केसरालः Rich in filaments.

केसरिणी A lioness.

कैमर्थक्य (कि-अर्थ) *n.* want of purpose; कैमर्थक्यान्नियमो भवति Mbh. on P. 1. 4. 3.

कैमर्थ्यम् Reason, purpose.

कैयट N. of a grammarian who wrote a commentary on Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya.

कैलातकम् A kind of honey or liquor.

कैशोर + वयस् *a.* Being in the young age.

कोकडः Indian fox.

कोकयुः The wood-pigeon.

कोकनदिनी The red water-lily; न भेकः कोकनदिनीकिञ्जल्कास्वादकोविदः Ks. 30. 78.

कोकिलकः N. of a metre.

कोट + पः (—पादः) The commander of a fort.

कोटि + होमः A kind of sacrificial offering.

+ कोटिः Innumerable, in large numbers; कोट्यग्रतस्ते सुभृताश्च योधाः Rām. 5. 51.

कोण + वृत्तम् A vertical circle extending from the North-east to South-west or vice versa.

कोन्वशिरः A Kṣatriya cursed by a Brahmin to be a Śūdra.

+ कोमल Silk.

कोमला A kind of date.

कोरकित *a.* covered with buds; Nai. 3. 121.

कोलकम् 1. A kind of village; Māna 9. 486. 2. A kind of fort; Ibid. 10. 41. 3. Some fruit or material employed in the foundation-pit.

+ कोशः 1. The pericarp of a lotus. 2. A piece of meat.

3. A cup in which drink is supplied as a mark of ratification of a treaty of peace; देवी कोशमपाययत् Rāj-T. 7. 8.

कोश + वेश्मन् A treasury; भाण्डं च स्थापयामास तदीये कोशवेश्मनि Ks. 24. 133.

कोशातकः Hair.

कोष्ठीकृ To surround, enclose; कोष्ठीकृत्य च तं वीरम् Mb. 6. 101. 32.

+ कोहक N. of a Prākṛit grammarian.

कौचपक *a.* A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कोज Relating to Kuja or Mars.

कौटुम्ब्यम् The profession of a female pimp.

कोण्डिन्यः N. of a sage.

कोतुकवत् *ind.* Out of curiosity.

कोथुमः 1. N. of a school of Sāma Veda. 2. A brahmin belonging to this Śākhā.

+ कोमार N. of the principal creation; स. एव प्रथमं देवः कोमारं सर्गमास्थितः Bhāg. 1. 3. 6.

कोमार + तन्त्रम् A section of a medical work dealing with the up-bringing of children.

कोमार + व्रतम् A vow of abstinence.

कोर्णयः 1. A demon. 2. Wind. 3. Śiva. 4. Fire. 5. one engaged in penance.

कोल + मार्गः The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कोलालः A potter.

कोविन्दी N. weaver's wife.

+ कोशिक Gum, resin, Guggula.

कोशीतकी Wife of Agastya.

कोषीतकम् N. of a Bārhmaṇa text.

+ कोस्तुभ A twist of hair on horse's neck.

ऋकरटः A lark.

ऋतव्यः Something that subserves the purpose of a sacrifice; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2.

कतु+फलम् The fruit of a sacrifice.

क्रद् 1. Ā. To be confused.
2. To grieve.

क्रप् 10 P. (क्रापयति) To speak clearly.

क्रम+भाविन् Successive.

क्रम+माला, रेखा, शिखा etc. Various modes of chanting vedas.

क्रम+योगेन ind. In regular manner.

क्रियमाणकम् A literary dissertation; Bri. S. 1. 5.

+क्रिया A construction.

क्रिया+अर्थ a. 1. A Vedic injunction enjoining a duty.
2. Useful for some purpose; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशम् Ku. 5. 33.

क्रिया+आरम्भः cooking.

क्रिया+तन्त्रम् One of the four types of Tantrās.

+क्रयविक्रयिन् One who buys at a lower rate and sells it at a higher rate; Dānāsāgara, Bibliotheca Indica 274. Face I, p. 27.

क्रौडनकतया ind. Taking a matter for a play-thing; Bhāg 5. 26. 32.

+क्रौडा 1. A kind of measure in music. 2. A play-ground.

क्रौडा+परिच्छदः A toy..

क्रौडितम् Sport.

+क्रोधः 1. N. of the mystic syllable हुम् or ह्रम्. 2. N. of the 59th year in a cycle (Also called krodhana)

+क्रोशः A measure of time equal to 48 minutes.

+क्रूर a. Harsh, jarring; क्रूरवर्णकङ्कणानि Mv. 1. 35.

+क्रूर्म् In a formidable manner.

क्रूर+चरित a. Cruel, ferocious.

क्रौड+कान्ता The earth.

क्रौडीकृ To clasp, to embrace.

क्रौड a. Belonging to a hog.
2. Relating to the Varāha Avatāra.

क्लान्त+मनस् a. Languid, low-spirited.

क्लेदित Soiled.

क्लिप्तम् a. Dispelling, removing; Mu. 3. 20.

+क्लिष्ट Bothersome, tedious.

क्लिष्टा f. A particular state of mind in Yoga.

क्वाणः Sound.

+क्वथित Hot.

क्वथितम् spirituous liquor,

+क्षण Decision, resolution;

गन्तुं भूमिं कृतक्षणाः Mb. 1. 64. 51.

क्षण+अर्धम् Half a moment.

क्षण+भङ्गवादः The doctrine of continual decay of things (Buddhist).

क्षण+वीर्यम् An auspicious moment.

क्षणे+पाकः A thing cooked in a moment.

क्षत+आलवम् Blood.

+क्षतिः Death.

+क्षत् A gaurd.

क्षत्र+विद्या (वेदः) The science of warfare.

क्षमापनम् Begging pardon.

क्षमापनस्तोत्रम् A praise seeking pardon.

क्षम्य Terrestrial (Vedic).

क्षार+अष्टक A collection of eight medicinal substances. (similarly क्षारषट्क, क्षारपञ्चक.)

क्षार+क्षत Affected by salt petre.

क्षा f. 1. The earth. 2. Sleep.

क्षणम् Burning, burnt.

क्षाम+इष्टध्यायः A Mimāṃsā rule; Ś. B. on MS 6. 4. 17-21.

क्षय+उपशमः A Jaina concept of complete annihilation of the desire of being active.

क्षय+तिथिः (अहः) A lunar day not beginning with the Sun-rise.

क्षय+मासः (also मलमासः) A month in which two Sankrāntis occur and which is not auspicious for any rituals.

+क्षितिः Prosperity; क्षिते रोहः प्रवहः शश्वदेव Mb. 13. 76. 10.

क्षिति+क्षमा Patient like the earth; क्षितिक्षमा पुष्करसन्निभाक्षी Rām. 5.

क्षिति+स्पृश An inhabitant of the earth.

क्षिति+स्पर्शः Touching the earth (as like a child during delivery).

क्षीणता The state of decay, emaciation, weakness.

+क्षिप् 1. To move hastily.

2. To pass away. 3. (In Math) To add.

क्षिप्त+उत्तरम् Unanswerable speech.

क्षिप्त+योनिः Low-borm.

+क्षिप्तिः Exposure of a secret (in drama).

क्षिप्र+निश्चय a. One who decides or resolves quickly; आयत्यां गुणदोषज्ञस्तदात्वे क्षिप्रनिश्चयः Ms. 7. 179.

क्षिप्र+सन्धिः m. A kind of Sandhi produced by changing the first of two Concurrent vowels to its semi-vowels.

क्षेपणिकः A boatman.

क्षीर+उत्तरा Inspissated milk.

क्षीर+उत्थम् Fresh butter.

क्षीर+कुण्डम् A milk-pot; Ks. 63. 188.

क्षीर+व्रतम् Living upon milk in consequence of a vow.

क्षीरस्यति Den. P. To desire milk; क्षीरस्यति माणवकः Mbh on P. VII. 1. 51.

क्षु 9 U. To jump. (also 5 P.); cf. क्षुणाति च क्षुणीते च क्षुणोत्या-प्लवनेऽपि च । क्षन्दते क्षुन्दते चापि पडाप्लवनवाचिनः इति भट्टमल्लः ।

क्षुद्र+तातः A father's brother.

क्षुद्र+पदम् A kind of measure of length.

क्षुद्र+शार्ङ्गः Leopard.

क्षुद्रकः 1. One who disregards.
2. A kind of arrow.

+क्षीदः 1. A drop. 2. A lump, piece. 3. Multiplication.

क्षु + शान्तिः (क्षुशान्तिः) Re-moving hunger.

क्षुन्द् To jump. (See क्षु also).

क्षुर + नक्षत्रम् Any star that is auspicious for shaving.

क्षेत्र + अंशः A degree of the ecliptic.

क्षेत्र + लिप्ता A minute of the ecliptic.

क्षमेन्द्रः N. of a Kashmirian poet author of the Brhat Kathā manjaree.

क्षौद्रक्यम् Minuteness.

क्षौरपव्यम् A strongly built horse.

क्षमावलयः The horizon.

ख

+ खा 1. Pārvaṭī. 2. The earth. 3. Lakṣmī. 4. The speech; cf. खोमा क्षमा कमला च गीः Enm.

+ खेचरी The name of a Yogic Siddhi by which one can fly; एवं सखीभिरेकताहं खेचरीसिद्धिलोलुभा Ks. 20. 105.

ख + सूचि One who gazes at the sky; a sarcastic reference as in वेय्याकरणखसूचिः ।

खजिका A medicine given as an appetiser.

खटुकः A scat or bed-stead.

खड्ग + धारा The blade of a sword; व्रतम् an extremely delicate vow or task.

खड्ग + विद्या The art of wielding a sword.

+ खण्ड A continent.

खण्ड + इन्दुः The crescent moon; खण्डेन्दुकृतशेखरम् (शिवम्) Vedapā-dastava.

खण्ड + तालः A measure in music.

खण्डनखण्डलाद्यम् N. of a work on logic by Harṣa.

खण्डिकः + उपाध्यायः An irritated teacher; खण्डिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चण्डिकां ददाति Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 1.

खण्डित + व्रत a. One who has broken a vow.

+ खण्डिन् A kind of pulse.

खण्डीरः Same as खण्डिन्.

खतमालः 1. Smoke. 2. A cloud.

खनिका A pond.

+ खर N. of the 25th year of the sixty years cycle.

खर + कण्डूयनम् Worsening an evil.

खर + गृहम् A tent.

खर + चर्मा a. Crocodile.

खर + वृषभः a. Jack-ass.

खर + सारम् iron.

खर + स्पर्श a. Hot. (blast or wind); वायुर्वाति खरस्पर्शः Bhāg. 1. 14. 16.

खरक a. Having a rough surface (used in the case of a pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

खरोष्टी A kind of alphabet.

खर्जूरिका a. Sugar preparation.

खर्बुरम् Coconut kernal.

खर्मम् 1. Silk. 2. Valour. 3. Harshness.

खर्व + इतर a. not insignificant; not small.

खर्वित a. Anything rendered dwarfish.

+ खर्वटः A residential locality on the bank of a river which combines the characteristics of a village and a town.

खर्वट Same as खल्वाट; भीमसेन-प्रमथिता दुर्ग्यवनवरुणिनी, शिखा खर्वट-कस्येव कर्णमूलमुपागता Verse attributed to—Nārāyaṇa Bhattatīri.

खलिन् a. Having sediment. m. N. of Śiva.

खलीकृत a. Insulted; ब्राह्मणस्त्वया खलीकृतः Nāg. 3.

खलिशः, खल्लिशः N. of a fish.

खल्वः Beans.

खानपानम् Eating and drinking

खानोदकः A coconut tree.

खुरशालः A particular breed of horse considered as superior; Śālihotra App. 11. 7.

खेखीर a. A hollow bamboo.

+ खेट A village.

खोरकः A particular disease on the hoof of an animal.

+ ख्यातिः N. of philosophic dogma; विकल्पः ख्यातिवादिनाम् Bhāg. 11. 16. 24.

ग

+ ग 1. Śiva. 2. Viṣṇu cf. गः प्रीतो भवः श्रीपतिरुत्तमः Enm.

गगन + रोमन्थः Absurdity; trash.

गगन + लिह् Sky-scraping (same as अग्रलिह्).

गङ्गा + सप्तमी The 7th day in the bright half of Vaiśākha.

गज + गणिका A she-elephant used to entice a wild elephant; स्वतनुवितरणेन तं प्रलोभ्य द्विपमिव वन्य-मिहोपनेतुकामा सखि गजगणिकेव चेष्टितासि...Jānakiharṇa XVI-52.

गज + गौरीव्रतम् A vow to be observed in the Bhādrapada month by ladies.

गज + निमीलिका Pretending to be not observing; wilfully over-looking.

गज + पुष्पी N. of a creeper; गजपुष्पीमिमां फुल्लं उत्पाट्य शुभ-लक्षणम् Rām. 4. 12. 39.

गज + बन्धः 1. A post to which elephant is tied 2. a particular sexual pose. 3. The process of capturing a wild elephant; गज-बन्धस्तु सुरते आलाने ग्रहणेऽपि च Nm.

गजिन् a. One who rides on an elephant.

गड्ढुकः 1. A pillow. 2. A kind of water vessel.

गण + रत्नमहोदधिः N. of a work by Vardhamāna on the gramatical Gaṇas.

गण + बल्लभः A leader of the army; Rām. 2. 81. 12.

गणन + पत्रिका Reckoner; Rāj. T. 6. 36.

+ गणितम् Practice; वेत्तुमर्हति राजेन्द्र स्वाध्यायगणितं महत् Mb. 12. 6. 9.

गण्यमानम् The relative height of the structures.

+ गण्डकूपः The surface or table-land of a mountain.

गण्ड + भेदः A thief; गण्डभेददास्याः शीलं जानन्नपि...Avimaraka 2.

+ गण्डूष A kind of liquor.

+ गदः 1. N. of the brother of Krishna. 2. N. of Kubera. 3. A

weapon; आयुधे वनदे रोगे पुंसि कृष्णानुजेऽपि च Nm.

गदि: *f.* Speech; एवं गदि: कर्म-
गतिविसर्गः Bhāg. II. 12. 19.

+गन्धः Similar in quality;
belonging to a stock सर्वः सगन्धेषु
विश्वसति Śāk.

गन्ध+हस्तिन् An elephant with
a sweet smell about it, consi-
dered as superior in quality.

गन्धक+पेषिका *a.* Female atten-
dent who prepares perfumes
and sandal pastes.

+गन्धि Bearing only the name
of; having pretensions for; सोऽपि
त्वया हतस्तात रिपुणा भ्रातृगन्धिना
Rām. 7. 24. 29.

गन्धर्व+तैलम् Castor-oil.

+गन्धारः (गान्धारः) 1. The
third note in music. 2. A parti-
cular Rāga.

+गतागतम् (Narration of the)
past and future; वंशस्यास्य
गतागतम् Rām. 7. 51. 23.

गत+मनस्कः Having thoughts
directed to.

गत+श्रमः Without any diffi-
culty.

+गतिमत् Having the means
Mb. 12. 286. 7.

+गत्वरः A kind of horse.

+गमनम् Knowing; understand-
ing; नाञ्जः स्वरूपगमने प्रभवन्ति भूम्नः
Bhāg. 8. 7. 34.

गर्भ+संहिता An astronomical
treatise by Garga.

गर्जरम् A kind of grass.

गर्भ+प्राहिका A midwife; Ks.
34.

गर्भ+न्यासः Laying the founda-
tion.

गर्भ+भाजनम् The pit contain-
ing the foundation.

+गर्भसंभवः Birth from the
womb of.

गर्भिका Any dirt or contami-
nation in the interior.

गर्भेदुल्लः, गर्भेशूरः *a.* Coward,
dull.

+गलः 1. A kind of fish. 2. A
variety of grass.

गलुः *m.* A kind of gem.

गवामयः *N.* of a Satrayāga
lasting for a year.

+गव्यः A sacrificial ritual
called Gavām Ayanam; गव्य-
मिति गवामयनं ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 8.
1. 18.

+गहन् A place which is im-
passable.

+गह्वरी The earth.

+गह्वरितः Absorbed; याज्ञसेन्या
वचः श्रुत्वा कृष्णे गह्वरितोभवत् Mb.
2. 68. 45.

+गाङ्गेयः 1. The Musta grass,
गाढ+तरम् *ind.* 1. More tightly,
closely. 2. More intensely.

गाढ+वचस् *m.* A frog.

गाढावटी *f.* A kind of Indian
chess.

गणनिक्यम् The job of an
accountant; अक्षयटले गणनिक्याधि-
कारः Kau. A. 2. 7.

गाण्डी A rhinoceros.

गात्र+चेष्टनम् Spasmodic sen-
sation.

गात्रिका A bodice.

गान्धर्व+कला, -विद्या, -वेदः, -शास्त्रम्
The fine-art of music; the
theory of music; the science of
musicology.

+गान्धारी 1. A kind of intoxi-
cant. 2. A vein in the left eye.

गान्धारी+ग्रामः A kind of musi-
cal scale.

+गान्धोर्व्यम् 1. Dignity.

2. Generosity. 3. equipose.

गार्जरः carrot.

गार्हमेधिकः The duties of a
householder.

+गिर् 1. Intellect; cf. गिर्वीः
Enm. 2. Knowledge from
hearing गिरा वाऽशंसामि तपसा ह्यनन्तो
Mb. 1. 3. 57 com.

+गिरा Praise (Ved).

गिरि+त्रः *N.* of Śiva; Bhāg. 8.
6. 15.

गिरि+धातुः Red chalk.

गिलत् *a.* Swallowing; गिलन्त्य
इव चाङ्गानि Bhāg. 10. 13. 31.

गात+गोविन्दम् *N.* of a lyrical
work by Jayadeva.

गीत+बन्धनम् An epic fit for
musical recitation.

गीत+मोदिन् *m.* A Kinnara.

गीतिः A Sāman to be sung.

गुटिका+अस्त्रम् A 'Y'-shaped
stick with a string used to throw
stones at birds.

गुटिका+यन्त्रम् A rifle, a musket.

+गुडः A pill; śārngdhara
13. 1.

+गुण+विभाग *a.* Isolating an
attribute from other aspects of
a Padārtha.

गुण+कल्पना *f.* Attributing a
figurative sense while interpret-
ing a sentence.

+गुणकारः (in Math.) The
multiplier.

गुण+गौरी A lady who is res-
plendent with her good qualities;
अनृतगिरं गुणगौरि मा कृथा माम् Śi

गुण+भावः The status of being
secondary to something else;
परार्थता हि गुणभावः ŚB. on MS. 4.
3. 1.

+गुणवादः 1. A statement attri-
bute a secondary sense. 2. A
statement contradicting other
arguments.

गुण+विशेषः A special charac-
teristic.

गुण+विशेषाः External sense
organs, mind and ego; गुणविशेषाः
बाह्येन्द्रियमनोऽहङ्काराश्च Sān. K. 36.

गुण+संग्रहः A collection of
meritorious qualities.

गुद+निर्गमः A condition of the
anus due to piles.

गुप्त+गृहम् Bed-room.

गुप्त+धनम् Concealed wealth.

गुमटी A woman in purda.

गुरु+उपदेशः 1. Initiation by a
teacher. 2. Advice by the
elders or teachers.

गुरु+कण्ठः A peacock.

गुरु+कुलम् 1. The residence of
a Guru. 2. A residential
academy where teachers and

pupils live together;—वासः stay in a Gurukula.

गृह+गृहम् 1. The house of a preceptor; 2. The sign or Rāśi of Jupiter i.e. Sagittarius or Pisces.

गृह+भावः importance, heaviness.

गृह+वर्षाक्षः The lime, citron.

गृह+वतिता To be respectful to an elder; निवेश गृहे राज्यं वतिष्ये गुरुनिधाम् Rām. 2. 115. 19.

गृह+धृतिः The Gāyatrī Mantra; अवमानी गृहधृतिम् Mb. 13. 136. 6

गृह+ध्वम् The teacher's wealth.

गृहिकः 1. The son of saturn reckoned as a planet in Kerala. 2. A poisoned arrow. 3. A quarter-elephant; गृहिको मन्दवने रम्यश्चापवदशयोः दिङ्नामे...Nm.

गृहिकः+कालः A period in each day which is considered inauspicious.

+गृहिका A bullet.

+गृहः 1. War-camp. 2. A soldier's tent.

गृह+गृहम् a. Kind of leprosy.

गृह An isolated or concealed place; गीयुतं मयत्तं धर्म्यं गृहो वैव समाचरेत् Mb. 12. 193. 17.

गृह+विद्या A mantra to be initiated or practised in privacy.

+गृह One of the figures of speech.

गृह+अर्थ a. having an inner meaning.

गृह+आलेख्यम् Code writing; Kau A. 1. 12.

गृहमखः Name of a Vedic sage (also mentioned in Purāṇas).

गृह a. Desirous; eagerly longing for; too much after a thing; गृहो वाससि संघातात् Mb. 1. 72. 6

गृह्णिन् a. same as गृह.

गृह्य a. Eagerly longed for; desired.

गृह् 10 Ā. To accept, to receive, to seize, to take, to assimilate, to absorb.

गृह+आरम्भः Construction of a house.

गृह+ईश्वरी a. house wife.

गृह+चेतस्-प्रवृत्त Thinking of or attached to one's house.

गृह+दाद n. A house-pillar; नृणां वरुणे पार्श्वयोर्विषयं गृहदादयन् Mb. 4. 3.

+गृहपतिः The head man of a village; Mk. 2.

गृह+पिण्डी the basement of a building.

गृह+पीठकः the site for a building.

गृह+पोषणम् Maintenance of a household.

गृह+सार्जनी a Sweeper-woman of a house; a broom-stick.

गृह+शार्पिन् m A pigeon.

गृहकम् Kitchen-garden.

+गृह्य Perceptible; Svet. Up. 1. 13.

+गृह्यम् A domestic work; a household ritual.

गृह+सूत्र A group of aphorisms that stipulate the conduct of domestic rituals like आपस्तम्बगृह्य-सूत्र or बौधायनगृह्यसूत्र.

गान्धः 1. A song. 2. A singer. 3. a bee.

गायः (Ved) A song; (at the end of a compound it means praise-worthy as in इन्द्रगायः).

गौ+ग्रहणम् Capturing of cows; stealing of cows.

गौ+चर्या Seeking physical comforts alone like an animal.

गौ+जिह्विकः The uvula.

गौ+जीवः a A milk-man.

गौ+षयः N. of a Brāhmaṇa of Atharva Veda.

गौ+पर्वतम् N. of a mountain where Pāṇini performed penance; Arunachala Māhatmya, Uttarārdha 2. 68.

गौ+पक्षीरः An aquatic bird.

गौ+पथ्यस्य a. Slender in the waist.

गौ+सूत्रकः The gem called Vaidūrya.

गौ+सूत्रकम् a. A zigzag movement in wrestling; Mb. 9. 58. 23. +गौदीयिका White Dūivā grass.

गौ+वरम् Pounded cowdung.

गौ+विघर्तकः A musical instrument made out of a cow's horn (also known as शृङ्ग); Mb. 6. 44. 4.

गौ+सावित्री N. of the Gāyatrī mantra.

गौ+हरणम् See गौग्रहणम् above.

गौम् 10 P. To clean or smear with cowdung.

गौमन् (Ved) A place abounding in herbs.

गौमय +मायसीयस्याय Two things differing very much though originating from the same source like the cowdung and a milk-preparation.

+गौमिन् A Vaiśya; गोमिन्ः काश्यपकम् Mb. 12. 87. 35.

गौजिकाणः A variety of horse so called after the place of its origin.

गीरी The septum of the nose

गीः An ox—गी a cow.

गील+श्रीडा playing with balls.

गीलदीपिका N. of an Astronomical work.

गील+शास्त्रम् Geography; Astronomy.

गीरवः N. of the maināka mountain.

गीरवादः N. of the famous Advaitic writer.

गीरवाल्लवः Name of a musical Rāga.

गीषादः—षेयः—षेरः A lizard found in the crevices of trees.

+गीराङ्गः 1. N. of śiva. 2. N. of śrī Caitanya deva the saint and singer.

+गीरी 1. N. of a Nāga-Kanyā. 2. N. of a river. 3. Night

गीरी+पूजा A festival on the 4th day of the Māgha Śukla Pakṣa.

गौहाक Pertaining to Gukyakās.

+प्रस्थिः 1. An intelligent quiz in a book; ग्रन्थप्रस्थि तया यक मुनिर्गूढं कुतूहलान् Mb. 1. 1. 30. 2. A cymbal or gong; Ks. 65. 135.

प्रस्थि + वज्रकः A kind of steel.
+प्रस्थिकः A bombon-shoot.
प्रस्थिकम् The gum-resin (also called गुग्गुलु).

प्रातः + प्रमाणम् the size of one morsel.

+प्रहः 1. Preparation for war.
2. A guest; यथा सिद्धस्य चाक्षस्य महापात्रं प्रदीयते; Mb. 13. 103. 6.
प्रह + अवेतरः The moon.

प्रह + कुण्डलिका-चक्रम्-स्थितिः Horoscope; the situation of planets at a given time.

प्रह + गणितम् The Ganita part of Astrology.

प्रह + ग्रामणी The sun.

प्रहृत्वारविषयः N. of an astronomical work.

प्रह + लाघवम् N. of an astronomical work.

प्रह + स्वरः The first note of a musical piece.

प्रहणी + कषाटः A home-made medicine for diarrhoea.

+प्राह 1. The handle. 2. paralysis.

+प्राह्यम् The object of sense-perception.

प्राहः An eclipsed planet.

ग्राम + कावस्थ A village-scribe.

ग्राम + गृहाकः A village-carpenter.

+ग्रामणीः A demi-god who walks at the head of a retinue that follows Sun.

+ग्रामधर्मः The conventions and customs peculiar to a village.

ग्राम + धान्यम् Cultivated grain.

ग्राम + पुरुषः The village head-man.

ग्राम + विशेषः A variety of musical note; स्फुटीभवत्प्राग्विशेष-मूर्च्छना 41.

ग्राम + नृपः an old inhabitant of a village; प्राध्याकसीनुरनकवा-कोविद्यापयुद्धान् Mc. 30.

ग्राम्य + वाविन् m. A village bailiff; Ts. 2. 3. 1. 3.

ग्रामेदकम् A variety of sandal; Kau. A. 2. 11.

ग्रोम + वनम् A grove used as a Summer-resort; Ks. 122. 63.

ग्रोम + हातम् The flocculent seeds with their hairy growth floating in the air during summer.

ग्लसनम् 1. Relaxation. 2. Fading; साम्प्रोयान्दुपासकनपिशु-निगलस्ततीयागितायः Ratn. 4. 11.

ग्लपित a. 1. Exhausted; scortched; dissipated; Ki. 14. 64; R. 16. 39. 2. Chopped off; काङ्गकलपितापीडाः Rām. 7. 7. 47.

घ

+घटः The head; सपायिभेदे ना शिरः कूटकटेयु ष Medini; Mb. 1. 153. 38.

घट + उवरः N. of Ganeśa.

घट + कञ्चुकि n. A Tāntreic and Śākta rite.

घट + योगिः-भगः-जगन् Sage Agastya.

+घटा A plate or iron struck to mark time.

घटिका + मण्डलम् equatorial circle.

घटिका + ग्रन्थम् A clock.

घटी + ग्रन्थम् Diarrhoea; Bhāvape. 7. 16. 24.

+घटित 1. Starched; Pañcadasī 6. 3. 2. Pressed down. 3. Pounded.

घण्टा + कर्णः 1. N. of a Śiva-gaṇa. 2. N. of a Rākṣasa.

घण्टा + स्वरः 1. Sound of a bell; कीदृशघण्टास्वरः; Hanumanāṣṭaka. 2. A species of hemp; घण्टास्वरः शण्मुने घण्टावादे... Nm.

+घण्टिका The Uvula.

+घण्टालः An elephant; Sūkti. 5. 66.

घण्टिकः The alligator (perhaps from the practice of fluging the

bell at the palace gate to announce one's complaint)

घन + ऊरु A woman with thick thighs; कुरु घनोर परानि शनैः शनैः Ve. 2. 20.

घन + शय a. Fit to be hammered; Bhāvape. 6. 26. 53.

घन + मानम् The external measurement of a structure.

घन + संवृतिः Strict secrecy.

घनता, घनत्व 1. Compactness, density. 2. Firmness, solidity.

+घर्षः A particular temple structure

+घर्म 1. The Pravargya ceremony. 2. N. of a duty; घर्मः स्यादातये पीठे प्रवर्ग्य देवान्तरैः.

घर्म + जातिः A Species of living beings produced out of sweat (See स्वेदजः)

घाटनम् A bolt.

+घातः whipping; कोशाभिच्छि-तस्य कोशाच्छेदे घातः Kau. A. 2. 3.

घात + कृच्छ्रम् A kind of urinary disease.

घात + दिनसः An inauspicious day; the seventh star from one's birth-day.

घुग + क्षत. —जघ, भुक्त a. worm-eaten; श्रीमिगितपातघुणक्षतकर्मोप-भावाध्ययल भगार्जे Śi. 3. 38.

घुगुगुमित a. Profusely scented.

घुष्टासम् Food offered to every body by proclamation; MS. 4. 201.

+घोषः Recitation, chanting; शुभाय व्रताधीश्वरस्य विराजे ब्रह्मरक्षसाम् Rām. 5.

घोष + गजा Walking in a group to the stations of the herdsmen; Pilgrimage march in a group.

घोष + घर्णः a. Senant letter.

घोष + वृद्धः Village herdsmen; द्वेष हृत्वीनपातय घोषवृद्धानुपरिभूतान् R. 1. 45.

+घुत Spirit; घुतघुती घुतघुता Mb. 1. 92. 13.

घृत + अवत *a.* Smixed with ghee.

घृत + गन्धः A variety of horse having the smell of ghee.

घृत + प्राशः,—प्राशनम् Drinking ghee.

घृत + प्लुत *a.* Sprinkled with ghee.

घृत + हेतुः Butter.

+ घृणा Sense of shame.

+ घृणिन् Bashful;

घर्षणालः A miller; a grinding stone.

+ घोणा The beak (of an owl):—2. (In a chariot) The nave of a wheel.

+ घाँस्, घाँसः (Ved) Sun's heat.

घाण + पुटः Nostril

घाण + स्कन्दः Blowing one's nose.

च

चकोरः + दृश् (=अक्ष) *a.* Having eyes like those of a cakora bird; having beautiful eyes; अनुचकार चकोरदृशं यतः Śi. 6. 48.

चक्रम् + अरः, (—रम्) The spoke of a wheel.

चक्रम् + अश्वम् A lever mechanism to hurl stones at a distance.

चक्रम् + ईश्वरी N. of the Jaina goddess of learning.

चक्रम् + घनः A thunder cloud.

चक्रम् + वर्मन् N. of a Kashmirian king. Raj. T. 5. 287.

चक्षुष्यम् An eye-ointment.

चञ्चूयमाण *a.* Gesticulating indecently; BK. 4. 19.

चटका + मुखः A particular type of arrow.

चटुलय Den. P. To move to and fro; चञ्चूपुटं चटुलयन्ति चिरं चकोराः Bv. 89. 99.

चतुर + अङ्गिकः A kind of horse with four curls on the fore head.

चतु + प्लाष्ठम् *ind.* In all the four directions.

चतुर + चित्यः A raised square pedestal; Mb. 14. 88. 32.

+ चतुष्पादम् The science of

archery consisting of four parts *vid.* ग्रहण, धारण, प्रयोग and प्रतिकार ।

चतुर + मेधः One who has performed the four major sacrifices namely. अश्वमेध, पुरुषमेध, पितृमेध and सर्वमेध ।

चतुर + सनः N. of Viṣṇu having taken the four forms of Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana and Sanat Kumāra.

+ चतुष्क A stool with four feet.

चन्दनः + पङ्कः Sandal paste; हुताशनश्चन्दनपङ्कशीतलः Bhoja Garita.

+ चन्द्रकला A cattle-drum.

चन्द्रः + कुल्या N. of a river.

चन्द्रः + प्रज्ञपतिः *f.* N. of the sixth Upāṅga of the Jains.

चन्द्रः + प्रासादः A terrace.

चन्द्रटः N. of an ancient author on medicine; Śuśr. Introd.

चन्द्रा *f.* A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

चपेटी *f.* The Śukla Saṣṭhī in the month of Bhādrapada.

चमकसूक्तम् The hymn containing च मे repeated at every step.

चमसः + उद्भेदः N. of a place of pilgrimage where the river Sarasvatī is said to have burst forth.

चम्पा *f.* The capital of Angadeśa (Modern Bhāgalpur).

चयाट्टः A bastion; चयाट्टमस्तकन्यस्तनालायन्त्रमुदुर्गमे Śiva. B. 9. 51.

+ चरः Wind; क्वाहं तमोमहदहं-खचराग्निवाभूं संवेष्टिताण्डघटसप्तवितस्ति कायः Bhāg. 10. 14. 11.

चर + गृह् The zodiacs of Meṣa, Karka, Tulā and Makara.

+ चरकः N. of one of the founders of Indian medicine and another of Caraka Samhitā.

+ चरणम् Studying under strict rules of celebrity; Mb. 5. 30. 7.

चरणः + उपधानम् A foot-rest.

चरणः + ब्यूहः A book dealing with the Śākhās of the Vedas.

चर्चुरम् The noise produced by

gnashing the teeth; मिश्रं दधदृशन-चर्चुरशब्दमश्वः; Śi. 5. 58.

+ चर्पटः A rag.

चर्मणः (Vedic) A warrior using leather-armour; चर्मणा अभितो जनाः Rv. 8. 5. 38.

चर्मरङ्गाः N. of a people in central India Bri. S. 14.

चलदङ्गः A kind of fish.

चलद्विषः The Indian cuckoo.

चाक्षुष्यम् A kind of collyrium.

चातुरः A pillow.

चातुरन्त *a.* Possessing the whole earth upto the four oceans.

चातुरीकः 1. A swan. 2. A kind of duck; कलहसे च कारणे चातुरीकः पुमानयम् Nm.

+ चारः The Priyāla tree.

चार्या A road which is eight cubits broad; Kau. A 1. 3.

+ चार्वाकः A follower of the Cārvāka school of philosophy.

+ चिकित्सा Punishment; प्रमत्तस्य ते करोमि चिकित्सां दण्डपाणिर्विव जन-तायाः Bhāg. 5. 10. 7.

चिकित्सु *a.* Wise, comming; Av. 10. 1. 1.

चिञ्चाम्लम् A soup prepared from tamarind.

+ चित्तम् Knowledge; चित्तं चित्तादुपागम्य मुनिरासीत् संयतः । यच्चित्तं तन्मयो वश्यं गुह्यमेतत्सनातनम् Mb. 14. 51. 27.

चित्तम् + अर्पित Preserved in the heart; चित्तापित्तनैपवेश्वरा N. 9. 31.

चित्तम् + नाथः Lord of the heart; चित्तनाथमभिशक्तिवत्या Śi. 10. 28.

+ चित्तिः 1. A mental mood; आकूतोनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तकं नतास्मि ते Mb. 3. 263. 10. 2. A sense organ; यं चेकितानमनु चित्तय उच्चकन्ति Bhāg 6. 16. 48. 3. Meditation; चित्तिः सुक् चित्तमाज्यम् T. Ār. 3. 1.

चित्य *a.* 1. Pertaining to the funeral pyre; चित्यमाल्याङ्गरागश्च आयसाभरणोऽभवत् Rām. 6. 58. 11.

+चित्रम् A lotus; मङ्गले तिलके हेमिनव्योम्नि पद्ये नपुंसकम् । Nm.

+चिन्तामणिः A kind of horse with a big curl on the neck.

चीचीकूची An Onomatopiac term refering to the warbling of birds.

चीनः + दाहः Cinamon.

चीरल्लिः A variety of large fish.

चीरो A Cricket (also चीरी-वाकः).

+चोदना (In Mimāṃsā) The category called Apūrva; चोदनेत्य-पूर्वं ब्रूमः SB. on MS. 7. 1. 7.

चुमुचुमायनम् Irritation in a wound.

क्षुमुरिः N. of a demon.

चेरिका A suburban town inhabited by weavers; तदेव चेरिका प्रोक्ता नागरी तन्तुवायभूः Kāmī-kāgama 20. 15. 66.

चेत्य + अग्निः Sacred fire; Pānc. 1. 6.

चौण्य १. A pearl from Curpā river in Kerala, Kau. A. 2. 11.

च्यवनः N. of a Sage.

छ

छत्रोक्तु To use as an umbrella.

+छन्दस् A festival; वेदे वाक्ये वृत्तभेदे उत्सवेऽपि नपुंसकम् Nm.

छम्बद्धम् ind. So as to fail; Ks. 12. 4.

छम्बटकर a. Ruining (also छम्फटकरी) एषा घोरतमा सन्ध्या लोकछम्बटकरी प्रभो Bhāg. 3. 18. 26.

छम्बटकारः Ruin, destruction.

+छलः A kind of disputation involving perverted arguments.

+छाया A Sanskrit version of a Prakrit text.

+छिद्रम् 1. Division; भूमि-छिद्रविधानम् Kau. A. 2. 2. 2. Space; Bhāg. 3. 26. 34. 3. Sky; Bhāg. 12. 4. 30.

+छेदनम् One of the surgical operations in the Āyurveda.

छुच्छुः A kind of animal; Bri. S. 86. 37.

छुरितम् A cut, a scratch.

छुरिका A barren cow.

छला The vault of the foundation pit; Kāmīkāgama 31. 74.

ज

जगद्गुरुः An appellation of Śrī Śankara Bhagavatpāda.

जगत् + चन्द्रिका N. of a commentary (by Bhattotpala) on Brahma Samhitā.

जगत् + चित्रम् A wonder of the Universe; पश्येदानीं जगच्चित्रम् Rām. 7. 34. 9.

जगती + पतिः A ruler; त्रिस्सप्तकृत्वो जगतीपतीनाम् Ki 3. 18.

जङ्घा + पथः A foot-path.

जङ्घा + बलम् Taking to heals.

जञ्झानिलः A hail storm.

जटा + पाठः One of the eight Vikritis in which a vedic text is recited.

जटा + वल्लभः A vedic scholar Proficient in the Jaṭā method of chanting.

+जनाश्रयः The title of a king of the Viṣṇukundin dynasty supposed to be the author of Jānāśrayi chhando vicitī.

जनः + जल्पः A rumour.

जनः + मारः An epidemic.

जनसंह a. Subduing men; सत्रासाहो जनभक्षो जनसंहः Rv. 2. 21. 3.

जपत् An ascetic (generally used in जपतां वरः)

जम्बु + मालिन् N. of a Rākṣasa in Ravana's army.

जम्भसाधक a. Possessing knowledge of medicine; इति ते कथयन्ति स्म ब्राह्मणा जम्भसाधकाः Mb. 5. 64. 20.

जम्भकः 1. A treacherous man; साधु भो जम्भक साधु Dūtavākyam. 2. Medical treatment; 5. 64. 16.

जयन्तिः A fulcrum of a balance.

जर्भरि a. (Ved) Supporting; सृण्वेव जर्भरी तुर्करीतु Rv. 10. 106. 6.

जलम् + आगमः Rainy season.

जलम् + प्रपातः Water-fall.

जलम् + शर्करा A hailstone.

जलम् + स्त्रावः An eye-disease.

जलाय + भेषज (Ved). Possessed of healing medicines; रुद्रं जलाय-भेषजम् Rv. 1. 43. 4.

जवस् n. (Ved.) Quickness, speed; पयोभिर्जन्ये अपां जवासि Rv. 4. 21. 8.

जातकचक्रम् A horoscope.

जातिक्षयः The end of birth, liberation; Bu. ch. 1. 74.

जातिगृद्धिः f. To take birth;

जातिगृद्ध्यापिपन्नाः Mb. 5. 60. 9.

जातुर्भर्मन् (Ved.) a. Ever-nourishing स जातुर्भर्मा श्रद्धा ओजः Rv. 1. 103. 3.

जातराज्यम् Sovereignty; vāj. 9. 10.

जानश्रुतिः N. of a king mentioned in the ch. up.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Paraśurāma.

जामातृ + बन्धकम् Dowry.

जारणम् 1. Causing decay 2. Oxydizing of metals

जारुध्य a. 1. Praise-worthy; निरर्गलान् सजारुध्यान्; Mb. 9. 49. 3.

2. In which thrice the Dakṣiṇas are given; जारुध्यान् त्रिगुणदक्षिणानित्यर्जुनमिश्रः Com. on Mb. 3. 291. 70. 3. Rich in meat-gifts; ibid.

+जालकम् A kind of tree; Bhāg. 8. 2. 19.

जालोरः N. of an Agrahāra in Kashmir; विहारमग्रहारं च जालोरारुध्यं च निर्ममे Raj. T. 1. 99.

+जयः 1. An epithet of the Mahābhārata. देवीं सरस्वतीं व्यासं ततो जयमुदीरयेत्; Mb. 1. 1. 1. 2. Hailing Victory; जयेन वर्धयित्वा च Rām. 7. 23. 3.

जयाजयो (—अपजयो) Victory and defeat.

जयः + गतः a. Conquering, victorious; उक्तविपरीतलक्षणसंपन्नो जयगतो विनिर्दिष्टः Bri. S. 17. 10.

जित + हस्त a. One who has exercised his mind.

+जित्यः An instrument for

levelling or smoothing ploughed ground.

जिल्लिकः (pl.) N. of a people; Mb. 6. 9. 59.

जिह्वा+इतर *a.* Not lazy; जिह्वेनरैर्ब्रह्म तदप्यवाप्यम् N. 3. 63.

जिह्वित *a.* 1. Bewildered; परिश्रमजिह्वितेक्षणम् Ki. 10. 10. 2. Made crooked, bent; (as in जिह्वगतिः)

जोमूतः+प्रभः A variety of gems, Kau. A. 2. 11.

जोवः+कोशः The subtle body or the Linga Śarīra; Bhāg. 10. 82. 48.

जोवन्तिका 1. N. of a goddess looking after the new-born. 2. N. of a plant.

+जोविका Life; कृपणा वर्तयिष्यामि कथं कृपणजोविका; Rām. 2. 20. 47.

जुकुटम् The egg-plant.

जुगुप्सितम् 'horrible deed; कर्म जुगुप्सितेन; Bhāg. 1. 7. 42.

जयं (Ved.) Old; Rv. 6. 2. 7.

जोषवाकः Uttering nonsense; जोषवाकं वदतः; Rv. 6. 59. 4.

+जतिः Concentration of mind; Ait. Up. 5. 2.

जमितिः+भागवतम् N. of a later version of Bhāgavata.

जमितिः+भारतम् N. of a later version of Bhārata.

जमितिः+शाखा One of the schools of Sāmaveda.

जमितिः+सूत्रम् N. of a work.

जमिनीय *a.* Belonging to or composed by Jaimini.

जयटः N. of Kayyata's father.

जोन्ताला *f.* Barley.

जोषम् *ind.* Silent or quiet (as in जोषमास्व) = keep quiet.

जोष्य Lovable.

जमन्य *a.* Assuming oneself to be wise.

ज्ञात+अन्वयः Born of a known family.

ज्ञातिः+चेलम् A low-born person; विभिन्नकर्माशयवाक् कुले नो मा ज्ञातिचेरं भुवि कस्यचित् भूत् Bk. 12. 78.

ज्ञातिः+प्रायः Food for kinsmen; प्रशाल्य हस्तावाचम्य ज्ञातिप्रायं प्रकल्पयेत्; MS. 3. 2. 61.

+ज्ञानम् 1. Means of knowing; MS. 1. 1. 5. 2. Opinion; बलदेवस्य वाक्यं तु मम ज्ञाने न युज्यते; Mb. 5. 4. 3.

ज्ञानम्+अग्निः Fire of knowledge; ज्ञानाग्निः सर्वकर्णामि भस्मसात्कुष्ठेऽर्जुन; Bg. 4. 37.

ज्ञानम्+घन *m.* Mere knowledge; निर्विशेषाय साम्याय नमो ज्ञानघनाय च Bhāg. 8. 3. 12.

ज्ञानम्+पूर्व Well thought off, with full prior knowledge.

ज्ञानम्+वृद्ध Old in (advanced in) knowledge.

ज्ञानिन् Planet mercury; ज्ञानी सर्वज्ञसीम्ययोः Nm.

जमन् (Ved.) On the earth (used only in locative); अभि ऋत्वेन्द्र भूय जमन् Rv. 7. 21. 6.

+ज्या 1. A kind of wooden stick. 2. The rear of the Army; ज्या भूमिमौर्व्योः शम्यायां वाहिन्याः पृष्ठभागे; Nm.

ज्येष्ठ+राज *m.* A sovereign; ज्येष्ठराजं ब्रह्मणां ब्रह्मणस्पतिम्; Rv. 2. 23. 1.

ज्येष्ठ+सामन् N. of a particular Sāman.

ज्येष्ठः N. of a lunar month.

ज्येष्ठा 1. N. of Varuṇī, the elder sister of Goddess Lakṣmī 2. N. of a Goddess.

ज्योक् *ind.* (Ved.) For a long time; ज्योक् च सूर्यं दृशे; Rv. 1. 23. 21.

ज्योग्जीवनम् Living for a long time.

+ज्योतिस् A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

ज्वर+अन्तकः N. of a particular form of Śiva.

ज्वर+अरिः Cocculus Cordifolius.

ज्वर+हर *a.* Febrifuge.

ज्वलनादमन् *m.* The sun-stone.

ज्वाला+मालिन् God Śiva.

ज्वाला+मालिनो A form of Durgā; ज्वालामालिनिकाक्षितवह्नि-प्राकारमध्यगा; Lalitāśahasranāman.

ज्वाला+रासभकामयः Ring-worm.

ज्वालामुखी A particular form of Durgā; ज्वालामुखी नखज्वाला अभेद्या सर्वसन्धिषु; Devikavaca in Vārāh P.

झ

झम्पातालः A kind of musical measure.

झम्पानृत्यम् A kind of dance.

झम्पाशिन् *m.* A king-fisher

झलझलः (झलझलः) 1. Dazzling buster (of ornaments).

झरः+राजः A crocodile.

झाङ्कारिन् *a.* Producing a hoarse sound.

झिः 1. A digit of the moon. 2. A monkey

झिलिन् *m.* N. of a Vṛṣṇi.

झीः 1. *m.* An elephant.

झूः 1. The pole star. 2. A group. 3. N. of Aruṇa

झोः N. of Karna.

झौः Heaven.

झौलिकम् A bag or box for Tāmbūla etc.

ञ

ञः 1. Singer. 2. Gurgling sound. 3. Bull. 4. N. of Śukra 5. Number 'ten'.

ट

टङ्कित *a.* Tied; नाकृष्टं न च टङ्कितं... Hanumannāṭakam.

+टङ्कः The ankle; टङ्कोऽस्त्री टङ्कणे गुल्फे Nm. 2. (in music) A kind of measure.

टङ्कपतिः A mint-master.

टङ्कशाला A mint.

टङ्कृतम् A clang.

टोपरः A small bag.

ठ

ठक्कः A merchant; Inscription 1st ey. A. D.

ठिण्डा A gaming house ; क्रुद्धः स सम्यष्टिण्डायां कितवान् स्वानभापत Ks. 92. 121.

उ

उमरिन् A kind of drum.

+उम्बरः Loud assertion.

डिका A very small winged insect ; com. on Mb. 14. 9. 29.

+डिम्बः 1. A humming top ; N. 22. 53. 2. The body ; क्रोष्टा डिम्बं व्यष्वणद् Śi. 18. 77. 3. An idiot ; Rāj. T. 7. 1072.

+डिम्भः A young shoot of a plant ; N. 8. 2.

डेरिका A musk rat.

ढ

ढक्कनम् Slamming a door.

ढक्कारो f. An idol of Durgā in Tantric worship.

ढोक्ति a. Brought near.

त

तक्+कूर्चिका Curds boiled with whey.

तक्+पिण्डः The residue of butter-milk after filtering through a piece of cloth.

तट+द्रुमः A tree on the shore.

तट+पातः The fallowing of the shore.

तट+भूः The shore.

तटिनी+पतिः The ocean.

+तण्डुरीणः A worm, insect.

तत्प्रत्ययन्याय A Mīmāṃsā rule of interpretation where a sacrifice is named after an expression stating it.

+तत्त्वम् The body ; Mb. 12. 267. 9.

तत्त्व+अभ्यास Repeated study of the reality ; एवं तत्त्वाभ्यासात् Sāh. K. 64.

तत्त्व+दर्शन् Perceiving reality.

तत्त्व+भावः True being or nature.

तत्त्व+संख्यानम् An epithet for Sāṅkhya doctrine ; Bhāg. 3. 24. 10.

तथा+वादिन् Claiming to be so.

तद्+अन्य a. Other than that.
तद्+अपेक्ष a. Having regard to that.

तद्+कालीन Belonging to that same time.

तद्+देश्य Belonging to the same country.

तद्+धर्म्य Sharing the same quality.

तद्+भव A variety of Prakrit ; तत्भवस्तत्त्वमो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतकमः Kāvyādarśa I.

तद्+रूप Having the same form or shape.

तद्+विद्यः An authority in a particular field.

तद्+संख्याक Equivalent to that number.

तदादितदन्त्यायः A Mīmāṃsā rule where a statement of Utkarṣa includes all the details starting with the one for which it is given and a statement of Apakarṣa is applicable to all the details ending with the one for which it is given.

तद्वचपदेशन्यायः Similar to तत्प्रत्ययन्याय above.

तत्त्वम् A musical term to mean slow time.

तनु+धी Little-minded.

+तनूद्भवः A feather.

तनूकरणम् Making thin.

तनु+करणम् Spinning.

तनु+कार्यम् A web.

+तन्त्रम् 1. A set of acts which serve as common preliminaries to several things ; यत्सकृत् कृतं बहूनामुपकरोति तत्तन्त्रमित्युच्यते ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1. 2. The order of the universe ; यतः प्रवर्तते तन्त्रं Mb. 14. 20, 14.

तन्त्र+ज्ञः An expert.

तन्त्र+युक्तिः The plan of a treatise ; Kau. A. 15.

तन्त्रिभाण्डम् The Indian lute.

तन्त्रिल a. Clever in administration ; त्वं तन्त्रिलः सेनापती राज्ञः प्रत्ययितः Mk. 6. 16/67.

तप+ऋतुः The summer ; तपर्तु-मूर्ताविपि मेदसां भरा N. 1. 41.

तपस्+अर्थीय a. Meant for penance ; तपोर्थीयं ब्राह्मणी व्रत गर्भम् Mb. 11. 26. 5.

तपस्+कृश a. Emaciated due to penance.

तपस्+मूल a. Originating from penance.

तपस्+वृद्ध a. Grown old in austerity.

तप्त+कुम्भः, —कूपः N. of a hell.
तप्त+तप्त Repeatedly boiled or heated.

तप्त+मुद्रा Marking the body with the insignia of divine weapons by pressing heated metallic stamps.

तप्त+रुग्म्, रूपकम् Purified silver.

तप्त+वालुकाः Hot gravel.
+तापिन् Causing pain ; Ki. 2. 42.

तरङ्ग+मालिन् The ocean.

तरङ्ग+वती A river.

तरल+करण One having weak sense organs.

तरु+कोटरम् The hollow of a tree.

तरु+तूलिका,—धूलिका A bat.

तरुता Freshness.

तर्क+अटः A beggar.

तर्क+मुद्रा A particular position of the hand.

तरु+उदरी A wife.

तरुवः An instrumental musician using his palm.

तरुवकारः (pl.) N. of a school of Sāma Veda.

+तलिन Covered with ; Vikr. 14. 61.

तलिन+उदरी A woman with slender waist.

तवकः A cheat ; तवकः कपटेषि च Nm.

तसरिका Weaving.

तस्दी An Astronomical term for a hexagon.

ताजिकः 1. A tribe belonging to the middle-east Asia. 2. A particular breed of horse.

ताण्ड्यब्राह्मणम् N. of a brahmana text of the Sāma Veda.

तात्कर्म्यम् Sameness of profession.

तात्पर्य + अर्थः The correct meaning of a statement.

तादात्विक A spendthrift; Kau. A. 2. 9.

तादृश्यम् Sameness of qualities.

तादृष्यम् Sameness of form.

तापसकः A demoralised ascetic.

+तामसः N. of the 4th Manu.

+तार a. A thread, wire.

तारण्यः 1. N. of Karṇa. 2. A devotee of the Śm.

+तारा 1. One of the Siddhis;

2. N. of a musical Rāga.

तारिका f. A kind of liquor,

तार्णसम् A kind of sandal; Kau.

A. 2. 11.

ताल + ज्ञः One who knows the Measure in music.

ताल + धारकः A dancer.

ताल + नवमी The 9th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada month.

ताल + फलम् Fruit of the palm tree.

ताल + भङ्ग Error in keeping the measure in music.

तावत्—फल a. Having that much result.

तिग्म + अचिस् The Sun.

तितिलम्—1. N. of a Karaṇa in Jyotiṣa (तैलम्); 2. Flattened sesamum Cake.

तियिः + अर्थः A Karaṇa (half the Tithi).

तिथि + प्रलयः (pl.) Difference between Solar and Lunar days in any given period.

+तिमिः N. of the Mīna Rāśi or Pisces.

तिमि + घातिन् A Fisherman.

तिमि + मालिन् The ocean.

तिमिला N. of a percussion instrument.

तिरस्कारिन् n. Excelling; देवि त्वन्मुखपङ्कजेन शशिनः शोभातिरस्कारिणा Ratn. 1. 24.

तिर्यक् + ज a. Born of an animal.

तिर्यक् + ज्या An oblique chord.

तिल + कठः Sesamum powder.

तिल + मयूरः A species of peacock.

तिहन् m. 1. Disease. 2. Rice.

3. Bow. 4. Goodness.

तीक्ष्ण + कण्टकः N. of a plant.

तीक्ष्ण + मार्गः A sword;

सासृष्ट्राजिस्तीक्ष्णमार्गस्य मार्गः Śi. 18. 20.

तीर्थ + चर्या Pilgrimage.

तीत्रा 1. Black mustard 2. N. of a musical note.

तीव्र + द्युतिः The Sun.

+तु ind. Undoubtedly; तुशब्दः संशयव्यावृत्त्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 10.

3. 74.

+तुङ्ग The Punnāga tree; Nm.

तुङ्गिमान् m. Height; कृतनिश्चयिनो वन्द्यास्तुङ्गिमा नोपभुज्यते Pt. 2. 146.

तुच्छ + दय a. One bereft of mercy.

तुच्छ + प्राय a. Insignificant.

+तुञ्ज IP. To extract.

+तुञ्ज a. Pressure.

+तोदः Pressure; Mātanga. L. 1. 31.

तुन्दिलित Having developed a protuberant belly.

तुम्बारम् Felly.

तुर्य + यन्त्रम् A quadrant.

+तुला A beam or rafter under the roof of a house.

तुला + अधिरोहणम् Equalling or resembling.

तुला + अनुमानम् Analogy, inference based on analogy.

तुला + धारणम् Weighing.

तुल्य + कक्ष a. Equal to.

तुल्य + नवतदिन a. 1. With nights and days of equal duration; 2. Without distinguishing between day and night.

तुल्य + निन्दास्तुति a. Indifferent to blame and praise.

तुल्य + मूल्य a. of equal cost.

तुल्य + योनिः a. of same parentage

तुल्य + वयस् a. of equal age.

तुल्य + संख्या a. of equal number.

तुल्यशः ind. in equal parts.

तुलसि Same as तुलसी in poetry.

तुद् IP. To hurt, to oppress.

तूणी N. of a plant.

तूतकम् Blue Vitriol.

तूली + पीठी, लसिका Spindle.

तूष्णीं + दण्डः Punishment in secret; Kau. A. 1. 11.

तूचः, —चम्. A collection of three Rks.

तृण + गणना Looking at something as worthless; तृणगणना गुणराशिणां घनेषु Vikr. 6. 2.

तृण + पुलिक N. of a human abortion; caraka 4. 4. 1.

तृण + भुज् v. Graminivorous.

तृण + शालः The areca-nut tree.

तृण + षट्पदः A kind of wasp.

तृणता 1. The status of a straw 2. A bow; Śi. 19. 61.

तृष्ण a. (veda) cut, split.

तृप्तता satisfaction.

तर + पतिः Officer in charge of ferries.

तरणिः + तनया N. of Yamunā.

+ तारकम् A star; शान्तर्क्षग्रहतारकम् Bhāg. 13. 3. 1.

+तेजस् 1. Anger. 2. The sun.

तेजस् + पुञ्ज A collection of lustre.

+तैजस a. Possessed of Rājasa quality; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा; Bhāg. 3. 5. 30.

+तैजसम् 1. The group of senses. 2. The sentient world.

तैमित्यम् Dullness.

तैर्यग्योन Belonging to an animal creation.

तैलम् + अम्बुका A cockroach.

तैलम् + किट्टम् Oil-cake.

तैलम् + पूर a. That which is full of oil; अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10.

तोटक a. Quarrelsome.—कः N. of a disciple of Saṅkara.

तोटकम् (त्रोटकम्) N. of a meter.

तोय+अग्निः Submarine fire.

तोय+अञ्जलिः An offering of a handful of water in propitiation of Gods or means.

+तोरणम् A triangular fulcrum supporting a balance.

तौच्छयम् The state of being insignificant or तुच्छ.

तौरङ्गिकः *a.* A horseman.

तौर्षिकः *a.* Belonging to the Turkish tribe.

त्यक्त+विधिः *a.* One who has transgressed Rules.

त्यद् Pron. *a.* (Nom. Sing. स्पः *m.*) (Vedic) Invisible; सच्च त्यच्चा-भवत् Tait. Up.

त्याजित *p. p.* 1. Deprived of; मूपोष्मणा त्याजितमार्द्राभावम् Ku. 7. 14. 2. Expelled.

त्रयो+मय *a.* One who is in the form of the three Vedas.

त्रयो+विद्य *a.* One who is well versed in the three Vedas.

त्रयो+वेद्य *a.* One who can be known through the three Vedas; त्रयोवेद्यं हृद्यं त्रिपुरहरमाद्यं त्रिनयनम् Ananda Laharī 2.

त्रयो+संवरणम् Three acts of concealing one's own weakness, concealing the search for the enemy's weakness and concealing one's policy; Mb. 12. 56. 20.

त्रि+अङ्गुलम् Measuring the breadth of three fingers.

त्रि+आर्षेय 1. A pravara consisting of three Ṛṣis. 2. deaf, dumb and blind persons.

त्रि+कटु (—कटुक) Dry ginger, black pepper and long pepper.

त्रि+करण The three-fold activity of thought, word and deed.

त्रि+करणो The side of a square thrice as long as the other.

त्रि+काण्डम् N. of Amarakośa.

त्रि+गुणाकृतम् Ploughed thrice,

त्रि+जातम् The three spices.

त्रि+नेमि *a.* With three follies; Bhāg. 3. 8. 20.

त्रि+नेत्रफलः The cocoa-nut.

त्रि+पिटकम् The three collections of Buddhist religious texts.

त्रि+भङ्गम् A pose in which there are three bends in the body (Iconography).

त्रि+मद The three-fold haughtiness.

त्रि+मल The three excretory matters; stools, urine and flem.

त्रि+यव weighing three seeds of barley.

त्रि+लोहकम् The three metals; gold, silver and copper.

त्रि+वली *f.* Three folds in the belly (of a lady).

त्रि+वली The anus.

त्रि+वृत्तिः Livelihood through Yajana, Bhaikṣya and Adhyayana.

त्रि+शर्करा Three kinds of sugar.

त्रि+सवनम् (—षवणम्) Sacrifice at three periods of a day.

त्रि+सरः Milk, sesamum and rice boiled together.

त्रि+साधन Having three fold causality.

त्रि+सामन् *a.* Singing three Sāmans i.e. ūha, Rahasya and Prakṛti.

त्रि+सुवर्णः—र्णम् N. of three Rks; Rv. 10. 114. 3. 5.

त्रिकत्रयम् A combination of Triphalā, Trikatu and Trimada.

त्रिराशिक Relating to three zodiacal signs or Rāśis.

त्रैवेदिक *a.* Relating to three Vedas.

त्वञ्च् 1 P. 1. To go. 2. To contract.

त्वरता Haste.

त्वरम् *ind.* Hastily.

त्वष्टिः Carpentry.

त्वाष्ट्र *a.* Belonging to त्वष्ट्र.

त्वाष्ट्री The asterism chitrā.

द

दंशित Seized of a matter; दंशितो भव कर्मणि Mb. 12. 22. 9.

दंस् 10 Ā. 1. To bite. 2. To see.

दक्ष (Caus) 1. To gladden. 2. To make one strong; दक्ष-यन्द्रिजगणानपूयत Śi. 14. 35.

दक्षता Dexterity.

+दक्षिण Favourable.

दक्षिण+आम्नायः The sacred seat of Tāntric cult belonging to the South.

दक्षिणा+पथिक One belonging to the Deccan.

दक्षिणा+प्रत्यच् *a.* South-western.

दक्षिणा+प्रतीचो South-west.

दक्षिणामूर्तिः *m.* A form of Śiva.

दण्डः 1. The Science of Polity; Kau. A. 1. 5. 2. Injury; न्यासो दण्डस्य भूतेषु Bhāg. 7. 15. 8.

दण्ड+आघातः A blow with a stick.

दण्ड+आसनम् A kind of Āsana.

दण्ड+उद्यमः Threatening with punishment.

दण्ड+कलितम् Repeating like a measuring yard stick; ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 83.

दण्ड+कल्पः Decreeing a punishment Kau. A. 4.

दण्ड+निधानम् Pardoning from punishment.

दण्ड+लेशम् A small punishment; MS. 8. 51.

दण्ड+वाचिक *a.* Verbal assault.

दण्ड+वारित *a.* Not doing a thing for fear of punishment.

दधु *a.* Impudent, bold; Bk. 6. 117.

दधनः An epithet of Yama.

दन्तः+उच्छिष्टम् Particles of food stuck up between the teeth.

दन्तपत्रिका A comb.

दन्तः+बीजः Pomegranate (Same as दन्तबीजः).

दन्त+व्यापारः Ivory-work.

दन्द्रम्यमाण *a.* (Frev. from दम्) Wavering in different directions; दन्द्रम्यमाणाः परियन्ति मूढाः Kath 1. 2. 5.

दमघोषः N. of a king, father of Śiśupāla.

दमनकः N. of a fox in Pañcatantra story.

दम्भ + चर्या Deceit, hypocrisy.

वरम् + दलित a. Slightly opened;

दृशा द्राघीयस्या दरदलितनीलोत्पलरुचा Saundarya-Laharī.

दरम् + मन्चर a. A little slow.

दर्भ + लवणम् A grass-cutter.

दविका A kind of eye-ointment.

दशन + क्षीर a. Mixed with ten parts of milk.

दशन + धर्मः Distress.

दशन + योजनम् A distance of ten Yojanas.

दशा + अंशः, भागः Bad period; Rām. 3. 72. 8.

दशा + फलम् The effect of a particular horoscopic period.

दहन ऋक्षम् (दहनक्षम्) The constellation Krittikā.

दग्ध + जठरम् The demanding stomach, poverty—stricken

दग्ध + व्रणः A burn.

दत्त + क्षण a. One who is given an opportunity.

दत्त + दृष्टिः a. One who is attentive or observing.

दत्तकचन्द्रिका N. of a work in Dharma Śāstra.

ददातिः Transfer of ownership; अथ ददातिः किं लक्षणकः इति ŚB on MS. 4. 2. 28.

दानम् + परिमिता The limit of liberality

दानम् + वशिन् An elephant in rut.

+ देय To be ceded (road); पन्था देयो वरस्य MS. 2. 138.

दाक्षिक्या N. of a place.

दाडिम + बीजः The seed of the pomegranate.

दाघ्नी A garland.

+ दायः A kinsman.

दाय + विभागः Partition of property.

दारः + अधिगमनम् Marriage.

दारु + मत्स्याह्वयः A lizard.

दारु + हारः A wood-cutter.

+ दारुणम् The mallific star, मृग, पुण्य, ज्येष्ठा and मूल

दारोदर Pertaining to gambling.

दाविका f. A kind of Collyrium.

दावी f. 1. A kind of turmeric
2. A kind of tree.

दाषद a. (—दी f) 1. Stony.
2. That which is ground on a stone.

दाष्टान्त a. Explained with the help of an analogy.

दाष्टान्तिक a. One who explains by using a simile.

दालवः A kind of poison.

दालभ्यः N. of a grammarian.

दाशरथ a. 1. Relating to sacrifice; Com. on Mb. 12. 8. 37.

दाशराज a. Belonging to ten kings.

दासमीयः A son born of a woman of a higher Caste and Śūdra father.

दिन + कृत्यम् The day's routine.

दिन + स्पृश A lunar day
Conciding with three week-days; Hch.

दिवसः + अवसानम् Evening.

दिवसीकृ To Convert the night into a day; निशा दिवसीकृता Mk. 4. 3.

दिवा + नक्तम् Day and night.

दिव्यावधानम् N. of a Buddhistic work.

दिव्य + घुनी N. of Ganges.

दिश् + अवस्थानम् The ether.

दिश् + म्रमः confusion in one's direction or way.

दिश् + शूलम् A bad yoga prohibiting travelling in certain directions on particular days.

दिष्ट + गतिः Death.

दिष्ट + दृश् God the dispenser of justice; यस्य तुष्यति दृष्टदृक् Bhāg. 4. 21. 23.

दिष्ट + भाज् God.

दिष्ट भुक् One who reaps the fruits of one's Karman.

दिष्टिः + वृद्धिः f. congratulations.

देशना f. Direction, ordinance;

दैकृतीषु देशनासु प्राकृतं धर्मजातमपेक्ष्यते ŚB on MS. 10. 1. 1.

दीनता Weakness.

दीक्ष 1. Ā Caus. Impel; encourage ; तत्कलमस्तमिदीक्षतक्षणं N. 18. 120.

दीक्षणीयेष्टिः N. of a sacrifice performed before upanayana.

दीक्षा + आश्रमः The Vānaprasthāśrama.

दीक्षा + यूपः A sacrificial post.

दीपः + अङ्कुरः The flame of a lamp.

दीपः + उच्छिष्टम् Soot, lamp black.

दीपः + दण्डः The stem of a lamp.

दीप्त + आस्य A serpent.

दीप्त + निर्णयः a. One who has fixed decisions.

दीप्यकम् 1. A peacock's crest.
2. Another name for the figure of speech Dipaka.

दीर्घ + अपाङ्ग a. One with long side glances (a deer.)

दीर्घ + अपेक्षिन् a. Very considerate, careful.

दीर्घ + चतुरस्रः An oblong.

दीर्घ + तमस् N. of a sage.

दीर्घ + द्वेबिन् One who cherishes hatred for long time.

दीर्घ + पत्रकः 1. Sugar-cane.
2. A kind of garlic.

दीर्घ + पुच्छः A serpent.

दीर्घ + बाहुः Having long arms.

दीर्घ + वच्छिका A shark, crocodile.

दुःख + गतम् Adversity.

दुःख + जीविन् a. Living in distress.

दुःख + त्रयम् The three fold misery; आधिभौतिक, अधिदैविक and आध्यात्मिक ।

दुःख + दुःखम् (inst.) With great difficulty.

दुःख + दुःखी a. One who is distressed by the sorrow (of others परदुःखदुःखी)

दुःख + दुःखिन् Having sorrows in secession.

दुःख + लघ्य a. Difficult to cut.

दुःखाकृत Oppressed; N. 22. 138.

दुकूल+पट्टः A silken belt or head-band.

+दुन्दुभिः N. of one of the Sanvastaras (years).

दुर्+अक्षरम् Inauspicious word.

दुर्+अपवादः Scandal.

दुर्+अवच्छदः *a.* Difficult to be concealed.

दुर्+अवसित *a.* Limitless, immeasurable.

दुर्+आढय *a.* Impoverished person.

दुर्+आधिः (m) Distress, mental worry.

दुर्+आपूर *a.* Insatiable.

दुर्+आमोद Bad scent.

दुर्+आवर्तं Difficult to be brought round or convinced.

दुर्+आसद *a.* Unassailable.

दुर्+उदय *a.* Appearing with great difficulty.

दुर्+उदकं *a.* Having bad consequences.

दुर्+उपसर्पिन् *a.* Making a careless approach.

दुर्+गुणितम् Not properly trained; शस्त्रं दुर्गुणितं यथा Avimāraka 2.4.

दुर्+गोष्ठी Evil company.

दुर्+नयः 1. Evil strategy. 2. Immorality. 3. Haughtiness.

दुर्+नृप A bad king.

दुर्+न्यस्त Badly arranged.

दुर्+बाध *a.* Unrestrained.

दुर्+बुध *a.* Evil-minded.

दुर्+भिवज्यम् Incurability; Bri. Up. 4. 3. 14.

दुर्+मङ्ग *a.* Obstinate.

दुर्+मरम् An unnatural or difficult death.

दुर्+मर्षित *a.* Provoked.

दुर्+मैत्र Hostile.

दुर्+ग्रामः A colony of servants around a brahmin settlement; Māna. 10. 79. 80.

दुर्+विद्ध Irregularly perforated or cut.

दुर्+विमर्श *a.* Difficult to be examined.

दुर्+विवाहः An irregular matrimony.

दुर्+व्यवहृतिः Calumny.

दुरोणम् (Vedic) A residence; अतिथिदुरोणसद् Rv. 4. 40. 5.

दुषक *a.* Irreligious.

दोषः+अक्षरम् Accusing word.

दोषः+आविष्कारणम् Highlighting the defects.

दोषः+निरूपणम् Pointing out defects.

दुस्+उपस्थानम् Inaccessible.

दुस्+कुलम् A low family; स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि MS. 2. 238.

दुस्+कूह *a.* Hypocritical; Bu. Ch. 1. 18.

दुस्+क्रीत *a.* Not properly purchased.

दुस्+चिक्वम् An astrological term for the third Rāśi from the Lagna.

दुस्+प्रक्रिया Little authority; Raj. T. 8. 4.

दुस्+प्रतीक Difficult to recognise.

दुस्+प्रद *a.* Causing pain or evil; अद्य भीताः पलायन्तु दुष्यप्रदास्ते Rām. 2. 106. 29.

दुस्+मरम् A sad or untimely demise.

दुस्+सयः 1. A dog. 2. cock.

दुस्+संस्थित *a.* Very reprehensible to look at.

दुस्+स्थम् *ind.* Ill, unwell; दुःस्थं तिष्ठति यच्च पथ्यमधुना कर्तास्मि Amaru.

दुग्ध+अक्षः A kind of precious stone.

दुग्ध+कृपिका A kind of cake.

दुहिलितिका A variety of animal skin with hair; Kau. A. 2. 11.

दूतः+काव्यम् A poem with the theme of sending a messenger like the Meghaduta.

दूतः+वधः (—वधा) Killing a messenger; दूतवधां विगर्हता Rām. 6. 53.

दूतः+संपात (संप्रेषणम्) Sending a messenger.

दूत्यम् The function of a Dūta.

दूर+अपेत *a.* Quite out of question; that which does not arise in a context.

दूर+आगत *a.* Coming from a distance.

दूर+उत्तरित *a.* Driven far away.

दूर+गामित् *m.* An arrow.

दूर+पात (पातिन्) *a.* One who can shoot from a distance शास्त्रं विद्विरनाघृष्यो दूरपाती दृढव्रतः Mb. 5. 165. 25.

दूर+पातनम् Shooting to a distance.

दूर+श्रवणम् (श्रुतिः) Hearing from a distance (Considered as one of the Siddhis).

दूर+श्रवस् *a.* Renowned far and wide.

दूरता, दूरतात्वम् Remoteness, distance.

दृढकः An improvised oven in the ground.

दृढ+घृतिः Resolute.

दृढ+नाभः A mantra for curbing the effect of an Astra; Rām. 1. 29. 5.

दृढ+पृष्ठकः A tortoise.

दृढ+भूमि A person who has qualified himself for certain initiation by his perseverance Tapas.

दृढ+भेदिन् (—वेदिन्) A good archer.

दृढ+मन्यु One who has intense anger; भागवाय दृढमन्यवे पुनः R. 11. 46.

दृढ+वृक्षः The cocoanut tree.

दृतिः *m.*, *f.* A syringe or syphon; ता देवरानुत्त सखीन्सिपिचुर्दृतीभिः Bhāg 10. 75. 17.

दपं+उपशान्तिः Putting down one's pride.

दर्श-दर्शम् *ind.* At every sight.

दर्शपूर्णमासन्यायः The rule by which an act which is capable of producing in many results can produce only one at a time

and not all simultaneously; MS. 4. 3. 25-28.

+ दर्शनम् Assertion, statement; दर्शनादर्शनयोश्च दर्शनं प्रमाणम् ŚB. on MS. 10. 7. 36.

दर्शनीय+तमः One who is most charming to look at; दर्शनीयतमं शान्तं Bhāg.

दर्शनीय+मानित् *a.* One who is concited about his appearance. दिदृक्षा *f.* Desire to see.

दिदृक्षुः One who is desirous to see.

दृश्+अञ्जलः A side-long glance.

दृश्+छत्रम् An eye-lid.

दृश्+निमोलनम् A kind of children's play.

दृश्+प्रसादा A blue stone used for a collyrium.

दृश्+संगमः Meeting of the glances.

दृशालुः The Sun.

+दृश्यम् One of the varieties of Kavya literature which is fit to be seen as against श्रव्यम् ।

दृश्य+इतर *a.* Invisible.

दृश्य+स्थापित *a.* Placed conspicuously so that nobody would miss it. दृश्यस्थापितमृद्भक्षिभाण्ड-मृगाजिनाम् Ks. 24. 92.

दृष्ट+सारम् *a.* That whose strength is proved. दृष्टसारमथ रुद्रकामुके R. XI.

+दृष्टिः *f.* A theory, doctrine (Same as दर्शनम्).

दृष्टि+प्रसादः The favour of a glance.

दृष्टि+मण्डलम् 1. The pupil of the eye. 2. Area of vision.

दृष्टि+रागः The expression of the eyes; भवन्तमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽभ्याः दृष्टिरागः Ś. 2. 11-12.

दृष्टि+संभेदः Mutual glance; त्वयापि न निरूपिता अनयोर्दृष्टिसंभेदः Māb. 7.

दृष्ट+अश्मन् The mill stone which is inmovable.

दृष्ट+सारम् Iron; दृष्टसारस्तत्वा-मृतमपि Mv. 6. 52.

+देव A husband's brother (Same as देवर)

देव+अर्पणम् 1. An offering unto the Gods. 2. The Veda; Com. on Mb. 13. 86. 17.

देव+कुसुमम् A natural hollow in the rocks.

देव+गान्धारी N. of a musical Rāga.

देव+ग्रहः A class of spirits which cause madness or Unmāda.

देव+तर्पणम् Offerings of water to Gods.

देव+दैवत्य Destined for the God.

देव+धिष्यम् A chariot of the Gods.

देव+नक्षत्रम् N. of the first 14 Nakṣatra in the Southern quarter.

देव+निन्दा Atheism.

देव+निर्माल्यम् Used in offering to a God (garland etc.)

देव+पुरोहितः Planet Jupiter.

देव+प्रसूत A product of Nature like water.

देव+भोगः Heavenly joy.

देव+माया Divine illusion; तं देवमायामिव वीरमोहिनीं Bhāg. X.

देव+मार्गः 1. Air or sky 2. Anus; देवमार्गं च दर्शितम् Rāma. 5. 62.

देव+रातः An epithet of Parīkṣit.

देव+लक्ष्मम् The Brāhminical thread.

देव+सत्यम् Divine truth.

देव+हः The left ear; Bhāg. 4. 25. 51.

देवितव्य *a.* To be gambled.

देवी+पुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.

देवी+भागवतम् N. of a Purāṇa recognised as one among the Mahāpurāṇas.

देवी+माहात्म्यम् The Saptasāti which is a part of the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.

देशः+अटनम् Travelling through a country.

देशः+कण्टकः A public evil.

देश+कालज्ञ One who knows the proper place and time to do a thing.

देश+विद्ध Properly perforated (pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

देव+वृत्तम् A circle depending upon its relative position to the place of the observer.

+देशकः An indication, reminder.

देशकपटुम् A mushroom.

देशिक+रूपिणी *f.* Goddess in the form of a teacher, An epithet of Lalitā.

देष्टव्य *a.* To be pointed or indicated.

देहः+आसवः Urine.

देहः+कृत् 1. The five elements 2. Father; अनरण्यस्य देहकृत् Bhāg. 9. 7. 4.

देहः+तन्त्र *a.* One who has assumed a Corporal existence.

देहः+पातः Death.

देहः+भेदः Death.

देहः+यापनम् Fostering the body.

देहः+विसर्जनम् Death.

देहः+वृत्तम् The navel.

देहः+सारः Marrow.

देहिका A kind of insect.

देक्ष *a.* Pertaining to a sacrificial vow (like अग्निषोम)

देप Relating to a lamp.

देव+इज्य *a.* Sacred to Jupiter.

देव+ऊडा A woman married according to the rituals of Daivavivāha.

देव+चिन्ता Fatalism.

देव+दत्त *a.* Inborn, natural.

देव+रक्षित *a.* Protected by the Gods; अरक्षितं तिष्ठति देवरक्षितम् Subhāṣ.

देव+विद् *m.* An Astrologer.

देव+हत्त *a.* Hated by Gods ill fated; सुरक्षितं देवहत्तं विनश्यति Subhāṣ.

देवत+सरित् The Ganges.

देवसिक *a.* One day's occurrence.

देवाकरिः 1. Planet Saturn.
2. Yama 3. River Yamunā.

+देशिकः One instructed by a preceptor.

दोषकम् N. of a metre consisting of 10 syllabic instances of three भण्ण and one गुरु।

दोलाचल + चित्तवृत्तिः a. One whose mind is vacillating like a swing.

दोलाचल + यन्त्रम् A device to prepare some drugs.

दोला + लोल a. Uncertain.

+दोस् A measure of 18 inches: Matanga L. 10. 14.

दोहद + दुःख The strain of pregnancy; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःख-शीलताम् R. 3. 6.

दोहधरी N. of a planetary combination considered auspicious.

दोर्जन Pertaining to a wicked person.

दौर्भिक्षम् Famine.

दौर्बल्यम् Disobedience.

दौस्थ्यम् Distressed state.

दोहदिकः A landscape gardener; N. 6. 61.

द्यु + पथः The aerial route.

द्यु + रत्नम् An epithet of Sun.

द्यु + सैन्धवः The Uccaiśravas, (horse of Indra).

द्युत + धर्मः The gambling laws.

द्युत + मण्डलम् The gambling den.

द्युत + लेखकः One who records the score in gambling.

द्यो + कारः An architect.

द्रङ्गः A city, town; Raj. T.

द्रवत् a. 1. Running, swift.
2. Trickling, oozing, dripping.

द्रविः One who melts metal (Vedic)

द्रविड + शिशुः A Dravida child, An epithet of Manikka-Vācaka, a Saivite saint; दया वत्या दत्तं द्रविडशिशुरास्वाद्य तव यत् Saundaryā Laharī.

द्रविणम् + उदयः Acquirement of wealth.

द्रविणम् + उदस् Fire.

+द्रव्यम् A verse from the Rg. Veda used for a Sāman; द्रव्य-शब्दस्तु छन्दोगैः ऋक्षु आचरितः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 14.

द्रव्य + शुद्धिः Purity of an article used for a religious purpose.

द्रष्टुकाम (द्रष्टुमनस्) Desirous of seeing; The suffix तुम् is dropped before काम and मतस् according to Pāṇini.

द्राक् + केन्द्रम् The distance of a planet from the point of its greatest velocity.

द्राक्षा + आसत्रः A spirituous liquor used as a tonic.

द्राक्षा + पाकः A variety of poetic style where the construction is simple and sweet as against तारिकेलपाकः

द्राघिलः A bear.

द्राह्यायणः N. of a sage who has written a Śrauta Sūtra text for a sect of Sāmavedins.

द्रु + पाद a. Large-footed.

द्रुत + गति a Going quickly.

द्रुत + मध्या Same as द्रुतविलम्बितम्।

द्रुमः + अजङ्गम् The Karṇikāra tree.

द्रुमः + खण्डः (—पण्डः) A grove of trees.

द्रुमः + निर्यासः A kind of incence.

द्रुमः + वासिन् A monkey.

द्रवकाणः (द्रेष्काणः) One-third part of the period of a Rāśi.

द्रोणकम् A fortified city on a sea-shore.

द्रोणपत्र a. Hospitable.

द्रोण्यम् A kind of salt.

द्रोहिक Fit to be hated.

+द्रन्दम् Aside. secluded place; द्रन्दे होतु वक्तव्यम् Rām. 7. 103. 13.

द्रन्द + आलापः A dialogue between two persons.

द्रन्द + गर्भः A Bahuvrīhi compound having a Dvandva compound within.

द्रन्द + दुःखम् The misery caused by the opposite feelings like pain and pleasure.

द्वार + ग a. Standing at the door.

द्वार + बाहुः A door-post.

द्वारम् + अररिः The leaf of a door.

द्वारम् + वंशः The cross-beam of a door.

द्वि + अन्तर a. Intervened by two factors.

द्वि + अवर a. A minimum of two.

द्वि + आम्नातः a. Twice mentioned.

द्वि + आहिक a. Recurring on alternate days (fever).

द्वि + एकान्तरम् u. Separated by two or by one degree; द्वयेकान्तरासु जातानां धर्म्यं विद्यादिमं विधिम् MS. 10. 7.

द्वि + कर a. Serving two purposes.

द्वि + कार्षापणिक a. Worth two Kārṣāpaṇas (Coins)

द्वि + चन्द्रबीः The illusion of seeing two moons due to some eye-defect,

द्वि + द्विजः A Brahmacārin.

द्वि + जातिः Having to wives.

द्वि + फालबद्धः Hair parted in two.

द्वि + बाहुः Human being; Ks. 53. 94.

द्वि + भातम् Twi-light.

द्वि + मुनि ind. The two Munis, Pāṇini and Kātyāyana.

द्वि + वक्त्रः A double-faced serpent.

द्वि + वर्गः The pair of Prakriti and Puruṣa.

द्वि + व्यास a. Two fathoms long.

द्वि + रथ (—ष्ट) a. Conveying two senses; भवन्ति च द्विष्टानि वाक्यानि ŚB. on Ms. 4. 3. 4.

द्विकः 1. A crow. 2. A cakravāka bird.

द्विक+पृष्ठः The two humped camel.

द्वितीय+गामी *a.* That which is applicable to a second object; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3, 49.

द्वेष+स्थ *a.* Betraying hatred.

द्वीप+वासिन् The Khanjari bird.

द्वौकीकरणम् Separating into two.

द्वैहकाल्यम् The characteristic of being performed in two days as against ऐककाल्यम् ।

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धमिति *ind.* In a moment, suddenly.

धनम्+आदानम् Receiving money.

धनम्+आशा *f.* Desire for wealth.

धनम्+धान्यम् Money and grain.

धनम्+सूः *m.* The fork-tailed shrike.

+धनिन् *a.* The Vaiśya class;

ऊहजा धनितो राजन् Mb. 12. 296. 6.

धनुस्+आसनम् A Yogic pose.

धनुस्+ग्रहम् A cubit of 27 Angulas.

धन्वनम् 1. A bow. 2. A rainbow. 3. The zodiac sign of Sigattarius.

धमधमाय Devour, To blaze.

+धरः A sword.

धररम् Poison.

धरणी+तलम् The surface of the earth.

धरणी+विजो जस् *m.* A king.

+धरा The ground, floor.

धरा+उपस्थः The surface of the earth.

धरित्री+भूत् *m.* A king.

धर्मः+अक्षरम् Holy Mantra.

धर्मः+अपदेश Under the pretext of observing Dharma; धर्मापदेशान् त्यजतश्च राज्यम् Rām. V. 38.

धर्म+अयनम् Course of law.

धर्म+अहन् Yesterday.

धर्मः+आकूतम् N. of a commentary on Rāmāyaṇa.

धर्मः+ईप्सुः Wishing to gain religious merit.

धर्म+उपचायिन् *a.* Religious.

धर्म+च्छलः Fraudulent violation of law.

धर्म+दक्षिणा Fee for instruction in Dharma.

धर्म+परिणामः Rise of righteous conduct in the heart (Jainism).

धर्मः+प्रतिरूपकः A pseudo Dharma.

धर्मः+प्रधान *a.* Eminent in piety.

धर्म+प्रेक्ष्यः *a.* Religious or Virtuous.

धर्मः+बाह्यः *a.* Contrary to religion.

धर्मः+शुद्धिः Purity of conduct.

धर्मः+सनयः Legal obligation.

धर्मः+सूत्रम् A treatise on Purva-mīmāṃsā by Jaimini.

+धर्षणम् Overpowering defeat; धर्षणं यत्र न प्राप्तो रावणो राक्षसेश्वरः Rām. 7. 31. 3.

धातुः+गर्भः (—स्तपः) A receptacle for ashes.

धातुः+चूर्णम् Mineral powder.

धातुः+प्रसवत *a.* Devoted to alchemy.

धातुकः Bitumen.

+धातु Fate, destiny.

धात्री+पुष्पिका N. of a tree.

धान्यम्+खलः Threshing floor.

धान्यम्+चौरः A stealer of corn.

धान्यम्+मुष्टिः A handful of grains.

धामन्+मानिन् *a.* Believing in a material existence; नैवेदितुं प्रभुर्भूम्न ईश्वरो धाममानिनाम् Bhāg. 3. 11. 38.

धामवत् *a.* Powerful, strong; पुरस्सरा धामवतां यशोधनाः Ki. 1. 43.

धाम्या *f.* 1. A kind of prayer chanted during the kindling of sacrificial fire. 2. Fuel; क्रोधान्ती निजतातानिग्रहकथाधाम्यासमुद्दीपिते Rām. ch 2. 86, N. 1. 56.

+धारणम् A charm to assuage pain.

धारणम्+यन्त्रम् A kind of amulet.

+धारणा One of the Yogaṅgas.

धारणा+आत्मक *a.* One who easily composes himself.

धारयिष्णुता Patience.

+धारा N. of a city in Mālwa.

धारा+आवर्तः A whirlpool.

धारा+ईश्वरः King Bhoja.

धारा+संपातः Incessant shower.

धारा+शीत *a.* (Milk) Cooled after having been milked.

धामिकः 1. A judge. 2. A bigot. 3. A juggler.

धावितृ *m.* A runner; गोवोद्धारं धावितारं तुरङ्गी Mb. 11. 26. 5.

धित *a.* 1. Placed, bestowed. 2. Satisfied, pleased.

धिक्+वादः A reproachful speech, censure.

धिष्ठित *a.* 1. Well-placed, entrenched; शाल्वो वैहायसं चापि तत्पुंरं व्यूहाधिष्ठितः Mb. 3. 15. 3. 2. Lodged, fixed.

+धीः The fifth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.

धीः+विममः Hallucination.

धुम्बुकम् A hole in the trunk of a tree which is a mark of decay.

धुम्बुरिः *f.* A particular musical instrument.

धुर्ध+बाहः A beast for draught.

धुर्यता Leadership.

धूकः Incense.

धूत+गुणः *a.* One who has transcended the three Guṇas.

धूपः+नेत्रम् A smoking pipe.

धूप+वर्तितः A kind of cigarette.

धूम+उपहृत Rendered Blind by smoke.

धूमः+निर्ममम् A chimney.

धूमः+महिषो Fog, mist.

धूमः+योनिः A cloud.

धूमरो Mist, fog.

+धूम्रः A camel.

धूलि+धूसरितः *a.* Rendered grey by dust; गोधूलिधूसरितकोमलकुन्तलाग्रम् Kṛiṣṇa Karmāmṛta.

+धृ 1. 6 Ā. To intend in mind.

+धृत *p. p.* Resolved, firm; रिपुनिग्रहे धृतः Rām. 4. 27. 47

धृत+उत्सेक *a.* Haughty.

धृत+एकवेणि *a.* Bearing a single braid of hair; Ś. 7. 21.

धृत+गर्भ *a.* Pregnant.

धृत+मानस *a.* Firm-minded.

धृतिः 1. N. of a metre.

2. N. of the number 18.

धृष्टकेतुः N. of Dhṛṣṭadyumna's son.

धृष्टवादिन् *a.* Speaking fearlessly.

+धेनुः *f.* A mare; ŚB. on MS.

7. 4. 7.

+धेनुका Pārvaṭī.

+धेय To be implemented, to be applied; अव्याकुलं प्रकृतमुत्तरधेयकर्म Śi. 5. 60.

धैर्य+कलित *a.* Steady, unperturbed.

धैर्य+वृत्तिः Steady, conduct.

धौत+अपाङ्ग *a.* Having the edges of the eyes illuminated; Me. 46.

धौत+आत्मन् *a.* Pure-hearted.

धौतेयम् Rock-salt.

धौम्यः N. of a Ṛṣi.

ध्यान+धिष्य *a.* Fit to practise Dhyāna.

ध्यान+मुद्रा A prescribed pose for meditation.

+ध्रुव 1. Peg; Nm. 2. N. of an astrological Yoga.

+ध्रुवम् Fixed point.

+ध्रुवा A bow string.

ध्रुव+केतुः A kind of meteor.

ध्रुव+गतिः With a fixed course.

ध्रुव+मण्डलम् The polar region.

ध्रुव+षट्पिः The axis of the poles.

ध्रुव+शीलः *a.* Having a fixed residence.

ध्वंस+अभावः Non-existence caused by the destruction of an object.

ध्वंस+कारिन् 1. Destroying. 2. Violating.

ध्वस्त+अक्ष *a.* Whose eyes are sunk (as in death), प्रकीर्णकेशं ध्वस्ताक्षम् Bhāg. 7. 2. 30.

+ध्वजः Part of a sword.

ध्वज+आरोहणम् Hoisting a flag.

ध्वज+आरोहः A kind of decoration on a flag.

ध्वज+उच्छ्रयः Hypocrisy.

+ध्वजिन् A hypocrite; M. 12. 158. 18.

ध्वनि+नाला 1. A lute. 2. A kind of long drum.

ध्वान्त+जालम् The cover of night.

न

नष्ट *a.* Harmful, destructive.

नहसः A God kind to his devotees; com. on Mb. 1. 170. 15.

+नकुलः A low-born; नकुलः पाण्डु-तनये सपभुक् कुलहीनयोः Nm.

नकुल+ईशः A mode of Tantric worship.

नकुल+द्वेषो A serpent; नकुलद्वेषी तथा पिशुनः Vāsavadattā.

नक्तम्+तन *a.* Nocturnal.

नक्रः—केतनः God of love.

नक्रः+मक्षिका An aquatic fly.

नक्षत्रम्+इष्टिः N. of a sacrifice.

नक्षत्रम्+उपजीविन् An astrologer. नक्षत्रम्+भोगः The period of a Nakṣatra.

नक्षत्रम्+लोकः The region of the stars.

नखः+न्यासः Inserting the nails.

नगः+आपगा (—नदी) A mountain river.

नगरम्+मण्डना A courtesan.

नगरिन् m. Lord of a town.

नग्नहु n. Ferment for the preparation of spirits.

नग्न+आचार्यः *a.* A minstrel.

नग्न+चर्या A vow to be naked.

नटनारायणः N. of a musical Rāga.

नटवत् *a.* Behaving like an actor.

नडः+मीनः A kind of fish.

नड्वाभूः *f.* Pavement.

नत+नाभिः *a.* Slender; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरुद्धं Ku. 1. 38.

नत्यूहः A kind of bird; Rām. 2. 56. 9.

नत्रम् A kind of dance.

नदी+कूलम् A river-side.

नदी+तर *a.* Crossing a river.

नदी+मार्गः The course of a river.

नदी+मुखम् The mouth of a river.

ननान्दूपतिः The husband of a husband's sister.

+नन्दकः N. of a gem.

नन्दन+जम् Yellow sandal-wood.

नन्दन+द्रुम A wish yielding tree. of the heavens.

नन्दन+वनम् The divine grove.

नन्दिः+देवी N. of a Himalyan peak.

नन्दि+नागरी N. of a script.

नन्दि+पुराणम् N. of an Upa-purāṇa.

+नन्दिवर्धनः A friend.

नन्दिन्+सुतः The sage Vyāḍi.

नन्दी *f.* N. of Durgā.

नभस्+रूप *a.* Gloomy, dark.

नभस्+वीथी The aerial path.

नभिः A wheel.

नमस्+चमसः 1. A kind of sacrificial cake. 2. The moon.

नम्र+नासिका Fat-nosed.

नयनम्+अञ्चलः The corner of the eye.

नयनम्+चरितम् The eye glances.

नयनम्+जम् Tears.

नयनम्+बुद्बुदम् The eye-ball.

+नरः The individual soul.

नर+चिह्नम् The moustaches.

नर+देवः A king.

नरकः+चतुर्दशी The Deepavali day.

नरकः+वासः Stay in the hell.

नराचः N. of metre.

नरदंठकः N. of a metre.

नर्मन्+आलापः A jovial chat.

नर्मन्+उक्तिः A jocular expression.

नर्मन्+स्फोट 1. The first symptoms of love; 2. Pimples.

नर्मन् Deno. To entertain.

नर्मयितम् Sport, pastime.

+नलः 1. N. of year. 2. A measure of length.

नलः+तूला A kind of aquatic animals.

नलः+पाकः The delicious cooking of Nala the king (used to praise the quality of cooking).

नलिका A tube.

+नलिनी 1. Myst. 2. N. of one of the nostrils. 3. The city of Indra.

नलिनी+दलम् (पत्रम्) A leaf of the lotus.

नव+द्वीपः N. of a place in Bengal.

नव+श्राद्धम् A Śrāddha performed on odd days after death.

नवीभावः Becoming new.

नवन्+कपालः A cake-offering prepared in nine potsherds; Ait. Br. 1. 15.

नवन्+ग्व Nine fold.

नवन्+चण्डिक f. The nine forms of Durgā; Śailaputrī, Brahmacārini, Skandamātā, Candra-ghanṭā, Kūsmāṇḍā, Kātyāyanī, Mahāgauṇī, Kālarātri, Siddhidā.

नवन्+धातु Nine metals.

नवन्+पञ्चमम् An inauspicious horoscopic set-up for marriage where the Janma Rāśi of the bride is the 5th or 9th from that of the groom.

नष्ट+चन्द्रः The fourth day of the Bhādrapada when looking at the moon is prohibited.

नष्ट+दृष्टि a. Blind.

नष्ट+धी a. Forgetful, inattentive.

नष्ट+बीज a. Impotent.

नष्ट+रूप a. Invisible.

नशाकः A kind of crow.

नाक+नदी The heavenly Ganges.

नाक+नारी An Apsarā.

नाक+लोकः The heavenly region.

नाकुः+जः The sage Vālmiki.

+नाग A trumpet.

+नागम् A kind of Coitus.

नागः+आरूढः a. Riding upon an elephant.

नागः+केतुः epithet of Karmā.

नागः+द्वीपम् N. of a Dvīpa in the Bhārata Varṣa.

नागः+नासोह A lady with beautiful thighs resembling the trunk of an elephant in shape.

नागः+पर्णी The betel plant.

नागः+बन्धः N. of a metre.

नागः+रिपुः Garuḍa.

+नागरकः A City-father.

नागरकाः Planets opposed to each other.

नागरवृत्तिः Decorum of a citizen.

नागार्जुनः N. of a Buddhist teacher.

नागोजीभट्टः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

नाटकम्+प्रपञ्चः Set-up for a drama.

नाटकम्+प्रयोगः Enactment of a drama.

नाटकम्+रङ्गः A dramatic stage.

नाटकम्+लक्षणम् the various rules governing a dramatic composition.

नाट्यम्+अङ्गानि The ten parts of a dance.

नाट्यम्+आगारम् A dancing hall.

नाट्यम्+रासकम् A kind of one-act play.

नाट्यम्+वेदः The science of dramaturgy.

नाडी+चक्रम् A group of nervous centres in the body like the Muḍādhāra etc.

नाडी+पात्रम् A water clock.

नाडी+ग्रन्थः A book on Nāḍi school of Astrology.

नाणकम्+परीक्षा Coin-testing.

नाणकम्+परीक्षिन् An assayer.

नाथितम् Demand, request.

नानर्दमान् a. Sounding loudly.

नाना+आश्रय a. Having many abodes.

नाना+गोत्र a. (pl.) Belonging to various Gotras.

नाना+धर्मन् a. Having different customs.

नाना+भाव a. Of different nature.

नानात्वम् The state of diversity.

नान्दन a. Pleasing; सैषा विदृतिर्नाम द्वास्तदेतन्नोन्दनम् Ait. Up. 3. 12.

नाभागः N. of a king, son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Ambaiṣa.

नाभस्वत a. Relating to the wind.

+नाभिः A field.

नाभिः+गन्धः The smell of the musk.

नाभिः+वर्षम् N. of one of the nine Varṣas of Jambūdvīpa.

नाभोगः 1. A God. 2. A snake; नाभोगभोज्यो हरिणाधिरूढः सोऽयं गरुत्मानिव राजतीन्दुः Rām. ch. 6. 84.

नामन्+अवशेष a. That which is existing only in name.

नायकायते Denom. Ā. 1. To play the part of a hero. 2. To serve the purpose of a central gem in a necklace.

नाराचः 1. A road running towards the east. 2. A metallic bolt to fasten an idol to its seat.

नारायणः+अस्त्रम् N. of a missile.

नारायणः+सूक्तम् N. of the Puruṣasūkta hymn.

नारी+नाथ a. Having a woman as the sole owner or authority.

नारी+मणिः Gem among ladies.

नाला+यन्त्रम् 1. A cannon. 2. A syphon.

नासत्यौ m. (du) The Aświns who are the divine physicians.

नासा+अन्तिक Reaching to the nose.

नासा+वेधः Perforation of the nose.

नासिकः N. of a sacred place in Mahārāṣṭra.

नाहलः An outcast.

निःशस्त्र a. Bereft of all Kṣatriyas.

निःशङ्क a. Free from fear or hesitation.

निःशब्द a. Noiseless.

निःशस्त्र a. Unarmed.

+निःश्रेयसम् Faith, belief.

निःसंशय *a.* Certain.

निःसंग *a.* 1. Unattached

2. Free. 3. Selfless.

निःसत्त्व *a.* 1. Unsubstantial.

2. Weak. 3. Insignificant.

निःसीमन् *a.* Limitless.

निःस्नेह *a.* 1. Dry. 2. Cold.

निःस्पन्द *a.* Motionless.

निःस्पृह *a.* 1. Free from desire.

2. Contented.

निःस्व *a.* Pennyless.

निःस्वन *a.* Soundless.

निःस्वनः Sound.

निकट+वर्तिन् Situated nearby.

निकषणः Same as निकषः

निकषायित Considered as an authority or touchstone for something (eg. वैदुष्यनिकषायितेयं सभा)

+निकाशः 1. Light. 2. Secret;

निकाशस्तु प्रकाशे स्यात् सदृशे रहसि स्मृतः Nm.

निकृष्ट+कर्मन् *a.* One who indulges in despicable acts.

निकृन्दिता *a.* A defective recitation.

+निक्षिप्त *p. p.* Appointed.

निखिलेन *ind.* Completely, totally.

निगादः Recitation.

निगमः 1. Vow; स्वनिगममपहाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकर्तुमवच्छ्रितो Bhāg. 1. 9. 37. 2. Obtainment; पन्था मन्निगमः स्मृतः Bhāg. 11. 19. 42.

निगमनसूत्रम् The aphorism which forms the conclusion in a syllogism.

निगमात् *ind.* In short, in brief; Bhāg. 10. 13. 39.

निगूष् To conceal.

निगोर्ण-चारिन् *a.* Walking in cognito.

निगोजाहकः A scorpion.

+निग्रहः Transgressing; निग्रहा-दर्मशास्त्राणां Mb. 12. 24. 13.

+निग्रहणम् War.

निघ्नान् *a.* One who destroys.

+निघ्नित Constipated.

+निचुल 1. A lotus. 2. A coconut tree; Nm.

निचुल्य To encase, cover; निजां वीणां वाणीं निचुलयति चोलेन निभताम् Saundarya-Laharī.

+नितम्बः The sounding board of a Viṇā.

नितान्तः+कठिन *a.* Very hard. severe.

नित्य+अनुबद्ध *a.* Always associated.

नित्य+अनुवादः A bare statement; MS. 4. 1. 45.

नित्य+अभियुक्त Perpetually absorbed in something.

नित्य+कालम् *ind.* At all times.

नित्य+जात *a.* Constantly born; अथ चैनं नित्यजातं Bg. 2. 26.

नित्य+बुद्धिः *a.* Considering any thing as constant.

नित्य+भावः Eternity.

नित्य+समः The view that all things remain the same.

+निदाघः The internal heat.

निदाघ+धामन् The sun; निदाघ-धामानमिवाधिदीधितिम् Śi. 1. 24.

निर्दिशित *a.* Shown, illustrated, proved.

निर्दिशन् *a.* Guiding, setting example to; सतां बुद्धिं पुरस्कृत्य सर्वलोकनिर्दिशिनीं Rām. 2. 108. 18.

निद्रा+दरिद्र *a.* Suffering from sleeplessness.

+निधनम् The sixth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.

निधानम् A deposit.

निन्दनम्+उपमा A comparison which implies condemnation.

+निपत् 1 P. To be miscarried (as the foetus).

+निपाकः Perspiration.

+निपातः Coming together; यासामेव निपातेन कललं नाम जायते Mb. 12. 320. 115.

निफेनम् Opium.

निर्बिहत Destroyed, removed; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निर्बहिताहसा Śi. 1. 29.

निर्बिडित 1. Rendered heavy, crowded, thick. 2. Pressed close to; लङ्काभर्तुर्निर्बिडित B. R. 5. 19,

+निभूत Inactive.

निभूत आचार *a.* Of resolute conduct.

निभूत+स्थित *a.* Standing unobserved.

निमः A wooden pin.

निमित्त 1. Caused (same as निर्मित) 2. Measured.

+निमित्तम् 1. Means of knowledge; तस्य निमित्तपरीष्टः MS. 1. 1. 3. 2. Function; एतान्येव निमित्तानि मुनीनामूर्ध्वरेतसाम् Mb. 12. 61. 6.

निमित्त+ज्ञः An astrologer who bases his predictions on omens.

निमित्त+नैमित्तिकम् Cause and effect.

निमित्त+मात्रम् The mere instrumental cause; Bg. 11. 33.

निमेषान्तरम् The interval of a moment.

+निम्न A mean act; निम्नेष्वीहां करिष्यन्ति Mb. 3. 190. 26.

निम्न+अभिमुख *a.* Flowing towards a lower level; Ku. 5. 5.

निम्नित *n.* Deep, sunk.

निम्ब+पञ्चकम् The five products of the Nimba tree, i.e. leaves, flower, bark, fruit and root.

निम्बकः+पञ्चकम् The five varieties of lime.

+नियत 1. Held back, fastened. 2. Dependent on. 3. (in gram.) Pronounced with Anudātta.

+नियमः 1. Keeping secret; मन्त्रस्य नियमं कुर्यात् Mb. 5. 141. 20. 2. Effort; Mb. 2. 46. 20.

नियमः+हेतुः A regulating cause.

+नियुक्त Used, employed.

नियोक्तव्य *a.* 1. To be entrusted with. 2. To be appointed. 3. To be prosecuted; MS. 8. 181.

+नियोगः 1. An invariable rule; न चैव नियोगो वृत्तिपक्षे निवृत्तः समास इति ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 5. 2. Right; Ki. 10. 16.

निरग्र (क) *a.* Divisible without remainder.

निरधिष्ठान Unsupported.

निरनुग्रह Unkind.

निरनुनासिकम् *a.* Not nasal.

निरनुनासिकम् *a.* N. of a work by Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa where no nasal sounds are used.

निरन्धस् *a.* Hungry; having no food.

निरपवाद *a.* 1. Blameless; without exception.

निरवसाद Cheerful.

निरायति: One whose end is fast approaching. निरयता लघुता निरयते: Ki. 2. 14.

निरारम्भ: *a.* Without any activity.

निरावर्ण *a.* Manifest, obvious.

निरुपभोग *a.* Without enjoyment.

निरुपाधिक *a.* Without attributes, absolute.

निर्दक्षिण्य *a.* Uncurteous.

निर्धौत *a.* Washed, cleansed;

निर्धौतदानामलगण्डभित्ति: R. 5. 43.

निर्नायक *a.* Having no leader.

निर्बीज *a.* Impotent.

निर्मन्तु *a.* Blemishless, innocent.

निर्मान *a.* 1. Without self-confidence; 2. Bereft of pride.

निलंकृति: Devoid of any ornamentation (in Rhet.)

निलक्ष्य *a.* Invisible.

निलून *a.* cut through.

निर्वत्सल *a.* Having no affection.

निर्विषङ्ग *a.* Not attached, indifferent.

निर्वृत्ति *f.* Accomplishment.

निर्वलक्ष्य *a.* Shameless.

निर्व्यवधान *a.* Uncovered (ground).

निर्व्यवस्थ *a.* Of inconsistent movement.

निर्व्यावृत्ति *a.* Not involving any return.

निर्बीड *a.* Shameless.

+निरय: Same as निलय: abode; निरयात्रियाद्विरो निरयादिव सानुज: Rām. ch. 2.

निरय: +वर्त्मन् *n.* Materialistic existence; यामां गृहे निरयवर्त्मनि वर्ततां व: Bhāg. 10. 32. 31.

निरस्त+संख्य *a.* Innumerable, beyond counting.

+निराकृत Despised.

+निरुद्ध Filled with.

निरुद्ध+वृत्ति: Obstructed in the function of; eg. बाष्पनिरुद्धवृत्ति-कण्ठम् ।

+निरोध: Extinction.

निरूपक *a.* 1. Observing, observer. 2. Determining factor.

+निरूपित Pointed against.

+निर्ऋति: *f.* 1. The Mūlā Nakṣatra. 2. N. of one of the 8 vasus. 3. N. of one of the 11 Rudras.

निर्मलित 1. Flowed out; 2. Dissolved, melted.

निर्णवत+बाहुवलय *a.* With polished bangles.

निर्णवत+मनस् *a.* Pure-hearted.

निर्णय: +उपमा *a.* Comparison based on inference; Kāu. 2. 27

+निर्वेश: Agreement, promise; Mb. 13. 23. 70.

निर्वेश्य *a.* 1. To be pointed out; 2. To be decided; 3. To be proclaimed; 4. That which deserves purification; सुरापानं ब्रह्महत्या...अनिर्देश्यानि मय्यन्ते Mb. 12. 165. 34.

निर्वृत्तनम् Heaving.

निर्वन्धपृष्ठ: Questioned insistently.

निर्वन्धिन् *a.* Insisting upon.

निर्वर्त्तनम् Threat, abuse, reproach.

निर्मायिन् *a.* crushing, churning, grinding.

निर्मा Value, measure, equivalent.

+निर्माणम् Coming into being; birth; पूर्वनिर्माणबद्धा हि कालस्य गतिरीदृशी Rām. 7. 106. 2.

निर्यत् *a.* Coming out, issuing.

+निर्याणम् A road leading out of a town.

निर्याणिक Conducive to emancipation.

निर्यामक: An assistant.

निर्योग: 1. Make up; निर्योगात् भूषणान्माल्यात् सर्वेभ्योऽर्घ्यं प्रदाय मे Prātimā 1. 26. 2. A rope used to tie a cow; Bhāg; 10. 21. 19.

निर्लोच्य *ind.* Having pondered.

+निर्वचनम् Praise; Mb. 1. 109. 23.

निर्वाय: Bestowing, offering.

निर्वासित *a.* Expelled, banished.

निर्वास्य *a.* Fit to be expelled.

निर्वापित Extinguished.

+निर्विश् 6. P. 1. To get oneself settled in a home; 2. To enter into; 3. To go forth; 4. To repay a debt; निर्वेष्टव्यं मया तत्र Mb. 5. 146. 15; 5. To live in Company; शुत्रूपणे प्रावृषि निर्विवक्ष ताम् Bhāg. 1. 5. 23.

+निर्विष्ट 1. Sticking in; 2 encamping.

+निर्वेश: 1. Entering; आत्म-निर्वेशमात्रेण तिर्यगतमुखलम् Bhāg. 10. 10. 26. 2. Revenging; Bhāg. 10. 44. 39.

निर्वारित *a.* Warded off.

निर्वृत्त+मात्र Just finished.

निर्व्यञ्जक *a.* Indicating, hunting; स्नेहस्य निर्व्यञ्जक: Mv. 5. 62.

निर्विद्ध *a.* 1. Wounded. 2. separated from each other.

निर्वेष 1. Penetration; 2. Insight.

निर्व्युषित *a.* Spent, passed away.

+निर्व्यूढ *p.p.* 1. Arrayed in order of battle; 2. Successful; 3. Pushed out.

+निर्व्यूढि: Highest point or degree.

निर्व्यूह: A peg. Mb. 3. 160. 39.

+निर्हरणम् Antidote.

+निर्हार: Deduction.

+निर्हार्त्ति A kind of fragrance surpassing all others.

निर्हार्ति: Shortening, Contracting.

+निलयनम् A house, residence.

निलायनम् Playing at hide and seek; Bhāg. 10. 11. 59.

निवाप+अन्नम्: Water offered by both hands as libation.

निवाप+अञ्जलि: Sacrificial food.

निवास+भूमि: Locality of residence.

निवास+रचना An edifice.

निवास+स्थानम् Place of dwelling.

+निवह: Killing, slaughter.

निवातकवचा: N. of a tribe vanquished by Arjuna.

+निविश 1. To throw, to shoot at; 2. To impress (on mind).

+निविष्ट: Cultivated (a country).

निवारक: Defender.

+निवृत् 1. Ā. To shorten (the hair).

+निवृत् Set (as the Sun).

निवृत्त+यौवन a. One who has been rejuvenated.

निशा+उषित a. One who has remained overnight.

निशा+रत्नम् 1. The moon; 2. camphor.

निशिचार: A goblin.

निशाय: Congregation.

निशारकम् 1. Evacuation by stools; 2. Air, wind; 3. Obstinacy, intransigence.

निश्चित+अर्थ a. 1. One who has made up his mind about; 2. Judging rightly.

निश्राण: A whet-stone.

निषाद: +स्थपतिन्याय: A rule by which when a compound could be dissolved as Karmadhāraya or Tatpuruṣa, the former is to be preferred to the latter.

निषेक: Distilled alcohol.

निषेक्त m. Father, begetter.

निषेधिन् a. 1. Disproving; 2. Excelling or surpassing.

+निष्कम् Departure; Nm.

निष्कल (music) inarticulate.

निष्कालनम् Driving away.

+निष्कृति: Reproach; स्त्रिया-स्तथापचारिण्या निष्कृति: स्यादद्वेषिका Mb. 12. 34. 30.

निष्कर्षम् Oppressing subjects by over-taxation.

निष्कान्त a. Gone out. 2. Come forth; अर्धनिष्कान्त एवासौ Durgā Saptasāti 3. 34.

निष्ठन: Groan, sigh; Rām. 7. 21. 12.

निष्ठापित a. Accomplished; Māl. 6.

निष्ठानित a. Spiced, pickled.

निष्ठित a. Spit upon; Bhāg. 11. 22. 59.

निष्पात: Throbbing.

निष्पन्द: The bond of friendship; आर्षोऽयं देवि निष्पन्दो Rām. 3. 55. 35.

निष्पूतम् A resting place built as charity.

निष्कोश a. Without a sheath.

निश्चक्रिक Without any trick, honest.

निष्पुष्यत्वम् Faultlessness.

निष्पक्व Well cooked.

निष्परामर्श a. Without advice, helpless.

निष्पुराण Unheard of, new.

निष्प्रतिग्रह Not accepting gifts.

निष्प्रत्याश Hopeless, despondent.

निष्प्रवणि Fresh from loom.

निःशर्कर Free from pebbles.

निःसह 1. Exhausted; 2. Intolerant.

निःसूत्र Helpless.

निःस्वन Soundless.

निःस्पर्श a. Hard, rough.

निःसर्ग: + निपुण a. Naturally clever.

+निस्फुट Kindled (as fire).

निस्तोद: Piercing, pricking, stinging.

निहित Encamped (as an army).

निहित+दण्ड one showing clemency.

+निहनव: Contradiction.

नोति: + शतकम् A collection of

100 verses on good conduct by Bhartṛhari.

नीच+गामिन् Following low courses.

नीरचर a. Aquatic.

नीरङ्गी f. Turmeric.

नीराजित Illuminated.

नील+पिट: A collection of Buddhist royal edicts and annals.

नील+स्नेह: Intense love.

+नीवि: (—वी) Prison.

नुत्ति: Eradication.

नूनम्+भाव: Probability.

नूनम्+भावात् ind. Probably

नृ+कार: Manly deed.

नृ+जग्ध a. Man-cater.

नृ+पाय्यम् A hall.

नृ+वाह्यम् A Palanquin.

नृतम्+हस्त: Position of the hands in dancing.

नेती The drawing of a thread through the nose and the mouth.

नेत्रम् 1. A bug; Nm. 2. A bark of a tree; Nm.

नेत्रम्+कर्मणम् A spell for the eyes.

नेत्रम्+चपल a. Restlessly winking.

नेत्र+पाक: Inflammation of the eyes.

नेत्र+बन्ध: Hood-winking.

नेत्र+श्वस् A serpent.

नेत्र्य Fit for the eyes.

नेदीयोमरण a. One whose death is imminent; Raj. T. 4. 31.

नेदिवस् a. Sounding.

नेपथ्यम्+गृहम् a. Toilet-room.

नेमि: + तुम्बारम् The felly and nave.

नेय a. 1. to be led; 2. Fit to be taught; अनेय: शिक्षयितुमयोग्य: Com. on Mb. 5. 74. 4.

नैककोटिसार: One who is worth many erores.

नैगम N. of a chapter in Yāskas Nirukta.

नैगम+काण्ड: Same as above.

नेद्र a. 1. Sleepy; 2. Closed.

नैमित्तिक+कर्मन् Periodical ceremony as against Nitay Karma.

नैमित्तिक + लयः A Brāhma deluge.

नैऋत्य *a.* Belonging to the South-West.

नैश्चिन्त्यम् Absence of care.

नैष्कृतिक A wood-cutter.

नैष्कर्म्यम् (in Buddh) Indifference to material pleasures.

नैष्ठिक Obligatory; Mb. 12. 63. 23.

नैष्ठिक + ब्रह्मचारिण One who is in life-long celibacy.

नैहारः Belonging to the fog.

नौः + क्रमः A bridge of boats.

न्यन्तः 1. Proximity; 2. Western side; Rām. 2. 68. 12.

न्यवग्रहः The accentless vowel at the end of the first number of a compound.

+न्यस्त 1. Put on, donned; 2. Having the low out tone (as a vowel).

न्यस्त + अस्तव्य *a.* To be placed, fixed.

न्यस्त + चिह्न *a.* Destitute of external signs.

+न्यासः Written or literal text.

न्यायः + आगत *a.* Rightly got.

न्याय + आभासः Scmblance of reason, Sophism.

न्यास + उपेत Rightly admitted.

न्याय + निर्वपण *a.* Bestowing justly.

न्याय + विद्या (—शास्त्रम्) Science of logic.

न्याय + संबद्ध *a.* Rational, logical.

न्यून + पञ्चाशद्भावः An idiot who has not got in full the 50 properties of human nature.

न्यूनता 1. Deficiency; 2. Inferiority.

प

पंशु—सु 1, 10 P. To destroy.

+पक्षः The Sun (Vedic); See Sāyaṇa on Rv. 3. 53. 16.

पक्षः + अध्यायः Logic.

पक्षः + निक्षेपः Counting for one side; assigning on the side of.

पक्षः + भेदः Distinction between two sides of an argument.

पक्षः + बधः Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्षः + वायु (—वात) Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्षः + पक्षकः A fan.

पक्षिन् + तीर्थम् N. of a sacred place in South India.

+पक्ष्मन् 1. A whisker; सिंहस्य पक्ष्माणि मुखाल्लुनासि Mb. 3. 268. 6.

2. The hair (of a deer); निसर्ग-चित्रोज्ज्वलसूक्ष्मपक्ष्मणा Śi. 1. 8.

पक्ष्मल + दृश् *f.* A woman with long eyelashes.

+पङ्क्तिः N. of a metre.

पङ्क्तिः + क्रम An order, succession.

पङ्क्तिः *ind.* In rows.

पङ्क्तु + वासरः Saturday.

+पक्तिः Purification; शरीरपक्तिः कर्मणि Mb. 12. 270. 38.

पक्व + कषाय *a.* Whose passion become subdued.

पक्व + गात्र *a.* Having an infirm body.

पचमानक *a.* Habituated to cook for oneself.

पञ्चनिका A part of a plough.

पञ्च + आनन (—आस्य) 1. A lion. 2. Foremost in a particular category as वैद्यपञ्चानन.

पञ्च + आयतनी (—नम्) A group of five deities i.e. Surya, Ambika, Viṣṇu, Gaṇapati and Śankara, included in the daily worship.

पञ्च + उपचारः The five articles of worship i.e. गन्ध, पुष्प, धूप, दीप & नैवेद्य ।

पञ्च + कृत्यम् The five actions of the divine power; सृष्टि, स्थिति, संहार, तिरोधान and अनुग्रह ।

पञ्च + चामरम् N. of a metre.

पञ्च + धारणक *a.* Upheld by the 5 elements.

पञ्च + पादिका N. of a commentary on Śankara's Sūtrabhāṣya by Padmāpādacārya.

पञ्च + रात्रम् 1. N. of a drama by Bhāsa. 2. N. of a treatise on Philosophy attributed to Nārada.

पञ्च + शीलम् The five rules of conduct advocated by Buddha.

पञ्च + शुक्लम् The Combination of Uttarāyana, Śukla Pakṣa, day-time, Harivāsara and सिद्धक्षेत्रम् ।

पञ्च + सिद्धान्ती *f.* The five astronomical doctrines.

पञ्चम + आस्यः The Cuckoo.

पञ्चम + स्वरम् N. of a musical note.

पञ्चिका A register or record.

पञ्चीकरणम् The permutation and combination of the 5 elements to produce various objects of the Prapañca.

पटः + अञ्चलः The hem of a garment.

पटः + उत्तरीयम् An upper garment.

पटः + वाद्यम् A kind of cymbal.

पटः + वासकः Perfumed powder.

पटलकः (—कम्) 1. A screen or veil. 2. A packet.

पटलिका A heap, multitude as in घूलिपटलिका ।

पटहः + वेला The time at which a drum is beaten.

पटुः + करण *a.* Having sound organs; संदेशार्थाक्व पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः प्रापणीया; Me. 5.

पटुः + अंशुकः A silk cloth.

पटुः + बन्धः (बन्धनम्) Binding the head with a turban or crown.

पट्टकिलः The tenant of a piece of land.

पणः + अयः Acquisition of profit.

पणः + क्रिया Putting in a shape, contest for.

पण्य + जनः A businessman.

पण्य + दासी A hired female servant.

पण्य + परिणीता A concubine.

पण्य + संस्था A warehouse of merchandisc.

पणकरम् The second, eighth, fifth or cleventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पण्डितो *f.* Learning, wisdom.

पण्डुः (—कः) An eunuch.

+पतङ्गः A horse.

पतङ्गः + शावः (—बः) The little one of a bird.

पतङ्गिका A bow-string.

पतत् + प्रकर्ष *a.* Prosaical.

पतित + गर्भा A Woman who had an abortion.

पतित + वृत् One who leads a debaucherous life.

पताकः A particular position of the fingers in shooting an arrow.

+पताका Publicity; रम्या इति प्राप्तवतीः पताकाः Śi. 3. 53.

पताका + दण्डः A flag-staff.

+पताकिन् A chariot.

पत्काणिन् *m.* A foot-soldier.

पतिः + अध्यक्षः A brigadier of an infantry unit.

पत्रम् + तण्डुला A woman.

पत्रम् + दारकः A saw.

पत्रम् + न्यासः Inserting feathers into an arrow.

पत्रम् + पिशाचिका A cap made of leaves.

पत्रल *a.* Rich in leaves.

पथिकः + जनः A traveller or a group of travellers.

पथिन् + अशनम् Provision for eating while on a journey.

+पदम् A coin; अष्टापदपदस्थाने दक्षमुदेव लक्ष्यते; Mb. 12. 298. 40.

पदम् + कमलम् Lotus-like foot.

पदम् + जातम् A group of words.

पदम् + रचना 1. Literary composition; 2. Arrangement of words.

पदम् + संधिः The euphonic combination of words.

पदातिलव *a.* Most humble.

पदीकृ To raise to the square root.

+पद्म 1. A particular posture of the body; 2. N. of a treasure.

पद्म + प्रिया 1. An epithet of Lakṣmi; 2. Goddess Manasā the wife of Jaratkāru.

पद्म + मुद्रा N. of a Tāntric symbol.

पद्मशः *ind.* By thousands of billions.

पद्मिनी + कण्टकः A kind of leprosy.

+पद्मः A village road.

पनस्यु *a.* Showing one's self. worthy of admiration.

पपी *m.* 1. The sun; The moon.

पयस् + रयः The current of a stream.

+पर The world beyond.

+परायणन् A religious order.

+परार्थः 1. Salvation, Mb. 12. 288. 9; 2. An object meant for another's use; संघातपरार्थत्वात् Śān. K. 17.

+परार्थकः Divine, असावाटीत् संख्ये परार्थवत् Bk. 9. 64.

पर + अवसयशायिन् Sleeping in another's house.

पर + आचित Fostered by another, a slave.

पर + उद्दहः The Indian cuckoo.

पर + उपसर्पणम् Approaching another.

पर + काल *a.* Relating to a later time.

पर + तर्ककः A beggar.

पर + तत्पगामिन् One who sleeps with another's wife.

पर + परिग्रह Owned by somebody else; Sak. 5.

पर + परिभवः Humiliation from others.

पर + पाकनिवृत्त One who does not take food at other's house.

पर + पाकवचिः Liking for food cooked at others houses.

परया *ind.* Otherwise; chola Campu. 5. 5.

परम + अक्षरम् The sacred syllable 'om'.

परम + आयुध The weapon called cakṛa; Rām. 6. 58. 12.

परम + काण्डः A very auspicious moment.

परम + गहन *a.* Very mysterious.

परम + पुंस् The supreme spirit.

परम + परम *a.* Most excellent of all.

परम + राजः A supreme monarch.

परम + समुदय *a.* Very successful.

परम + सम्मतः *a.* Highly approved, revered.

परंपर + यात *a.* Received by tradition.

परंपर + संबन्धः An indirect relationship.

परंपरित *a.* Forming a series or chain.

परशु + मुद्रा A Tāntric pose.

परस्पर + विलक्षण *a.* Mutually opposing.

परस्पर + व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Mutual exclusion.

पराक् See पराच्

पराकृष्ट *a.* Disparaged.

पराक्षिप्त *a.* Upset; forcefully taken away.

+परागः Medicinal powder.

पराच् Not repeated; अनभ्यासे पराक् शब्दस्य तादर्थ्यात्; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 45.

पराच् + दृश *a.* Having the eyes turned to the outer world.

+पराचीन 1. Unfit. 2. Outward.

पराडीनम् Flying backward; Mb. 8. 41. 27.

+पराभवः N. of the 40th year in the cycle of Prabhava etc.

परासिक्त *a.* Thrown away.

परासेधः Arrest, imprisonment.

+परिकल्पित Divided.

+परिक्रमः Following the course of a river.

परिक्रमः + सहः A goat.

+परिक्रिया Exercise.

परिक्षत *a.* Wounded, injured.

परिक्षिप् To find fault with;
प्रणयाच्चाभिमानाच्च परिचिक्षेप राघवम्;
Rām. 2. 30. 2.

परिगाढ *a.* Very much.

परिगुणित *a.* 1. Augmented by
addition, multiplied with;
2. Reiterated.

+परिग्रहः 1. The body;
2. Administration.

परिग्रहः+बहुत्वम् A large num-
ber of wives; परिग्रहबहुत्वेऽपि द्वे
प्रतिष्ठे; Śāk. 3.

परिग्राह्य *a.* To be treated
couriously.

परिघः+गुरु *a.* Heavy like iron.

परिघ+स्तम्भः A door-post.

परिघ्रा To kiss all over.

परिचरणतन्त्रम् A particular
method of performing
Śrāddha.

परिचारिका A female servant.

परिचारितम् Amusement.

परिच्यवनम् 1. Fall from;

2. Swerving, deviating from.

परिजोर्ण *a.* 1. Worn out,
faded. 2. Digested.

परिणामः+जम् Stomach pain
caused by indigestion.

परिणाम+मुख *a.* About to ter-
minate.

परिणाम+वादः The Sāṅkhya
doctrine of evolution.

परिणीतिः *f.* A marriage.

परिणेतव्य *a.* 1. To be married.

2. To be bartered against.

परितापिन् *a.* Harassing, pain-
ing.

परितृप्तिः *f.* Complete satis-
faction.

परितृपित *a.* Anxiously longing
for.

+परित्यज् To disembark (from
a boat).

परित्याज्य *a.* To be omitted,
abandoned.

परिदिष्ट *a.* Made known,
drawn attention to.

परिधिः+उपान्त *a.* Bordered by
the sea.

परिधारणा Patience, perseve-
rance.

परिधोर *a.* Very deep, solemn.
(as a tone).

+परिध्वंसः 1. Mixture of caste.
2. Eclipse.

+परितिष्ठित 1. Quite perfect.
2. Accomplished; परिनिष्ठितकार्यो
हि; Mb. 12. 238. 13.

परिपिच्छम् An ornamental sett-
ing of peacock's feather; गुञ्जावतं-
सपरिपिच्छलसन्मुखाय; Bhāg. 10. 14.
1.

परिपृच्छक *a.* One who gets
any thing only when asked for.

परिप्लोपः Internal heat.

+परिवर्हः A presentation;
Bhāg. 4. 3. 9.

परिवोधः Reason.

परिभाण्डम् Household require-
ments.

+परिभू 1. To surpass. 2. To
soak, saturate; एवमेवेन्द्रियग्रामं शनैः
संपरिभावयेत्; Mb. 12. 195. 19.

परिभवः+निधानम् *a.* Object of
contempt.

परिभावना 1. Contempt, 2. (in
drama) words exciting curiosity.

परिभूत *p.p.* 1. Overpowered;
2. Insulted.

परिभूष्ट *a.* Fried, roasted.

परिमण्डित *a.* Adorned, decorat-
ed.

परिमित+वयस् Of young age.

परिमोदनम् Snapping, cracking.

परियन्त्रणा Restriction.

परिरम्भ *p.p.* Embraced.

परिलङ्घनम् 1. Leaping over;
2. Transgressing.

परिलोढ *a.* Licked over or all
around.

परिलोलित *a.* Tossed about.

परिवत्सः A cow-calf.

परि(री)वादः+कथा Abusive
talk.

परि(री)वादः+करः A slander-
er.

+परिवर्जित Wound round.

परिवर्जित+संख्या *a.* Innumera-
ble.

परिविशत् Twenty at least.

परिविष्ट *p.p.* 1. Surrounded;
2. Clothed; 3. Offered (as food).

परि(री)वर्तः Derangement;
Svapna-4.

+परिवर्तित 1. Put aside, re-
moved. 2. Searched thoroughly.

परिवृण *a.* Mutilated.

परिवे 1 *v.* 1. To interweave.
2. To bind.

परिवेल्लित *a.* Surrounded, Bv. 2.
18.

परिशङ्का 1. Suspicion. 2.
Hope, expectation.

परिशब्दित *a.* Conveyed to,
mentioned.

परिशुश्रूषा Implicit obedience.

+परिष्प(स्य)न्दः Valour.

परिसंचक्ष 2. Ā. 1. To exclude,
ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 31; 2. To
enumerate.

परिसमान *n.* A Sāma hymn
which is occasionally repeated.

+परिसरः A vein, artery.

परिस्कन्धः A collection. multi-
tude.

परिस्तोमः 1. A coloured cloth
put on an elephant. 2. A sacri-
ficial vessel.

परिस्तुत *a.* Flowed, trickled.

परिहूत *a.* Called together.

+परिहृ 1. To refute. 2. To
repeat. 3. To nourish.

परिहारः+विशुद्धिः Purification
by penance (Jaina).

परिहारः+सू A cow that bears
a calf after a long time.

परीष्ट *a.* Desirable, superior,
अन्ते परीष्टगतये हरये नमस्ते; Bhāg. 6.
9. 45.

पदव+आक्षेपः An objection
expressed in harsh words.

परेत+कल्पः Almost dead.

परेत+कालः Time of death.

परोक्ष+जित् One who conquers
without being noticed.

परोक्ष+बुद्धिः *a.* Indifferent to.

पर्णम्+नालः A leaf-stalk.

पर्णालः 1. A boat. 2. Single
combat.

पपटः + ओदनः Rice mixed with Parpaṭa.

पर्यङ्क + बद्ध *a.* Squatting.

पर्यन्त + स्थित *a.* Confining.

+ पर्ययः Loss; स्कन्धपर्ययः Mb.

12. 15. 26.

पर्यवस्थित *p.p.* 1. Stationed;

2. Occupied with; 3. Composed calm.

पर्यासित *a.* Thrown down, destroyed; परैरपर्यासितवीर्यसंपदाम्; Ki. 1. 41.

पर्यादानम् End.

पर्याप्त + काम *a.* One whose desires are accomplished.

पर्यापतत् *a.* Hurrying, or rushing out.

पर्याम्नात *a.* Celebrated, famous.

+ पर्यायः 1. End; पर्यायकाले मर्यादा प्राप्ते कलिरजायत; Mb. 5. 74.

2. 2. A figure of speech; handr. 5. 108; S. D. 733.

पर्यायः + क्रमः Order of succession.

पर्यायत *a.* Extremely long.

+ पर्युदासः A negation amounting to exclusion of something by using a नञ् (अत्राहणम् आनय) see ŚB on MS. 10. 8. 1-4.

पर्युपासीन *a.* 1. Sitting upon; 2. Surrounded by.

+ पर्युषित That which has passed the night (like cooked food).

पर्युषित + वाक्यम् A promise broken.

पर्युष्ट *a.* Stale.

+ पर्वतः N. of a R̥ṣi.

पर्वतः + उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain.

पर्वतः + रोधस् *n.* Mountain-slope.

पर्यन् + आस्फोटः Cracking the figures (regarded as mark of curse).

पर्वन् + बिम्ब The moon.

पलः + अन्नम् Rice with meat.

पलालः + भारकः A load of straw.

पलिः *f.* The portion of an

elephant's face just above the frontal projection.

पलित + छन्न Under the -pretext of grey hair; कैंकेयी शङ्कयेवाह-पलितच्छन्ना जरा; R. 12. 2.

पलित + दर्शनम् Appearance of grey hair.

पल्यशनः A scorpion.

+ पल्लवः A long narrative.

पल्लवनम् Useless speech.

पवन + चक्रम् Whirl-wind.

पवन + पदवी The region of the skies.

पवमानः + तल्लः Fire.

+ पवित्र 1. A means of purifying the mind. 2. A cloth used as a filter to squeeze Soma plant.

पवित्रीकरणम् 1. Purification; 2. Means of purifying.

पशु *ind.* Behold! How good!

पशुः + एकत्वन्यायः A Mīmāṃsa rule, ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 11. 16.

पशु + मतम् A false doctrine.

पशु + समाध्यायः A collection of names of the fauna.

पश्चात् + अहस् *ind.* In the afternoon.

पश्चात् + उक्तिः Repetition.

पश्चिमः + उत्तर *a.* North-Western.

पश्चिम + संध्या The evening twilight.

पश्य *a.* What sees or looks on; ददर्श पश्यामिव... पुरम्; Nai. 16. 122.

पष्ठौही A young cow; Mb. 13. 93. 32.

पातव्य *a.* 1. Drinkable; 2. To be protected.

+ पांसुः Powder.

पांसुः + क्रीडनम् Playing in the dust.

पांसु + गुण्डित Covered with dust.

पांसु + लवणम् A kind of salt.

पांसक *a.* Corrupting, spoiling.

पांसुवः A cripple.

+ पाकः Inflammation.

पाकः + क्रिया The act of cooking.

पाजघ्यम् 1. The belly of an animal. 2. The sides.

पाञ्चरात्रम् 1. N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. 2. N. of the Āgama of the Pāñcarātra sect.

पाञ्चालेयः A son of Pāñcālī.

पाटलः + कीटः A kind of insect.

पाटी + उपकरः The chief accounts officer.

पाठः + क्रमः The ordered determined by the sequence of the text.

पाठ + भेदः Difference in reading of a text.

पाठ्य + पुस्तकम् A class text.

पाणिः + कच्छपिका *f.* A kind of Mudrā.

पाणिः + गत *a.* Ready at hand.

पाणिः + दाक्ष्यम् Hand-trick.

पाणिः + बाधः 1. Clapping the hands together. 2. Praying on a drum. 3. N. of a community of dermmns in Kerala.

पाण्डवः + प्रियः An epithet of Kṛṣṇa.

पाण्डिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

पाण्डु + लोहम् Silver.

पातः Application (of ointment knife, scissors etc.)

पातालम् + मूलम् The bottom of the nether world.

पात्र Releasing from sins; सर्वेषामेव पात्राणां परं पात्रं महेश्वर; Nandi P.

पात्रम् + उपकरणम् Utensils of an ornamental nature like chowries etc.

पात्रम् + प्रवेशः Entering the stage by a character (in drama)

पात्रम् + मेलनम् Collecting the actors to take different roles.

पात्रम् + संस्कारः Purifying a vessel.

पात्रम् + शोधनम् Examining the worthiness of a recipient of gift.

पात्रीकरणम् Marriage; ममेव पात्रीकरणेऽभिषाक्षिक... Nai 6. 68.

+ पादः A hole at the bottom of a water skin; तेनास्य क्षरति प्रज्ञा दूतेः पादादिवोदकम्; MS. 2. 99.

पादः+कृच्छ्रम् A vow which involves fasting on alternate days.
 पादः+निकेतः A foot-stool.
 पादः+पद्धतिः *f.* Foot print.
 पादः+परिचारकः A humble servant.
 पादः+भटः A foot soldier.
 पादः+लग्नः Attached to the foot.
 पादः+संहिता The joints of the quarters of a verse.
 पादः+हीनजलम् Water, a portion of which is boiled.
 पादाकुलकम् *N.* of a metre.
 पानीय+पृष्ठजा *f.* Moss.
 पान्वः+दुर्गा A road-side deity; अलिङ्ग्य नीत्वाकृत पान्वदुर्गाम्; Nai. 14. 37.
 पाप+वंशः *a.* A cursed family.
 पाप+विनिग्रहः Curbing wickedness.
 पाप+शमन *a.* Removing sin.
 पायसम्+पिण्डारकः One who eats Pāyasa.
 पायितम् Water offered as gift.
 +पारः 1. Gaurdian; तस्माद् भयाद् येन स नोऽस्तु पारः Bhāg. 6. 9-24. 2. The end; महिम्नः पारं ते; Mahimna Stava
 पारम्+नेतु *a.* One who makes a person proficient in.
 पारतल्पिकम् Adultery.
 पारमार्थिक+सत्ता The absolute reality.
 +पारमिता Complete attainment.
 पारमेश्वर *a.* Belonging to Paramēśvara.
 पारंपर्यम्+क्रम *a.* In the hereditary order.
 पारषदम् The state of being in an assembly with somebody; Bhāg. 1. 16. 17.
 पारावतः+घ्नी *N.* of the River Sarasvati.
 पारिणामिक *a.* 1. Digestible; 2. Subject to change.
 पारिपन्थिकः A highway robber.
 पारिप्लव+दृष्टि *a.* Having restless eyes.

पारिप्लव+मति *a.* Fickle-minded.
 पारुषिक *a.* Harsh, violent.
 पार्यवसानिक *a.* Coming to a close.
 +पाशर्वः *N.* of a sage.
 पाशर्व+अपवृत्त *a.* Bent on one side (one of the defects in diamond)
 पाशर्व+आर्तिः Pain in the side.
 पाशर्व+उपपीडम् *ind.* (To laugh) so as to hold one's sides.
 पाशर्व+वक्त्रः An epithet of Śiva.
 पार्णिः+विग्रहः An attack in the rear.
 +पालन The sharpening (of arms).
 पालाश+विधिः Burning a human corpse with Palāśa wood.
 पालिः+ज्वरः A kind of fever.
 पल्लविक *a.* Diffusive, digressive.
 पावक+अचिस् *f.* flash of fire.
 पावक+मणिः *m.* The Sūryakānta stone.
 पावक+शिलः Saffron.
 पावित *a.* purified, cleansed.
 पाव्य *a.* Fit to be purified.
 पाशी A rope, fetter; पाशीकल्प-मायतामाचकर्षं Śi. 18. 57.
 पाशुपत+व्रतम् A vow ordained for the Pāśupata cult.
 पिकः+कूजनस् The cooing of the cuckoo.
 पिङ्ग+मूलः A carrot.
 पिङ्गालम् carrot.
 पिच्छालाव; Slimy Saliva.
 पिञ्जरिकम् A kind of musical instrument.
 पिटङ्गुलः A kind of small fish.
 पिठरपाकः The union of cause and effect.
 पिठरी A boiler.
 पिण्डः+अक्षर *a.* A word containing a conjunct consonant.
 पिण्डः+निवृत्तिः Cessation of Sapiṇḍa relationship.
 पिण्डः+पितृयज्ञः An oblation to the manes on the Amāvasyā evening.

पिण्डः+विबन्धः One of the ways of embazzlement; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.
 पितृवणिः An epithet of Soma.
 पितृ+त्रयम् Father, grand-father and great grand-father.
 पितृ+वासरपर्वन् The period auspicious for worshipping the manes.
 पित्तम्+वर *a.* Bilious.
 पित्तम्+वरा *f.* One of the substrata of the humour in the body.
 पिधातव्य *a.* Fit to be shut or losed.
 पिह्य *ind.* Having dressed.
 पिण्यासः Asofoetida.
 +पिप्पलः The effect of a Karma; कमंजन्यफल; Muṇḍa. 3. 1. 1.
 पिप्पलः+अदः 1. *N.* of a sage; 2. One who eats the fruits of Pippala tree. 3. One who is given to sensual pleasures.
 पिब *a.* That which drinks; नलच्छायपिबापि दृष्टिः Nai. 6. 34.
 पिशितम्+पिण्डः 1. A piece of flesh. 2. A contemptuous term to denote the body.
 पिशितम्+प्ररोहः A fleshy growth or tumour.
 पिशुनित *p. p.* Betrayed, revealed.
 पिष्ट+अद *a.* Eating flour.
 पिष्ट+पाकः Baked flour.
 पिष्टातः Fragrant powder sprinkled at each other during Holi festival.
 पिस्पृक्षु *a.* 1. wishing to touch; 2. Wishing to perform ācamana (in the case of water).
 पीठम्+अधिकारः The right to occupy an office.
 +पीड् To sound; श्रुतिसमधिकमुच्चैः पञ्चमं पीडयन्तः Śi. 11. 1.
 पीडा+स्थानम् (In astrol.) Inauspicious location of a planet.
 पीत+उदका (A cow) which has no more to drink; पीतोदका जघत्तुणा Kaṭh. Up.

पोत + निद्र *a.* Immersed in sleep.

पोत + मासतः A kind of snake.

पोत + स्फोटः The itch or scab.

पोषूषः + भानुः (—वामन्) The moon.

+ पुंस् 1. A living being. 2. A kind of Naraka; अपत्यमस्मि ते पुंसस्त्राणात् Mb. 14. 90. 63.

पुंस + लक्षणम् Manly appearance.

पुच्छुकः An elephant in the second year; Mātanga L. 5. 3.

पुञ्जिक (का) स्तना N. of a celestial nymph.

पुटः + अञ्जलिः The two palms put together like a cup.

पुटः + घेनुः A not yet full-grown cow with a calf.

पुटनम् Enveloping, covering.

+ पुण्डरीकम् N. of a sacrifice.

+ पुण्य 1. The seventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पुण्य + निबह *a.* collection of meritorious acts.

पुण्य + शाला Alms-house.

पुण्य + संचयः Collection of religious merit.

पुत्रः + प्रवरः The eldest son.

पुत्रः + स्तः A mother of a son.

पोषित *p.p.* Hurt, destroyed.

पुनर् + अन्वयः Returning; किं वा ततोऽस्य पुनरन्वयमन्यलोकम्; Bhāg. 6. 4. 57.

पुनर् + अपगमः Once again going away.

पुनर् + उत्पादनम् Reproducing.

पुनर् + क्रिया Repetition of an act.

पुनर् + नवा Hog-weed.

पुनर् + स्नानम् Bathing for a second time.

पुपूषा Desire to cleanse.

पुर + नारी A courtesan.

पुरंधिका *f.* Wife.

+ पुरस्कारः Manifesting oneself; कर्महेतुपुरस्कारं भूतेषु परिवर्तते Mb. 12. 19. 19.

पुरस्कृत्य *ind.* Regarding, referring to, on account of.

पुरोभक्तका Break-fast.

पुराणम् + अन्तरम् Another Purāṇa.

पुराणम् + प्रोक्त *a.* 1. Stated in the Purāṇas. 2. Stated by ancients.

पुराणम् + विद्या (—वेदः) The knowledge of the Purāṇa; the lore of the Purāṇas.

पुराषाट् (Ved.) Vanquisher of many.

पुरीषम् + भेदः Diarrhoea.

पुर + कृत् (—त्वन्) *a.* Efficacious.

पुरषः + मानिन् *a.* Pretending to be courageous.

पुरषः + शीर्षकः A kind of weapon used in house-breaking.

पुरष-सारः Foremost among men.

+ पुलकः A bunch, clustre.

+ पुलिन्दः A hunter.

पुल्कस्तः N. of a mixed tribe, Bhāg. 9. 21. 10.

पुष्ट + अङ्ग *a.* Fat-limbed, well-fed.

पुष्ट + अर्थ *a.* Fully clear in its meaning.

+ पुष्टिः N. of various ceremonies performed for the sake of welfare (पुष्टिकर्मन्).

पुष्टिः + मार्गः N. of the doctrine adumbrated by Vallabhāchārya.

+ पुष्करम् The tip of the elephant's trunk; Mātanga L. 2. 2.

पुष्करः + विष्टरः The God Brahmā.

पुष्करः + विष्टराः The Goddess Lakṣmī; पुष्टि कृषीष्ट मम पुष्करविष्टरायाः; Kanakadhārā Stotra.

पुष्पम् + अम्बु The honey of flowers.

पुष्पम् + आस्तरकः (णम्) The art of decorating with flowers (one of the 64 Kalās).

पुष्पम् + पववी The valva.

पुष्पम् + यमकम् A kind of alliteration.

पुष्पधः An outcaste born of a Brāhmaṇa.

पुष्परागः A kind of gem; Kau.

A. 2. 11. 29.

पुस्तम् + पालः A registrar of land-records.

पुस्तक + आगारम् A library.

पुस्तकः + आस्तरणम् A cloth in which a book is kept.

पुस्तक + मुद्रा N. of a Tantric-Mudrā.

पूत + क्रतुः An apithet of Indra.

पूगी The betel-nut tree.

पूजा + उपकरणम् Requisites for a Pūjā.

पूजा + गृहम् A place for domestic worship.

पूयः + उदः (—वहः) N. of a hell.

+ पूरक Flood, gushing flow; सिञ्चाङ्ग नस्त्वदधरामृतपूरकेण; Bhāg. 10. 29. 35.

+ पूर्ण Omnipresent, all pervading.

पूर्ण + अभिवेकः A kind of religious bath ordained in the Kaula Tantra.

पूर्ण + उत्सङ्ग *a.* Far advanced in pregnancy.

पूर्ण + प्रज्ञः 1. One whose knowledge has developed to perfection. 2. An epithet of Madhva, the founder of Dvaita school.

पूर्व + अवसायिन् *a.* What occurs first or earlier; पूर्वावसायिन्यश्च बलीयांसो जघन्यावसायिभ्यः ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 34.

पूर्व + निमित्त An omen.

पूर्व + निविष्ट *a.* constructed earlier; MS. 9. 281.

पूर्व + पश्चात् (—पश्चिम) *ind.* From the east to the west.

पूर्व + मारिन् Dying before (the husband).

पूर्व + विद् One who knows the past.

पूर्व + विप्रतिषेधः A statement contradicting the earlier one.

पूर्व + विहित *a.* Decided earlier.

पूषन् + अनुजः The Rain-God; प्रास्यद् द्रोणसुतो बाणान् दृष्टि पूषानुजो यथा; Mb. 8. 20. 29.

पुणाका The female young of an animal.

पृतना + पतिः The chief of an army.

पृथक् + कार्यम् A separate affair
पृथक् + धर्मिन् *a.* One who holds to Dvaita doctrine.

पृथक् + बोजः The marking nut.

पृथक् + योगकरणम् The separation of a grammatical rule into two parts.

पृथक्त्वनिवेशः Subsistence on separateness; संख्यायाश्च पृथक्त्वनिवेशात्; MS. 10. 5. 17.

पृथिवी + भूत् *m.* A mountain.

पृथु + कीर्तिः *a.* Far-famed.

पृथु + दृशिन् *a.* Far-sighted.

+ पृदिन् 1. A dappled cow.
2. The earth.

पृष्कः 1. A round spot. 2. The versed sine of an arc.

+ पृष्ठम् Remainder.

पृष्ठम् + आक्षेपः Violent pain at the back.

पृष्ठम् + गामिन् *a.* Faithful follower.

पृष्ठम् + तापः Noon.

पृष्ठम् + भङ्गः *N.* of a mode of fighting.

पृष्ठघम् 1. The back-bones.

2. A collection of Sāmans.

+ पृथकः A pedestrian shelter; Mānasāra.

पृष्टालः, (-लम्) A basket.

पृष्टः A way, road.

पृलिनी Cabbage.

पृशस् + कारिन् 1. A wasp. 2. A goldsmith; Bri. Up. 4. 4. 4.

पृशस् + कृत् 1. The hand. 2. A wasp; Bhāg. 7. 1. 28.

+ पृशिः Whey.

पृथीकृ To crush, pound.

पृङ्गलः The son or disciple of Piṅgala.

पृङ्गलम् The manual of Piṅgala.

पृतापुत्रीय Pertaining to father and son.

पृष्पलादः *N.* of a school of Atharva Veda.

पृशुनिक *a.* Slanderous.

पोतायितम् *p. b.* 1. Behaving like a child. 2. An elephant's roar produced with the lips & palate; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

पोत्रिन् + प्रवरः The boar-incarnation of Viṣṇu; हिरण्याक्षे पोत्रि-प्रवरवपुषा देव भवता Nārāyaṇīya.

पोल्लयमान *a.* Floating often and often.

पोण्डः + वर्धनः *N.* of the country of Bihar.

पोत्र + जीवकम् An amulet made of the seeds of Putranjīva plant.

पोरन्ध *a.* Feminine.

पोषधः A fasting day.

प्रउगम् A triangle.

प्रकच *a.* Having the hair erect.

प्रकाङ्क्षा Appetite.

+ प्रकाशः Knowledge.

प्रकाशः + कर Causing manifestation; Sāh. K. 32.

+ प्रकृ To make distinctions; मोहात् प्रकृते भवान्; Mb. 5. 168. 18.

+ प्रकरः Washing, cleansing; अत्रामत्रप्रकरकरणे वर्ततेऽसौ नियुक्तिः; Viś. Guṇa. 154.

+ प्रकरणम् Context.

प्रकरणम् + तमः Two arguments of same propriety and force.

प्रकर्मन् *w.* Sexual intercourse (as in कन्याप्रकर्म in Kau. A.).

+ प्रकृतिः Eight forms of the Supreme Being; Bg. 7. 4.

प्रकृतिः + अमित्रः An ordinary enemy.

प्रकृतिः + कल्याण *a.* Beautiful by nature.

प्रकृतिः + भोजनम् Usual food.

प्रकृतिमत् *a.* 1. Natural, common. 2. Having a Sātvik bent of mind; Rām. 2. 77. 21.

+ प्रक्रिया (in medicin) A prescription.

+ प्रकृष् To drag along violently.

+ प्रकर्षः Universality.

प्रकषित Stretched out, drawn out.

+ प्रक्रमः Arriving to a point of discussion.

प्रक्रमः + निरुद्ध *a.* Stopped in the beginning.

प्रक्षयणम् Destruction; Raj. T.

+ प्रख्या Brightness, splendour.

प्रगुणीभू To make oneself qualified for.

+ प्रग्रहः 1. Gifts to courtiers; Kau. A. 2. 7. 25. 2. Hoarding. 3. Obstinacy.

प्रचकित *a.* Trembling.

प्रचण्ड + प्रतापः Powerful valour.

प्रचण्ड + भैरवः *N.* of a drama.

प्रचर्या Process.

+ प्रचारः A public announcement.

+ प्रचलित Confused.

प्रचलितम् Departure.

प्रचला *f.* A chameleon.

प्रचुर + परिभवः Great humiliation.

प्रच्छन्न + बौद्धः A Bauddha in the disguise of a Vedāntin.

प्रच्यावुक *a.* Transitory, brittle.

प्रजनन + कुशल *a.* Skilled in maternity.

+ प्रजा An era; Buddh.

प्रजागरणम् Being awake.

प्रजृम्भ् 1. Ā. To yawn.

प्रज्ञस्त *p. b.* 1. Ordered, ordained. 2. Arranged; Buddh.

+ प्रज्ञा A true wisdom; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा + अस्त्रम् 1. *N.* of a missile. 2. The weapon of intelligence.

प्रज्ञा + घनः Nothing but intelligence; (like चिद्घन).

प्रज्ञा + पारमिता One of the transcendent virtues; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा + मात्रा An organ of sense.

प्रणमित *p. b.* Bent, bowed.

+ प्रणाय *a.* Fit, worthy (Vedic).

+ प्रणिधिः A method of driving an elephant; Mātanga L. 12. 6. 8.

प्रणिधेयम् 1. Sending spies. 2. Employing, using.

प्रणयः + मानः Jealousy due to love.

प्रणयः+विमुख *a.* 1. Averse to;
2. Not eager to befriend with.

प्रणयनम् 1. Infliction; 2. Found-
ing (of a charity).

प्रणीत+अग्निः Fire consecrated
for sacrificial purposes.

प्रणीत+आपस् (*pl.*) Holy water.
+प्रतानः Diffuseness.

प्रतन+हविस् Old ghee intended
for oblation.

प्रतपः The heat of the sun.
+प्रतापः Giving an ulti-
matum; Kau. A. 1. 16.

प्रतमाम् *ind.* Specially,

प्रति+अनुप्रासः A kind of alliter-
ation.

प्रति+अरिः A well-matched
opponent.

प्रति+अर्कः Parheliion.

प्रति+आर्द्र *a.* Quite fresh.

प्रति+आसङ्गः Connection.

प्रति+आह्वयः Echo.

प्रति+कूलिक *a.* Hostile.

प्रति+चक्रम् A hostile Army.

प्रति+दूतः A messenger sent in
return.

प्रति+विषम् An antidote.

प्रति+वृषः A hostile bull.

+प्रतिकर्मन् Vows and fasts.

+प्रतिकारः Imitating; com.
on Rām. 2, 37. 37.

+प्रतिक्रिया Behaviour; न हि
युक्ता तवेतस्य रूपस्येवं प्रतिक्रिया; Rām.
7. 17. 4.

प्रतिगद् 1. P. To answer.

प्रतिगरः Responding to a call;
ओमित्यध्वर्युः प्रतिगरं प्रतिगृह्णाति; T.
Up. 1. 8. 1.

+प्रतिघातः 1. Embezzlement;
Kau. A. 2. 8. 26. 2. Ruin,
degradation; Bhāg. 5. 9. 3.

प्रतिचारः Personal make-up.

+प्रतिज्ञा To take for certain;
कोन्तेय प्रतिजानीहि न मे भक्तः प्रणश्यति;
Bg. 9. 31.

प्रतिज्ञा+परिपालनम् (—पालनम्)
Keeping one's promise.

प्रतिज्ञा+पारणम् fulfilment of
one's promise.

प्रतिगृह्, *n.* fresh milk.

प्रतिदूषित *a.* Defiled, contami-
nated.

+प्रतिनियमः A separate allot-
ment; Sān. K. 18.

प्रतिनिष्क्रयः Retaliation.

प्रतिनिष्पृत *p. p.* Cleansed,
winnowed.

प्रतिपत्तिः+पराङ्मुखः Unyielding
to persuasions.

प्रतिपत्तिः+प्रदानम् Conferring
promotion.

प्रतिपद्+पाठः Learning on new-
moon days; प्रतिपद्पाठशीलस्य विद्येव
तनुतां गता; Rām. V.

+प्रतिपादित Manifested.

प्रतिपाद्य *a.* To be treated;
discussed, dealt with.

प्रतिपाद्यमान *a.* 1. Given, offered.
2. Being dealt with. 3. Under
discussion.

प्रतिपानम् Water for drinking.

प्रतिपूर्ण *a.* Expanded, broad.

प्रतिव (व) न्दो *f.* A retort;
हृदाभिनन्द्य प्रतिवन्द्यनुत्तरः Nai. 9. 17.

प्रतिबू 2 P. 1 To reply. 2. (A)
To deny.

+प्रतिभा Distraction; निद्रां च
प्रतिभां चैव ज्ञानाम्यासेन तत्त्ववित् Mb.
12. 274. 7.

प्रतिभोजनम् Prescribed diet.

प्रतिमागृहम् A statue-house.

प्रतियात+निद्रा *a.* Awakened.

प्रतियात+बुद्धि *a.* One who has
recollected.

प्रतियोगः A rejoinder Bu. ch.
4. 41.

प्रतियोद्ध *a.* An opponent in the
battle.

प्रतिरूढ *p. p.* 1. Entered,
possessed. 2. Established; Bhāg.
10. 30. 3.

प्रतिवदतव्य *a.* 1. To be replied.
2. To be disputed.

प्रतिविधातव्यम् (*impers*) Care
should be taken.

प्रतिविशेषः Singularity.

प्रतिव्याहारः An answer.

प्रतिशीर्षकम् Ransom; Malli-
nātha on R. 2. 55.

+ प्रतिश्रयः A monastery where
alms are given.

प्रतिषेधः 1. Reminding of a
prohibition. 2. An obstacle.

+प्रतिष्ठा Completion of a vow.

प्रतिष्ठापनम् Corroboration.

प्रतिष्ठासु *a.* (*Desid.*) Desirous

of settling down firmly.

+प्रतिष्ठित Completed; Mb.

3. 85. 114.

प्रतिसंयात *a.* Assailing.

प्रतिसंहद् *p. p.* Contracted.

+प्रतिसंक्रमः Dissolution.

प्रतिसंख्यानम् 1. Calm considera-
tion of a matter. 2. Sāṅkhya
philosophy.

+प्रतिसंधानम् 1. memory. 2.
Remedy.

प्रतिसमासित *a.* Equalled.

प्रतिसर+बन्धः Tying of a
sacred thread around the wrist
at commencement of any auspi-
cious ceremony.

प्रतिस्वम् *ind.* One by one.

+प्रतिहत 1. Dazzled (as eyes)
2. Dulled, blunted.

+प्रतिहारः Informing arrival;
Rām. 7. 1. 7.

+प्रती 2. P. To face (an
enemy); सहसैन्यानहं तांश्च प्रतीयां
रणमूर्धनि; Mb. 5. 172. 13.

प्रतीत+आत्मन् Confident.

+प्रतीकम् 1. A symbol. 2; A
Copy.

प्रतीकदर्शनम् A symbolic Con-
ception.

प्रतीचीन Turned inwards.

प्रतीप+दीपकम् A particular
variety of Dipaka (fig. of
speech).

प्रतुलिका *f.* A kind of bed.

प्रत्यक्ष+पर *a.* Accepting per-
ception alone as highest
authority.

प्रत्यक्ष+विधानम् An obvious
injunction.

प्रत्यक्ष+विषयीभू To be within
the range of sight.

प्रत्यक्षरम् At every letter;

प्रत्यक्षरस्लेषमयप्रपञ्च vāsavadattā.

प्रत्यञ्च्+प्रवण Devoted to the
individual soul.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा + दर्शनम् A work on Śaiva philosophy.

प्रत्यभिनन्द P. 1. To greet in return. 2. To welcome.

प्रत्यभ्युत्थानम् Rising from seat to welcome a guest.

+प्रत्ययः Functions of the organs; सर्वेन्द्रियगुणद्रष्टृ सर्वप्रत्ययहेतवे; Bhāg. 8. 3. 14.

प्रत्यर्चनम् Saluting in return.

प्रत्यवकर्शन a. Baffling.

प्रत्यवस्थापनम् Refreshing, strengthening.

प्रत्यवेक्षणा One of the 5 kinds of knowledge (in Buddh).

प्रत्यस्त p.p. Thrown off, given up; प्रत्यस्तव्यसने ... Māl. 10. 23.

प्रत्याचक्षाणक a. Desirous of refuting; object to.

प्रत्यापन्न a. 1. Returned, restored. 2. One having a perverted mind; Mb. 12. 291. 8.

+प्रत्यासत्तिः Cheerfulness.

+प्रत्याहारः (In dramaturgy) N. of a particular part of the prelude.

प्रत्युत्पन्न + जातिः (In math.) Assimilation consisting in multiplication.

प्रत्युपस्थित a. 1. Approached. 2. Collecting, pressing. (as wine). 3. Gone against; श्रेयसि प्रत्युपस्थिते Mb. 12. 28. 7. 57.

प्रत्यूढ p.p. 1. Rejected, refused. 2. Neglected. 3. Surpassed.

प्रथम + कविः An epithet of Vālmiki.

+प्रदक्षिणः Clever; तानुवाच विनीतात्मा सूतपुत्रः प्रदक्षिणः; Rām. 2. 16. 5.

+प्रदा 3 u. To discharge a debt.

+प्रदानम् Displacer, that which frustrates; असदेव हि धर्मस्य प्रदानं धर्मं आसुरः; Mb. 13. 45. 8.

प्रदानम् + कृपण a. Stringent, miserly in making presents.

+प्रदेशः (Jaina) One of the obstacles for liberation.

प्रदेहनम् Smearing.

प्रधनम् + अङ्गणम् A battle-front. प्रधानः + कारणवादः The Sāṅkhya doctrine that Pradhāna is the cause.

प्रधान + वादिन् One who upholds the Sāṅkhya doctrine of प्रधानकारणम् ।

प्रधावितिका A passage to escape.

+प्रपञ्चः (In drama) Ludicrous dialogue.

+प्रपतनम् Assault.

+प्रपुराण a. Very old.

+प्रपूरणम् Bending and tying the string of a bow.

प्रबुद्धता Intillegence.

प्रभग्न p.p. Broken to pieces, crushed, defeated.

प्रभद्रक a. Exceedingly beautiful.

+प्रभा The Padmarāga gem.

प्रभा + भिद् a. Brilliant; Ki. 16. 58.

प्रभात + करणीयम् To be performed in the morning.

प्रभाषित p.p. spoken, declared.

+प्रभेदः The place of origin (as that of a river).

+प्रभव Prosperity; प्रभवार्थयि भूतानां धर्मप्रवचनं कृतम्; Mb. 12. 109. 10.

प्रभावन a. 1. Prominent, influential. 2. Creative force. 3. Origin. 4. Disclosing; तदस्त्रं तस्य वीरस्य स्वर्गमार्गप्रभावनम् Rām. 4. 17. 8.

प्रभु + सम्मित Equal to a lord; यदेदात्प्रभुसम्मिताद्... S.D.

प्रभुत्वाक्षेपः (In rheto) An objection raised by a Word of Command. Kāv. 2: 138.

+प्रमाथिन् (In medic.) Producing secretion of the vessels.

प्रमहारा f. N. of the wife of sage Ruru.

प्रमहत् a. Of great splendour.

+प्रमाणम् (In music) A measure like द्रुतप्रमाणम्.

प्रमाणम् + अनुरूप a. Proportion-

nate to one's physical size or strength.

प्रमाणतः ind. According to measure or weight.

प्रमात्वम् Accuracy of perception.

+प्रमितिः Manifestation.

+प्रमोदः 1. (With Jainas) Joy of the virtuous. 2. N. of a year.

प्रयत्नः + गौरवम् Intensity of effort, elaborateness of effort.

प्रयत् + आत्मन् (—मानस) Pious minded; अस्नामि प्रयत्तात्मनः Bg. 9. 26.

प्रयत् + पाणि Folding hands in respect.

प्रयन्तु m. A driver, instigator

+प्रया 2. P. To incur, undergo.

+प्रयुक्त p. 1. Contrived. 2. Drawn (as a sword).

प्रयुक्त + सत्कार One who has been offered hospitality;

प्रयुक्तसत्कारविशेषमात्मना न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5.

+प्रयोक्तु A procurer.

प्रयोगः + ग्रहणम् Receiving practical instruction.

प्रयोगः + चतुर (—निपुण) a. skilled in putting into practice.

प्रयोगः + शास्त्रम् The Kalpa Sūtras.

प्रयोग + विद् One who knows practical application of a thing.

प्रलापिता Amorous prattle.

प्रलम्ब + बाहु (—भुज) a. One who has long arms.

+प्रलयः 1. Spiritual merging

2. Sleepiness.

+प्रलुप्त p.p. Robbed.

+प्रलुब्ध a. 1. A cheat. 2. Seduced.

प्रलोपः Annihilation,

+प्रवणम् An access to.

प्रवणायितम् Inclination, bias.

+प्रवादः Calumny; Śi. 1. 44.

प्रवर + धातुः Precious metal.

प्रवर + ललितम् N. of a metre.

प्रवासः+परः *a.* Addicted to going on tours.

प्रवास्य *a.* To be banished.

प्रवात+शयनम् Sleeping in a ventilated place.

प्रविचारः Distinction, division, species, kind.

प्रविचारित *p. p.* Examined, considered carefully.

प्रविरत *a.* One who has abstained from.

+प्रवेशः *1.* Manner, disposition 2. Employment as in मुसलप्रवेशः)

प्रविषयः Scope, range, reach.

+प्रवृत्त *1.* Flowing; प्रवृत्तमुदकं वायु Mb. 14. 46. 12. 2. Offending, hurting 3. Circulated, passed on.

प्रवृत्त+चक्रता *f.* Sovereign power; Y. 1. 266.

+प्रवृत्ति (In Math.) Multiplier.

प्रवृत्तिः+पुरुषः A news agent.

प्रवृत्तिः+लेखः Ordinance.

प्रवृत्तिः+विज्ञानम् Knowledge of the external world.

प्रव्याहरणम् The faculty of speech.

प्रव्रज्या+योगः An astrological combination indicating Saṅyāsa.

+प्रशंस् To prophesy.

प्रशंसा+आलापः Acclamation.

+प्रशस्तिः Publicity, advertising.

+प्रशमन Restoration of peace (after a political crisis).

प्रशान्त+चित्त *a.* calm.

प्रशून *a.* Swollen.

प्रश्नः+कथा A story ending in a question.

प्रश्नः+वादिन् A fortune-teller.

प्रश्नः+विचारः A branch of astrological prediction.

+प्रसक्त Clinging to anything tenaciously.

+प्रसङ्गः *1.* An extended application; अन्यत्र कृतस्यान्यत्रासक्तिः प्रसङ्गः ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 1; *2.* A secondary incident or plot.

प्रसङ्गः+समः A logical sophism where proof itself must be proved.

प्रसञ्जित *a.* Brought into being; प्रसह्य वर्षासु ऋतौ प्रसञ्जिते Nai. 9. 96.

+प्रसादः The nourishing essence of the food after digestion.

प्रसेदिवस् One who has become pleased.

प्रसन्दानम् A rope, a fetter.

+प्रसह्य *1.* having conquered.

2. Necessarily.

प्रसह्य+कारिन् *a.* Acting violently.

प्रसवः+कालः The delivery time.

+प्रसूतिः A cause; Ki. 4. 32.

+प्रसृ 1P. *1.* To be displaced (as the humours of the body), *2.* To prosecute. *3.* To change a semi-vowel into a corresponding vowel!

+प्रसरः Range (as in दृष्टि-प्रसरः).

+प्रसारः *1.* A trader's shop. *2.* Raising (dust).

प्रसारित+गात्र with out-stretched limbs.

+प्रसृप् *1.* P. To set in (as darkness).

+प्रस्कन्न *p. p.* Attacked, fallen upon.

प्रस्तर+प्रहरणन्यायः A Mīmāṃsa rule of interpretation where matter mentioned in the accusative is more powerful than that in the instrumental.

+प्रस्तावः *1.* Subject of discourse, topic; *2.* The prologue of a drama; *3.* The introductory words of a Sāmaṇ.

+प्रस्तोतृ *m.* A sacrificial priest assisting the Udgāṭr.

प्रस्तोभः Allusion, reference to; Bhāg. 9.19. 26.

+प्रस्थानम् *1.* A philosophical school; *2.* Religious mendicancy;

सप्रस्थानाः क्षात्रधर्मा विशिष्टाः Mb. 12. 64. 22.

प्रस्थानम्+मङ्गल Auspicious rituals at the time of starting a journey.

+प्रस्नवः *1.* (pl.) Tears. *2.* Urine.

प्रस्पर्धिन् *a.* Vying with, equalling.

प्रस्फार *a.* Swollen, puffed up.

प्रहत+मुरज *a.* where drums are beaten; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Me.

प्रहतिः *f.* A stroke, blow.

+प्रहा *3 P.* To be vanquished.

+प्रहि *5 P.* To turn to wards.

प्रहितंगम *a.* Going on an errand.

प्रहरणकलिका *f.* N. of a metre.

+प्रहारः *1.* A battle; *2.* A necklace.

+प्रांशुः A tall person; प्रांशुलभ्ये R. 1. 2.

प्रांशु+प्राकार *a.* Having high walls.

प्राकारः+धरणी A platform on a wall.

प्राकारः+स्थ *a.* One who is standing on the rampart.

प्राकृत+भानुषः A common man.

प्राक्तन+कर्मन् *n.* Past action.

प्राक्तन+जन्मन् *n.* Past birth.

प्रागल्भी Boldness, resoluteness.

प्रागल्भ्यम्+बुद्धिः Boldness of judgement.

प्रागुष्यम् Direction.

प्रागुष्णिका Hospitable reception.

प्राच्+उत्पत्तिः First appearance.

प्राच्+वचनम् Ancient saying.

प्राचीन+मूल *a.* Having roots turned eastward.

प्राच्य+पदवृत्तिः The rule by which ए remains in particular cases un-changed before अ.

प्राच्य+वृत्तिः A kind of metre.

प्राचार *a.* Contrary to ordinary observances.

प्राचार्यः *1.* The teacher of a teacher. *2.* A retired teacher.

+प्राजापत्यम् 1. Generative energy. 2. N. of a sacrifice.

+प्राज्ञ 1. Intelligence dependent on ego-Consciousness. 2. Supreme being.

प्राज्ञता, (—त्वम्) Wisdom.

+प्राणः 1. Life, living. 2. Food.

प्राणः+कर्मन् *n.* Vital function.

प्राणः+परिक्षीण *a.* One whose life is drawing to an end.

प्राण+परित्राणम् Saving one's life.

प्राणः+वल्लभा A sweet-heart.

प्राण+विद्या The science of Prāṇāyāma.

प्रातर्+अनुवाकः The hymn with which the morning session of a sacrifice begins.

प्रातर्+चन्द्रः The moon in the morning.

प्रातिकामिन् A servant or messenger.

प्रातिनिधिकः A substitute, proxy.

प्रातोप्यम् Hostility.

प्रात्यक्षिक *a.* Perceptible to the eyes.

प्रादेशमात्र *a.* Just a little, just to give an idea. —म् The measure of length between the tips of the thumb and the first finger stretched out; उपविश्य दक्षिणे प्रादेशमात्रे प्रच्छिनत्ति न नखेन । Khādira Gṛhya Sutra II-2.

+प्राध्व *a.* 1. Being on a journey. 2. Precedence. 3. Bond.

प्राप्तः+निवासिन् Staying near the boundary.

प्राप्तः+भूमौ *ind.* Ultimately, at last.

+प्रापणम् Elucidation.

प्रापिषयिषु *a.* Wishing to cause to reach.

+प्राप्त *p.p.* Following from a precedence or earlier argument.

प्राप्त+क्रम *a.* Fit, suitable.

प्राप्त+भाव *a.* 1. Wise. 2. Hand-some.

+प्राप्तिः 1. (In Rhet.) A conjecture derived from the

observation of a particular thing. 2. (In astrol.) N. of the 11th lunar house.

प्राप्य+कारिन् *a.* Effective only when set to action.

प्राप्य+रूप *a.* Rather easy to attain.

+प्रायणम् A kind of food prepared in milk.

प्राप्यत्वम् Purity, cleanliness.

प्रायुस् *n.* Longer life.

प्रारब्ध+कर्मन् An action which has started giving its fruit.

प्रारब्ध+कर्मन् (—कार्यं) *a.* One who has commenced a work.

प्रार्जयितु *a.* One who grants.

+प्राय 10 Ā. To have recourse to.

+प्राय्य *a.* To be desired for. 2. Desirable.

+प्रालेयम् Pertaining to the deluge.

+प्रार्थतिक *a.* The order which is to be the same for subsequent rounds as it was for the first round.

प्रावादुकः An opponent in discussion.

प्रासादः+गर्भः An inner apartment in a palace.

प्रासादः+शिखरः The pinnacle of a place.

प्राह्वनीय *a.* Worthy to be received as a guest.

प्राहुणः A guest.

प्रिय+आलापिन् *a.* Speaking pleasingly.

प्रिय+आयु *a.* Fond of life.

प्रिय+कलह *a.* Quarrelsome.

प्रिय+जीविता Love of life.

प्रिय+संग्रहार् *a.* Fond of litigation.

प्रियंवद *a.* Giving what is pleasing or wanted.

+प्रीतिः 1. Longing. 2. N. of a musical Śruti.

प्रीति+संयोगः Relation of friendship.

प्रीतिः+संगतिः Friendly meeting.

+प्रेतः An inhabitant of hell.

प्रेत+अयनः N. of a hell.

प्रेत+पात्रम् A vessel used in the funeral ceremony.

प्रेक्षणम्+आलम्भम् Looking at and touching.

+प्रेक्षा Splendour; प्रेक्षां क्षिपन्तं हरितोपकाद्रे; Bhāg. 3. 8. 24.

प्रेक्षा+पूर्वम् *ind.* With deliberation.

प्रेक्षा+प्रपञ्चः Stag-play.

प्रेमन्+आर्द्र *a.* Overflowing with love.

प्रैयकम् A variety of leather.

प्रैयरूपकम् Beauty; Nai. 5. 66.

प्रोचच्च् 1. P To start on a journey.

प्रोच्चाटना 1. Driving away (as of an evil spirit); 2. Destruction.

प्रोत+घन *a.* Immersed in clouds.

प्रोत+शूल *a.* Put on a spike.

प्रोत्तान *a.* Stretched out.

प्रोत्ताल *a.* Very loud.

प्रोदर 1. Big-Bellied.

प्रोदोचि *a.* Fluctuating.

प्रोन्नमित *p.p.* Raised up.

प्रोणु 2 U. To cover up, envelop.

प्रोढ 1. Large, great.

2. Occupied, engaged.

प्रोढ+प्रिया A bold or confident mistress.

प्रोढ+मनोरमा N. of a commentary on Siddhānta Kaumudī.

+प्रोढिः Earnestness, profundity (of character).

प्रोक्त *a.* Having the sense of.

प्लक्षः+द्वारम् A side-entrance; Matsya P. 264. 15.

+प्लव 1. A kind of aquatic bird. 2. N. of a Samvatsara.

प्लव+कुम्भः A vessel used to enable a swimmer to float.

प्लावयितु *a.* A boatsman.

प्लुत+मेरुः A kind of musical measure.

फ

फणः+भरः A serpent.

फणिन्+तत्पगः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

फणिर्जकः A kind of aromatic herb.

फलकः Green onion.

+फलम् 1. Compensation.

2. Sholder-blade.

फलम्+अधिकारः A claim for wages.

फलम्+अपूर्वम् The unseen effect of a sacrifice.

फलम्+उपभोगः Enjoyment of fruit.

फलम्+ग्रन्थः An astrological work on the influence of planets on human destiny.

फलम्+भावना The acquisition of a result.

फलम्+भुज् *m.* A monkey.

फलम्+मूलम् Fruits and roots.

फलम्+वर्तः *f.* A wick of cloth lubricated and inserted into the anus as an enema.

फलम्+स्थापनम् The ritual called Simantonnayana.

+फलकम् Bark used as textile.

फलकम्+परिधानम् Wearing a bark as cloth.

फलः *m.* A kind of fish.

फल्गु+वाक् A falsehood.

फालिका A slice, piece ; मृदु-
व्यञ्जनमांसफालिकाम् Nai. 16. 82.

फाल्गुनेयः N. cf Abhimanyu, sun of Arjuna.

फिट्सूत्रम् N. of a grammatical work.

फुट्टिका A kind of woven texture.

फुत्+कृतिः Blowing, hissing.

फुलिङ्गः Syphilis.

फुल्ल+वदन *a.* Looking cheerful.

फेञ्जकः A kind of bird.

फेनः+धर्मान् *a.* Transient ; Mb. 3. 35. 2.

फेनायितम् *p. p.* An elephant's rumbling roar produced in the back of the mouth; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

फेलुकः The scrotum.

ब

+बकः An apparatus for extracting metals from oars.

बक चिञ्चका, (-चिञ्चो) A kind of fish

बकाची A kind of fish.

बटुक !. A boy, lad. 2. A stupid fellow.

बटुकः+भैरवः A form of Bhairava.

+बडिशम् A surgical instrument.

बत *ind.* Truly said ; कल्याणी
बत गाययम् Rām. 5. 34. 6.

बहम् A large number (100 crores according to Sāyana).

बन्दिः+ग्रहः Taking prisoner.

बन्दिः+ग्राहः A house breaker.

बन्दिः+ग्राहम् Taking as a captive.

बन्दिः+पालः A jailor.

बन्दि+शूला A harlot.

+बद्ध *p. p.* Preserved.

बद्ध+अवस्थिति *a.* Constant.

बद्ध+आदर *a.* Addicted to ;
बद्धादरोपि परदारपरिग्रहे त्वम् ; Rām.
Ch. v.

बद्ध+मण्डल *a.* Formed into circles.

बद्ध+मूत्र *a.* Withholding the urine.

बन्धः+कर्तृ *m.* One who binds

बन्धः+मुद्रा Mark of fetters.

+बन्धनम् Mundane bondage (as against liberation).

बन्धनम्+रक्षिन् A jailor.

बन्धनिकः A jailor.

+बन्धुः 1. A Controller. 2. N. of the 3rd astrological house.

बन्धुः+दायादः Kinsman and heir.

बन्धुः+प्रिय *a.* Beloved of relations.

बन्धुरित *a.* Inclined, curved.

बन्धूकृ 1. To make a friend of

बन्धूर *a.* 1. Undulating, 2. Pleasing, delighting.

बभूकः N. of Constellation.

+बर्बरः 1. An elephant in the 4th year ; Mātanga L. 5. 5; 2. Curly.

+बर्बरालका A lady with curly frontal hair.

बर्बरीकम् 1. Curly hair. 2. white sandal wood.

बर्हः+नेत्रम् The eye on a peacock's tail.

बर्हः+अवतंस Decorated with a plume on the head.

बर्हिन्यायः A mīmāṃsā rule of interpretation which gives more prominence to the primary than to the secondary meaning; MS. 3.2. 1-2.

बर्हिण+वासस् *a.* A feathered arrow.

+बलम् 1. The hand ; क्रान्ते
विष्णुर्बले शक्रः ... Mb. 12. 239. 8
2. Effort.

बलम्+अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of strength.

बलम्+उपादानम् Recruitment to the army; Kau. A.

बलतापनः An epithet of Indra:

बलपुच्छकः A crow.

बलपृष्ठकः A kind of deer.

बलमुख्यः The chief of an army.

बलवर्जित Infirm.

बलसमुत्थानम् Recruiting a strong army.

बलकः A dream.

+बलवत् *m.* Phlegm.

बलासः 1. A kind of disease (Consumption)

+बलाहकः N. of one of the Nāgās.

बलिः+क्रिया A line on the forehead.

बलिः+बन्धनम् N. of drama supposed to have been written by Pāṇini.

बलिः+बन्धनः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

बलिः+विधानम् An offering of Bali.

बलिः+षड्भागः The sixth part given as tax to the king
अरक्षितारं राजानं बलिषड्भागहारिणम्
MS. 8. 308.

बलिः+होमः Offering of oblations in the fire.

बलीशः 1. A crow. 2. Craft looking person.

बस्तमारम् *ind.* After the manner of dying of a goat.

बस्तिः Salt produced from the Sāmbher lake.

बस्तिकः A kind of arrow whose tip remains in the body when it is pulled out; com. on Mb. 7. 189. 11.

+बहिरङ्गः What is remotely connected; अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयः ŚB on MS. 12. 2. 29.

बहिस्+दृश् *a.* Superficial in observation.

बहिस्+पवमानम् *N.* of a Sāman employed in Soma Yāga.

बहिस्+प्रज्ञ *a.* One whose knowledge is confined to external objects.

हेस्+मनस् *a.* Being outside mind.

बहिस्+मनस्क *a.* out of mind.

बहिस्+पूति *a.* placed or fastened outside.

बहिस्+वर्तिन् *a.* Remaining at the outside.

बहिस्+व्यसनिन् *a.* Dissolute, lewd.

बहिस्+स्थ (-स्थित) *a.* External

बहिष्कार्य *a.* To be thrown out or cast away.

बहु+उपयुक्त *a.* Useful in many ways.

बहु+क्षारम् Soap.

बहु+क्षीरा A cow yielding much milk.

बहु+गुरुः One who has read much but not well.

बहु+दोहना Same as बहुक्षीरा.

बहु+नाडिकः The body.

बहु+प्रकृति *a.* Consisting of many verbal elements (as a compound)

बहु+प्रज्ञ *a.* Very wise.

बहु+प्रत्यर्थिक *a.* Having many foes or rivals.

बहु+प्रत्यवाय *a.* Beset with many obstacles.

बहु+रजस् *a.* Very dusty.

बहु+वादिन् *a.* Garrulous.

बहु+शस्त *a.* Very good,

बहु+संख्याक *a.* Numerous.

बहु+सत्त्व *a.* Abounding in animals.

बहु+साहस्र *a.* Amounting to thousands.

बहुल+अश्वः *N.* of a king.

बहुल+पक्षशितिमन् The darkness of the dark fortnight; कूत्रायुजा बहुलपक्षशितिमिन् सीम्ना Nai. 21 124.

+बाणः The versed sine of an arc.

बाणः+निहत *a.* Pierced by an arrow.

बाणः+पत्रः *N.* of a bird.

बाणः+लिङ्गम् A white stone found in Narmada and worshipped as Śivaliṅga.

बावरिः *N.* of a philosopher.

बाधा+निवृत्तिः Relief from the possession of an evil spirit.

+बाधक That which sublates.

बाधयितु *m.* An injurer; One who harms.

बाध्य+बाधकता The inter-action of the oppressed and the oppressor or the affected and that which affects.

+बान्धवः Well-wisher. ; पितृष्व-स्रेयम्रीत्यर्थं तद्गोत्रस्यात्तबान्धवः; Bhag. 1. 19. 35.

बार्हस्पत्याः *N.* of a school of writers on political science referred to by Kautilya; kau. A 1. 15.

बाल+अरिष्टः Teething troubles of children.

बाल+आमय A child's disease.

बाल+चिकित्सा Treatment for children's diseases.

बाल+चुम्बालः A fish.

बाल+चूतः A young mango tree.

बाल+मनोरमा *N.* of a comentary on Siddhānta Kaumudī.

बाल+मरणम् (Jaina) Death of a fool.

बाल+यतिः A child-saṅyāsi.

बाल+व्रतः An epithet of the Buddha saint, Manjughoṣa,

+बालक A young elephant of 5 years old; Śi. 5. 47.

+बाला A particular form of Durgā.

बाला+मन्त्रः The sacred formula of Bālā Devī.

बालिश+मतिः *a.* Childish in thoughts.

बाल्ये+शाकः A kind of vegetable.

बालकलः *N.* of a teacher, a pupil of paila and founder of a R̥gvedic Śākhā.

बाष्प+विवलव *a.* Overcome with tears.

बास्तिकम् A multitude of goats; Rām. 2. 77. 2.

बाहिरिकः An alien character; न च बाहिरिकान् कुर्यात् पुरराष्ट्रोपघात-कान् Kau. A 2. 4. 22.

+बाहुः 1. The arm as a mesure of length. 2. The limb of a bow.

बाहुः+अन्तरम् The chest; बाह्वन्तरे मधुजितः श्रितकौस्तुभे या Kanakadharā Stava.

बाहुः+तरणम् Crossing river with arms.

बाहुः+निःसृतम् A mode of fighting where the sword is made to drop from the opponent's hand.

बाहुः+प्रचालकम् *ind.* Shaking the arms.

बाहुः+लोहम् Bell metal.

बाहुः+विषट्टनम् (—विषट्टितम्) A particular pose in wrestling.

+बाह्यः A product of a Prati loma marriage.

बाह्यः+अर्थः Superficial sense of word.

बाह्यः+कक्षः The outer apartment.

बाह्यः+करणम् An external sense-organ.

बाह्यः+प्रयत्नः An external effort in the production of articulate sound.

बिठकम् The sky; Nir. 6. 30.

विडालः+व्रतिक *a.* Hypocritical.
 +बिन्दुः (In phil.) A particular development of चिच्छक्ति ।
 बिन्दुः+च्युतकः A kind of word-play Nai. 9. 104.
 'बिन्दुः+प्रतिष्ठामय *a.* Founded or based' upon the अनुस्वारः ।
 बिन्दुः+माधवः A form of Viṣṇu.
 +बिम्बः A statue, idol, icon.
 बिम्बिनी The pupil of the eye.
 बिम्बिसारः N. of a king of Magadha.
 बिरुदः 1. A medal or a title conferred as a mark of excellence. 2. A panegyric.
 बिलम्+अयनम् An underground cave.
 बिसम्+ऊर्णा A lotus fibre.
 बिसम्+गुणः A string made of lotus fibre.
 बिसम्+प्रसूनम् A lotus flower.
 बिसम्+वर्तितः A wick made of lotus fibre.
 बिसिनी+पत्रम् A lotus-leaf.
 +बीजम् 1. Calculation of primary gems. 2. Analysis.
 बीजम्+अङ्घ्रिकः A camel.
 बीजम्+अर्थ *a.* Desirous of procreation.
 बीजम्+निर्वापणम् Sowing of seeds.
 बीजम्+प्ररोहिन् *a.* Growing from seed.
 बीजम्+वापः Sowing of seeds.
 बीजम्+स्नेहः The Palāśa tree.
 बीजाकृत *a.* A field ploughed after sowing.
 +बुद्ध The supreme soul.
 +बुद्धिः 1. A means, way. 2. N. of the 5th astrological mansion.
 बुद्धिः+अधिक *a.* Superior in intellect.
 बुद्धि+च्छाया Reflex action of the intellect on the soul.
 बुद्धिः+प्रागल्भ्यो Soundness of understanding.
 बुद्धिः+मोहः Confusion of thought.

बुद्धि+लाघवम् Levity of judgement.
 बुद्धिः+वर्जित *a.* Bereft of knowledge.
 बुद्धिः+वैभवम् Strength of intellect.
 +बुभूषु *a.* 1. Wishing to become prosperous. 2. Wishing the welfare of.
 बुड्डः A basket-maker.
 बुसा (In drama) A young sister.
 बृसय (Ved.) *a.* Mighty, great. बृसयशब्दो बृहच्छब्दार्थं गमयति; ŚB. on 10. 1. 32.
 +बृहत् Strict celibacy; सावित्रं प्राजापत्यं च ब्राह्मं चाथ बृहत्तया Bhāg. 3. 12. 42.
 बृहत्+उत्तरतापिनी N. of an Upaniṣad.
 बृहत्+तेजस् *m.* The planet Jupiter.
 बृहत्+देवता N. of a work on Vedic deities.
 बृहत्+नारदीयम् N. of an Upaniṣad.
 बृहत्+संहिता N. of a work on astrology by Varāhamihira.
 बृहत्+सामन् N. of a sāman; Bg. 10. 35.
 बृहस्पति+चक्रम् A period of 60 Samvatsaras.
 ब्रैल *a.* Living in holes.
 बोककाणः A bag hung on the nose of a horse containing its food.
 बोधायनः N. of a Sūtrakāra.
 बोधिः+अङ्गम् A requisite for attaining perfect knowledge.
 बोद्ध+जवतारः The incarnation of God as Buddha.
 +ब्रध्नः N. of a disease.
 ब्रध्नः+बिम्बम् (—मण्डलम्) The disc of the sun.
 ब्रह्मन्+किल्बिषम् An offence against Brāhmaṇas.
 ब्रह्मन्+कूटः A very learned Brāhmaṇa.
 ब्रह्मन्+गीता *f.* The preaching of Brahmā as given in the Ānuśāsana Parvan of the Mb.

ब्रह्मन्+जिज्ञासा Desire to know the supreme being.
 ब्रह्मन्+तन्त्रम् The teachings in the Veda.
 ब्रह्मन्+दूषक *a.* Falsifying the Vedic texts.
 ब्रह्मन्+पारः The final object of all sacred knowledge.
 ब्रह्मन्+बलम् The Brahminical power.
 ब्रह्मन्+बिन्दुः A drop of saliva sputtered while chanting the Veda.
 ब्रह्मन्+भूमिजा A kind of pepper.
 ब्रह्मन्+मुहूर्तः The early part of the day.
 ब्रह्मन्+रात्रः Early dawn.
 ब्रह्मन्+वादः A discourse supreme spirit.
 ब्रह्मन्+श्री N. of a Sāman.
 ब्रह्मण्यता *m.* An epithet of Agni.
 ब्रह्मोभूतः One who has attained oneness with Brahman. (said of Sānyāsins who pass away).
 ब्राह्म+निधिः A trust money for the sacerdotal class.
 ब्राह्मण+अदर्शनम् Absence of Brahminical instruction or guidance; Ms. 10. 43.
 ब्राह्मण+प्रसंगः The appellation "Brāhmaṇa".
 ब्राह्मण+प्रातिवेद्यः A Brāhmaṇa living next door.
 ब्राह्मण+भावः The state of being a Brāhmaṇa.

भ

+भक्तम् 1. Provision for one day's meal; यस्य त्रैवाषिकं भक्षणं पर्याप्तं भृत्यवृत्तये Ms. 11. 7. 2. The wages.
 भक्त+अग्रः (—ग्रम्) A refectory.
 भक्त+कृत्यम् Preparations for a meal.
 भक्त+साधनम् *a.* Dish of pulse.
 +भक्तिः 1. A secondary sense. 2. Predisposition of body (to any ailment).

भक्तिः+गम्य *a.* Accessible through devotion.

भक्तिः+गन्धि *a.* One who has a little devotion.

भक्ति+चित्रम् Drawings, paintings.

भक्ति+वश्य *a.* One who is captivated by devotion.

भक्ष्य+अभक्ष्यम् Food allowed and prohibited.

भक्ष्य+भोज्यम् *a.* Consisting of food of all kinds.

भगः+ईशः The planet of fortune.

भगः+काम *a.* Desirous of sexual pleasure.

भगः+वृत्ति *a.* Prostitution.

भगवत्+पादाः A title of Ādi Sankarācārya.

भग्न+अस्थि *a.* One whose bones are broken.

भग्न+कूबर *a.* One whose upper structure is broken (as a chariot).

भग्न+तालः A kind of musical measure.

भग्न+परिणाम *a.* Preventing from getting completed.

+भङ्गः 1. (In Buddh.) constant decay taking place in the universe. 2. (in Jaina) A dialectical formula beginning with स्यात् ।

+भङ्गिः A fashion or mode.

भङ्गिः+भाषणम् Crooked speech

भङ्गिः+विकारः A wry face, distortion of features.

भङ्गिनी A river, आत्ममौलि-मणिकान्तिभङ्गिनीम् Nāi. 18. 137.

भञ्जना Explanation.

भट्टनारायणः N. of the author of Venīsamhāra.

भट्टिः N. of the author of भट्टिकाव्यम्

भट्टोजिः N. of a grammarian.

भण्डुकः A kind of fish.

भद्रः+कल्पः N. of the current age according to Buddhists.

भद्र+निधिः Vessels fashioned for gifts.

भद्र+वाच् *f.* An auspicious speech.

भद्र+विराज् N. of a metre.

+भद्रक 1. A particular sitting posture. 2. A harem.

भद्रा+करणम् The act of shaving.

भयालु *a.* Timid.

+भर Prowess, excellence; न खलु वयसा जात्यैवायं स्वकार्यसहो भरः V. 5. 18.

भरतः+शास्त्रम् The dramatic art.

भर्गस् *n.* Radiance, lustre.

भर्तव्यः *a.* 1. To be borne or carried. 2. To be hired or kept.

भर्तृ+चित्त *a.* Thinking of a husband.

भर्तृ+देवता Devoted to a husband as God.

भर्तृ+लोकः The husband's world.

भर्तृ+हार्यघन *a.* Whose possessions may be confiscated by his master.

भर्तृ+हीना *a.* Abandoned by the husband.

भव+अग्रम् The farthest end of the world.

भव+भङ्गः Emancipation from the ordeal of birth and death.

भव+भावन *a.* Conferring welfare.

भव+भोरु Afraid of worldly existence.

भव+भोगः Enjoyment of carnal pleasure.

भव+शेखरः The moon.

भव+संगिन् *a.* Attached to the material world.

भव+संततिः A series of births and deaths.

भवत्+वसु Rich, opulent.

+भवनम् Horoscope, natal star.

भव्य+मनस् *a.* Well-intentioned.

भाषक *a.* Belonging to your

honour; भावत्करिव धवलैयंशःप्रवाहैः; Rām. ch. 7. 2.

भषी *f.* A bitch.

भस्मन्+अङ्गः A kind of pigeon.

भस्मन्+अङ्गराग Smearing the body with ashes.

भस्मन्+अवलेप Smearing the body with ashes

भस्मन्+अवशेष Remaining only in ashes.

भस्मन्+गुण्डनम् Smearing the body with ashes.

भस्मन्+गात्रः N. of cupid.

भस्मन्+चयः A heap of ashes.

+भा 2 P. To blow.

बभौ (Perfect of भा) 1. Shone; 2. Got pleased. 3. Became.

4. Blow (blown);

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रो

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रः

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रो

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रः

(In all the senses). Bhaṭṭi

Kāvya 10. 19.

+भागः 1. A tax; Kau. A.

2. 6. 64. 2. One of the four

contentments according to

Sāṅkhyas; Sān. K. 50. 3. The

number eleven.

भागः+अपहारिन् One who takes

a share.

भागः+घनम् A treasury.

भागः+पत्रम् (लेख्यम्) A partition

deed.

+भागिन् Highly useful.

भागुरिः N. of a famous gram-

marian and Smṛitikāra.

भाग्यम्+संक्षयः Bad fortune.

भाग्यम्+उन्नतिः Rise of fortune.

भाग्यम्+ऋक्षम् The Pūrvā-

phālguni Nakṣatra.

भाङ्गकः A rag.

भाजक् *ind.* Quickly, swiftly.

भाजनम्+विषमः Embezzlement

by using wrong measures; Kau.

A. 2. 8. 21.

+भाण्डम् 1. Luggage. 2. capi-

tal money.

भाण्डः+गोपकः The keeper of

vessels.

भानतस् *ind.* In consequence of the appearance.

भानव *a.* Pertaining to Sun.

भानु+भू: An epithet of river Yamunā.

भावह: N. of a celebrated writer an Alaṅkāra Śāstra.

+भार: Task imposed on any one.

भारः+अवतरण Reducing the load or burden from.

भारः+आक्रान्ता N. of a metre.

भारः+उद्धरणम् The lifting of a load.

भारः+ऊढि: *f.* The bearing of a load.

भारः+ग: A mule.

भारिका A heap, multitude.

+भारती One of the 10 orders of Sanyāsins.

भारत+आख्यानम् (—इतिहासः—कथा) The epic of Mahābhārata.

भारत+सावित्री N. of a stotrā contained in the Mb.; Mb. 18. 5. 64.

भारद्वाजः 1. N. of a writer on political science referred to by Kauṭilya. 2. One belonging to the gotra of Bharadwāja.

भारवः 1. The son of a Vaiśya; paramour and an unmarried Vaiśyā. 2. A kind of śākti worshipper.

+भार्गवः A fortune teller; भार्गवो शुक्रदेवज्ञो Vijayanti.

भार्या+पतित्वम् Conjugal relationship.

भाल्लवि: A branch of Sāma-veda.

+भावः 1. Welfare; भावमिच्छति सर्वस्य; Mb. 5. 36. 16. 2. Protection; द्रोणस्याभावभावे तु Mb. 7. 25. 64. 3. Destiny. 4. Consciousness of past perceptions. 5. The six states of अस्ति, वर्धते, विपरिणमति, etc.

भावः+कर्तुं कः An impersonal verb.

भावः+गतिः *f.* Power to convey

human feelings; भावगतिराकृतानाम् Pratimā 3.

भावः+चेष्टितम् Gestures indicative of love.

भावः+निर्वृतिः The material creation; Sāñ. K. 52.

भावः+नेरि: A kind of dance.

भावः+शब्दलत्वम् Admixture of various emotions.

भावंगम *a.* charming appealing.

भावयितुं *a.* A protector, promoter; क्रोवो भावयिता पुनः Mb. 3. 29. 1.

भावित 1. Directed towards, fixed upon. 2. Possessed, captured; दुद्रुहः पृथुभाविताम् Bhāg. 4. 18. 13. 3. Engrossed, filled; रथाङ्गपाणेरनुभावभावितम् Bhāg. 12. 10. 42. 4. Pleased, gladdened.

भावित+भावन् *a.* Helping oneself and helping others.

+भाव्य To be convicted; व्यवरेः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यो नृपब्राह्मणसन्निधौ Ms. 8. 60.

भाषा+पत्रम् An application; Śukra. 2. 309.

भाषा+समितिः *f.* (With Jainas) restraint in speech.

भाषितुं *a.* A speaker.

भाष्य+भूत *a.* Serving as a commentary भाष्यमूता भवन्तु मे Śi. 2. 24.

+भासः N. of a celebrated dramatist; author of Svapna-vāsavadattam etc.

+भिक्षा A means of subsistence.

भिक्षा+भुज् *a.* Living on alms.

भिक्षुः+भावः Monk-hood.

भिक्षुती A variety of Kambala; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

+भिद् 1. IP. To explain or interpret; वचांसि योगप्रथितानि साधो न नः क्षमन्ते मनसापि भेतुम् Bhāg. 5. 10. 8.

भिदापनम् Causing to trample on.

+भिन्न 1. Vicious; भिन्नवृत्तिता Ms. 12. 33. 2. Stood up (as

hair in horripulation) Rām. 6. 10. 18. 3. Bribed.

भिक्ष+कर्ण *a.* 1. Having divided ears. 2. Having the ears bored.

भिक्ष+कुम्भः A person who has severed himself from obligations.

भिक्ष+हृतिः *f.* Division of fractions.

भीत+गायनः *a.* A shy singer.

भीत+चारिन् *a.* Behaving timidly.

भीत+चित्त *a.* Afraid in mind.

भीति+कृत् *a.* causing fear.

भीति+छिद् *a.* Removing fear.

भीम+अञ्जस् *a.* Having terrible strength.

भीम+पाकः Perfectly cooked food.

भीम+रथः 1. N. of one of the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. 2. N. of one of the sons of Śrīkriṣṇa.

भीष्म+पर्वन् N. of the 6th book of the Mahābhārata.

भीष्म+स्तवराजः N. of a prayer by Bhīṣma contained in the 47th chapter of Śānti Parvan of Mb.

भुक्त+मात्रे *ind.* Immediately on having eaten.

+भुग्न Disheartened, cowed down.

भुजः+अङ्गुः An embrace.

भुजः+अर्पणम् A grant for maintenance.

भुजः+आकम्बुः A conch.

भुजः+छाया Protection afforded by the arms of somebody.

भुज+वीर्य *a.* strength of arms.

भुजगः+बलयः A snake used as a bracelet.

भुजगः+शायिन् An epithet of Viṣṇu.

भुजङ्गः+प्रयातम् N. of a metre.

भुजङ्गः+संगता N. of a metre.

भुजङ्गः+शिशु N. of a metre.

+भुजा The side of any geometrical figure.

भुजा+भुजि *ind.* Hand to hand (fight).

भुवनम् + ईश्वरी A form of Pārvati.

भुवनम् + तलम् The surface of the earth.

भुवनम् + भावनः The creator of the world.

भू + छाया (—छायम्) Earth's shadow.

भू + तुम्बी A kind of cucumber

भू + पलः A kind of rat.

भू + भा Earth's shadow, eclipse.

भू + लिङ्गशकुनः A species of bird; Mb. 12. 169. 10.

भू + शय्या Lying on the ground.

भू + स्फोटः A mushroom.

भूत + अनुवादः Referring to or recalling an established fact or past event.

भूत + अभिवङ्गः (—आवेशः) Possession by evil spirits.

भूत + अवमानिन् *m.* One who condemns all.

भूत + कोटिः (Buddh.) Absolute non-entirety.

भूत + गत्या Truthfully.

भूत + गुणः A quality of elements.

भूत + जननी The mother of all beings.

भूत + तन्मात्रम् A subtle element.

भूत + पालः The guardian of living beings.

भूत + भव *a.* Living in all beings

भूत + भूत् *a.* Sustaining the elements or creatures.

भूत + मातृका The earth.

भूत + संघः The totality of beings or of the elements.

भूत + सृज् *m.* An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

भूतिः + अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of prosperity.

भूतिः + सृज् *a.* Creating welfare.

+ भूमिः 1. The base of any geometrical figure. 2. The outline of a painting.

भूमिः + अनृतम् False evidence concerning land.

भूमिः + खर्जूरिका A variety of date tree.

भूमिः + छत्रम् A mushroom.

भूमिः + तनयः The planet Mars.

भूमिः + परिमाणम् Square measure.

भूमि + रथिकः A ground charioteer.

भूमिः + समीकृत *a.* Thrown to the ground, floored.

भूमिः + संभवः (—सुतः) 1. The planet Mars. 2. Narakāsura.

भूयस् + काम *a.* Very desirous of any thing.

भूयस् + भावः Increase, growth.

भूयस् + मात्रम् By and large, most of.

भूरि + कालम् *ind.* For a long time.

भूरि + कृत्वस् *ind.* Many times, repeatedly.

भूरि + गुण *a.* 1. Multiplying greatly. 2. Bearing manifold fruits.

भूरि + फेना A species of plant.

भूरि + भोज *a.* Having many enjoyments.

भूरिशस् *ind.* Manifoldly, variously.

भूषणवासस् *n.* pl. Cloths and ornaments.

+ भू To balance, hold in equipoise.

भूतक + अध्यापनम् Instruction by a hired teacher.

भूतक + भूतिः Wages, hire.

भूतिः + अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of maintenance.

भूगुः + कच्छः (—कच्छम्) *N.* of a place of pilgrimage on the Narmadā.

भूगु + पतनम् A fall from a precipice.

भूगुः + पातः Throwing oneself from a cliff.

भूगुः + भृङ्गः A kind of musical measure.

भृङ्गः + अभीष्टः The mango tree.

भृश + दण्ड *a.* Inflicting severe punishment.

+ भेदः 1. Shooting pain.

2. A conjunction of planets.

3. Paralysis. 4. Contraction.

5. The hypotenuse of a right angled triangle.

+ भेदक Diverting.

+ भेदन Piercing the nostril (of an animal).

भेलनम् Swimming.

भेषज + करणम् Preparation of drugs.

भेषज + कृत *a.* Healed.

भेषज + वीर्यम् The healing power of medicines

भोगः + नाथः A nourisher, supporter.

भोगः + पत्रम् A lease deed.

भोगः + भुज् *a.* Enjoying pleasures.

भोगिन् + राज् *m.* Śeṣa Nāg.

भोग्य + वस्तु Article of luxury.

भोज *a.* 1. Bestowing enjoyment. 2. Liberal, bountiful.

भोजः + चम्पू *N.* of the Rāmāyaṇa campū by Bhoja.

भोजः + प्रबन्धः *N.* of a work on King Bhoja by Ballāla.

भोलः The son of a Vaiśya and an actress.

भोजिष्यम् Slavery.

भौत + प्रिय *a.* Imbecile.

भौमम् 1. An elemental thing.

2. Floor. 3. Upper stories of a building. सप्तभौमाष्टभौमैश्च; Rām.

5. 2. 50.

भौमी *f.* An epithet of Sītā.

+ भ्रशः (In drama) A slip of the tongue.

भ्रष्ट + अधिकार *a.* Dismissed.

भ्रष्ट + क्रिय *a.* One who fails to do prescribed acts.

भ्रष्ट + योग *a.* Fallen from devotion.

+ भ्रम् 1, 4 P. To waver, be perplexed.

+अम् Caus. 1. To proclaim by beat of drum. 2. To disarrange.

+अमः 1. An umbrella. 2. A circle.

+अमरः A top.

अमर+निकरः A multitude of bees.

अमर+पदम् A kind of metre.

अमरित *a.* Turned blue; यदतिविमलनीलवैश्मुरश्मिअमरितभाः Nai. 2. 103.

+अमिः Swoon, fainting.

अान्त+चित्तः Confused in mind.

अ+वञ्चितम् A stolen glance.

अ+विजृम्भः The knitting of the brows.

म

मकरः+आसनम् A kind of Yogic āsana.

मकरः+वाहनः N. of Varuṇa.

मकरन्दः A kind of musical measure.

मकरन्दिका N. of a metre.

मकूलकः A bud.

मल+मृगव्याधः An epithet of Śiva.

मगन्दः A usurer.

मगधः+देशः The country of Magadha.

मङ्गुकः A kind of musical instrument.

मङ्गलः+आवह *a.* Auspicious.

मङ्गल+ध्वनिः An auspicious sound.

मङ्गल+भेरी A drum beaten on auspicious occasions.

मज्जनः An elephant in the 8th year. Mātanga L. 5. 9.

मञ्चः+नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

मञ्जु+नादः Sweet noise;

मञ्जीरं मञ्जुनादैरिवपदभजन श्रेय इत्यालपन्तम्; Nārāyaṇīya 100. 9.

मञ्जु+भद्रः N. of one of the Jinas

मञ्जु+भाषिणी N. of a metre.

मञ्जु+श्रीः N. of a Bodhisattva.

मठः+अधिपतिः 1. The head of

a religious order. 2. The suprintendent of a monastery.

मठः+आम्नायः A work dealing with the establishment of various spiritual orders.

मणिः+काञ्चनयोगः A rare combination of worthy things.

मणिः+तुलाकोटिः A foot ornament beset with jewels.

मणिः+प्रभा N. of a metre.

मणिः+विग्रह *a.* Beset with jewels.

मण्डः+जातम् Milk converted to curd.

मण्डः+पोठिका Two quarters of the Compass.

मण्डन+कालः Time for toiletting; मामक्षमं मण्डनकालहानेः R. XIII.

मण्डन+प्रियः *a.* Fond of ornaments.

+मण्डलम् 1. A circular gait.

2. A play-board.

मण्डल+आसन *a.* Sitting in a circle.

मण्डल+कविः A poetaster.

मण्डल+नाभिः The centre of a circle.

मण्डल+माडः A pavilion.

मण्डल+वाटः A garden.

मण्डलकम् 1. A particular pose in archery. 2. A circle with some magical potencies.

मण्डुकम् The handle of a shield.

मण्डूक+पर्णा N. of a plant.

मत+भेदः Difference of opinion.

मतिः+कर्मन् An intellectual work.

मतिः+गतिः *f.* Course of thinking.

मतिः+दर्शनम् Thought-reading.

मत्त+आक्रीडा N. of a metre.

+मत्तवारणः (-णम्) A bedstead.

मत्स्यः+उद्धर्तनम् A kind of dance.

मत्स्य+आजीवः A fisherman.

मत्स्य+सन्तानिकः Fish cooked with sauce.

+मस्य *a.* To be extracted or produced from.

+मदः 1. Beauty. 2. N. of the 7th astrological mansion.

मदः+भङ्गः Humiliation of pride.

मदः+मत्ता N. of a metre.

+मदन 1. N. of the 7th astrological mansion. 2. A kind of musical measure.

मदन+अत्ययः Excess of intoxication.

मदिरा+मदान्ध *a.* Dead drink.

मद्य+कुम्भः A liquor jar.

मद्य+बीजम् A drug used for fermentation.

मद्रः+नाभः A particular mixed caste.

मद्रः+देशः The country of Madra.

+मधु 1. A bee-hive. 2. Bee-wax.

मधु+पाका Sweet-melon.

मधु+पात्रम् A wine-jug.

मधु+मांसम् Wine and meat.

मधु+वल्ली 1. A kind of grape. 2. Sweet citron.

मधुक+आश्रयम् Wax.

मधुमती *f.* 1. N. of a river.

2. N. of a creeper. 3. The three Riks starting with मधुवाता ऋतायते ।

मधुर+अङ्गकः A stringent taste.

मधुर+स्वनः A conch.

मध्य+आदित्यः The mid-day sun.

मध्य+उदात्त *a.* Having an Udātta on the middle syllable.

मध्य+मणिन्यायः The rule of the central pendent of a necklace common to both sides.

मध्यकम् A common property.

+मध्यम The middle-most son.

+मध्यमम् 1. Not highly commendable. 2. (In arsr.) The meridian ecliptic point.

मध्यम+गतिः The mean motion of a planet.

मध्यम+ग्रामः (in music) the middle scale.

मध्यम + व्यायोग N. of a play by Bhāsa.

मध्यमीय *a.* Middle, central.

+ तन् III. 4, 8 Ā. To accept, *agrec.*

मनस् + ग्राह्य *a.* To be grasped by the mind.

मनस् + ग्लानिः Depression of mind.

मनस् + धारणम् Conciliating the favour of.

मनस् + पर्यायः (With Jainas) N. of the penultimate stage in the perception of truth.

मनस् + रागः Affection, passion.

मनस् + समृद्धिः Heart's content.

मनस् + संघरः Coercion of mind.

+ मनुः Mental powers; देहो-जसवोऽक्षा मनवो भूतमात्रा Bhāg. 6. 4. 25.

मनुस्मृति Same as मनुसंहिता ।

मनुष्य + यानम् Palanquin.

मनुष्य + संकल्पः The wish of the mortals.

मनोन्मनी A form of Durgā.

+ मन्त्रः 1. N. of Viṣṇu, Śiva. 2. The 5th astrological mansion.

मन्त्रः + कर्कश *a.* Advocating a stern policy.

मन्त्रः + जागरः Recital of Vedic texts at night.

मन्त्रः + रक्षा Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्रः + संवरणम् Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्रः + स्नानम् Recitation of the अक्षमर्षण mantras as a substitute for bathing

+ मन्थ् 1, 9 P. To mix, mingle.

+ मन्थः A medical preparation.

मन्थः + विष्कम्भः A churning rod.

मन्थ + आस्यम् Shyness.

मन्थ + कर्मन् *a.* Slow in action.

मन्थ + जरस् *a.* Slowly growing grey.

मन्थ + पुण्य *a.* Unfortunate.

मन्थामणिः A big water-jar.

+ मन्दिरम् The body.

मन्दुरा + पतिः The manager of a stable.

मन्दुरा + भूषणम् A species of monkey.

मन्यु + सूक्तम् N. of a group of hymns Rv. 10. 83-84.

ममता + युक्त *a.* 1. Egoistic. 2. A miser.

ममता + शून्य *a.* 1. Devoid of ego. 2. Unattached.

मयिदसु *a.* Good in me.

मयूखः + मालिन् The sun.

मयूरः + नृत्यम् The dance of peacock.

मयूरः + पिच्छम् A peacock's feather.

मयूरिका *f.* 1. A nose-ring. 2. A venomous insect.

मरकतम् + श्याम *a.* Dark as an emerald; माता मरकतश्यामा मातङ्गी मदशालिनी Śyāmalādaṇḍaka.

मरणम् + वशा The stage of death.

मरणम् + शील Mortal.

+ मरीचिः A spark of fire.

मरीचिपाः A group of sages who subsist on the rays of the sun; Rām. 3. 6. 2.

मरुः + प्रपतनम् Throwing oneself from a rock.

+ मरुत् 1. Gold. 2. Beauty.

मरुत् + वृद्धा (-वृद्धा) The river. Kāverī

मर्जुः 1. A washerman.

मर्मन् + घातः Striking at the vitals.

मर्मन् + जम् Blood.

मर्यादा + बन्धः Keeping within limits.

मर्यादा + वचनम् A statement of limits.

मर्यादा + व्यतिक्रमः Overstepping limits.

मल + अपः N. of a river.

मल + पङ्क्तिन् *a.* Covered with dust and mire.

मल्ल + नालः (in music) A kind of measure.

महत् + आपुषम् A great weapon.

महत् + औषधिः *f.* A wonderful herb.

महत् + कुलम् A noble family.

महत् + द्वन्द्वः Martial band.

महत् + फलः The Bilva tree.

महत् + व्यतिक्रमः 1. A major transgression. 2. An insult to a great person.

महा + अनिलः A whirl-wind; महानिलेनेव निशवजं रजः Ki 14. 59.

महा + आरम्भ *a.* 1. Great undertaking 2. Starting in a big way.

महालय + पक्षः The fortnight sacred for manes during माघ or पौष

महालय + श्राद्धः The Śrāddha performed during the Mahālaya Pakṣa.

महालय + अमावस्या The new moon day from which the Mahālaya Pakṣa starts.

महा + ऊमिन् *m.* The ocean.

महा + ओष *a.* Having a strong current.

महा + कल्पः 100 years of Brahmā.

महा + चक्रम् The mystic cycle in Śakti worship.

महा + जङ्घः A camel.

महा + जवः An antelope.

महा + बंष्ट्रः A species of big tiger.

महा + दुर्गम् A great crisis.

महा + पराकः A particular penance; Hch.

महा + पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa

महा + प्रश्नः A knotty question.

महा + विसी A variety of skin.

महा + भाण्डम् A chief treasury.

महा + मृत्युञ्जयः 1. N. of a mantra in propitiation of Śivā, the conqueror of death. 2. N. of a medicine.

महा + यानम् The great vehicle (later Buddhist teaching).

महा + रघः Ā. Frog.

महा + रज Very painful.

महा + लयः 1. The great deluge.
2. The supreme being wherein all the Mahābhutas merge.

महा + विपुला A kind of metre.

महा + शिवरात्रिः 14th day of the dark half of the māgha, auspicious for Śiva.

महा + श्लक्षणा Sand.

महा + सन्निः A kind of musical measure.

महा + सुधा Silver.

महिनम् Sovereignty, dominion.

+ महिमन् One of the 8 Siddhis.

महिष + मर्दिनी N. of Durgā.

+ मही 1. A cow; ŚB. on MS.

10. 3. 49. 2. Earth; Ibid 7. 70.

मही + जीवा The horizon.

मही + पृष्ठम् The surface of the earth.

महीकरोति Exalts.

मांसम् + कामः Fond of flesh.

मांसम् + कोलः A tumour.

मांसम् + चक्षुस् Naked eye.

मांसम् + परिवर्जनम् Abstaining from eating flesh,

मांसीयते Den. P. To hanker after flesh.

माक्षिक + धातुः Pyrites.

+ मागध N. of a style in rhetorics.

मातङ्गः + लीला N. of a work on elephantology.

मातुलः + अहिः A kind of snake.

मातृ + दोषः The defect of a mother.

मातृ + भक्तिः Reverence to mother.

मातृ + शासितः A foolish fellow, simpleton.

+ मातृक N. of the 8 veins of the neck.

मातृतः ind. On the maternal side.

+ मात्र a. An elementary matter.

+ मात्रा change.

मात्रा + अङ्गुलम् A measure approximately equal to one inch.

मात्स्यन्यायः The rule of the

bigger fish devouring the smaller fish.

माधवः + निदानम् N. of a medical work.

+ माधवी Affluence in Cattle.

मानः + अन्ध a. Blind due to pride.

मानः + अर्ह a. Deserving honour.

मानः + अवभङ्गः Loss of prestige or destruction of anger.

मानः + बिषयः Embezzlement by using false weights and measures. Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.

मानः + सारः A high degree of pride.

मानस + पूजा Mental worship.

+ मानवम् Manhood.

मानुष + अधमः A degraded man.

मान्द्यम् + व्याजः Pretending illness.

+ माया 1. N. of Durgā 2. Skill, art.

य

यकृत + वैरिन् m. N. of a medicinal plant.

+ यक्षः A dog.

यक्ष + धूपः Incense.

यज्ञ + आयुधम् An implement used in sacrifice.

यज्ञ + गुह्यः N. of Kṛiṣṇa.

यज्ञ + पत्नी The wife of the Yajamāna.

यज्ञशिष्टम् The remains of a Yāga यज्ञशिष्टाग्निः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्वकिल्बिषैः Bg. 3. 13.

यज्ञसंस्तरः The setting up of the bricks and Vedin for Yāga.

यज्ञायज्ञीयम् 1. N. of a Sāman; 2. Symbolic names of the two wings of Garuḍa.

यत्नवत् a. With effort.

यत + गिर a. observing silence.

यत + मैथुन a. Abstaining from cohabitation.

यति + चान्द्रायणम् N. of a particular kind of penance.

यत्र + कामम् ind. Wherever it pleases one.

यत्र + कामावसायः The Yogic power to transport oneself anywhere one likes.

यत्र + सायं गृह a. Stay for the night wherever one happens to be at sun-set.

यथा + अनुक्तम् ind. as said or instructed; मया यथानुक्तमवादि ते हरेः...वेष्टितम् । Bhāg. 3. 19. 32.

यथा + आश्रयम् ind. According to the base; Sāṅkhya K. 41.

यथा + उद्गत a. Without sense, stupid.

यथा + उद्गमनम् In ascending proportion.

यथा + उपचारम् ind. According to propriety; as required for courtsey.

यथा + उपदिष्ट a. As advised or instructed.

यथा + कथित a. As told.

यथा + कारम् ind. In whatever way; P. III. 4. 28.

यथा + कल्पितः ind. In a proper manner.

यथा + क्षिप्रम् ind. As quickly as possible.

यथा + चित्तम् ind. According to one's desire.

यथा + तथ्यम् ind. Truly, really.

यथा + न्यासम् ind. According to the text laid down.

यथा + न्युत्त ind. As offered.

यथा + पण्यम् ind. According to the value of the commodities.

यथा + प्रत्यर्हम् ind. as per merit.

यथा + प्रदिष्टम् ind. as it suits or as it is proper.

यथा + प्रस्तावम् ind. On the earliest suitable opportunity.

यथा + प्रस्तुतम् ind. 1. At last; 2. In conformity with the topic on hand.

यथा + भूयस् ind. According to seniority.

यथा + मूल्यम् ind. In relation to the price.

यथा + रसम् ind. According to the sentiment or taste.

यथा+लब्ध *a.* As actually received.

यथा+विनियोगम् *ind.* In a stated priority.

यथा+व्युत्पत्ति *ind.* According to the depth of knowledge.

यथा+शब्दार्थम् *ind.* In accordance with the sense conveyed. यथाशब्दार्थं प्रवृत्तिः । ŚB on MS. 11. 1. 26.

यथा+संस्थम् *ind.* As warranted by circumstances.

यथा+सवनम् *ind.* As warranted by the season.

यथा+सारम् *ind.* According to quality.

यथा+स्थूलम् *ind.* As taken in a superficial manner.

यथा+स्व *a.* Each to their respective abodes or places.

यदेवधि *ind.* Since which time

यदात्मक *a.* having which as identical.

यद्वद *a.* Talking at will.

यदीय *a.* relating to whom, whose.

यन्त्र+आरूढ *a.* mounted on a rotating machine ; भ्रामयन् सर्वभूतानि यन्त्रारूढानि मायया । Bg.

यन्त्र+कोविदः *A* machinist ; Rām. 2. 80. 2.

+यन्त्रगृहम् *A* torture chamber.

यन्त्रधारागृहम् *A* room fitted with a fountain or shower-bath.

यन्त्रसूत्रम् *the* cord with which a doll or puppet is made to move on the stage.

+यन्त्रकम् 1. *A* hand-mill ; 2. *A* parcel of luggage; निधीयमाने भरभाजि यन्त्रके Ki. 12. 9.

यन्त्रिका *A* wife's younger sister.

+यन्त्रित 1. *instigated.* 2. *circumscribed by rules ;* 3. *drawn to increase the tension ;* 4. *attracted ;* अथवा मदभिस्नेहा-द्रव्यो यन्त्रिताशयाः Bhāg. 10. 29. 23.

+यमौ 1. *Twins ; धृतिसंयमौयमौ ;* Ki. 1. 36; 2. *N. of Aświns.*

यमानुजा *N. of the river Yamunā.*

यमघण्टः *N. of an inauspicious astrological yoga.*

यमद्रुमः *Bombax Heptaphyllum.*

यमपटः, पट्टिका *a* piece of cloth on which yama with his attendants and punishments of hell are painted. यावदेतद्गृहं प्रविश्य यमपटं दर्शयन् गीतानि गायामि Mu. 1. 18.

यमव्रतम् 1. *A* vow to propitiate yama ; 2. *An impartial punishment.* MS. 9. 307.

यमशासनः *N. of Śiva.* यमशासनाल्यक्षमाधरस्पर्धनमाचचार सः Rām. ch. 2. 12.

यमभायम् *The* abode of Yama.

यमककाव्यम् *A* poem abounding in yamakas.

यमलार्जुनौ *The* twin Arjuna trees uprooted by Kṛiṣṇa in his childhood.

यमिका *A* kind of hiccough.

यमेरुका *A* gong used to strike the hours.

+यवः 1. *The* first half of a month ; also याव ; 2. *N. of an astronomical combination ;* 3. *same as जव.* 4. *A* double-convex lens ; 5. *N. of an island.*

यवद्वीपः *Modern* Java island.

यवनालः *A* kind of cereal plant or its grain.

यवनाचार्यः *A* reputed author of Tājaka *an* astronomical work.

+यवनिका, -यवनी *A* veil.

+यशस् *An* indirect fame as against kīrtiḥ ; Ch Up. 3. 18. 3.

यशोधा *a.* *Conferring* fame.

यष्टि + आघातः *beating.*

यष्टि + उत्थानम् *Getting* up with the help of a staff.

यष्टि + यन्त्रम् *An* astronomical device to measure time.

यस्मात् *ind.* 1. *From* which, since, as by what ; 2. *That,* in order that.

+या *To* give send off.

याग+कण्टकः 1. *a.* *Bad* sacrificer ; 2. *One* who spoils a sacrifice.

याग+संप्रदानम् *The* recipient of a sacrifice ; Kāṣi on P. IV. 2. 24.

याग+सूत्रम् *The* sacrificial sacred thread.

याञ्चा+जीविका-जीवनम् *Subsisting* by begging.

याञ्चा+भङ्गः *Turning* down of a request.

याजुकः *A* sacrificer.

यान्त्रसेनः, निः *N. of Śikhandin ;* Mb. 7. 14. 44.

याज्या *A* sacrificial formula used during the offering of an oblation.

यातिकः *A* traveller.

यातुनारी *A* female demon ; बभ्राम त्रिजगती या तु यातुनारी Rām. Ch. 7. 10.

यात्यः *One* who lives in hell.

यात्रा+कर *a.* *Means* of livelihood.

यात्रा+दानम् *Gifts* made at the time of starting on a pilgrimage or travel.

यायात्म्यम् *Real* nature or purport.

+यानम् 1. *A* ship, boat ; 2. *The* means of release from cycle of birth and death (in Buddhism) ; cf. महायान & हीनयान ; 3. *aerial* chariot.

यान+आस्तरणम् *A* carriage cushion ; MK.

यान+स्वामिन् *The* master of a carriage.

याम *a.* (-मी f.) 1. *pertaining* to Yama ; यामीश्चरं यातनाः Mukundamālā 10 ; 2. *a* class of Gods ; यामैः पस्वितो देवैः Bhāg. 8. 1. 18.

याम+नादिन् *A* cock.

याम+पालः *A* timekeeper.

याम+भद्रः *A* pavilion.

यामिका (-नी) +चरः 1. *A* demon. 2. *An* owl.

+यामलम् *N. of a* class of Tantra works.

+यामिः (-मी f.) 1. *The* southern direction ; 2. *The* Bharāṇi Constellation.

यावकः, -कम् A vow during which one lives on grains of barley.

यावत्+अध्ययनम् ind. During study.

यावत्+संपातम् ind. as long as possible.

यावतिथि a. 1. Upto whatever point or degree.

यावनीप्रिया The betel-plant.

यावसिकः A mower of grass.

+युक्त (In astr) Being in conjunction with.

युक्त+चेष्ट a. Having proper activities.

युक्त+वादिन् a. One who talks appropriately.

युक्तकम् A pair.

युग्म् N. of a particular configuration of the moon.

युग+धुर् f. The pin of a yoke.

युग+मात्रम् The length of a yoke equal to four hands.

युग+वरत्रम् A yoke-strap.

युगन्धरा N. of Goddess ; योगिनी योगदा योग्या योगानन्दा युगन्धरा Lalitā Sahasranāman.

युगो Abundance ; योद्धयुग्याः शूरसमृद्ध्या युजेरीणादिकः किः— कुत्व-मार्गम् Comm. on Mb. 5. 63. 3.

युग्म+चारिन् a. Going about in pairs.

युग्म+विपुला A kind of metre.

युग्म+शुक्लम् Two white spots in the eye.

युङ्ग+ (युञ्ज्) 1. P. To give up, desert.

युङ्गिन् m. Name of a mixed tribe.

युद्ध, -युद्ध 1. P. 1. To err, to go out of the right path. 2. To depart.

युद्ध+अवहारिकम् Booty.

युद्ध+गान्धर्वम् Battle-song.

युद्ध+तन्त्रम् Military science.

युद्ध+ध्वानः War-cry.

युद्ध+योजक a. Instigator of a war.

युद्ध+व्यतिक्रमः Violation of the rules of warfare.

युद्धकम् War, battle.

युद्धिक a. Fighting.

योद्ध m. A fighter, soldier.

युयुक्लुरः A species of a small tiger or wolf ; a hyena.

+युवन् 1. An elephant 60 years old ; 2. N. of a year.

युवन्+जानिः One who has a young wife ; युवजानिर्घनृष्णाणिः B. K. 5. 13.

युवन्+पलित a. Prematurely grey-haired ; P. II. 1. 67. com.

युवन्+हन् Infanticide.

युवकः (युवानकः) A youth.

युवति+इष्टा Yellow jasmine.

युवति+जनः A young woman.

युष्मद्+अर्थम् ind. For your sake.

युष्मद्+आयत्त a. Within your control.

युष्मद्+वाच्यम् (in gram.) The second person.

युष्मद्+विध a. Like you.

युष्मत्क Belonging to you.

यूकालिक्षम् 1. A louse and its egg. 2. The egg of a louse.

यूथ+चारिन् a. That which goes about in groups or herds (like elephants).

यूथ+परिभ्रष्ट a. Gone astray from a herd.

यूथ+बन्धः A herd, flock.

यूथशः ind. In herds.

यूथ्या A herd, flock.

यूयः+कर्मन्यायः The rule according to which, the relative importance of a detail belonging solely to the विकृति type will be applicable to that detail alone so that तदादितदन्तन्याय will not apply in that case ; vide ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 27.

+योगः 1. An attack ; योगमाज्ञापयामास शिवस्य विषयं प्रति Śive B. 13. 7. 2. steady and continuous attachment ; मयि चानन्ययोगेन भक्तिरव्यभिचारिणी । Bg. 13. 10. 3. Equanimity ; समत्वं योग उच्यते ।

Bg. 2. 48. 4. Dissociation from the clutches of misery ; दुःखसंयोग-वियोगं योगसंज्ञितम् । Bg.

योग+अभ्यासिन् a. One who practices Yoga.

योग+आख्या A name derived by a mere casual contact ; एवा योगाख्या योगमात्रापेक्षा न भूत-वर्तमानभविष्यत्संबन्धापेक्षा । ŚB. on MS. 1. 3. 21.

योग+आपत्तिः Changing of a usage.

+योगक्षेमः Property designed for religious purposes ; cf. MS. 9. 219.

योग+दण्डः A staff vested with Yogic powers.

योग+नाविका, -कः A kind of fish.

योग+पदम् A state of self-concentration.

योगः+पानम् A liquor containing narcotics.

योगः+पीठम् A sitting posture prescribed for Yogic practices.

योगः+पुरुषः A spy ; यथा योगपुरुषैरन्यान् राजाघतिष्ठति Kau. A. 1. 21.

योगः+भ्रष्टः One who has fallen from the Yoga path ; शुचीनां श्रीमतां गेहे योगभ्रष्टोऽभिजायते Bg.

योगः+यात्रा The path to the union with the supreme self.

योगः+युक्तः a. Wedded to the Yoga path ; योग युक्तो भवार्जुन । Bg. 8. 27.

योगः+त्रामनम् Secret contrivances ; Kau. A.

योगः+बाहक a. (chemistry) Resolving.

योगः+विद्या The science of Yoga.

योगः+संसिद्धिः Attaining perfection of yogic practices.

योगः+सिद्धिन्यायः A maxim which states that a particular act capable of producing many results can give rise to only one of the results at a time. A separate performance is needed for each

of the results; ŚB on MS. 4. 3. 27-28.

योगिक *a.* Used for practice (as in योगिकं बाणं a bow used for learning archery).

+योग्य A draught animal.

+योग्या 1. N. of Goddess ; योगिनी योगदा योग्या Lalitā sahasra-nāmam; 2. The earth. 3. N. of Surya's wife.

+योजनम् 1. The Supreme spirit 2. A finger.

योजित *p. p.* 1. Yoked, harnessed. 2. Pressed into service. 3. Supplied, furnished.

योधेयः A warrior.

योन *a.* Pertaining to race.

+योनिः 1. The basic Rk on which a sāman is formed. 2. copper. 3. The primary cause. 4. The source of understanding; योनिर्ज्ञप्तिकारणं 'वेदोऽखिलो घर्ममूल' मित्यादिनोक्तं इत्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 2. 25. 5. Desire; योनिपातालदुस्तराम् Mb. 12. 250. 15.

योनि+गुणः The quality derived from the womb or from the place of origin.

योनि+दोषः 1. Sexual defilement. 2. A defect in the female sex organ.

योनि+मुक्त Released from the cycle of birth and death.

योनि+मुद्रा A particular position of the fingers resembling a female sex organ.

योनि+संवरणम्, संवृत्तिः Contraction of the vagina.

योनि+संकटम् Rebirth.

योषा+ग्राहः (योषिद्ग्राहः) One who marries the wife of a deceased man.

योगपदम् Same as योगपद्मम् ।

+योगपद्मम् Simultaneous perception of the same thing from different places; आदित्यवयोगपद्मम् MS. 1. 1. 5.

+यौन 1. (in a compound) The origin, यत्राग्नियोनाश्च वसन्ति लोकाः Mb. 13. 102. 25. 2. The ceremony on conception.

यौन+अनुबन्धः Blood relationship ; योनानुबन्धं च समीक्ष्य कार्ये ... Kau. A. 2. 10

यौन+संबन्धः Same as above.

यौनिकः Moderate wind.

यौवन+आरूढ One who has attained maturity of age.

यौवन+उद्भवः 1. The budding youth. 2. Attaining maturity or puberty.

यौवन+कण्टकः, -कम्, -पिडिका Pimples on the face that mark the advent of youth.

यौवन+प्रान्तः The verge of youth.

यौवन+श्रीः The beauty of youthfulness.

यौवनीय *a.* Youthful, juvenile.

ध्वागुली Sour scum of boiled rice ; cf. यवागु ।

र

रकसा A form of leprosy.

रक्त (अच्) A nasalized vowel.

+रक्ता One of the seven tongues of fire.

+रक्तम् Red sandal.

रक्त+कुमुदम् Red lily.

रक्त+च्छद *a.* Red leaved.

रक्त+पद्मम् A red lotus.

रक्त+बीजः 1. N. of a demon killed by Durgā. 2. The pomegranate tree.

रक्त+विकारः Deterioration of blood.

रक्त+छीवी Spitting of blood.

रक्त+स्त्रावः Hemorrhage.

+रक्ष् 1 P. To beware of.

रक्षा+प्रतिसरः A string tied round the wrist as an amulet.

रक्षा+महोषधिः A preservative remedy par excellence.

रक्षितकम् Safety.

रघु+उद्भवः The foremost among Raghus; Rāma.

रघु+कारः Kālidāsa the author of Raghuvamśa.

रङ्ग 1 P. (रङ्गति) To go.

रङ्गः+क्षारः Borax.

रङ्गः+तालः A kind of musical measure.

रङ्गः+दः Borax.

रङ्गः+नायः (-शायी, -राजः, -धानम्) Epithets of Viṣṇu resting on the serpent couch (at Srirangam in Madras State).

रङ्गः+प्रवेशः Entering on the stage.

रङ्गः+मङ्गलम् Invocation on the stage.

+रचनम् 1. Contrivance. 2. Fixing the feathers on an arrow.

+रचित Invented.

रचित+पूर्व *a.* What has already been set.

रजयित्री A female painter.

+रजस् Sin; प्रायश्चित्तं च कुर्वन्ति तेन तच्छाम्यते रजः। Rām. 4. 18. 34.

रजस्+जुष *a.* One who is associated with Rajoguṇa.

रजस्+मेघः A cloud of dust.

रजस्+विधूम्न *a.* Rendered tawny due to dust; युधि तुरगरजो-विधूम्नविध्वक्. ... Bhāg. I. 9. 34.

रण+अतिथिः A guest who asks for a battle; श्लाघ्यः प्राप्तो रणातिथिः Pāñcarātra 2. 13.

रण+मार्गः Method of fighting a battle.

रण+रणाघित *a.* Rattling.

रण+रसिक *a.* Fond of fighting.

रण+शूरः (-शीर्णः) Skilled in battle.

रण्ड+आश्रमिन् One who becomes a widower after his 45th year.

रत+उत्सवः Amorous sports.

रत+वैपरीत्यम् Sexual intercourse where the lady plays the role of man.

रति+खेदः Fatigue due to sexual enjoyment.

रति+पाशः (-बन्धः) A mode of coitus.

रति+रहस्यम् N. of an erotic work by kokkoka.

रति+सुन्दरः A mode of coitus.

रतूः *f.* 1. A celestial river. 2. Truthful words; रतू स्यात् सत्य-भाषकः। Kośakalpataru.

रत्नम्+अङ्गः Coral.

रत्नम् + अचलः A legendary mountain located in Ceylon.

रत्नम् + कुम्भः A vessel set with jewels.

रत्नम् + कूटः N. of a mountain.

रत्नम् + गर्भः 1. Kubera. 2. Sea.

रत्नगर्भगणपतिः A particular kind of Gaṇapati idol.

रत्नम् + च्छाया Splendour of jewels; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरमिव प्रेक्ष्यमेतत्पुस्ततात् 1 Me.

रत्नम् + धेनु A cow symbolically represented by a heap of jewels (for dāna).

रत्नम् + पञ्चकम् The five jewels viz. gold, silver, pearls, the diamond and the coral.

रत्नम् + वरम् Gold.

रथः + आरोहः A warrior who fights from a chariot.

रथः + उडुपः The body of a chariot.

रथः + घोषः The rattling of a chariot.

रथः + वारकः Son of a Śūdra and a Sairandhī.

रथः + विज्ञानम् (-विद्या) The art of driving a chariot.

रथन्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

+ रथिन् A man of kṣatriya caste.

रथ्या + मुखम् Entrance to a road.

रथ्या + मृगः Street dog.

रदनः A tooth.

रवनम् The act of splitting, scratching.

रन्ता f. A cow.

+ रन्ध्रम् N. of the 8th house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रन्ध्र + गुप्तिः Concealing one's weak points.

+ रभसः Poison.

रमणकः N. of an island.

+ रम्य (In music) A kind of Śruti.

+ रवण 1. A bee; 2. A cucumber.

रविः + इष्टः An orange.

रविः + ध्वजः Day.

रविः + चित्रः The Sun's disk.

रविः + सारथिः 1. N. of Aruṇa; 2. The dawn.

रशना + पदम् The hip.

रश्मिः + ग्राहः A charioteer.

रश्मिः + मालिन् Sun.

+ रसः The tongue as the organ of taste; Bhāg. 8. 20. 27.

रसः + इक्षुः Sugar-cane.

रसः + उत्पत्तिः 1. Production of sentiment (in Rhetō); 2. Production of vital fluids.

रसः + घन Full of juice.

रसः + ज्ञानम् Pharmaceutical science.

रसः + तन्मात्रम् The subtle element of taste.

रसः + निवृत्तिः Loss of taste.

रसः + भेदः Preparation of quicksilver.

रसना + अग्रम् The tip of the tongue.

रसना + मूलम् The root of the tongue.

+ रसवत्ता The quality of a connoisseur of art; सा रसवत्ता विहता Subandhu's Vāsavadattā.

+ रसातलम् The fourth house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रस्या N. of Devī.

रहस्य + त्रयम् The three cardinal principles of the Viśiṣṭadvaita school viz. ईश्वर, चित् and अचित् ।

राहित + आत्मन् One who has no Ātman (i.e. not true to oneself).

+ राक्षस N. of a Samvatsara.

+ रागः 1. Inflammation; 2. Condiment.

रागः + वर्धनः A kind of musical measure.

राघवायणम् The Rāmāyaṇa.

राघवीयम् N. of a work by Rāghava.

+ राजन् The Soma plant; ऐन्द्रश्च विधिवद्भुतो राजा चाभिषुतोऽजघ्न Rām. 1. 14. 6.

राजन् + उपसेवा Royal service.

राजन् + गुह्यम् A mystery of the high order.

राजन् + देयम् (-भागम्) The royal claim.

राजन् + पट्टिका f. The cātaka bird.

राजन् + पिण्डः Livelihood from a king.

राजन् + पौरुषिकः A royal servant.

राजन् + प्रसादः Royal favour.

राजन् + महिषी The chief queen.

राजन् + मार्तण्डः N. of a work.

राजन् + राज्यम् The state of kubera.

राजन् + लिङ्गम् A kingly mark.

राजन् + वर्चस् Kingly dignity.

राजन् + वल्लभः A king's favourite.

राजन् + वृत्तम् The conduct of a king.

राजन् + स्थानीयः A viceroy.

राजन् + बन्धुः A fallen Kṣātriya.

राज्यम् + अधिदेवता The presiding deity of a kingdom.

राज्यम् + परिक्रिया Administration.

राजन् + लक्ष्मीः (-श्रीः) The glory of sovereignty.

राज्यम् + स्थितिः Government.

+ राजी A striped snake.

राजीकला A kind of cucumber.

राणादनीयः Founder of a vedic Śākha.

रात Given bestowed.

+ रात्रिः Day and night; ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 16.

रात्रिः + आगमः The approach of night.

रात्रिः + द्विषः The Sun.

रात्रिः + नाथः The moon.

रात्रिः + भुजङ्गः The moon.

रात्रिः + सत्रन्यायः The mimāṃsa rule by which when the injunctive text does not mention, the fruit of action, the fruit mentioned in the Arthavāda text has to be adopted.

+ राधा 1. The full moon day of Vaiśākha. 2. Devotedness.

राम + काण्डः A species of cane.

राम + तापन (-तापनीय) N. of an Upaniṣad.

राम + लीला Dramatic representation of the Rāmāyaṇa enacted during Navarātra in N. India.

रमणीयता Loveliness.

रामण्यकम् Loveliness.

+रामा A kind of metre.

रादितम् Sound; स्यन्दनेभ्यश्च्युता वीरा शङ्करावितदुर्वलाः । Rām. 7. 7. 12.

+राशिः An astrological house containing 2½ Nakṣatras.

+राशिगत Algebraical.

राशिः + पः Same as राश्यधिपः ।

राष्ट्रकः Politician.

+रासः A chain.

रास + केलिः Same as रासक्रीडा ।

रासायन Relating to Rasāyana.

रिक्तीकृ 1. To make empty;

2. To take away or steal; 3. To leave.

रिक्थम् + जातम् The total estate.

रिष्टः A sword.

+रीतिः Natural property or disposition.

रवम् + आभ Shining like gold.

रवम् + पात्रो *a.* Golden dish.

रवम् + पुङ्ख *a.* Golden shaft.

रविः + प्रद *a.* Appetizing.

+रुचिर Pleasant, pleased; अथवासवस्य वचनेन रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् Ki. 12. 1.

रुचिराङ्गः N. of Viṣṇu.

+रुचिष्य Appetizing.

रुचिष्यम् White salt.

रुण्डः The offspring of a mule and a mare.

+रुद्र N. of the chapter in Yajurveda addressed to Rudra.

रुद्र + प्रयागः N. of a pilgrimage centre.

रुद्र + यामलम् N. of a Tantric work.

रुद्र + वीणा A kind of lute.

रुद्रटः N. of an Ālankārika.

रुद्धा A seige.

रुद्धमूत्र Blockade of urine.

रुधिर + प्लावित Soaked in blood.

रुहसा The desire to obstruct.

रुवथः A dog.

+रुढ 1. Mounted, laden. 2. Widely known; आसक्ता घूरियं रुढा; Ki. 11. 7. 7.

रुढ + वंश *a.* Of a high family.

रुढ + व्रण *a.* One whose wounds are healed.

+रुढिः Decision.

+रुक्ष Not oily.

+रुक्षः Harshness.

रुक्षम् 1. The thick layer of curd. 2. Black pepper.

रुक्ष + भावः Unfriendly attitude.

रुक्ष + बालुकम् Honey from a small variety of bee.

+रुक्षित Enraged.

+रूप् To describe; सविस्मयं रूपयतो नभश्चरान् । Ki. 8. 26.

+रूपम् A coin.

रूपम् + उपजीवनम् Eking a livelihood by a beautiful form. Mb. 12. 294. 5.

रूपम् + ध्येयम् Beauty.

रूपम् + परिकल्पना Assuming of a shape.

रूपम् + भागापवादः Deducting a fraction from a unit.

रूपम् + विभागः The dividing of an integer number into fractions.

रूपक + नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

+रूप्यम् Collyrium.

रूप्य + धीतम् Silver

रुष Bitter.

रेखा + मात्रम् *ind* Even by a line.

रेणुः + उत्पातः Rising of dust.

रेणुः + गर्भः An hour-glass.

रेणुका + तनयः (-सुतः) An epithet of Paraśurāma.

रेतः + सेकः (-स्खलनम्) Effusion of semen.

+रेफ A word; कण्ठे च सामानि समस्तरेफान् Bhāg. 8. 20. 25.

रेफ + विपुला A kind of metre.

रेफ + संधिः The euphonic junction with र्.

+रैवतः 1. A cloud; 2. N. of the 5th Manu.

रोक्यम् Blood.

रोगः + उल्बणता The raging of diseases.

रोगः + ज्ञः A physician.

रोगः + प्रेष्ठः Fever.

रोगः + ज्ञानम् Diagnosis.

रोगः + शमः Recovery from disease

रोचकः One who works in glass or artificial ornaments; Rām. 2. 83. 13.

+रोधस् A mountain slope as in पर्वतरोधस् ।

रोधः + शिखी Fire produced from arrows; N. 4. 87.

+रोपित 1. Aimed at (as an arrow). 2. Set (as a jewel).

रोमन् + सूची A hair-pin.

+रोमश Applied to a faulty pronunciation of vowels.

रोमशी A squirrel.

रोषणता Anger.

+रोह The generating cause.

+रोहिणी A kind of steel.

रोहिणी + तनयः Balarāma.

रोहिणी + योगः The conjunction of moon with Rohiṇi.

+रौद्र Relating to Rudra.

ल

लक्ष + अर्चनम् Making one lakh floral offerings.

लक्ष + दीपः Lighting one lakh lamps in a temple.

+लक्षणम् A sexual organ.

+लक्षणा N. of Duryodhana's daughter.

लक्षणम् + कर्तृन् *n.* Definition.

लक्षित + लक्षणा A secondary indication, an indication leading to another indication. ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 58.

+लक्षम् A pearl.

लक्ष्मी + कटाक्षः The blessings of Goddess of wealth.

लक्ष्मी + नारायण An epithet of Viṣṇu associated with Lakṣmī-

लक्ष्मी + विवर्तः Change of fortune.

लक्ष्मी + सनाथ *a.* Endowed with beauty or fortune.

लक्ष्य + अभिहरणम् Knocking off a prize

लक्ष्य + ग्रहः Taking aim.

लक्ष्य + सिद्धिः Attainment of an object.

+ लग्न *p p.* Auspicious.

लग्न + पत्रिका The auspicious note mentioning the Muhūrta for a marriage ceremony.

लग्नः A particular disease of the eyelid.

लगुडः + हस्तः A staff-bearer.

+ लघु Without any encumbrance; अनोकशायी लघुरल्पप्रचारः Mb. 1. 91 5.

लघु + कोष्ठ Having a light stomach.

लघु + कौमुदी N. of a grammatical work.

लघु + तालः A kind of musical measure.

लघु + नालिका A musket.

लघु + पाकः Easily digestible.

लघु + प्रमाण *a.* short.

लघु + योगवासिष्ठम् An epitome of the work called Yoga-vās'ṣṭha.

लघु + शेखरः A musical measure.

+ लघू 1. To reduce in weight. 2. To lessen or shorten.

+ लघ्वी *a.* Short; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धि-मती च पश्चात्

लङ्गनी A stick or rope used to dry clothes.

लङ्गिन् 1. Beauty. 2. Union.

+ लङ्घनम् Sexual union.

लज्जा + कृतिः Feigning modesty.

लता + रवः An elephant.

लब्ध + अनुज्ञ One who has obtained permission.

लब्ध + तीर्थ *a.* One who has got an opportunity.

लब्ध + प्रतिष्ठ One who has gained fame, one who has established himself in.

लब्ध + प्रसर *a.* Moving at liberty.

लब्ध + प्रसाद *a.* Favourite.

लब्ध + श्रुत *a.* Learned.

लब्ध + संज्ञ *a.* One who has regained consciousness.

लम्ब + दन्ता A kind of pepper.

लम्बरा A kind of blanket.

लम्भा A sort of enclosure.

लय + शुद्ध *a.* (in music) The harmony of measure and note.

+ ललन्तिका An ornament worn over the fore head; ललन्तिकाल-सत्काला Lalitā triśatī stotra.

ललामन् N. of a metre.

ललित + प्रियः A musical measure.

ललित + वनिता A lovely woman.

ललितविस्तरः N. of a metre.

ललित + विस्तारः N. of a Buddhist work.

+ ललिता N. of a musical note.

ललिता + अम्बिका (-देवी) Goddess Lalitā.

ललिता + सहस्रनामन् One thousand names of Lalitā.

लवः + इप्सु *a.* Wishing to reap or harvest.

लवङ्गः A kind of tree.

लवण + पाटलिका A salt-bag.

लवण + शाकम् Pickled vegetable.

लवणित *a.* Salted, pickled.

लसदंशु *a.* Having flashing rays.

लाक्षा + रस The juice of alakta; लाक्षारससवर्णाभा Lalitā triśatī stotra.

+ लाङ्गलम् A pole used for gathering fruits from tree.

लाङ्गला The cocoa-nut tree.

लाङ्गली N. of a plant with a long stalk and a palm-shaped flower, Gloriosa superba; निवृत्तगृहसंगतिभ्रमत् एव तन्व्यास्तव-स्तनद्वयमियद्वपुः पथिक जातमुद्योवनं इतीव वदति स्फुटं कुसुमहस्तमुद्यम्य सा भ्रमद् भ्रमरमण्डलवर्णितपेशला लाङ्गली Jānakīharṇa xi. 95.

लाङ्गलम् + चालनम् (-विक्षेपः) wagging of the tail.

लाजः + पेयाः Rice-gruel.

+ लाभः Treasure-trove. MS. 10. 115.

लाभः + विद् One who knows what is gain; लेभे लाभविदां वरः । Rām. ch.

लालाधः Epilepsy.

+ लावः A bird.

लावाणकः N. of an island.

लासनम् Weilding; तोमराङ्कुश-लासनम् Mb. 7. 142. 45.

लासिक *a.* Dancing; Śi. 13. 66.

लिखितु A p anter.

+ लिङ्गः A sage.

लिङ्गम् The corporeal existence; योगेन धृत्युद्यमसत्त्वयुक्तो लिङ्गं व्यपोहेत् कुशलोऽहमाख्यम् । Bhāg. 5. 5. 13.

लिङ्गायताः A sect of Veera Śaivas.

लिङ्गम् + पीठम् The pedestal mounted with a Śivalinga.

लिङ्गम् + शास्त्रम् A gramatical work on gender.

लिङ्गालिका A kind of small mouse.

+ लिपिः Outward appearance.

लिपिः + कर्मन् *n.* Drawing, painting.

लिपि + संनाहः A belt worn on the wrist.

लिप्तम् *n.* Phlegm.

लिप्त + वासित Fragrant with annointed perfume.

लिप्त + हस्त Having the hand smeared.

लुञ्चित + केशः One having the hair shortened.

लुञ्ज 10. U. To speak, to shine.

+ लण्ठनम् Opposing, obstructing.

लुप् (in gram.) Falling out, getting omitted.

लुम्बिनी Birth-place of Buddha.

लुप्तम् The end of a bow.

लूतातः An ant.

लून + पापः (-दुष्कृतः) One who has got rid of his sins.

लून + विष *a.* Having poison in the tail.

लेखः + अनुजीविन् An attendant on God.

लेखः+प्रभुः Indra ; लङ्घं न लेख-
मुणापि पातु । Nai. 22. 118.

लेखः+स्खलितम् Scribal error.

लेखिका A little stroke.

लेखित Caused to be written.

लेला (used in तृतीया—लेलया)

Quivering, shaking.

लेलितकः Sulphur.

लङ्ग a. Relating to gender or
ex.

लङ्गन्+धूमः An ignorant priest.

+लोकः 1. Real state ;

इच्छामि कालेन न यस्य विप्लवस्तस्या-

त्मलोकावरणस्य मोक्षम् । Bhāg. 8.

3. 25. 2. An object of sense ;

उपपद्योपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समो भव ।
Mb. 12. 288. 11.

लोकः+अनुग्रहः Prosperity of
mankind.

लोकः+अनुवृत्तम् Obedience of
the masses.

लोकः+अभिलक्षित a. Generally
liked.

लोकः+उपकोशनम् Spreading
evil reports among people ;
Dk. 2. 2.

लोकः+दम्भक a. Social cheat.

लोक+धर्मः A worldly matter.

+लोकनाथः The sun.

लोकः+परोक्ष a. Hidden from
the world.

लोकः+प्रत्ययः Universal preva-
lence.

लोकः+भर्तृ a. Supporter of
people.

लोकः+यज्ञः Desire to be good to
the world ; Com. on Mb. 10. 18. 5.

लोकः+रावणः a. Tormentor of
the world ; Rām. 3. 33. 1.

लोकः+वर्तनम् The means by
which the world is maintained.

लोकः+विरुद्ध a. Opposed to
public opinion.

लोकः+विसर्गः 1. The end of the
world. 2. The secondary
creation.

लोकः+संबाधः A multitude of
men.

लोकः+सुन्दर a. One whose
beauty is admired by all.

लोकसात् ind. For the benefit of
the masses.

लोचन+अञ्चलः A corner of
the eye.

लोचन+आपातः A glance.

लोचन+आवरणम् An eyelid.

लोचन+पश्य a. Hideous in
appearance.

+लोभः Perplexity, confusion

लोभः+अभिपातिन् a One who
rushes greedily.

लोभः+मोहित a. Rendered
blind by avarice.

लोमटकः A fox.

लोमन्+विष a. With poison in
hair.

लोमश+कर्णः A species of
animal living in holes.

लोल+कर्णं Listening to every
one.

लोलम्बः A large black bee.

लोष्ट+गुडिका A small ball of
of clay.

लोष्टायते Den. Ā. Attaching no
value.

लोहः+अग्रम् The iron point.

लोहः+उच्छिष्टम्, (—किट्टम्),
(—उत्थम्) (—मलम्) Rust of iron).

लोहः+कुम्भो An iron boiler.

लोहः+चर्मवत् Covered with
metal plates.

लोहः+मात्रः A spear.

+लोहित 1. A particular disease
of the eye. 2. A kind of pre-
cious stone.

लोह्यम् Brass.

लौकिक+अग्निः Ordinary fire
not used for sacrificial purposes.

लौकिक+न्यायः A maxim of
general acceptance.

लोह+शास्त्रम् metallurgy.

व

+वज्रः 1. A particular musical
note. 2. Pride.

वंशः+कर्मन् Handicraft with
bamboo.

वंशः+कृत्यम् Playing on flute.

वंशः+धरः 1. The descendant
of a family.

वंशः+पत्रयतितम् N. of a metre
of 17 syllables.

वंशः+पा म् A barrel made of
bamboo.

वंशः+ब्राह्मः Expelled from a
family.

वंशः+ब्राह्मणम् A Sāma Vedic
Brahmaṇa text.

वंशः+लून a. Alone in the
world.

वंशः+वनम् Bamboo-forest.

वंशः+वर्धनः A son.

वंशः+विस्तरः Geneology of a
line.

वंश+स्थविलम् N. of a metre.

वंश्यः A kinsman.

वक्तुकाम (—मनस्) Desirous of
speaking.

वक्तु+प्रयोक्तृ Theoretical and
practical.

वक्र+आख्यम् Tin.

वक्र+इतर a. Straight.

वक्र+कीलः An iron hook.

वक्र+गुल्फः A camel.

वक्र+तालम् A wind instrument.

वक्र+रेखा A curved line.

वज्जेरिका, वज्जेरी A small cane
basket.

वचनम्+अवक्षेपः Abusive talk.

वचनम्+उपन्यासः Speech sugges-
tive of taunt.

वचनम्+क्रिया Obedience.

वचनम्+गोचर Being topic of
conversation.

वचनम्+गौरवम् Regard for the
words of; पितुर्वचनगौरवात् Rām. 1.

वचनम्+व्यक्तिः The exact signi-
ficance of a statement.

वचस्+हरः A messenger

वचस्विन् a. Eloquent; इतीरिस्ते
वचसि वचस्विनामुना Śi. 17. 1.

उक्त+वर्जम् Excepting what is
told.

+उक्तिः A maxim.

+वज्रः A particular pose of
sitting.

वज्रः+अंशुकम् Striped cloth.

वज्रः+अङ्कित Marked with
Vajrāyudha.

वज्रः+आकार (-आकृति) Shaped like Vajra.

वज्रः+कीटः A kind of insect.

वज्रः+पञ्जरः A safe resort.

वज्रः+मुखः 1. A kind of insect. 2. A kind of Samādhi.

+ वज्रकम् A diamond.

वटः 1. A pawn. 2. Sulphur.

वटः+दलः (—पुट), (—पत्र) A leaf of fig-tree.

+वडवा A particular constellation symbolised as a horse's head.

वणिज्+कटकः A caravan.

वणिज्+वहः A camel.

वणिज्+बोयो A bazar.

+वत् Added to substantives in the sense of the locative or in the sense of 'worthy of'; ŚB. on MS. 13. 2. 51.

वतु ind. An interjection meaning 'hark' or 'silence'.

वत्सः+अनुसारिणी A hiatus between a long and a short syllable.

वत्सः+पदम् A ford.

वत्सायितः Converted as a calf; वत्सायितस्त्वमथ गोपगणायितस्त्वम् Nārāyaṇyam.

वदनम्+आमोदमदिरा The sweet-smelling wine in the mouth.

वदनम्+उदरम् The jaws.

वदनम्+पङ्कजम् A lotus-like face.

वदनम्+पवनः Breath.

+वधः 1. Frustration. 2. (in algebra) A product.

वधः+राशिः The sixth house in a horoscope.

वधिकः Musk.

वधू+कालः The time when a girl is a bride.

वधू+वरम् Newly married couple.

वध्य+वासस् The red garment put on a criminal sentenced to death

वनम्+आश a. Living on water.

वनम्+उपलः Cake made of cow-dung used as fuel.

वनम्+ओषधिः A forest herb.

वनम्+भूयणी A she-cuckoo.

वनम्+हासः The Kāśa grass.

वन्दनकम् Respectful salutation.

+वन्य A monkey; जघ्नुर्वन्याश्च नैर्ऋताः । Rām. 3. 287. 29.

वन्य+वृत्तिः a. Living on the products of forest.

+वपनम् Placing, arranging.

+वपा A bulging navel.

+वपुष्मत् 1. Well-built and fat. 2. Unmutilated.

+वप्रः A multitude.

+वप्रा A garden-bed.

+वमथुः A cough.

+वमनः The cotton waste.

वयस्+बाल a. Young in years.

+वयुनम् (Vedic) Action.

विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान् Isop. 18.

वर+अरणिः A mother; Rām. 7. 23. 22.

वर+आरुहः An ox.

वर+इन्द्रो The ancient Gauda country.

वर+प्रेषणम् A part of the marriage ritual where the bridegroom's friends are to go in search of a bride from a particular family.

वर+पुरुषाः Nobles.

वर+लक्षणम् The items of ritual in a wedding.

वरासिः A swordsman.

वराहः+पुराणम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वरिवसित् a. Worshipper; न तच्चित्रं तस्मिन् वरिवसितरि Śiva Mahimna.

वरिवस्यति Den. P. To show favour.

वरुणः+आत्मजः N. of sage Jamadagni.

+वरेण्यः N. of a king occurring in Gaṇeśa Māhātmya.

वर्गः+उत्तमम् An astrological term indicating a particular exaltation of a planet.

वर्ग+अष्टकम् The eight groups of consonants.

वर्गीकृत Classified.

वर्णः+अनुप्रासः Alliteration.

वर्णः+अन्तरम् 1. A different caste. 2. A substitute letter.

वर्णः+अवकृष्टः A Sūdra.

वर्णः+अवर a. Inferior in caste.

वर्णः+तर्णकम् A woollen mat.

वर्णः+परिचयः Skill in music.

वर्णः+भेदिनी Millet.

वर्ण+विक्रिया 1. Change in letters. 2. Change in caste.

वर्णकः 1. A speaker; 2. A model or specimen.

वर्णिः 1. Gold. 2. Perfume.

वर्तन 1. Colouring with ;

निहितमलक्तवर्तनाभिताम्रम् Ki. 10. 42

2. An oft-repeated word.

3. Decoction.

वर्तन+विनियोगः Disbursement of wages.

वर्तमानम् The present time.

वर्तमानम् आक्षेपः Contradicting the present.

वर्तमानम्+कालः The present tense.

वर्तिः A swelling caused by some fracture.

वर्तिका A stick; पलाशवर्तिकामेकां बहतः संहतान् पथि । Mb. 1. 31. 8.

वर्तित 1. Turned, rolled.

2. Caused to exist. 3. Achieved.

4. Spent, passed away.

वर्तिन् Obeying (an order).

वर्त्मन्+आयासः Fatigue caused by travel.

वर्त्मन्+पातनम् Way laying.

वत्स्यत् About to take place or progress.

+वर्धम् A leathern strap.

वर्धकी A harlot.

वर्धनक a. Exhilarating.

+वर्धमानः 1. N. of the 24th Arhat or Jina. 2. N. of the elephant supporting the Eastern quarter.

वर्धमान+गृहम् A pleasure house; Rām. 2. 17. 18.

वर्धमानकः N. of a class of dancers who dance with lamps in their hands.

वर्धापनिकम् 1. Congratulation.

2. A gift as a mark of congratulation.

वर्धापिका A nurse.

वर्ध्मः Hernia.

वर्षः 1. A day; com. on Rām.

7. 73. 5. 2. A place of residence.

वर्षः + कालः The rainy season.

वर्षः + गणः A long series of years.

वर्षः + पदम् A calendar.

वर्षः + रात्रः The rainy season.

वर्षा + आघोषः A large frog.

वर्षा + भू m. 1. A frog. 2. the Indragopa insect.

वर्षा + मदः A peacock.

वर्षायस् a. Showering; तपःकृशा देवमीढा आसीद्वर्षायसी मही । Bhāg. 10. 20. 7.

वर्ध्मन् + वीर्यम् Vigour of body.

वलना f. Moving about so as to make pictorial designs.

वलितम् Black pepper.

वलजः A collection of grain;

कर्पकेण वलजान् पुपुषता । Śi. 14. 7.

वलम्बः A perpendicular.

वलिभिः + निवेशः An upper room.

बलयम् Multitude.

वलिः A handle of the chowrie; रत्नच्छायावर्चितवलिभिश्चामरैः बलान्तहस्ता Me. 37.

वली + पलितम् Wrinkles and grey hair as mark of oldage.

वलिशानः A cloud; Naigh. 1. 10.

बलकः + फलः The pomegranate tree.

बलकः + वासम् n. Garment made of tree barks.

बलकलिन् a. 1. Yielding bark (a tree). 2. Clothed in bark.

बलाकः A dancer.

बलमीकः + जः (-जन्मन्) An epithet of sage vālmīki.

बलमीकः + भौमम् (-राशिः) An ant hill.

बल्लकी + गणिः N. of a lexicographer.

बल्लकी + जनः A mistress.

बलशः A branch; अव्यक्तमूलं

भुवनाङ्घ्रिपेन्द्रमहीन्द्रभोगैरधिबीतवल्शम् । Bhāg. 3. 8. 29.

वशा + लोभः A method of capturing wild elephants by using tamed female elephants; Mātanga L. 10. 7.

वशीकृत a. 1. Subdued. 2. Enchanted.

वशीभूत a. Obedient.

वदयम् Cloves.

वशना A kind of necklace.

वषट् + कृत offered in fire; प्राज्यमाज्यमसकृद्वषट्कृतम् । Śi. 14. 25.

वसनम् Siege.

वसनम् सद्यन् A tent.

+ वसन्तद्वृत्ती The female cuckoo.

वसा + मेहः A kind of diabetes.

वसुः The ghee (as in वसोवर्षा)

वसु + उत्तमः N. of Bhīṣma.

वसोवर्षा A continuous stream of any Havis offered at the end of a sacrifice intended for Rudra.

वसु + धारिणी The earth.

वसु + पालः A king.

वसु + भम् The Dhaniṣṭhā Nakṣatra.

वसुरोचिस् Fire.

वस्ति + कर्मन् m. The application of an enema.

वस्ति + कोशः A bladder.

वस्ति + बिलम् Aperture of the bladder.

वस्तु + क्षणात् ind. At the right moment.

वस्तु + तन्त्र a. Objective.

वस्तु + निर्देशः 1. A table of Contents. 2. A kind of Nāndi or benediction.

वस्तु + पुरुषः The hero; अथवा सद्गुणपुरुषबहुमानात् । V. 1. 2.

वस्तु + भावः Reality.

वस्तु + भूत Substantial.

वस्तु + विनिमय Barter.

वस्तु + शक्तितस ind. Through the force of circumstances.

वस्तु + शून्य a. Unreal.

वस्तु + स्थितिः a. Real state of affairs.

वस्यस् More * prosperous

(Vedic) श्रेयान् वस्यस्मेऽस्तानि स्वाहाः T. Up.

वहा A stream.

वहनम् + भङ्गः Shipwreck.

वहित्रम् A square chariot.

वहिनः 1. A draught animal. 2. The number three.

वहिनः + उत्पातः An igneous meteor.

वहिनः + कोणः The South-east quarter.

वहिनः + कोपः Conflagration.

वहिनः + पतनम् Selfimmolation.

वहिनः + बीजम् Gold.

वहिनः + मारकम् Water.

वहिनः + शोखरम् Saffron.

वहिनः + संस्कारम् The cremation rite.

वहिनः + साक्षिक ind. Fire being the witness.

वहिनसात् कृ T'o set fire to.

वा 1. 2. P. To smell.

वाकम् + उपवाकम् Speech and reply.

वाकोवाक्यम् The Science of logic.

वाक्यम् 1. An assertion. 2. Command. 3. Betrothment.

वाक्यम् + आडम्बरः Bombastic language.

वाक्यम् + ग्रहः Paralysis of speech.

वाक्यम् + परिसमाप्तिः f. Completion of statement.

वाक्यम् + विलेखः An officer maintaining accounts.

वाक्यम् + सारथिः Spokesman.

वाग्मिन् A parrot.

वाच् + अपेत a. Dumb.

वाच् + आमन्त्रणी 1. N. of a group of Riks propitiating speech. 2. N. of a Vedic sage.

वाच् + उत्तरम् Conclusion of a speech.

वाच् + केलिः (-ली) Witty conversation.

वाच् + गुम्फः Lot of idle talk.

वाच् + जीवनः A buffoon,

वाच् + निमित्तम् Premonitions caused by some statements; तत्त्वाकर्ण्य वाङ्निमित्तज्ञः पितरि सुतरां जीवितशां शिथिलीचकार । Hch. V.

वाच् + पथः The range of speech.

वाच् + पाटवम् Gift of the gap.

वाच् + पारीणः Beyond the range of expression.

वाच् + भटः 1. N. of a writer on medicine. 2. N. of an Ālan-kārika.

वाच् + विद् a. Proficient in argument.

वाच् + विनिःसृत Put forth by statements.

वाच् + विस्तरः Prolivity.

वाच् + संतक्षणम् Taunting remarks.

वाच् + संगः Chequered speech.

वाच् + स्तब्धः Paralysed of speech.

वाचयित् a. One who guides or arranges for a recitation.

+ वाचस्पतिः 1. The Veda; Mb. 14. 21. 9. 2. N. of a lexicographer.

वाचस्पतिमिश्रः N. of the author of Yantravārtika etc.

वाच्य + लिङ्ग a. Adjectival.

वाच्य + वर्जितम् An enigmatic expression.

वाच्य + वाचकभावः The state of the signified and the signifier.

वाजित a. Feathered (as an arrow).

+ वाजिन् 1. A bird; प्राणिवाजिनिषेवितम् Mb. 7. 14. 16. 2. The number 'seven'.

वाजिन् + गन्धः N. of a tree.

वाजिन् + विष्ठा The Indian fig tree.

वाट a. Pertaining to the Vaṭa tree.

+ वाटः A district.

वाट + शृङ्खला A fencing.

वाडव + हरणम् The fodder given to a stud horse.

वाडव + हारकः A sea-monster.

वाणः Sounding; वाणैर्वाणैः समा-सक्तम् Ki. 15. 10.

वाण + शब्दः The sound of a lute.

वात + अदः The almond tree.

वात + अशनः Serpant; वाताशनोहि-मिति किं विनतासुतस्य श्वासानिलाय भुजगः स्पृह्यालुतालुः Rām. ch. v.

वात + आख्यम् A house with two halls one facing South and the other East.

वात + आहार a. One who subsists on air.

वात + श्लोभः Illness caused by the disturbance of wind in the body.

वात + चक्रम् The circular markings of a Compass.

वात + पटः A sail of the boat.

वात + पुरीशः The presiding deity at Guruvayur in Kerala.

वात + रथः A cloud.

वात + सञ्चारः A hiccough.

वातंथम् a. Wind-blowing.

वातासह a. Rheumatic.

+ वातिक 1. A person affected by flatulence. 2. A flatterer. 3. A juggler. 4. The cātaka bird.

वाद + नक्षत्रमाला N. of a treatise on Vedānta against the attack of mīmāṃsaka.

वादित्रम् A musical instrument.

वादित्र + लगुडः A drum stick.

वाद्यकम् A musical instrument.

वाद्गलम् The lip.

वाधूलम् N. of a Śrautasūtra of the Taittirīya school.

वान + चित्रम् A multi-coloured blanket.

वान + दण्डः A weaver's loom.

वान्त + अदः A dog.

वान्त + आशिन् m. 1. A demon feeding on filth. 2. A person who quotes his pedigree and Gotra just to get food; Ms. 3. 10. 9.

वान्त + वृष्टि a. A Cloud which has showered its water; Me.

वापी + जलम् Lake-water.

वापी + वामम् Adversity.

वाम + अङ्गी f. A beautiful woman.

वाम + इतर a. Right.

वाम + कुक्षिः The left side of the stomach.

वाम + नयना f. A lady with charming eyes.

वाम + स्वभाव a. of noble character; निरीक्ष्य कृष्णापकृतं गुरोस्सुतं वामस्वभावा कृपया ननाम च । Bhāg. 1. 7. 42.

वाम + हस्तः The dew-lap of a goat.

वामदेव्यम् N. of a Sāman known after its founder Rishi by name Vāmadeva.

वामनीकृत a. Turned into a dwarf, shortened in height.

वायस + विद्या Science of augury from observing crows.

वायु + कुम्भः A part of the elephant's face; Mātanga L. 10. 1.

वायु + भक्षः 1. One who subsists on air. 2. Serpant.

वायु + मार्गः The region of the skies.

वायु + स्कन्धः The region of the wind.

वारधटीयन्त्रम् A wheel for drawing water.

वारधनी A water-jar.

+ वारण An elephant-hook or Ankuśa.

वारण + कुच्छः N. of a vow.

वारण + पुष्पः A species of plant.

वाराशिः Ocean.

वारि + कूटः A moat around a town.

वारि + पिण्डः A frog inside a rock.

वारि + भवः A conch.

वारि + साम्यम् Milk.

+ वारणी A special variety of liquo.; वारणी मदिरां पीत्वा । Bhāg. 1. 15. 23.

वारुडः 1. Bank; shore. 2. Fire.

3. Panel of a door.

वार्ता + अनुकर्षकः (—अयनः) 1. A spy. 2. An emissary. 3. A news-bearer.

वार्त्ता+कर्मन् *n.* The profession of agriculture and poultry-keeping.

वार्त्ता+पतिः An employer.

वार्त्तान्यायः A Mimāṃsā rule according to which a detail when it does not fit into the main matter should be taken to have reference a subsidiary matter; Śabaraon. MS. 3. 1. 23.

वार्दरम् 1. Silk. 2. Water
3. The Dakṣiṇāvarta Śankha.

वार्दलम् A rainy day.

वार्धेयम् A kind of salt.

वाघ्रिणस् 1. A kind of bird.
2. An old goat.

वालुका+यन्त्रम् A sand-bath.

वावात *a.* Dear, favourite.

+वासः 1. A day's journey.

2. Imagination. 3. Semblance.
वास+पर्ययः A change of residence.

वास+प्रासादः A palace.

वासना (In math.) Proof, demonstration.

वासनामय *a.* Consisting in notions or impressions.

+वासित Purified, edified; Nai. 21. 119.

वासर+कन्यका Night.

वासर+कृत् } *m.* The sun.
वासर+मणिः }

वासविः 1. Indra's son Jayanta.
2. N. of Arjuna. 3. N. of Vālin.

वासवेयः N. of Vyāsa; Mb. 1. 1. 59.

वासस्+उदकम् The water squeezed out of a cloth, offered to the dead spirit.

वासस्+वृक्षः A shelter-tree.

वासिष्टम् Blood.

वासिष्ठरामायणम् N. of a work (also known as Jñāna Vāsiṣṭha).

वास्तु+कर्मन् *n.* House-building, architecture.

वास्तु+ज्ञानम् Architecture.

वास्तु+देवता The presiding deity of a house.

वास्तु+विद्या Science of architecture.

वास्तु+विधानम् Construction of a house.

वास्तुक *a.* Left remaining on the sacrificial ground; उवाचोत्तर-तोऽप्येत्य ममेदं वास्तुकं वसु। Bhāg. 9. 4. 6.

वास्तुः A day.

वाह+वारः A horse-rider.

वाह+रिपुः A buffalo.

वाह+वाहः Driver of a chariot; स्ववाहवाहोचितवेषपेशलः Nai. 1. 66.

वाह+वाहनम् An oar; Rām. 2. 52. 6.

+वाहस् *m.* Fire.

विः+राज् King of birds, eagle.

विक *a.* 1. waterless. 2. Unhappy.

+विकच Brilliant, radiant; चन्द्रांशुविकचप्रख्यम्। Rām. 2. 15. 9.

विकच+श्री *a.* Having radiant beauty.

विकचित *a.* opened, bloomed.

+विकटः 1. White, arsenic.
2. Sandal.

विकया Irrelevant talk.

विकर्तुं *a.* Causing any obstacle; राक्षसा ये विकर्तारः Rām. 1. 19. 10.

विकवच *a.* Armourless.

विकाडक्षा 1. False assertion.
2. To be without desire. 3. Hesitation.

+विकाशः Brightness.

विकुक्षि *a.* Having a prominent belly.

विकूबर *a.* without the shaft or pole.

+विकृ To blame; अनार्य इति मामार्याः... विकरिष्यन्ति। Rām. 2. 12. 78.

विकार्यः Ego.

+विकृत *a.* 1. Estranged. 2. Abortion; Ms. 9. 247; 3. Misdeed; Rām. 7. 65. 34.

विकटनितम्बा 1. N. of a poetess.
2. N. of an one-act play on the poetess by Dr. Raghavan.

+विकृतिः 1. Hostility. 2. A

phantom. 3. Abortion 4. (In gram.) A derivative.

+विकर्षणम् 1. Abstinence from food. 2. Searching.

विकृष्ट+सोमान्त *a.* Having extended frontiers.

+विकृ 1. To pour out. 2. To heave (a sigh).

+विकिरः Rice scattered to propitiate certain secondary manes.

विकिरासम् Rice scattered to propitiate certain secondary manes.

+विकल्प 1. To state a dilemma. 2. To reflect upon.

+विकल्पः 1. Origin; Bhāg. 11. 25. 27. 2. Admission, statement 3. Fancy, imagination.

विकल्पित *a.* 1. Prepared, arranged. 2. Suspected, imagined. 3. Divided.

विकेश+तारका A comet.

+विकम् To show power or might.

+विक्रमः 1. A kind of grave accent. 2. The third house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

विक्रमितम् Prowess, chivalry.

+विक्रिया 1. Injury, harm. 2. Extinction.

विक्रय+पत्रम् A sale-deed.

विक्रय+वीथिः A bazar.

विक्रीडः 1. A play ground. 2. A toy.

विक्रोष्टु *m.* One who calls out for help.

विकलवम् Agitation; Rām.

2. 44. 25.

विकलवता Timidity; भवति हि विकलवता गुणोऽङ्गनानाम् Śi 7. 43.

+विक्षिप् 1. To press against. 2. To toss about. 3. To bend (a bow).

+विक्षिप्त Extended spread out.

विशेषः 1. Neglecting (as in समयविशेषः) 2. Extension.

विगद *a.* Free from any ailment.

विगत + अमु *a.* Dead.

विगत + बलम् *a.* Free from fatigue.

विगर्हित + आचार (-चर्या) *a.* Of contemptible conduct.

विग्रह + इच्छुः Eager to have a fight.

विग्रह + ग्रहणम् The assumption of form.

विग्रहिन् A minister of war.

विघसम् Bee's wax.

विघस + आशः *m.* (A crow) that eats the remaining of an offering or food eaten.

विघ्न + उपशान्तिः Removal of obstacles.

विचक्ष् 2 *Ā.* 1. To tell, announce. 2. To show. 3. To perceive, conjecture.

विचटनम् Breaking.

विचन्द्र *a.* Bereft of moon.

+ विचर 1 *P.* 1. To graze or feed upon. 2. To commit a mistake; हविषि व्यचरत्तेन वषट्कारं गृणन् द्विजः, Bhāg. 9. 1. 15.

विचर *a.* Wandered, gone astray; न त्वं धर्मं विचरं सञ्जयेह । Mb. 5. 29. 4.

विचार + मूढ *a.* 1. Wrong judgement. 2. Foolish.

विचर्मन् Without armour.

विचलित *a.* 1. Deviated, departed. 2. Obscured, blinded.

विचालिन् *a.* Unsteady, not precise, variable; विचाली हि संवत्सरशब्दः ŚB on MS. 6. 7. 38.

विचिकित्सित *a.* Doubtful.

विचित्रित *a.* Coloured, decorated.

विचिन्तनम्, विचिन्ता 1. Thought, contemplation. 2. Care for, worry about.

विचेयम् To be investigated.

विचेष्टनम् Moving the limbs.

विचेष्टा 1. Effort. 2. Movement. 3. Conduct.

विच्छिन्न + आहुतिः The offering of oblation which is broken.

विच्छिन्न + औपासनम् The daily fire-worship whose continuity is broken.

विच्छिन्न + प्रसर *a.* Having its progress interrupted.

विच्छिन्न + मद्य *a.* One who has long abstained from liquor.

+ विच्छेदः Distinction, variety.

विच्छुरणम् Besprinkling, powdering.

विजडघ *a.* Having no wheels (a chariot).

विजग्या *a.* Pregnant.

विजल *a.* Waterless.

विजर्जर *a.* 1. Dilapidated, brittle, infirm. 2. Rotten,

+ विजयः 1. N. of a particular Muhūrta. 2. The third month. 3. A kind of military array.

विजय + ऊर्जित *a.* Enthused by victory.

विजय + दण्डः A particular detachment of an army.

विजिघत्स *a.* Not liable to hunger.

विजिहोर्षा Desire of sporting or roaming about.

विजुम्भिका 1. Gasping for breath. 2. Yawning.

+ विजुम्भित 1. Yawned. 2. Yawning.

विजिका *N.* of a poetess; नीलोत्पलदलश्यामां विजिकां मामजानता । वृथैव दण्डिना प्रोक्ता सर्वशुद्धा सरस्वती ॥ (This is the only verse of hers known so far).

+ विज्ञानम् 1. The organ of knowledge. 2. Knowledge beyond the province of the senses.

विज्ञानभिक्षुः *N.* of a Buddhist author.

विज्ञानस्कन्धः One of the 5 skandhas postulated in the Buddhist philosophy.

विज्ञेय *a.* 1. Knowable, cognizable. 2. To be regarded or learned.

विज्य *a.* Stringless.

विट + कान्ता Turmeric.

विटञ्ज *a.* Nice, handsome;

केयूरकुण्डलकिरीटविटङ्कवेणो । Bhāg. 3. 15. 27.

+ विटपः A creeper as in भूविटपः ।

विडम्बक *a.* Imitating; परम-सम्बुदकदम्बकविडम्बकगलम् । Patanjal's Tāṇḍeva Stotra.

विडम्बयम् An object of ridicule.

+ वितर्कः 1. False conjecture. 2. Intention.

वितर्कः + पदवी Within the region of conjecture.

+ वितान *a.* 1. Plenty. 2. Performance, accomplishment.

+ वितानकः A heap, mass.

वितार *a.* 1. Without stars (the sky). 2. Without a nucleus.

वितृप्त *p.p.* Satisfied, satiated.

वित्त + विश्राणनम् Distribution of wealthy way of gifts.

विदत् *a.* 1. Knowing. 2. Wise.

विदित + आत्मन् 1. One who knows oneself. 2. Celebrated.

विदुरः A learned man.

विदुषी A learned woman.

+ विदग्ध *p.p.* 1. Mature (as a tumour) 2. Tawny, reddish.

विदग्ध + परिषद् *f.* An assembly of clever people.

विदग्ध + मूलमण्डनम् *N.* of a work.

विदग्ध + वचन *a.* Clever in speech.

विदण्डः A door-key.

विदश *a.* Having no border (a garment).

विदायः 1. A division, 2. Giving farewell.

विदुरनीतिः (-प्रजागरः) *N.* of a portion of the Mb. when Vidura, gives a discourse to Dhṛtarāṣṭra on Nīti.

विदूर + संश्रव *a.* Audible at a long distance.

विदूतिः A suture in the skull.

विदेशज *a.* of foreign origin.

विदेह + मुक्तिः Deliverance through release from the body.

विदोहः Excess-profit.

विद्ध + सालभञ्जिका *N.* of a drama by Harṣadeva.

+विद्या The goddess Durgā.

विद्या+आतुरः One who is bent upon learning; विद्यातुराणां न सुखं न निद्रा । Nitisāra.

विद्या+ईशः N. of Śiva.

विद्या+कोशसमाश्रयः (-कोशसंग्रहः) (-कोशगृहम्) A library.

विद्या+बलम् The power of magic.

विद्या+भाज् a. Learned.

विद्या+वंशः A chronological list of teachers in any particular branch of study.

विद्युत्+संपातम् ind. In an instant.

विद्योत् a. Flashing, dazzling.

विद्रुतिः Running away.

विद्राण a. 1. Kept awake, sleepless. 2. Despaired, sad; द्रविण-विद्राणवणिजि Hch. 7.

विद्वत्+गोष्ठी (-सभा, -सदस्) An assembly of learned scholars.

विधन a. Poor.

विधर्म a. 1. Wrong, unlawful. 2. An irreligious action done with a good intention.

विधर्मिन् a. 1. Belonging to a different category (opposed to सधर्मिन्). 2. Untrue.

+विधा 3. २. To engross, consume.

+विधा Pronunciation.

+विधात् The cause of illusion.

+विधानम् 1. Effort, attempt. 2. Remedy (Same as प्रतिविधानम्). 3. Fate, destiny. 4. A Vedic injunction. 5. In (drama) conflict of different sentiments.

+विधिः Use, application.

विधि+अन्तः The concluding part of an injunctive text.

विधि+अर्थः The purport of an injunction.

विधि+कर a. Executing commands

विधि+यज्ञः A sacrifice performed as per rules.

विधि+लक्षणम् The characteristic of an injunction.

विधि+लोप Defaults in executing a Vidhi.

विधि+विपर्ययः (-विपर्यास) Misfortune.

विधि+विभक्तिः f. A potential or injunctive termination.

विधिवशात् ind. Through the power of fate; विधिवशाद्दूरबन्धुर्गतोहम् Me. 6.

विधु+परिध्वंसः Lunar eclipse.

विधु+मण्डलम् The moon's disc.

विधु+मासः A lunar month.

+विधुर a. 1. Helpless, प्रतिक्रियायै विधुरः Ki. 17. 41. 2. Infirm, drooping; हयैश्च विधुरग्रीवैः Mb. 7. 146. 25.

विधुरित a. Pale.

विधूम a. Smokeless.

विधारणम् Arresting, stopping.

विद्य a. Clear, stainless.

विनग्न a. Completely nude.

विनदिन् a. Roaring (applied to a mode of chanting Sāman).

विनाश+कालः The period of adversity.

विनाश+हेतु a. Being the cause of destruction.

विनाकृत a. 1. Bereft of, deprived of, free from. 2. Separated from, solitary.

विनाभावः Separation; व्यक्तं देवादहं मन्ये राघवस्य विनाभवम् Rām. 7. 50. 4.

विनायकः A leader.

विनिकृत p.p. Ill-treated, injured.

विनिगमना f. Determination; acceptance of something to the exclusion of the rest; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 59.

विनिबर्हण a. Vanguisher.

+विनिगुज् To discharge (an arrow).

विनियोक्तु a. Employer.

+विनियोगः Correlation.

विनिर्वृत्त p.p. 1. Come forth, issued from. 2. Completed, finished.

विनिवेशनम् Erection.

विनिहित p.p. 1. Put down, laid down. 2. Appointed. 3. Set with.

विनिहनुत p.p. 1. Denied, disowned. 2. Hidden, concealed.

+विनी 1. P. To keep away, dispel; विनीय भयमात्मनः Mb. 9. 31. 29.

+विनयः 1. Punishment; शील-वृत्तमविज्ञाय धास्यामि विनयं परम् Mb. 3. 306. 19. 2. An office

विनय+कर्मन् n. Instruction.

+विनीत Stretched.

विनीत+वेषः Plain dress.

विनेयः a. A pupil; विनीतविनेय-भृङ्गाः ।

विनोद+परः (-रसिकः) Addicted to pleasure.

विनोद+स्थानम् A picnic spot.

विन्यसनम् Placing.

विन्यासः 1. Putting on (armaments). 2. Inserting in. 3. Movement, position (of limbs).

+विपक्षः 1. Impartiality, indifference. 2. The day between one-half of the lunar month to another.

विपाटः A kind of arrow; विपाट-पञ्जरेण Śi. 20. 17.

विपाटित p.p. Split asunder.

+विपणः Undertaking; न तत्र विपणः कार्यः खरकण्डूयनं हि तत् । Mb. 3. 33. 66.

विपणि+जीविका Subsistence by traffic.

विपणि+बीथी A bazar.

विपण्यु a. Indifferent.

+विपत्तिः Cessation, end.

विपत्ति+कालः Season of adversity.

विपन्न+दीधिति a. One whose splendour is gone.

विपरिक्रान्त a. Courageous, powerful.

+विपर्ययः Misapprehension; इंशादपेतस्य विपर्ययोऽस्मति Bhāg. 11. 2. 37.

+विषर्पातः Deterioration, death.

विषर्पास+उपमा An inverted simile.

+विपाकः Withering, fading.

विपाक+दारुण *a.* Terrible in result.

विपाक+दोषः Affected digestive power, Agnimāndya.

विपिन+ओकस् 1. An ape.
2. A wild animal.

विपुंतक *a.* Unmanly.

विपुल+शीव *a.* Long-necked.

विपुष्ट *a.* Ill-fed.

विपुयकम् An offensive smell.

+विप्रः The month of Bhādra-pada.

विप्र+कुण्डः An adulterous issue of Brāhmaṇa parents.

+विप्रकृ 8. U. To appoint, admit (as a witness).

विप्रकारः 1. Various manner.
2. Wrong way, act.

+विप्रकृतिः Change.

विप्रकर्षः 1. Dragging away.
2. (In gram.) The intervention of a vowel between two consonants.

+विप्रतिपद् To give a false reply.

+विप्रतिपत्तिः 1. Hostile feeling.
2. Mistake.

+विप्रतिपन्न *p.p.* Mutually connected.

विप्रतिपन्न+बुद्धि *a.* Entertaining a false opinion.

विप्रत्ययः Distrust; यदि विप्रत्ययो ह्ये Mb. 12. 111. 55.

विप्रथित *p. p.* Celebrated.

विप्रधर्वः Harrassing, annoyance.

विप्रलम्बित *p. p.* Insulted, violated.

विप्रलीन *a.* Dispersed, routed.

विप्रलुम्पक *a.* Plunderer, robber.

विप्रलोकः A bird-catcher.

विप्रवादः Disagreement, difference of opinion.

विप्रवर्तित *p.p.* Departed.

विप्रहत *p.p.* 1. Struck down.
2. Trodden.

विप्रहीण *a.* Deprived of.
+विप्रुष् *f.* Drops of saliva falling from the mouth while speaking.

+विप्लवः Shipwreck.

विप्लुत+भाषिन् *a.* Speaking incoherently, stammering.

विप्लुतिः Destruction, ruin.

विबन्धु *a.* Having no relations; भ्रातुर्यविष्टस्य सुतान् विबन्धून् Bhāg. 3. 1. 6.

विबुध+अनुचरः A divine attendant.

विबुध+आवासः A temple.

विबुध+इतरः A demon.

विबुभूषा The wish to manifest one's self.

+विभज् 1. To eliminate;
विभक्तारक्षः संवाधम् Rām. 5. 53. 37.
2. To open.

+विभङ्गः A wave.

विभङ्गुर *a.* Tremulous (glance).

विभवः Protection; नियन्ता जन्तूनां निखिलजगदुत्पादविभवप्रतिक्षेपः... Viśva Gunā.

विभा+अनुगा Shadow.

विभाग+रेखा Partition line.

विभावर *a.* Brilliant, shining;

विभावरौ सर्वभूतप्रतिष्ठां ... गङ्गाम् Mb. 13. 26. 86.

+विभिद् 7 v. To violate.

+विभेदः Contraction; knitting (of the eye-brows).

विभी *a.* Fearless.

विभीषणः N. of a Rākṣasa, brother of Rāvaṇa.

विभुता Supremacy, glory.

विभुग *a.* Curved, bent, curbed.

+विभावनम् 1. Development
2. Protection. 3. Seeing.

विभाव्य *a.* Conceivable.

+विभूतिः 1. N. of Lakṣmi.

2. Capabilities; क्षेत्रज्ञ एता मनसो विभूतीः Bhāg. 5. 11. 12.

+विभ्रंशः 1. Diarrhoea.

2. Perturbation.

विमद्य *a.* Free from liquor.

+विमर्दनम् 1. Fragrance, per-

fume. 2. Trituration of perfumes.
3. Combat

विमर्षिन् *a.* Intolcrant, aversc, disliking.

विमात्रा *a.* Equal in measure.

+विमानः 1. An open palanquin. 2. Ship-boat.

विमान+वाहः A palanquin-bearer.

विमार्ग+दृष्टिः *a.* Looking in a wrong direction.

विमुक्त *a.* Dispassionate.

विमुक्त+मौनम् *ind.* Breaking silence.

विमुक्त+शाप *a.* Freed from the effect of a curse.

विमूढ+आत्मन् (—संज्ञ) *a.* perplexed, stupified, senseless.

विमूर्छित *a.* 1. Full of, engrossed.
2. Coagulated.

विमृशः Reflection, deliberation; Bhāg. 4. 22. 21.

विमोघ *a.* Entirely fruitless.

वियत्+पताका Lightning.

वियत्+पथः The atmospheric region.

वियतम् *ind.* At intervals.

वियन्तु *a.* Deprived of a driver.

+वियुज् 7Ā. 1. To break (a vow). 2. To rob. 3. To subtract.

वियुज्य (absolute of वि+युज् 4 Ā) Individually, separately, singly.

वियोजनम् 1. Separation. 2. Subtraction.

+वियोनिः A woman of a different caste. Mb. 13. 145. 52.

वियोनि *a.* 1. Of low origin.
2. Destitute of vulva.

वियोनिजः A bird.

विरजा N. of a river.

विरक्त+प्रकृति *a.* A king whose subjects are disaffected.

विरण्य *a.* Vast, extensive.

विरथ्या 1. A bad road. 2. A by-lane.

विरत+प्रसंग. A thing that has ceased to be a matter of talk;

विरल + भक्ति *a.* Monotonous.
+ विराज् The Universe.

विराज् + सुतः A class of manes;
Ms. 3. 195.

विरात्रः (-त्रम्) The third
quarter of the night; शुश्राव ब्रह्म-
घोषांश्च विरात्रे ब्रह्मरक्षसाम् । Rām. V.
26.

विरावण *a.* Causing roar, cla-
mour.

विरिक्त *p.p.* Purged, vacated.

विरिक्तः Purging.

विरुज् *f.* Violent pain.

विरुज् *a.* Without any disease,
healthy.

विरुद्ध + रूपकम् A figure of
speech where the objects of
comparison are not exactly
similar.

विरोध + आभासः The figure of
speech of apparent contradic-
tion.

विरोध + उपमा A comparison
based on opposition.

विरोध + परिहारः 1. Reconcilia-
tion, 2. Explanation of an
apparent contradiction.

विरलः A kind of snake.

+ विरुद्ध *p.p.* Re-joined.

विरुद्ध + बोध *a.* One whose
intelligence has matured.

विरोचनम् Light, lustre.

विरोचिष्णु *a.* Shining, bright.

+ विलक्ष *a.* Missing the target
(as an arrow).

+ विलक्षण *a.* Ugly.

+ विलग्न *a.* 1. Pandulous. 2.
Caged or captivated (as a bird).

विलापनम् That which causes
lamentation.

+ विलम्ब् To rest or depend
on.

+ विलासः 1. Liveliness, hu-
mour joviality. 2. Lust.

विलायः, विलायनम् Dissolution,
merging into, getting dissolved
(as sugar).

विलिङ्ग *a.* Of a different
gender.

विलिम्पित *a.* Smearcd, anoint-
ed.

विलेपिन् *a.* Viscous, sticky.

+ विलीन *p.p.* Infused into the
mind.

विलोप्टु *m.* A robber.

विलोभनीय *a.* Alluring, enchant-
ing.

विलोचनपथः The range of
sight.

विलोम + पाठः Recitation in
reverse order.

विलोम + विधिः A rule prescrib-
ing reverse performance of an
act.

विवक्षित + अन्यतरवाच्य A kind of
suggestive meaning.

विवदनम् Quarrel, litigation.

विवधम् A yoke.

+ विवरम् The lower region.

विर्वाणित *p.p.* Disapproved.

विवल्म् 1. P. To leap, jump.

विवस्वती *f.* The city of San
God.

विवाह + नेपथ्यम् The bridal
dress.

+ विविक्षत *a.* Realised; विविक्षत-
परव्ययो । Bhāg. 5. 26. 17.

विविक्ता Desire to know.

विबीताध्यक्षः Superintendent of
pasturelands.

+ विवृ 5, 9 v. 1. To unsheath
a sword. 2. To comb into two
halves (the hair).

+ विवृतम् Unhurt,

विवृतपोरुष *a.* Displaying valour.

+ विवर्जित That from which
something is taken away or
subtracted, short of.

+ विवृत् To transform; उभे सह
विवर्तेत Mb. 12. 174. 22.

+ विवर्तनम् Transformation.

विवृत + अक्षः A cock.

विवेक + मन्थरता Hesitation in
judgement.

विवेक + विरहः Ignorance.

+ विश् 6 P. 1. To appear on
the stage 2. To come into
conjunction with. 3. To befall.
4. To attend to (any business).

+ विश् *m.* 1. A settlement.
2. Property, wealth.

विशङ्कनीय *a.* Questionable,
liable to be suspected.

+ विशद *a.* 1. Tender, soft to
touch. 2. Skilled in.

विशल्य + करणी A particular
herb to heal wounds caused by
weapons.

+ विशसनम् 1. Battle. 2. Dis-
secting.

+ विशारद *a.* Lacking the gift
of speech.

विशाल + कुलम् Noble family.

विशिला A sick-room.

विशेष + करणम् Improvement.

विशेष + धर्मः A special duty
or a special ritual.

विशेषणासिद्धः A kind of Hetvā-
bhāsa.

विशेषणपदम् 1. An adjectival
word. 2. A title of honour.

+ विशोऽतस् *ind.* In proportion
to; निःस्वेभ्यो देयमेतेभ्यो दानं विद्या
विशेषतः Ms. 11. 2.

विशुद्ध + धी *a.* With clear mind
or intellect.

विशुद्ध + सत्त्व *a.* Of pure
character.

+ विशुद्धिः 1. Clearing of a
debt. 2. Expiation.

विशृङ्खला An epithet of Devi.

+ विशोर्ण *p.p.* 1. Rubbed off.
2. Frustrated (as an enterprise).
3. Miscarried (as a गर्भं)

विश्रान्त + कथ *a.* 1. Speechless,
dumb. 2. Dead.

+ विश्रामः Resting place.

विश्रब्ध + प्रलापिन् (-आलापिन्)
Talking confidentially.

विश्रब्ध + सुप्त *a.* Sleeping in
peace.

विश्रिः (विशेः क्रिन् Uṇ 4. 68.)
Death.

विश्व + आधारः Support of the
Universe.

विश्व + गोचर *a.* Accessible to
all men.

विश्व + जीवः The Universal
soul.

विश्वदेवाः A class of manes.

विट्कुमिः A worm in the bowels.

विड्यातः Urinary disease.

विड्भङ्गः Diarrhoea.

विड्भुज् *a.* Feeding on ordure.

विष + ज्वरः A buffalo.

विष + तन्त्रम् Toxicology.

+ विषक्त 1. Occupied. 2. Extended over.

विषादनम् Affliction.

+ विषम *a.* 1. That which does not yield to equal division. 2. Unsuitable.

विषम + बाणः N. of eupid.

विषम + नेत्रम् The third eye of Śiva.

विषम + नेत्रः An epithet of Śiva.

विषम + वृत्तम् A metre with unequal quarters.

विषय + निहनुतिः Negation or denial with regard to an object.

विषय + पराङ्मुखः Averse from material objects.

विषयीकरणम् Making a thing object of thought.

+ विषह्य *a.* Conquerable.

+ विषाणः 1. A peak. 2. The nipple of the breast. 3. Best of the kind.

विषुवसमयः The Equinoctial season.

+ विष्टम् 1. To strengthen. 2. To pervade, permeate.

विष्टि + करः The lord of the slaves.

विष्टि + कारिन् An unpaid forced labourer.

विष्टा + अग्निः A hog.

विष्णु + क्रान्ता N. of a plant.

विष्णु + दत्तः N. of king Parīkṣit.

विष्णु + धर्मोत्तरपुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.

विष्णु + प्रिया Tulasi plant. 2. N. of Lakṣmī.

विष्णु + लिङ्गी A quail.

विष्वच् + गतिः *a.* Proceeding at every direction.

विष्वच् + लोपः Disturbance.

विसा Lotus-stalk (same as विसा)

विसदृश *a.* Unlike, dissimilar.

विसमूढ *a.* Utterly baffled.

+ विसृज् (Caus.) To divulge, publish (news).

विसृज्यम् That which is released or let out; कालो वशीकृतविसृज्य विसर्गशक्तिः । Bhāg. 7. 9. 22.

+ विसर्गः Destruction.

+ विसृप् 1P. To spread, diffuse.

विसर्पिन् *a.* 1. Creeping, shooting forth. 2. Gliding, sweeping 3. Spreading.

विस्पन्दः A drop; particle.

विस्फूर्जः Roaring, thundering.

विस्फोटकः 1. A boil, blister. 2. A kind of leprosy.

विस्मय + पदम् An object of astonishment.

विस्त्र + गन्धः Smelling raw meat.

+ विहतिः Repulse frustration; मनोभिः सोद्वेगैः प्रणयविहृतिध्वस्तरुचयः । Ki. 10. 63.

विहाय *ind.* 1. More than, besides. 2. In spite of. 3. With the exception of.

विहित + प्रतिषिद्ध *a.* Ordained and prohibited.

+ विहरणम् Opening, expanding.

+ विहारः (Mīmāṃsā) The three-fold fire—Gārhapatya etc.

विहारभूमिः Pasturage

विह्वल + चेतस् *a.* Dejected.

वीचि + क्षोभः Agitation caused by waves.

वीणापाणिः N. of Nārada.

वीत + मत्सर *a.* Free from envy.

वीर + काम *a.* Desirous of a male child.

वीर + पत्नी The wife of a hero.

वीर + वादः Claim for might.

वीर + व्रतः Strongly addicted to one's vow.

वीरकः 1. N. of a plant. 2. N. of a Śivagaṇa, M.P.

+ वीर्यम् 1. Poison. 2. Gold.

वीर्य + आधानम् Impregnation.

वीर्य + शूल *a.* War by a challenge or bit of valour.

वृत्ति + द्रुमः A boundary tree.

वृत्ति + मार्गः A fenced road.

+ वृकः The sun.

वृकधूतकः A jackal.

वृक्ष + आमयः Lac, resin.

+ वृत्तम् 1. Transformation.

2. Epicyle.

वृत्तबन्धः Metrical Composition

वृत्त्युक्त *a.* Virtuous.

वृत्त्यर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of livelihood.

वृत्तिमूलम् Provision for maintenance.

वृथा + अन्नम् Food meant only for one's own use.

वृथा + आर्तवा A barren woman, वृद्धयुवतिः 1. A procuress. 2. A midwife.

+ वृद्धिः 1. Injury (वृद्धिः हिंसायाम्) 2. Elevation of ground. 3. Prolongation.

+ वृन्दम् A bunch, cluster.

+ वृषः 1. Water. 2. A building site. 3. A male animal.

वृष + लक्षणा A lady with masculine features.

वृष + सुविबन् *m.* A wasp.

वृषभ + यानम् A car drawn by oxen.

वृषलः 1. A dancer. 2. An ox.

वृषली + फेनः The lip-moisture.

वृष्णिपालः A shepherd.

वेङ्कधरः Pride of beauty.

+ वेणिः 1. A property reunited after it has been once divided. 2. A cascade.

वेणु + दलम् A split bamboo.

वेणु + यवः Bamboo-seed.

वेतालपञ्चविंशतिः N. of a work containing 25 short stories.

वेद + अनध्ययनम् Days on which Vedic studies are prohibited.

वेद + बाह्य *a.* 1. contrary to Veda. 2. Beyond the province of Vedic study.

वेद + वादः Fanatic Mīmāṃsā view; वेदादरताः पार्थ नान्यदस्तीति वादिनः Bg.

वेद + भुतिः Vedic revelation.

वेदि + मेखला The cord which forms the boundary of an altar.

वेधः An astronomical term fixing the position of the planets.

वेला+अतिक्रमः Transgressing limits.

वेला+अतिग a. Over flowing the shore.

वेश्या+पतिः A paramour.

वेश्या+पुत्रः A bastard.

+वेष्टनम् A span.

+वैकारिक a. 1. Changeable. 2. Relating to Sattva; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा Bhāg 3. 5. 30.

वैकार्यम् Change, modification.

+वक्रुत Fraud; cheating.

वैजन्यम् Solitude.

वैडूर्यम् A kind of gem (Cat's eye).

वैतान+सूत्रम् Certain sacrificial aphorisms.

वैदुरिकम् Enunciated by Vidura.

वैद्य+विद्या The science of medicine.

वैधर्म्यं+समः A logical fallacy based on the points of dissimilarity

वैभावर a. Pertaining to night.

वैयवहारिक a. Conventional.

वैयाकरण+खसूचिः A term of mockery for a mere grammarian.

वैरायितम् Hostility.

+वैराग्यम् Loss of colour.

वैराग्यशतकम् N. of a work by Bhartṛhari

वैवस्वतमन्वन्तरम् N. of the wth Manvantara (the present one).

+वैशस Violence; Bhāg. 5. 9. 15.

वैश्वस्त्यम् Widowhood.

वैष्टिकः One compelled to labour.

वैष्णवस्थानकम् (In drama) walking about the stage with great strides.

वोलकः A whirl-pool.

व्यक्षः The equator.

व्यङ्ग्य a. Unrestrained.

+व्यङ्ग्यः Steel.

व्यजन+क्रिया The act of fanning.

+व्यञ्जना Articulation; हीन-व्यञ्जनया प्रेक्ष्य Rām 2. 64. 11.

+व्यक्तिकरः 1. Provocation; Bhāg. 2. 5. 22. 2. Destruction; Bhāg 1. 7. 32.

व्यतिक्रमः Transgression; तयोर्व्यतिक्रमं दृष्ट्वा Mb. 3. 12. 39.

+व्यतिषङ्गः 1. Hostile encounter. 2. Barter, exchange.

व्यथित p.p. 1. Afflicted. 2. Agitated, frightened.

व्यपायनम् Retreat, flight.

व्यपवर्गः 1. Division 2. Termination.

+व्यपाश्रयः Shelter.

व्यपोह् 1. P. I. To atone for 2. To heal. 3. To drive away.

व्यभिचार+कृत् a. One who commits adultery.

+व्यभिचारिन् Inconstant.

+व्ययः (In gram) Inflection.

व्यय+शेषः Net balance that remains after expenditure.

+व्यवच्छेदः Destruction.

+व्यवधानम् (In Mīmāṃsā) A far-fetched construction.

+व्यवहित Remote.

व्यवहित+कल्पना A mode of construction of words separated from one another and construed together as forming a sentence.

व्यवसर्गः Renunciation.

व्यवसाय+आत्मक a. Energetic

व्यवसाय+आत्मिका f Resolute.

+व्यवस्थानम् A fixed limit.

व्यवस्थित+विकल्पः A fixed option.

+व्यवहारः 1. A contract. 2. Mathematical powers.

व्यवहार+अर्थिन् a. A complainant, a plaintiff.

व्यवहार+वादिन् a. One who argues on the strength of usage.

व्यवहृतम् Commercial transaction.

+व्यवायः 1. Remoteness. 2. Penetration.

व्यसन+आवापः An abode of misery.

व्यसन+ब्रह्मचारिन् a. A fellow-sufferer.

व्यस्त+पुच्छ a. Having an extended tail.

व्यस्तिका ind. With arms and legs stretched asunder.

+व्याकृ 8. v. (Buddh.) To predict.

+व्याकरणम् 1. Discrimination 2. Prediction.

व्याकोच a. Fully expanded (as a flower).

व्याकोपः Opposition, protest.

व्याक्रोशः Loud abusing.

व्याघारित p. p. Sprinkled with ghee for purifying food (also अभिवारित).

व्याघूर्णित a. Tottering; व्याघूर्ण-जगदण्डकुण्डकुहरो ... खः Nārāyaṇīya.

व्याघूर्णत् p.p. Tottering.

व्याज+निद्रा Feigned sleep.

व्याज+व्यवहारः Artful behaviour.

व्याजिह्व a. Crooked, distorted; धूमपटलव्याजिह्वरत्नत्विपः Nāg. 5. 17.

व्याधि+निग्रहः Controlling a disease.

व्याधि+स्थानम् The body.

व्याप्ति+वादः Theory of universal pervasion.

व्यापारक a. Having an occupation or function.

+व्यामिश्र a. Inconsistent, dubious; व्यामिश्रेणैव वाक्येन बुद्धिं मोहयसीव मे । Bg. 3. 2.

व्यामिश्रकम् Dramatic dialogues consisting of various regional languages; com. on Rām. 2.1.27.

+व्यायामः Military drill.

+व्यावर्जित p. p. Bent.

व्यावहारिक सत्ता Material reality.

+व्यावृत्त Changed; Mb 12. 141. 15.

व्यास+पीठम् The seat of an expounder of Purāṇas.

व्यास+पूजा Worship of one's preceptor done during cāturmāsya.

व्यास+समास (dual) Individually and collectively.

व्युत्क्रान्त+जोषित *a.* Dead.

+व्युत्था 1. *Ā.* 1. To win over.

2. To remove.

व्युपरत *p. p.* Rested, ceased.

व्यूह+विभागः Dividing an army into arrays.

व्येक *a.* Deficient by one.

व्योमन्+रत्नम् The sun.

व्योमन्+संभवा A spotted cow.

व्रजभाषा The language current around Mathura.

+व्रत A mental activity ; व्रतमिति च मानसं कर्म उच्यते। *ŚB.* on *MS.* 6. 2. 20.

व्रत+धारणम् Undertaking of a religious vow.

व्रात्य+काण्डः A chapter in Atharva Veda.

व्रात्य+चर्या The life of a vagrant.

व्रीडादानम् A gift offered in modesty.

व्रीहि+वापम् Sowing paddy seeds.

व्लेष्कः A snare, noose.

श

+शंस 1 *P.* To praise in *Rks* not set to music; अप्रगीतेषु शंसति शब्दः। *ŚB.* on *MS.* 7. 2. 17.

शंसित *p. p.* Observed or Undertaken as in शंसितव्रतः।

शंस्य *a.* 1. Praiseworthy. 2. Loudly read.

शकट+व्यूहः A particular military array.

शकुल+अवनो 1. An earthworm. 2. A kind of medicinal plant.

शक्ति+ध्वजः *N.* of Kārtikeya.

+शक्य *a.* Sweet to hear ; शक्यः श्रवणदः प्रोक्तः इति हलायुधः *Dk.* 2. 5.

शक्र+काण्डा The eastern quarter.

शङ्का+अभियोगः A charge or suspicion.

शङ्कर+आचार्यः *N.* of the greatest Vedantic teacher, proponent of Advaita and establisher of Śaṅmatas to revive the Brahmanic religion.

शङ्कु+पुच्छम् The sting of any insect like bee.

शङ्कु+फला The Śamī tree.

+शङ्खः A bracelet made of conch-shell.

शङ्ख+आवर्तः The bent in a conch.

शङ्ख+बलयः A bracelet made of shell.

शङ्ख+बेला The time marked by blowing of a conch.

शत+चन्द्रः A shield decorated with 100 crescents.

शत+चरणा A centipede.

शत+पोनः A sieve.

शत+मयूखः The moon.

शत+लोचनः An epithet of Indra.

शत्रु+निबर्हण *a.* A destroyer of enemies.

शत्रु+कुलम् The abode of an enemy.

शत्रु+लाव *a.* Killing foes.

शनि+चक्रम् Saturn's diagram.

शपित *p. p.* cursed.

शपथ+पूर्वकम् *ind.* With an oath (to say or do).

शपथ+करणम् To take an oath.

शफरकः A box, pot; *Hch.* 4.

+शब्दः 1 Fame; लब्धशब्देन कौसल्ये Rām. 2. 63. 11. 2. The sacred Praṇava (ओम्)

शब्द+अक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava.

शब्द+इन्द्रियम् The ear.

शब्द+गोचरः 1. The object of speech. 2. Audible.

शब्द+वैलक्षण्यम् Verbal difference.

शब्द+संज्ञा A grammatical term, *P.* 1. 1. 68.

शब्द+स्मृतिः *f.* Philology.

शम+आत्मक *a.* Calm, tranquil by nature.

शम+उपन्यासः Pleading for peace.

शमनीय *a.* Soothing.

शमो+कुणः The time when the Śamī tree bears fruit.

शंभु+तेजस् 1. The splendour of Śiva. 2. An epithet of Skanda.

+शम्या A kind of surgical instrument.

शम्या+क्षेपः (पातः) The distance to which a stick can be thrown.

शयन+पालिका A female servant who keeps to royal bed.

शयन+भूमिः A bed-chamber.

शर+क्षेपः The range of an arrow-shot.

शरण+आगतिः Approach for protection.

शरण+आलयः An abode of refuge.

शरण+द (प्रद) *a.* Affording refuge.

शरद्+ज्योत्स्ना The autumnal moon-light; शरद्ज्योत्स्नाशुद्धां शशियुतजटाजूटमकुटाम् Saundaryalahari.

शरीर+आकारः (आकृतिः) The bodily gesture, appearance.

शरीरम्+चिन्ता Care of the body.

शरीर+धातुः A relic of Buddha's body.

+शर्करा Golden earth ; स्तिमितजलो मणिशङ्खशर्करः Rām. 2. 81. 16.

शर्कराल *a.* Carrying gravelly particles (as wind on a sandy shore).

शर्मण्य *a.* Sheltering, protecting.

+शलाका 1 A peg, pin. 2. A finger; शलाकानखपातेश्च Mb. 4. 13. 29.

शलाका+परीक्षा Method of examining a student by inserting a śalākā into a book.

शलाका+पुरुषाः *N.* of 63 divine Jains.

शलाका+यन्त्रम् A surgical instrument.

शल्य+कर्तृ A surgeon.

शल्य+क्रिया The extraction of thorns or other substance stuck up in the body.

शल्य+पर्वन् N. of the 9th book of the Mahābhārata.

शव+शयनम् A cemetery.

शव+शिविका A bier.

शव+शष्कुली A sort of fish.

शस्त्र+कर्मन् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र+निपातनम् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र+व्यवहारः Practice of weapons.

शाक+कलम्बकः Garlic.

शाक+पात्रम् A vegetable dish.

शाखा+अध्यतु A student of any particular text of the Veda.

शाखा+वातः Pain in the limbs.

शाङ्कर+पीठः Any of the five spiritual centres established by Śaṅkarāchārya.

शाङ्खायनः N. of Vedic teacher.

शाण्डिल्यः+स्मृतिः A law book by Śāṇḍilya.

शातकृतव a. Relating to Indra.

+शातनम् Polishing.

+शान्त Rendered ineffective, blunted.

शान्त+गुण a. deceased; नृपे शान्तगुणे जाते Rām. 2. 65. 24.

शान्त+रजस् a. 1. Dustless. 2. Passionless.

+शान्तिः Destruction, end.

शान्ति+कर्मन् Any ritual to avert evil.

शान्ति+वाचनम् Reciting certain Mantras meant to avert evil.

शाप+अम्बु, (—उदकम्) Water used in uttering a curse.

शाप+घस्त a. Under the spell of a curse.

शाबर+भाष्यम् N. of the commentary on Mīmāṃsā Sūtras.

+शामित्रम् A place of immolation.

शाम्बरिकः A juggler.

+शारद a. Clever.

शारदतः N. of kripa.

शारि+शृङ्खला A kind of dice.

शार्व a. Belonging to Śiva.

शालङ्कायनः N. of a Rṣi.

शालङ्किः m. N. of Pāṇini.

शाश a. Coming from a hare.

+शासनम् 1. religious doctrine. 2. A message.

शासन+दूषक a. Disobeying a command.

शासन+लङ्घनम् Violation of an order.

+शास्त्रम् Theoretical aspect of a subject; इमं मां च शास्त्रे च विमुशतु M. 1,

शास्त्र+अन्वित a. Conforming to Śāstric rule,

शास्त्र+वक्तु An expounder of Śāstric books.

शास्त्र+वर्जित a. Free from all rule or law.

शास्त्र+वादः Argument based on Śāstra.

शिक्य+पाशः The string by which a vessel is suspended.

+शिक्षा Punishment.

शिक्षा+आचार a. Conducting oneself according to precept.

+शिल्पगडकः 1. the fleshy part of the body below the buttocks. 2. A particular stage of emancipation in Śaivism.

शिखा+बन्धः A tuft of hair.

शिलिन्+कणः A spark.

शिलिन्+भुः A skanda.

शिलिन्+मृत्युः Cupid.

शिला+अक्षरम् Lithography, stone inscription.

शिला+निर्यासः Bitumen.

शिला+शित a. Sharp on a stone.

शिलीपदः Elephantiasis.

शिल्प+गेहम् A workshop of a craftsman.

शिल्प+जीविन् a. An artisan.

+शिव 1. Buttermilk. 2. Rum. 3. Time.

शिव+अद्वैतः The philosophy of Śaivism.

शिव+अर्कमणिदीपिका N. of a

work on Śaivism by Apī Dikṣita.

शिव+काममुन्दरो An epithet of Pārvatī.

शिव+पदम् Fina emancipation.

शिव+बीजम् Quick-silver.

शिशयिषा (Desid. of शी) Desire to go to bed.

शिशिर+मथित a. Pinched by cold.

+शिशुः An elephant in the sixth year.

शिशु+नामन् m. A camel.

शिशनंभर a. One addicted to lust.

शिष्ट+विगर्हणम् Condemnation by the wise.

शिष्ट+संमत a. Approved by the learned.

शीघ्र+केन्द्रम् The distance from the conjunction of a planet.

शीघ्र+परिधिः m. The epicycle of the conjunction of a planet.

शीफर a. Charming, delightful.

शीर्ष+छेदिक, (—छेद्य) a. Fit to be beheaded; शीर्षच्छेद्यः सते राम U. 2. 28.

शीर्ष+त्राणम् A helmet.

शीर्ष+पट्टकः A turban.

शुक+सप्ततिः N. of a collection of 70 stories narrated by a parrot to its mistress.

+शुक्लम् 1. Brightness. 2. Gold, wealth.

शुक+कृच्छ्रम् A urinary disease.

शुक+दोषः Defect of semen.

+शुक्लम् 1. Brightness. 2. White spot.

शुक्ल+जीवः A kind of plant.

शुक्ल+देह a. Pure in body.

शुचि+यन्त्रम् A machine to shoot fire-works.

शुचि+श्रवस् N. of Viṣṇu.

शुचि+षट् Stocking to the path of virtue.

शुण्ड+मूषिका The musk rat.

शुण्डा+दण्डः An elephant's trunk.

+शुद्ध Tried, examined.

शुद्ध + अद्वैतम् The Advaita here the unity of Jīva and Īśvara is accepted without Māyā.

शुद्ध + बोध a (In Vedānta) Possessed of pure intelligence.

शुद्ध + भाव a. Pure-minded.

शुद्ध + विष्कम्भकः A prelude to a drama when only Sanskrit-speaking characters appear.

+ शुद्धिः (In Arith.) Leaving no remainder.

शुभ + मङ्गलम् Good luck.

शुल्क + अध्यक्षः A superintendent incharge of tolls, taxes, levies, etc.

शुल्बसूत्रम् N. of a Sūtra work containing mathematical calculation for Śrauta rituals.

शुष्क + कासः Dry cough.

शुष्क + रुदितम् Weeping without tears.

+ शूकः Ferment, yeast.

शूद्र + अन्नम् The food served or given by a Śūdra.

शूद्र + घ्नः a. A killer of a Śūdra.

शूद्र + वृत्तिः The occupation of a Śūdra.

शूद्र + संस्पर्शः The touch by a Śūdra.

+ शूरः 1. A dog. 2. A cock.

शूर + वादः The Buddhist doctrine of non-existence.

शूलः Selling; selling a saleable object.

शूल + अङ्गः An epithet of Śiva; ये समाराध्य शूलाङ्गं Mb. 10. 7. 47.

शूल + अवतसित a. Impaled on a a Śūla.

शूल + आरोपः Impalement.

शूल्य + मांसम् Roast meat.

शूष a. Resounding.

+ शृङ्ग 1. The female breast. 2. A particular military array.

शृङ्ग + ग्राहिका 1. Direct manner. 2. Taking only one (in Logic).

+ शृङ्गिन् a. A bull.

शुत + पाक a. Thoroughly cooked.

शृत + शीत a. Boiled and cooled again.

+ शेषः 1. A subsidiary matter. 2. Favour.

शेष + अचलः (=अद्रिः) The name of the Tirupati hills.

+ शैक्यः 1. A kind of sling.

2. A pot kept in a sling.

+ शैथिल्यम् 1. Unsteadiness.

2. Vacancy (of gaze). 3. Negligence.

शैल + गुह a. Heavy as a mountain.

शैल + बीजम् The marking nut-plant.

शैलूषी An actress, female dancer.

शोक + हत (-निहत) Overcome with sorrow.

शोणः A ruby.

शोणित + प a. Blood-sucking.

शोणित + पित्तम् Hemorrhage.

शोधः Purgation.

+ शोधनम् Cleansing, eradication.

शोभन + आचरितम् Virtuous practice.

शोली Yellow turmeric.

शोषयित्तः The sun (Uṇ 3. 29).

शोङ्गेयः 1. N. of Garuda. 2. falcon.

+ शोचम् Water (for libation)

शोण्डीर्यम् Heroism, pride.

शौर्य + कर्मम् Heroic deed.

शोष a. Relating to the morrow.

शमश्रु + करः A barber.

शमश्रु + धरः Bearded.

शमश्रु + शोखरः The Cocoa-nut tree.

श्यामः The Tamāla tree.

श्याम + बल्ली Black pepper.

श्यामा A tantric form of Durga.

श्येन + कपोतीय a. Sudden calamity.

श्येन + पातः The swoop of an eagle.

श्रद्धा + जाड्यम् Blind faith.

श्रद्धेय a. Trustworthy; श्रद्धेयाः विप्रलम्भारः Ki. 11. 35.

+ श्रम् (Caus.) To conquer.

श्रम + आत a. Oppressed by fatigue.

श्रम + विनोदः Relaxation.

श्रव + पत्रम् An ear-ring.

श्रवण + पुटकः The auditory passage.

श्रवण + पूरकः An ear-ring.

श्रवण + प्राधुनिकः Coming to any one's ear.

श्रवण + भूत a. Spoken of.

श्राद्ध + मित्रः Making friends through a Śrāddha.

श्राद्धार्ह (श्राद्धेय) a. Fit for Śrāddha.

+ श्रावकः A sound audible from afar.

श्रित + क्षम a. Composed, calm.

श्रित + सत्त्व a. One who has taken courage.

+ श्री The three vedas.

श्री + मुकुटम् Gold.

श्रीमत् 1. A parrot. 2. A bull kept for breeding.

+ श्रुति 1. Speech. 2. Fame.

3. Advantage, gain. 4. Scholarship.

श्रुति + अर्थः The vedic connotation.

श्रुति + जातिः Various kinds of quarter tones.

श्रुति + दूषक a. Offending the ear.

श्रुति + वेधः Boring the ear.

श्रुति + शिरस् Upaniṣads; श्रुति-शिरस्सीमन्तमुक्तामणिम् Pratāpa-rudriya. 1-1.

श्रेयस् + अभिकाङ्क्षन् a. Desirous welfare.

श्रेष्ठ + अन्वय a. Belonging to of a noble family.

श्रेष्ठ + वेधिका Musk.

श्रोणि + बिम्बम् 1. The round hips; श्रोणिबिम्बचलदम्बरं भजत रास-केलिरसदम्बरम् Nārāyaṇīya.

श्रोत + स्नात (dual) Belonging to vedas and Smritis.

इलथ + बन्धनम् 1. Having the muscles relaxed. 2. Loosened knot.

श्लाघा+विपर्ययः Absence of boasting or praising.

दिलष्ट+रूपकम् 1. An ambiguous metaphor.

+श्लेषः 1. Sexual union. 2. A grammatical augment.

श्लेष+उपमा A simile containing two meanings.

श्लेष्मन्+बटाहः A spittoon.

श्लोचय a. Praiseworthy.

श्वन्+जीविका Servitude.

श्वन्+दंष्ट्रा 1. Dog's tooth. 2. The Gokṣura plant.

श्वयीचिः (श्वयतेः चित् Uṇ 4. 74.) The moon.

श्वसुर+गृहम् The father-in-law's house.

श्वसन+मनोग a. Moving as wind or thought.

श्वसन+रन्ध्रम् Nostril.

श्वसन+समीरणम् Breath.

+श्वासः Aspiration in the pronunciation of consonants.

श्वस्+प्रभृति ind. From tomorrow onwards.

श्वस्+वसीयस् a. Happy; auspicious.

+श्वेतः 1. A white goat. 2. A Comet.

श्वेत+अंशुः The moon.

श्वेत+अश्वः N. of Arjuna.

श्वेत+कपोतः 1. A kind of mouse. 2. A kind of snake.

श्वेत+क्षारः Saltpetre.

श्वेत+रसः Butter-milk and water mixed in equal parts.

श्वेत+वाराहः N. of the kalpa which is now running.

ष

षडंशः A sixth part.

षडष्टकम् N. of an astrological yoga.

षड्भिः The six waves of existence.

षड्ऋतुः m. pl. The six seasons.

षट्पदः 1. A bee. 2. N. of a Gīti metre.

षड्भाष्यवादः The theory based on the acceptance of six subs-

tances i.e. द्रव्य, गण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय ।

+षाडवः Confectionery.

षोडशरः N. of a cakra of the Śākta school.

स

संयत्+वाम a. Uniting all that is pleasant.

संयन्त्रित a. Held in, stopped.

+संयम् To press close to or against.

संयत+मेथुन a. One who abstains from sexual inter course.

संयतिः Self-castigation.

+संयमः Effort, exertion.

+संयोगः 1. (In phil.) material contact. 2. Carnal contact. 3. Sum total.

संयोग+विधिः 1. The method of combination. 2. Vedāntic statement propounding the Union of Jīva and Iśwara.

संयुतिः (In math.) The total of two or more numbers.

+संरम्भः To fear; प्रवृत्तं रज इत्येव तन्न संरम्भं चिन्तयेत् Mb. 12 194. 32.

संरब्ध+नेत्र a. Having swollen eyes.

संरब्ध+मान a. One whose pride is hurt.

+संरम्भः 1. Hatred; संरम्भयोगेण भवेत्स्त्रिभिर्माम् Nārāyaṇīya, 2. The brunt (of battle).

संराद्धिः Accomplishment, success.

+संरुद्ध 1. Hindered (movement); फाल्गुनी-मात्र-संरुद्धो देवदेवेन भारत Mb. 3. 39. 62. 2. Imprisoned.

+संरोध Imprisonment.

+संरुद्ध Deeply penetrated; ततो मामतिविश्वस्तं संरुद्धशरविक्षतम् Mb. 3. 174. 1.

संवत्सर+निरोधः Imprisonment for one year.

+संबद् 1. P. To fit together.

+संबदनम् A message.

+संवादः A Law-suit.

संवर्गः+विद्या (In phil.) The science of resolution or absorption.

+संवासः Cohabitation.

संवहनम् 1. Guiding, conducting. 2. Displaying, exhibiting.

+संविग्न a. Moving to and fro.

संविज्ञानम् 1. Agreement, approval. 2. Thorough understanding. 3. Perception, knowledge.

+संविद् 1. Agreement of opinion; स्तुतीरलभमानानां संविदं वेदनिश्चितान् Mb. 12. 151. 6. 2. Friendship; संविदा देयम् T. Up. 1. 11. 13.

संविध् f. Arrangement; रावणः संविधं चक्रे Mb. 3. 284. 2.

संविभक्त p.p. Divided, parted.

+संवेशः A chair.

+संवेशनम् Going to bed, संवेश-नोत्थापनयोः Pratimā.

+संवारः An obstacle.

संवृत+संवार्य a. One who keeps confidential what ought to be concealed.

+संवर्तः Contraction; पर्यायात् क्षणदृष्टनष्टककुम्भः संवर्तविस्तारयोः Mv. 5. 1.

संवर्तित p.p. 1. Rolled up, enveloped. 2. Overtaken by.

संवृद्धिः Full growth, power.

संव्यस् 4 P. To Compose, bring together.

संव्यूहः Arrangement, set-up.

+संशित a. Firmly sticking to (as in संशितव्रत).

संशय+आक्षेपः N. of a figure of speech involving removal of doubt.

संशय+उपमा A comparison set in the form of a doubt.

+संशुध् To clear or safeguard. (a place against attack); संशोध् त्रिविधं मार्गम् Ms. 7. 185.

+संश्रि To approach for sexual enjoyment.

+संश्रयः 1. Attachment. 2. A portion of any substance.

संश्रवस् *n.* Perfect glory or fame.

+संश्लिष्ट Mixed up, confused.
संश्लिष्टम् A heap, mass.

+संसक्त 1. Given to the physical pleasure. 2. Enamoured.
संसज्जमान *a.* 1. Adhering
2. Hesitating; वाङ्मात्रेण न भावेन
वाचा संसज्जमानया Rām. 2. 25. 39.

संसदनम् Dejection, depression.
+संसिद्धिः 1. The final result.
2. The final word.

+संसृ 1. P. To put off, to defer. 2. To employ.
संसार + अर्णवः (सागरः, अन्विः
etc.) The ocean of birth and death.

संसार + पङ्कः The quagmire of life.

संसार + वृक्षः The tree of mundane life.

+संसेव् 1 Ā. 1. To be associated with. 2. To wait upon, attend. 3. To be addicted to.

संसेवा 1. Frequenting. 2. Use, employment. 3. Reverence, worship.

+संस्कृ 8 U. 1. To accumulate; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संस्कृवन्ते
Mk. 9. 4. 2. To reach accuracy (in math.)

संस्कारवती *f.* That which has been polished or refined; संस्कार-
वत्येव गिरा मनीषी Kn. 1.

संस्कारवत्त्वम् Refinement; Ki. 17. 6.

संस्कृत + आत्मन् One who has become purified by rituals or spiritual discipline.

संस्कृतिः 1. Refinement. 2. preparation. 3. Perfection.

4. Culture.

संस्तम्भनम् Stopping, arresting.

संस्तीर्ण *a.* Strewn, scattered; समिद्वन्तः प्रान्तः संस्तीर्णदर्भाः Ś. 4. 8.

+संस्था 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To build (a town). 2. To restore. 3. To cremate. To deposit or immerse. (as in अस्थिस्थापनम्).

संस्था 1. Agreement; कृता

संस्थामतिक्रान्ताः Rām. 4. 57. 18.
2. Cremation. 3. A spy.

संस्था + वृक्षः A pot-herb; Kau. A. 1. 20.

+संस्थानम् 1. The business of upkeeping the Government; Kau. A. 2. 7. 2. A part, division. 3. Beauty, glory.

+संस्थित Well set-up; संस्थित-
दोषिषाणः 3. 31. 46.

+संस्थितिः 1. Lining in the same state. 2. Attaching importance. 3. Form, shape. 4. Constancy.

+संहत *a.* 1. strong-limbed. 2. Killed.

संहत + हस्त *a.* Holding each other by hand.

संहतिः 1. A seam. 2. Thickening, swelling.

+संह् 1 P. To lead astray, corrupt; com. on शूरान् भक्तान-
संहार्यान् Mb. 12. 57. 23.

संहार + रुद्रः The devastating Rudra.

सकर *a.* 1. Having hands. 2. Bearing taxes. 3. Full of rays.

सकीलः A type of imbecile person.

सकृत् + आहृत *a.* Paid in one sum and not in instalments.

सकृत् + गतिः Only a possibility.

सकृत् + विभात Appeared at once.

सकृत् + स्नायिन् Bathing once; Ms. 11. 214.

सगतिक *a.* Connected with a preposition.

संकट + हरचतुर्थी A day auspicious for worshipping Gaṇeśa.

संकालनम् cremation.

+संकर्षणः Egotism.

+संकरः Dung.

सकर + ज, (-जात) *a.* Born of a mixed parentage.

संकरीकरणम् Mixture of castes.

+संकल्प 1 Ā. To perform obsequies.

संकल्प + प्रभव *a.* Born from desire; संकल्पप्रभवान् कामान् । Bg.
संकल्प + मूल *a.* Based on some desire.

संक्रन्दः 1. War, battle. 2. Lamentation.

+संक्रमणम् Death; Rām. 2. 13. 12.

संकोशः Loud lamentation.

संक्लिष्ट *p.p.* 1. Bruised.

2. Tarnished.

संक्षयः 1. Shelter, home. 2. Death.

+संक्षेपः Destruction.

संक्षोभणम् Violent shock.

+संख्या 1. War, battle. 2. Name. 3. A geometrical gnomon.

संख्या + पदम् A numeral.

+संगम् 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To deliver, hand over. 2. To kill.

संगत + गात्र *a.* With shrunk limbs.

+संगतिः (In Mimāṃsā) One of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa or chapter.

संगुप्तिः Protection, concealment.

संगोपनम् Complete concealment.

+संग्रहः Receiving back of weapons discharged.

संग्रान + कर्मन् *n.* Fighting a battle.

संग्राम + मूर्धन् *m.* The battle-front.

संघ + वृत्तम् The conduct of corporations. Kau. A. 11.

+संघातः 1. Flow; यस्य शोणित-
संघाता Mb. 12. 98. 31. 2. A hard part. 3. War. 4. A bone. 5. Intensity. 6. A caravan.

संघात + चारिन् *a.* Moving in group.

संघात + मृत्युः Wholesale death.

संघात + शिला A hard stone against which things (like coconuts) are hit to get them broken.

+संघर्षः 1. Enmity. 2. Sexual excitement.

संघर्षा Liquid lac.

सञ्चराचर *a.* Including movable and immovable things.

सजागर *a.* Waking, awake.

सज्ज *a.* Strung, placed on a bow-string.

संचकः A mould.

संचारः 1. Infatuating; संचारः श्रवणदर्शनाभ्यां परमोहनम् com. on Mb. 12. 59. 48. 2. Track (of wild animals)

संवष्कारयिषु *a.* Wishing anyone to perform a rite.

संजनन *a.* Producing, effecting.

संजात+निर्वेद *a.* Grown dejected.

संजात+विश्रम्भ *a.* Becoming confident.

संजप् 1 P. To report, communicate.

संजिहान *a.* Giving up.

संज्ञक *a.* Destroying; कदा वयं करिष्यामः संन्यासं दुःखसंज्ञकम् Mb. 12. 279. 3.

संज्ञपित *p.p.* Sacrificed, destroyed, Bhāg. 4. 28. 26.

+संज्ञा 1. A track, foot-step. 2. Direction. 3. A technical term.

संज्ञा+सूत्रम् Any sūtra which lays down a technical term.

सटाक्षेपः Waving of the mane; सटाक्षेपक्षिप्तनक्षत्रसंहतिः Durgā Saptasāti. 7.

सदर्थः A matter in question.

+सत्क्रिया Celebration.

सद्धर्मः Real duty.

सतोद *a.* One with a pricking pain.

सत्तम *a.* Best, excellent (at the end of a compound like आचार्यसत्तमः)

+सत्त्रम् An assumed form or disguise.

+सत्त्रिन् 1. A class-mate; Kau. A. 1. 11. 2. A diplomat in a foreign country.

+सत्त्वम् 1. Intellect. 2. Subtle body.

सत्त्व+तनुः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सत्त्व+योगः 1. Dignity. 2. Imparting with life; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10.

+सत्यम् Final emancipation.

सत्य+आश्रमः Sanyāsa.

सत्य+क्रिया Taking an oath.

सत्य+भेदिन् *a.* Breaker of promise.

सत्यम्+मानम् A true measure.

सत्यम्+लौकिकम् Spiritual and material matter.

सत्य+वादिन् One who speaks truth.

सत्यम्+संश्रवः A promise.

सत्यम्+संकल्प *a.* True in purpose or resolve.

सत्त्रन्यायः The mīmāṃsā rule of proxy for a master in a yāga performed by more than one Swamins. Ś. B. on M. S. 6. 3. 22.

सत्त्रिन् *m.* A colleague; class mate.

सद् *f.* An assembly; Bhāg. 7. 1. 21.

सदस्+अजिरम् A vestibule.

सदसस्पतिः The chairman of an assembly.

सदा+उत्थायिन् Ever-active.

सदा+भव *a.* Perpetual.

सदृक्ष+विनिमय *a.* Mistaking similar objects.

सद्यस्+कार *a.* Being performed immediately.

सद्यस्+प्रक्षालक *a.* One who has provision for a day's meal; सद्यःप्रक्षालको वा स्यान्माससंचयिकोपि वा Ms. 6. 18.

सनत्सुजातः N. of one of the seven mānasa putras of Brahmā.

सनत्सुजातीयम् A philosophical discourse by sanat sujāta forming a chapter of the Mahābhārata.

सनातनधर्मः The most ancient religious order embodied in the Vedas.

सनिकार *a.* Degrading.

+संतानकः N. of a particular world.

संतोषणम् Pleasing.

संतृष्ण *p.p.* Joined, fastened together.

संतारः 1. Crossing. 2. A ford.

+संदंशः 1. A section of a book. 2. The side of a village.

+संदानम् That part of an elephant's temple from where the ichor flows.

संदेश+पदानि Words of message.

संदिग्ध+पुनरुक्तत्वम् (Rhet.) Tautology due to uncertainty.

संदेह+अलंकारः A particular figure of speech involving a doubt.

संदेह्य *a.* Doubtful.

संदब्ध *p.p.* Strung together.

संदर्शः Appearance, sight.

संदर्शनम् Employment, use.

+संधिः A land donated for a temple; Dr. Raghavan's note in वृत्तिसन्धिप्रतिपादकः Colacampū P. 1.

संधिन् *m.* A minister of alliances.

संध्या+पयोदः A twilight rain cloud.

सन्न+जिह्व *a.* Tongue-tied.

सन्न+धी *a.* Dispirited.

सन्न+भाव *a.* Despondent.

सन्न+वाच् *a.* Speaking with a low tone.

सनादः Uproar, din, pandemonium.

+सनत Filled with; परमानन्द सन्नतो मन्त्री Dk. 1. 3.

सनत+गात्री A lady with a bent figure.

सनत+भ्रू *a.* Frowning.

सनद्ध+योध *a.* With an army fully prepared.

+संनिकर्षः A modern idea; वेदांश्चैके सनिकर्ष पुरुषाख्या MS. 1. 1. 27.

संनिपत्य *ind.* Immediately directly.

संनिपत्योपकारिन् *a.* 1. A part or अङ्ग which directly serves the purpose of the whole or प्रधान; ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 19.

+संनिपातः 1. Sexual union. 2. Battle. 3. A particular conjunction of planets.

संनिपातिन् *a.* A subsidiary that serves the purpose of the Pradhāna; मन्वाश्च संनिपातित्वात् MS. 12. 1. 19.

संनिभूत *a.* 1. Hidden. 2. Discreet.

संनिरुद्ध *p.p.* 1. Restrained, held up. 2. Filled.

+संनिरोधः 1. Confinement. 2. Narrowness.

संनिवायः Combination, multitude.

+संनिवेशः Encampment (as in सेनासन्निवेशः)

संसिर्गः gentleness.

+संनी To fulfill.

संन्यासः Compact agreement.

सपत्राकृत *a.* Severely wounded.

सपरिच्छद *a.* Provided with necessities.

सपरिहारम् *ind.* With reservation.

सपर्या+पर्यायः Series of acts of worship; सकलमिदमात्मार्पणदृशा, सपर्यापर्यायस्तव जननि यत्ते विलसितम् Saundarya Laharī.

सप्तन्+अत्र *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन्+कोण *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन्+पातालम् The seven nether regions.

सप्तन्+मन्त्रः (-हविः) Fire.

सप्तन्+स्वरः The seven musical notes (i.e. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नी.)

सप्रज्ज्ञातम् See संप्रज्ज्ञातम्

सप्रतीक्षम् *ind.* Expectantly.

सप्रमाण 1. Authentic., 2. Of equal size.

सप्रेष्य *a.* Attended by servants.

सभक्षः A mess-mate.

+सभा 1. A guest-house for travellers, 2. An eating house.

सभा+उद्देशः The surroundings of a meeting place.

सभा+गृहम् (-मण्डपः) An assembly hall.

सभा+मध्ये *ind.* In an assembly.

सभा+योग्य *a.* Fit for an assembly.

सभाजित *a.* Honoured.

+सम *a.* 1. Regular, normal. 2. Easy, Convenient.

सम+अङ्घ्रिक *a.* Standing evenly on feet.

सम+अर्थिन् *a.* 1. Desiring parity. 2. Seeking peace with.

सम+आत्मक *a.* Possessing equanimity.

सम+कक्ष *a.* Having equal weight.

सम+गतिः Wind, equally acting on all; मृत्युश्चापरिहारवान् समगतिः कालेन Mb. 12. 298. 15.

सम+धर्म *a.* Of equal nature.

सम+मात्र *a.* Of the same size on measure.

सम+वर्तिन् *a.* 1. Impartial. 2. Being equidistant.

सम+विभक्त *a.* Equally divided

सम+विषमम् (pl.) Levelled at some places and uneven at others.

सम+श्रुति *a.* (In music) Having equal intervals.

सम+श्रेणिः A straight line.

समग्रणी *a.* Foremost among.

समतिक्रान्त *a.* 1. Gone through completed. 2. Passed away, elapsed. 3. Transgressed.

समधिगमः Full understanding.

समनुवर्तिन् *a.* Obedient.

समभिद्रुत *p.p.* Rushing upon.

समभ्याशः Nearness, presence.

समय+च्युतिः Missing the right time.

समय+ज्ञः 1. One who knows the right time. 2. One who remembers the original commitment.

समय+विद्या Astrology.

समर+आगमः Outbreak of war.

समर्थकम् Aloe-wood. *a.* Proving, justifying.

+समर्थनम् Making good for an offence or loss.

समर्थादम् *ind.* Decisively, exactly.

समवस्कन्दः Rampart.

समवहारः Mixture, collection.

समवेक्षणम् Inspection.

समवेत+अर्थ *a.* Significant, instructive, intelligible.

समस्या+पूरणम् (-पूर्तिः) Completing a stanza whose first part is given.

समा+अतीत *a.* More than one year old.

समाक्रान्त *p.p.* 1. Trod upon. 2. Attacked.

समाक्षिक *a.* Mixed with honey.

+समाख्या Explanation.

समाचेष्टितम् 1. Behaviour. 2. Procedure.

+समाजः Used in the sense of समागम., Bhag. 10. 60. 38.

समातत *p.p.* 1. Extended, stretched. 2. Continuons.

समदिष्ट *p.p.* Assigned, ordained.

+समाधा 1. To put on (a dress.) 2. To assume (a shape). 3. To show or exhibit. 4. To admit or grant.

समाधानम् 1. Proof (of a statement). 2. Reconciliation.

समाधान+रूपकम् A kind of metaphor involving justification of an assertion.

समाधि+भूत् Absorbed in meditation.

समाधि+योगः The practice of meditation.

समाधूत *p.p.* Scattered.

+समान *a.* 1. Moderate. 2. Whole (as a number).

समान+करण Having the same organ of utterance.

समान+प्रतिपत्ति *a.* 1. Of equal affection. 2. Judicious.

समान + मान *a.* Equally honoured with.

समान + रुचि *a.* Agreeing in tastes.

समापिका Any part of speech completing a sentence.

+समाप्तिः Dissolution (of the body); Ms. 2. 244.

+समापत्तिः 1. Assuming an original form. 2. Completion

समाप्नात *p.p.* 1. Repeated, mentioned together. 2. Handled down by tradition.

+समाप्नायः The sacred text in general.

+समारम्भः Spirit of enterprise.

+समाराधनम् Propitiation.

समारूढ Mounted.

समारोपित + कार्मुक *a.* One who has tied the bow-string.

समार्ष *a.* Belonging to the same Pravara.

समालोकनम् 1. Inspection. 2. Contemplation.

समाविद्ध *p.p.* 1. Shaken, agitated. 2. Struck, hit.

+समाविष्ट *p.p.* Filled with (as in कौतूहलसमाविष्टः).

समाश्वस्त *p.p.* 1. Consoled. 2. Trusting.

+समाहृत Drawn (as a low-string).

समाहृत्य *ind.* All at once.

+समाहित *p.p.* 1. Equable, moderate. 2. Resembling.

3. Despatched.

+समितिः (Jaina) Rule of conduct.

समिध् + आधानम् 1. Placing the fuel on the sacred fire. 2. One of the daily rituals ordained on a Brahmacārin.

+समीक्षा 1. Desire to see. 2. Spiritual knowledge.

समीरणः Number five.

समुच्चय + अलङ्कारः *N.* of a figure of speech.

समुच्चय + उपमा A simile made up of a Samuccayālānkāra,

+समुच्छ्रयः 1. Accumulation. 2. War, battle. 3. Increase, growth.

समुच्छ्रित *p.p.* 1. Well raised. 2. Surging forth.

समुत्कट *a.* High, elevated.

+समुत्थानम् 1. Industry; Mb. 12. 23. 10. 2. Hoisting (of a flag). 3. Swelling (of the abdomen).

समुदाय + वाचक A word denoting a collection of things

+समुदाय + शब्दः A collection expression.

+समुद्धत *a.* Intense, violent.

समुद्यत *a.* 1. Raised up, lifted. 2. Ready, prepared. 3. Accomplished.

समुद्रः *N.* of an immensely high number.

समुद्र + दयिता, (-पत्नी), (-योषित्) A river.

समुपष्टम्भः 1. A support, prop.

संपातः Despatching (as in दूत-संपातं).

+संपद Acquisition.

संपन्नम् Enough (said as a mark of satisfaction after a Śrāddha).

संपरेत *a.* Dead.

+संपुटः A hemisphere.

संपूर्ण + काम *a.* Filled with desire.

संपूर्ण + फलभाज् *a.* Having the full fruit.

+संपर्कः Sum total.

+संपृक्त Befriended.

संप्रज्ञातः A kind of Samādhi or Yogic meditation where the object of meditation remains distinct as opposed to असंप्रज्ञातः।

+संप्रतिपत्तिः Presence of mind.

संप्रदाय + प्रद्योतकः Revealer of the Vedic traditions; संप्रदाय-प्रद्योतको अनुग्राहकश्चेति पातञ्जलाः Ny. Kusumanjali.

संप्रदाय + विगमः Loss of tradition.

+संप्रयुक्त Urged, impelled.

+संप्रयोगः (in astr.) Conjunction (of the moon and the lunar mansions).

+संप्रसादः Mental peace.

संप्राप्त *p.p.* Reached, attained, appeared.

+संप्लवः 1. Disarrangement. 2. Down-fall. 3. Tumult.

4. End, close of.

संभिन्न 1. Solid, compact. 2. Revolted, treacherous.

+संभेदः 1. Clinching (the fist). 2. Revolt, rebellion, treachery.

संभोग + वेश्मन् Chamber of a concubine.

+संभवः 1. A possible case.

2. Wealth; Mb. 13. 64. 11. 3. Knowledge; Iṣop. 13.

संभविष्णु *a.* Producer, creator.

+संभावित *a.* Anticipated; त्वयि संभावितवृत्तिपोषणम् Ki. 2. 7.

संभावितम् Conjecture.

+संभू 3U. To lift up; दक्षिणं दक्षिणः काले संभृत्य स्वभुजं तद्वा Mb. 6. 97. 82.

+संभूत *p. p.* 1. Honoured. 2. Loud shrill (sound).

संभूत + श्रुत *a.* Possessed of learning.

संभूत + संभार *a.* All prepared.

संभूत + स्नेह *a.* Full of affection.

संभ्रान्त + मनस् *a.* Of bewildered perturbed mind.

संमतिः *f.* Honouring.

संमतिः + पत्रकम् 1. The decree of a jury. Śukra. 2. 304.

+संमित *a.* 1. Of equal importance; पुराणं ब्रह्मसंमितम् Bhāg. 1. 3. 40. 2. Destined for; Mb. 5. 68. 1.

संमुखीन *a.* Fit, suitable.

+संमूर्च्छनम् Mixing.

संमर्दः Impact (of waves).

सम्यक् + ज्ञानम् Right knowledge.

सम्यक् + दर्शनम् Right observation.

सम्यक् + दृष्टिः Insight.

+सर A short (in Prosody).

+सरस Full of poetical sentiment; कल्याणिनीं सरसचित्रपदां गुणा-
द्याम् Śivānandlahari 100.

+सर्गः 1. Production of armaments; सर्गणां चान्वेक्षणम् Mb. 12. 59. 44. 2. The aspiration at the end of a word (also विसर्गः).
 सर्प+गतिः A snake's movement; (N. of a motion in wrestling).
 सर्प+बन्धः An artifice, subtle device.
 सर्व+अभावः Non-existence of all.
 सर्व+अर्थचिन्तकः A general administrator.
 सर्व+अग्निम् *a.* One who eats everything.
 सर्व+अस्तिवादः The doctrine that all things are real.
 सर्व+काम्यः *a.* Loved by all.
 सर्व+दृश् All-seeing.
 सर्व+प्रथमम् *ind.* First of all.
 सर्व+वेशिन् *m.* An actor.
 सर्व+संस्थ *a.* Omnipresent.
 सर्व+सखः A sage; शान्तो ययैक उत सर्वसखैश्चरामि Bhāg. 10. 85. 45.
 सर्व+संपातः All that remains.
 सर्व+स्वारः A Vedic sacrifice of self-immolation prescribed for one who is suffering from incurable disease.
 सर्वत्र+गत *a.* Omnipresent, universal.
 +सर्वथा *ind.* In whatever way.
 सलिल+कर्मन् A libation of water.
 सलिल+प्रियः A hog.
 सलिल+रयः The force of a water-current.
 +सवम् (Vedic) An order.
 सवन+कर्मन् The sacred Vedic ritual of daily nature.
 +सवर्ण *a.* Having the same denominator.
 सविकार *a.* 1. With its products. 2. Undergoing decomposition.
 सवितु+तनयः The planet Saturn.
 सवितु+दैवतम् The Hasta Nakṣatra.
 सविलक्षणम् *ind.* With shame or embarrassment.

+सव्य *a.* Not sprinkled with ghee; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 36.
 सव्य+अपसव्य *a.* 1. The left & right. 2. The Smārta and Kaula ways of Tāntric worship; सव्याप-सव्यमार्गस्था Lalitāsahasranāmān.
 संशूकः A believer in the existence of God.
 सस्य+पालः A watchman in the fields.
 सस्य+मञ्जरी An ear of corn.
 सस्य+वेदः The science of agriculture.
 सस्य+शूकम् An awn of grain.
 +सह *a.* 1. Defying. 2. Exerting.
 सह+अपवाद *a.* Disagreeing.
 सह+आलापः Conversation with.
 सह+उत्थायिन् *a.* Revolting or conspiring together.
 सह+कतृ *m.* A co-worker.
 सह+खट्वासनम् Seated together on a cot.
 सह+भावः 1. Companionship. 2. Concomitance.
 सह+संसर्गः Carnal contact.
 सहसा+दृष्टः An adopted son.
 सहस्र+अरः, (-अरम्) A kind of cavity in the top of the head resembling a reversed lotus said to be the seat of the soul.
 सहस्र+गुः An epithet of Indra, of sun.
 सहस्र+दलम् A lotus flower.
 सहस्र+भोजनम् Feeding 1000 Brahmins corresponding to the 1000 names of Viṣṇu. (A Prāyaścitta Karman).
 सहस्र+भिद् *m.* Musk.
 सहस्र+वेधिन् *m.* Musk.
 सहाय+अयम् *ind.* For the sake of company, assistance.
 सांवर्तक *a.* Belonging to the time of deluge.
 सांसर्गिक *a.* Resulting from company, contagious.
 सांस्कारिक *a.* 1. Relating to rites. 2. (In modern parlance) cultural.
 साकमेधीयन्यायः A mīmāṃsā rule when (विकृति) sets aside a धर्म of

its प्रकृति; ŚB. on Ms. 5. 1. 19-22.
 साकूत+स्मित *n.* A significant smile.
 साक्षात्+क्रिया Intuitive perception.
 साक्षिन्+परीक्षा Examination of a witness.
 साक्षिन्+वादः Contention of a witness.
 सागर+आवर्तः A bay of the sea.
 सागर+मेखला The earth.
 सागर+सुता N. of Lakṣmī.
 सांकेत्यम् 1. Agreement. 2. Assignment. 3. As a token or nick name; सांकेत्यं परिहास्यं वा ... वैकुण्ठनामग्रहणम् । Bhāg. 6. 2.
 सांख्य+कारिका N. of a work on Sāṅkhya philosophy by Iṣwara Kṛiṣṇa.
 साङ्ग+उपाङ्ग *a.* (The Vedas) with their accessories and main portions.
 साचिष्य+आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) An objection under the disguise of assent.
 सातिशय *a.* Excessive, excellent.
 सात्त्व्य *a.* Wholesome.
 सात्त्व्यः 1. habit. 2. Suitableness.
 सात्त्व्यम् Equality.
 +सात्त्विकः An autumn night.
 +सात्वतः 1. A devotee. 2. belonging to Pāncarātra school.
 सात्वतवर्भः An epithet of Kṛiṣṇa.
 +साधक Conclusive.
 +साधनम् 1. Instrument, agent. 2. Preparation. 3. Calculation.
 साधनीभू 1. p. To become a means.
 साधनीय *a.* 1. Useful for accomplishing a task. 2. To be acquired.
 साधित+व्यापक *a.* A logical term for something inherent in what is to be proved.
 साधर्म्य+समः (In logic) A sham objection.
 +साधारण A middle course.
 साधारणपक्षः The mean or common factor.

साधारणीभू 1 P. To become equal.

साधु + कृत *a.* Well-done.

साधु + देवी *A* mother-in-law.

साधु + मत *a.* Highly thought of.

साधु + शील *a.* Virtuous.

साधु + समत *a.* Acceptable to the wise.

सान्तराल *a.* Having a gap or interval.

+सान्तानिकः Wishing for a child; नाहं त्वां भस्मसात् कुर्यां स्त्रियं सान्तानिकः सति । Bhāg. 9. 14. 9.

सान्द्र + आनन्दः Spiritual pleasure; सान्द्रानन्दावबोधात्मकमनुपमितम् । Nārāyaṇīya 1. 1.

सान्द्र + स्पर्श *a.* Soft to the touch.

+सामग्र्यम् Welfare; अपि लक्ष्मण सीतायाः सामग्र्यं प्राप्नुयामहे । Rām. 3. 57. 20.

+सामन् Voice. sound; स्वरः सामशब्देन लोके अभिवीयते; ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 7.

सामन् + कलम् *ind.* In a friendly tone.

सामन् + प्रधान *a.* Perfectly kind or friendly.

सामन् + विधानम् 1. N. of a Brāhmaṇa text. 2. Employment of Sāmāns.

सामन्त + चक्रम् *A* circle of vassal kings.

सामन्त + वासिन् *a.* A neighbour.

+सामान्यम् *A* general statement.

सामान्य + धर्मः (in Rhet.) The common quality (of the Upamāna and the Upameya).

सामान्य + वाचिन् *a.* Expressive of generality.

सामान्य + शासनम् *An* order applicable to all.

सामायिकम् 1. Equanimity. 2. A deed of property.

सामिष *a.* With flesh or meat.

सामुदायिक *a.* Belonging to a group.

+सांपरायः 1. A helper. 2. Need, calamity.

सांपरायिक *a.* Obsequial; Rām. 4. 3. 40.

+साम्यम् Measure, time.

साय + अशनम् *An* evening meal.

साय + धूर्तः 1. A rogue. 2. The moon.

साय + मण्डनम् Sunset.

सायम् + प्रातर् *ind.* In the evening and the morning.

सायम् + सवनम् The evening rites.

सायुध *a.* Armed.

+सारम् 1. Course, motion.

2. Chief ingredient. 3. Dung. 4. Pus.

सार + गात्र *a.* Strong in limbs.

सार + गुणः *A* principal virtue.

सार + गुरु *a.* Heavy with weight.

सार + फल्गु *a.* Superior and inferior.

सार + मार्गम् Searching for the crux or marrow.

सारङ्गो *A* particular rāga in music.

सारणिक + घ्नः *A* highway-robber.

+सारथिः *A* guide.

सारस + अक्षम् *A* kind of ruby.

सारस + अक्षो *A* lotus-eyed lady.

+सारसनम् *A* breast-plate.

सार्थ + होन *a.* Left behind by a caravan.

सार्ध + वार्षिक *a.* Lasting for a year and a half.

सार्ध + संवत्सरम् *A* year and a half.

सालंकार *a.* Decorated, furnished with figures of speech.

सावधारण *a.* Limited, restricted.

सावदोष + जीवित *a.* Life remaining yet.

सावष्टम्भ + वास्तु *A* house with an open side-gallery.

सावित्री + सूत्रम् The sacred thread.

साश्चर्य + चर्य *a.* Of wonderful conduct.

सासहि *a.* (सह + यङ्) 1. Able to bear or withstand. 2. Conquering.

सास्थि *a.* Having bones.

सास्थि + स्वानम् *ind.* With the cracking sound of bones.

साहसकरणम् Violent action, reckless doing.

साहसिक्यम् Rashness.

+साहस्र *a.* Innumerable.

साहाय्य + कर *a.* (-दानम्) Helping, offering aid.

+सिंहः *A* kind of musical tone.

सिंह + मलम् *A* kind of brass.

+सिच् *To* soak, dip.

सिञ्जिनी *A* bow-string.

+सिता *Sugar.*

सित + असित *a.* Having White and black.

सित + कण्ठः *A* water-crow.

सित + छदः (-पक्षः) *A* swan, a goose.

सित + वारणः The white elephant.

+सिता *N.* of the Ganges.

सिता + खण्डः *A* kind of refined sugar.

+सिद्ध *a.* 1. Invariable, unalterable. 2. Peculiar, singular.

+सिद्धः One who has attained his object.

सिद्ध + अङ्गजनम् Magical ointment or collyrium.

सिद्ध + आदेशः 1. The prediction of a seer. 2. A fortune teller.

सिद्ध + औषधम् *A* specific remedy.

सिद्ध + काम *a.* Having the wishes fulfilled.

सिद्ध + पयः The sky.

सिद्ध + सिद्ध *a.* Thoroughly efficacious.

सिद्ध + हेमन् Purified gold.

सिद्धार्थकः White mustard.

+सिद्धिः Efficacy, efficiency.

सिद्धि + विनायकः *A* form of Gaṇeśa.

सिन्धूर + गणपतिः *A* form of Gaṇeśa.

सिन्धु + मन्थजम् Rock-salt,

सिन्धु + सोवीरा: N. of the people inhabiting the country round the Indus.

सिरा + पत्र: The sacred fig-tree.

सिरा + मूलम् The navel.

सिराल *a.* Having numerous veins.

सिष्णासु *a.* Wishing to bathe.

सिसिक्षा Desire to sprinkle.

सीता + अध्यक्ष: Superintendent of agriculture.

सीधु + पानम् Drinking of spirits.

सीमा + अज्ञानम् Ignorance of boundaries.

सीमा + कृषाण *a.* Ploughing on the border of a demarcated area.

सीमा + सेतु: A ridge or cause way serving as a boundary.

सीर + वाहक: A plough-man.

सु + कण्डु: Itch.

सु + कल्प *a.* Very qualified or skilled.

सु + कल्पित *a.* well equipped or armed.

सु + क्रय: A good bargain.

सु + क्षेत्र *a.* Belonging to a good stock.

सु + घोष *a.* Having pleasant sound.

सु + चर्मन् *m.* The Bhūrja tree.

सु + तप्त *a.* 1. Intensely mortified. 2. Greatly harassed.

3. Very severe.

सु + तान *a.* Melodious.

सु + तार *a.* Very loud.

सु + तारा (In Sāṅkhyā) one of the nine kinds of acquiescence.

+ सुदक्षिण *a.* 1. Very skilful. 2. Very polite.

सु + दुश्चर Very difficult to accede.

सु + दुश्चिकित्स *a.* Almost incurable.

सु + देशिक: A good guide or teacher.

सु + नन्दम् N. of Balarama's club.

सु + निर्णित *a.* Well polished.

सु + पठ *a.* Legible.

+ सुपर्ण: A bird (in general).

सु + पेशस् *a.* Beautiful, tender.

सु + प्रमाण *a.* Large-sized.

सु + वस्त्र *a.* Dark-brown.

+ सुभगा 1. A woman with her husband alive. 2. Musk.

सु + भीरुकम् Silver.

सु + भूति: 1. Well-being. 2. The Tittira bird.

सु + मन्दभाज् *a.* Very unfortunate.

सु + मर्षण *a.* Easy to put up with.

सु + मृत *a.* Stone-dead.

सु + लान: An auspicious moment.

सु + वर्तुल: A water-melon.

सु + विचक्षण *a.* Very clever.

सु + विविक्त *a.* 1. Fully developed. 2. Well defined or laid (like a road),

सु + संवृति: Good concealment.

सु + संघ *a.* True to a promise.

सु + संनत *a.* Well-aimed.

सु + सेव्य *a.* Easy to serve or follow.

सुख + अधिष्ठानम् Seat of happiness.

सुख + अभियोज्य *a.* Easily assailable.

सुख + आराध्य *a.* Easy to serve or propitiate.

सुख + प्रश्न: Enquiry as to welfare.

सुख + बद्ध *a.* Lovely.

सुख + वेदनम् Consciousness of pleasure.

सुख + सेव्य *a.* Easy to serve, to approach.

सुधा + कण्ठ: The cuckoo.

सुधा + कार: One who white-washes.

सुधा + क्षालित *a.* White-washed.

सुधा + योनि: The moon.

सुधा + शर्कर: Lime-stone.

सुनफा An astrological combination.

सुनीय *a.* Of prudent behaviour.

सुन्दर + काण्डम् The 5th book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

सुप्त + घन: (-घातक) *a.* Treacherous murderer, (one who kills while the victim is asleep).

सुर + अद्रि: (-पर्वत:) The Meru mountain.

सुर + इभ: Airāvata elephant.

सुर + इष्ट: The Sāla tree.

सुर + उपम *a.* God-like.

सुर + गण्ड: A kind of boil, carbuncle.

सुर + तरङ्गिणी (-तटिनी, -नदी, -आपगा, -धुनी, -सरित्) The Ganges.

सुर + पादप: The Kalpaka tree.

सुर + विलासिनी An Apsarā lady.

सुर + श्वेता A small house-lizard.

सुरभि + गोत्रम् Cattle, kine.

सुरा + जीविन् A tavern-keeper.

सुरा + भाग: Yeast.

सुवर्ण + चौरिका Stealing of gold.

सुवर्ण + धेनु: A cow made of gold to be offered as gift.

सुवर्ण + भाण्डम् A jewel-box.

सुवर्ण + रोमन् *m.* A ram.

सुवर्ण + सानु: The Meru mountain.

सुषि: *f.* A hole (Vedic form for सुषिर:).

सुषुप्सा Desire for sleeping.

+ सूक्ष्मम् 1. The Cavity of a tooth. 2. Marrow.

सूक्ष्म + दल: Mustard.

सूक्ष्म + भूतम् A subtle element.

सूक्ष्म + मति *a.* Of a sharp intellect.

सूक्ष्म + शरीरम् A subtle body as opposed to स्थूलशरीरम्

सूक्ष्म + स्फोट: A kind of leprosy.

सूचनी A short index or table of contents.

+सूची A small door-bolt.
 सूची+कर्मन् Needle work.
 सूची+रदनः A mungoose.
 सूची+शिखा The point of a needle.
 सूची+कर्णः The hole in a needle.
 सूची+सूत्रम् A thread for sewing.
 +सूतः N. of Sānjaya.
 सूतपौराणिकः The mythical bard who is supposed to have narrated all the Purāṇas and Mahābhārata.
 सूतिमारुतः The throes of child-birth.
 +सूत्रम् 1. A girdle. 2. An out line or a sketch. 3. Indication, prelude.
 सूत्र+अध्यक्षः A superintendent of weaving.
 सूत्र+क्रीडा A game with strings (one of the 64 Kalās).
 सूत्र+ग्रन्थः A book of aphorisms.
 सूत्र+धृक् a. An architect
 2. A stage-manager.
 सूत्र+पातः Applying the measuring line or string.
 सूत्र+स्थानम् The first part of a medicinal work.
 सूद+अध्यक्षः A head-cook.
 सूद+शास्त्रम् The science of cooking.
 सून+सायकः, (-शरः) The God of love; सूनसायकनिदेशवि भ्रमरप्रतीत-चरवेदनोदयम् Nai. 18. 129 (Reading सूननायक also found)
 सूना+अध्यक्षः A suprintendent of the slaughter-house.
 सूप+श्लेष् The mudga bean.
 सूपायः A good means, expedient.
 +सुरिः N. of Brhaspati.
 सूर्य+द्वारम् The Uttarāyaṇa route.
 सूर्य+वारः Sunday.
 सूर्याणी The wife of the Sun God.

+सृ 1, 3 P. To cross, traverse, *caus.* To show, manifest.
 सृका A jackal, a crane.
 सृङ्गा f. 1. A tinkling string of jewels. 2. A way, path.
 +सृतिः 1. Cycle of births and deaths; स्यान्मे तवाङ्घ्रिशरणं सृतिभिर्भ्रमन्त्या Bhāg. 10. 60 43.
 2. Creation.
 +सेकः A shower-bath.
 +सेचनम् Emission.
 +सेतुः 1. A reservoir or lake.
 2. An explanatory commentary.
 सेतुसामन् N. of a particular Sāman.
 सेना+पत्यम् Generalship of an army.
 सेना+बाहः A Commander of an army.
 सेना+स्यः A soldier.
 सेदती 1. A needle. 2. A seam.
 3. A suture (after an operation).
 +सेविन् a. Addicted to, fond of.
 सेश्वर a. Theistic.
 सेश्वर+वादः Argument in support of the existence of God.
 सेश्वर+सांख्यम् A school of Sankhyas which accepts God.
 संकतिनी a. Full of sound.
 +संन्यम् A camp.
 संन्य+क्षोभः A military coup.
 सोत्प्रेक्षम् ind. With in difference.
 सोत्सेक a. Haughty.
 सोदय a. 1. Augmented by interest. 2. Connected with rise.
 सोपग्रहम् ind. In a conciliatory manner.
 सोपस्कर a. Along with accessories.
 सोपादान a. Furnished with materials.
 +सोमः 1. An ape. 2. One of the Manes. 3. Monday.
 सोम+प्रवाकः A person authorised to engage priests for a Somayāga.

सोम+सद् m. A particular class of Manes.
 सोर्णध्रू a. Having a circle of hair between two brows.
 सोखरात्रिक a. One who asks another whether he has slept well.
 सोत्रिकः 1. A weaver. 2. A woven texture.
 सोधोत्सङ्गः The projecting terrace of a palace.
 सोभपतिः The Sālva king.
 सोमङ्गन्यम् Blessed state of wife hood.
 +सौम्य Belonging to the northern direction.
 +सौम्यः 1. A humble student. 2. The left hand. 3. The month of Mārgaśīrṣa.
 सोर+भानम् Astronomical calculations based on the movements of the Sun.
 सोरत a. Relating to sexual enjoyment.
 सोस्वर्यम् Euphony.
 +स्कन्दः 1. Effusion. 2. Perishing.
 स्कन्द+जननी N. of Pārvatī.
 स्कन्द+पुत्रः A son of Skanda (euphemistic term for a thief).
 +स्कन्धः A part.
 स्कन्ध+घनः Cognition; ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5.
 +स्खलनम् Discharge of semen.
 +स्खलित a. 1. Wounded. 2. Incomplete, deficient.
 +स्खलितम् Loss
 स्तत्कः A drop; तैलस्य घृतस्य वा स्तत्काः ŚB. on MS. 9. 3. 27.
 स्तन+आभुज a. A cow that is feeding with the udder.
 स्तन+कुङ्मलम् Budding breast of a woman.
 स्तन+चूचुकम् The nipple of the breast.
 स्तन+मध्यः nipple of the breast.
 स्तनित+कुमाराः A class of Jain Gods.

स्तनित + सुभगम् *ind.* With pleasant rumbling sounds.

स्तन्यप *a.* Suckling.

स्तब्ध + पाद *a.* stiff-legged.

स्तब्ध + कर (-बाहु) *a.* Stiff-armed.

स्तब्ध + मति Dull-headed.

+स्तम्भ 1. To occupy, to spread, *caus.* To suppress, check.

+स्तम्भः 1. Stiff-neckedness. 2. Stuffing.

स्तम्भित + अन्तर्जलौघः A cloud that, has held inside all the water; Me.

स्तम्भित + बाष्पवृत्ति *a.* Supposed flow of tears.

स्ताम्बेरमः Of an elephant.

स्तिमित + नयन *a.* With eyes fixed intently.

स्तिमित + प्रवाह *a.* Flowing gently along.

+स्तीर्षः Fear.

+स्तेन् 10. U. To pollute speech by untruth; तां तु यः स्तेनयेद्वाचम् Ms. 4. 256.

स्तोक + आयुस् *a.* Short-lived.

स्तोक + तमस् *a.* A little dark.

+स्तोभः A sound or sounds in excess of the letters of the Rik, used for purposes of singing the Rik as a Sāman.

स्तोम + क्षारः Soap.

+स्त्री A white ant.

स्त्री + कितबः A seducer of women.

स्त्री + विषयः Sexual union.

स्थपत्यः A chamberlain;

स्थपत्यशुद्धान्तजनः परीता; Jānakī-haraṇa 7-1.

स्थलकमलः *m.* Gloriosa Superba, also called लाङ्गली).

स्थली + शायिन् *a.* Sleeping on the ground.

स्थविर + द्युति *a.* Having the dignity of an elder.

+स्थानु 1. Stump, trunk. 2. A particular sitting posture.

स्थानु + भूत *a.* Become motionless.

+स्थानम् 1. An order of the life. 2. Sustenance. 3. A mode of fighting. 4. Any organ of sense.

स्थान + कुटिकासनम् Taking abode in a hut leaving the house; शिरसो मुण्डनाद्वापि न स्थानकुटिकासनात् Mb. 3. 200. 104.

स्थाने + पतित *a.* Occupying the place of another.

+स्थापनम् 1. Fastening. 2. Prolongation (of life) 3. Storage, warehouse.

+स्थापना 1. A prologue of the drama. 2. Storing.

+स्थाप्य 1. To be shut up or confined. 2. To be plunged (in grief).

स्थायिता 1. Constancy. 2. Durability.

स्थित + लिङ्ग *a.* Having the penis erected.

स्थित + संकेत, (-संविद्) *a.* keeping a promise.

स्थिति + ज्ञ *a.* Knowing the bounds of morality.

स्थिति + भिद् *a.* Violating the social laws.

स्थाली + पुरीषम् The sediment at the bottom of a cooking vessel.

स्थिर + अपाय *a.* Subject to constant or sure decay.

स्थिर + आयति *a.* Lasting long.

स्थिर + वाच् *a.* One whose word may be trusted.

स्थिर + विक्रम *a.* Taking firm strides.

स्थूणा + कर्णः 1. A kind of military array. 2. A form of Rudra. 3. N. of an attendant on Śiva.

स्थूरीपृष्ठः A horse not yet ridden on; Śi. 18. 22.

+स्थूल *a.* Gross or material, (as against सूक्ष्म).

स्थूल + इच्छ *a.* Having immoderate wants.

स्थूल + काष्ठानिः A tree-trunk set or fire.

स्थूल + प्रपञ्चः The material world.

+स्थैर्यम् Control of senses.

स्नान + कलशः (-कुम्भः) A bath-tub.

स्नान + तीर्थम् A sacred bathing place.

स्नान + शाटी Bathing drawers.

स्नायु + बन्धः A bow-string.

स्नायु + स्पन्दः Pulse.

स्नेह + कुम्भः An oil-vessel.

स्नेह + केसरिन् *a.* castor-oil.

स्नेह + विमदित *a.* Anointed with oil.

+स्पन्द To revive to life.

स्पर्श + अनुकूल *a.* Pleasant to touch.

स्पर्श + क्लिष्ट (-खर) Painful or rough to touch.

स्पर्श + गुणः The quality of touch (as that of the air).

स्पष्ट + अक्षर *a.* Distinctly spoken.

स्पृष्ट + पूर्व *a.* Touched before.

स्पृष्ट + मात्र *a.* Merely touched.

+स्फीत *a.* Dilated.

स्फीत + आनन्द *a.* At the height of joy.

+स्फुट I, 6, P., 1. U. To abate (as a disease).

+स्फुट *a.* Extra-ordinary.

स्फुरणम् Expansion.

स्फूर्ति + Bragging, boasting.

स्मर + उद्दीपन *a.* Arousing love:

स्मर + कथा Lover's talk.

स्मर + शास्त्रम् Science of sex.

स्मार्त + विधिः (-प्रयोगः) A procedure prescribed in the Smṛti books.

स्मय + दानम् An ostentations gift.

स्मय + नुत्तिः The pulling down of pride.

स्मयमान *a.* One who wonders.

+स्मृ To teach.

स्मृतम् Remembrance.

स्मृतमात्र *a.* Just remembered, no sooner thought of.

स्मृति + उक्त Enjoined in the Smṛti texts.

स्मृति + तन्त्रम् A law-book.

स्मृति + विनयः A reprimand intended to remind one of his duty.

स्पन्दः 1. Trickling perspiration.

2. A particular eye-disease.

3. The moon.

+ संस् 1. Ā To Perish, cease.

खस्त + हस्त *a.* Loosening the hold.

खवत् + मध्यः A gem of high quality.

खुद् + जिह्वः *N.* of Agni.

+ खोत् *n.* 1. An aperture in animal body. 2. Lineage.

स्व + अर्जित *a.* Self-earned.

स्व + आनन्दः Delight in one-self.

स्व + कर्मस्थ *a.* Minding one's own duty.

स्व + कृतम् One's own deed.

स्व + गोचर *a.* Confined to one's own self.

स्व + बीजः The soul.

स्व + मनीषा Own judgment.

स्व + युतिः The line joining the ends of the perpendicular and the diagonal.

स्वतन्त्रता 1. Independance.

2. Originality.

स्वप्न + अन्तिकम् Consciousness in dream.

स्वप्न + ज *a.* Created by a dream.

स्वयम् + अधिगत *a.* 1. Self-acquired. 2. Self-studied.

स्वयम् + ईश्वरः An absolute sovereign.

स्वयम् + उद्यत *a.* Offered spontaneously.

स्वर् + अतिक्रमः Beyond heavens.

स्वर् + मणिः The sun.

स्वर् + यानम् Death.

स्वर् + योवित् A celestial nymph.

स्वर् + अङ्कः A kind of musical composition.

स्वर + चिछद्रम् The perforations on a lute.

स्वर + ब्रह्मन् The Nāda Brahman.

स्वर + विभक्तिः Separation of a vowel.

स्वर + शास्त्रम् The science of sound, phonology.

+ स्वरित Added, admixed.

स्वर्ग + गतिः (—गमनम्) Death.

स्वर्ग + मार्गः 1. The road to heaven. 2. The milky way.

स्वर्ण + रेतस् The sun.

स्वल्प + अङ्गुलिः The little finger.

स्वल्प + दृश् *a.* Short-sighted.

स्वल्प + स्मृति *n.* Having a short memory.

स्वस्ति + कर्मन् *n.* causing welfare.

स्वस्ति + कारः A bard.

+ स्वस्तिकः One who sings eulogics.

स्वागत + प्रश्नः Enquiring about one's welfare (on arrival).

+ स्वादः The charm (of a poem).

स्वादु + पिण्डा A kind of date tree.

स्वादु + लुङ्गी The sweet citron.

स्वाप + व्यसनम् Somnolency.

+ स्वामिन् *m.* 1. The Yajamāna of a sacrifice. 2. An idol in a temple.

+ स्वाम्यम् Sound state (of body and soul).

स्वायत्त *a.* Within one's own control.

स्विदित *p p.* 1. Sweated, perspired. 2. Melted.

स्विष्ट *a.* Much desired.

स्वेदन + यन्त्रम् A steam-bath.

स्वेर + कथा Unreserved conversation.

स्वेर + वारिन् *a.* A free-lancer.

स्वेरिणी A bat.

ह

+ हस्तः 1. A horse. 2. The best of its kind (when used at

the end of a compound).

3. Silver.

हंस + उदकम् A kind of cordial liquor.

हंस + चञ्चलम् Dry ginger.

हंस + द्वारम् A passage in the Himalayas; हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्कोञ्चरन्ध्रम् *Me.*

हंस + सन्देशः *N.* of a lyric by Vedānta Deśika.

हक्काहक्कः Repeatedly challenging.

हट्ट + अध्यक्षः A superintendent of a market.

हट्ट + वाहिनी A gutter in the market place.

हट्ट + वेदमाली A bazar street.

हठ + पर्णी Moss.

हठ + वादिन् *m.* One who preaches violence.

+ हन् To ward off, avert.

+ हत 1. Suffering from. 2. Violated (sexually). 3. Defective. +. Wretched, cursed.

हत + उत्तर *a.* Dumb founded.

हत + किल्बिष *a.* Cleansed of sins.

हत + त्रप *a.* Shameless.

हत + विनय *a.* Immodest.

हनु + भेदः 1. The gaping of the jaws. 2. A particular kind of eclipse.

हनु + स्वनः Sound made with the jaws.

हनुमत् + जयन्ती The day of the full moon of Caitra auspicious for Hanumant.

हयः The zodiacal sign sagittarius or Dhanus.

हय + अङ्गः The zodiacal sign, sagittarius or Dhauns.

हय + आलयः (—शाला) A stable.

हय + चट्टा A troop of horses.

हय + मुलः (—वदनः, —घ्रीवः) 1. A form of Viṣṇu. 2. *N.* of a demon.

हयिः *m. f.* Wish, desire.

हर + अद्रिः The Kailāsa mountain.

हर+वल्लभः The Dhatura fruit.

हर+सखः Kubera.

+हरि The sign of the Zodiac Leo or Simha.

हरि+चापः A rain bow.

हरि+बीजम् Yellow worpiment.

हरि+मेघः *m* N. of Viṣṇu.

हरिण+लाञ्छनः The moon.

हरित्+पतिः The lord of a quarter.

हरित+उपलः An emerald.

हरित+कपिश *a*. Yellowish brown.

हरिद्रा+अङ्गः A Kind of pigeon.

हर्मुटः 1. The sun. 2. A tortoise.

हर्ष्य+तलम् (-पृष्ठम्, -वलभी) The upper room of a mansion.

+हर्षः 1. The erection of the sexual organ 2. Ardent desire.

हर्ष+जम् Semen.

हर्ष+संपुटः A kind of sexual act.

हर्ष+स्वनः A cry of joy.

+हल . 1. Hindrance. 2. Quarrel.

हल+ककुद् *f*. The projecting beam of a plough.

हल+दण्डः The pole of a plough.

हल+मार्गः A furrow.

हलम्+मुख A ploughshare.

हविष्मती An epithet of Kāmadhenu.

+हसन्ती 1. A lamp-stand. 2. A kind of fairy.

हस्त+भ्रष्ट *a*. Escaped.

हस्त+रोधम् *ind*. In the hands.

हस्त+वाम *a*. Situated on the left.

हस्त+विन्यासः Position of the hands.

हस्त+स्वस्तिकः Crossing the hands.

हस्तिन+आजीवः An elephant-keeper.

हस्तिन्+नासा An elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन्+वक्त्रः (-वदनः, -मुखः) N. of Gaṇeśa.

हाकारः The exclamation हा.

हात *a*. Given up.

+हानम् Cessation.

हाटक+हाडिका An earthen pot +हारित 1. Lost, stolen. 2. Surpassed, exceeded.

हारिद्रः A kind of vegetable poison.

+हार्य *a*: 1. To be avoided. 2. captivating.

हासनिकः A play-mate.

हिसनीय *a*. To be hurt or killed.

हिंसा+आस्पदम् Vulnerable.

हिंसा+प्राय *a*. Generally injurious.

हिंस्रः A Sadistic person.

हिक्किका, हिक्कितम्, हिक्का Hic-cough.

हित+आशंसा 1. Wishing well. 2. Congratulation.

हित+प्रवृत्त *a*. Intent on the good of.

हित+वादः Well-intentioned council.

हिन्दुधर्मः The Hindu religion.

हिम+अम्रः Camphor.

हिन्दु+ऋतुः Winter.

हिम+खण्डम् A hail stone.

हिम+ज्योतिस् The moon.

हिम+मटिः Mist, fog.

हिम+शर्करा A kind of sugar.

हिरण्य+कर्तृ, (-कारः) A goldsmith.

हिरण्य+वर्चस् *a*. Having golden lustre.

+हीन 1. One who has lost (a law-suit). 2. Strayed from (a caravan).

हीन+पक्ष *a*. 1. Unprotected. 2. Least to be expected.

हीन+सामन्तः A deposed vassal king.

हीन+सन्धिः A treaty with an inferior king.

हुत+शेषम् The remaining after an oblation.

हुण्डिः *f. m*. A heap or lump of rice.

हृद्+आमयः Heart-disease.

हृद्+द्योतन Heart-breaking.

हृद्+सारः *a*. Courage.

हृद्+स्तम्भः Paralysis of the heart.

हृद्+स्फोटः Breaking of the heart.

+हृदयम् Wish, intention.

हृदय+उदङ्कः Heaving of the heart.

हृदय+उद्वेष्टनम् Contraction of the heart.

हृदय+क्षोभः Palpitation of the heart.

हृदय+जः A son.

हृदय+ज्ञः One who knows the heart of.

हृदय+दौर्बल्यम् Weakness of the heart.

हृदय+शैथिल्यम् Depression of the heart.

+हृद्य *a*. Dainty.

+हृषित Dulled, blunted.

+हेतिः A young sprout.

+हेतुः 1. The agent of the causal verb, P. 1.4.55.2. (Buddh) Primary cause. 3. (Pāṣupatās) External world and senses. 4. Price, cost; धान्यखारीक्रये हेतुः Raj. T. 5. 71.

हेतु+अवधारणम् (in drama) Reasoning.

हेतु+उपमा A simile accompanied with reasoning.

हेतु+दृष्टिः Scepticism.

हेतु+रूपकम् A kind of metaphor.

हेतुः+विशेषोक्तिः A figure of speech when difference between two objects is mentioned with reasons; Kāv. 2. 328. 329.

हेतुवन्निगदः A Vedic passage stating the purpose; ŚB. on MŚ. 4. 2. 42.

हेमन् + कलशः A golden dome.
 हेमन् + गर्भं a. Having gold
 inside.
 हेमन् + घनम् Lead.
 हेमन् + घ्नी Turmeric.
 हेमन् + माक्षिकम् Pyrites.
 हेमन् + व्याकरणम् A grammati-
 cal treatise by Hemacandra.
 हैडिम्बः, (-म्बिः) Ghatotkaca,

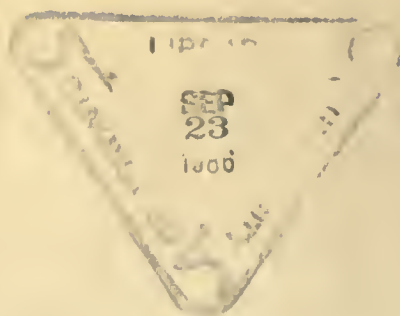
the son of Hiḍimbā.
 होतृ + कर्मन् The function of a
 Hotr.
 होतृ + प्रवरः Choosing of a
 Hotr.
 होतृ + ष(स)दनम् The seat of a
 Hotr.
 होलाकाधिकरणन्यायः A mimāṃsa
 rule of interpretation according

to which when a statement in
 the Śmṛti or Kalpasūtra is not
 supported by Śruti, a general
 vedic authority may be assumed
 for the same on the strength of
 inference; Ms. 2. 3 25-23.

+ ह्रस्व Unimportant, insignifi-
 cant.

ही + पदम्. Cause of shame.





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